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Reputations wear out quickly when not taken care of.

Nature can be improved a little, but not radically changed.

The only safe time to make a prediction is after the thing has happened.

When an army is bottled up, it's defeated, but when a man is bottled up, he's drunk.

Anybody foolish enough to believe a campaign promise deserves to be disappointed.

We've always been more or less inclined to look with suspicion upon persons who call their dad "The old man."

County Roads

Everyone with even a little bit of gumption will admit that the roads of Brunswick county do not generally stay in the condition in which they are at the present time. Such a condition arises only once in about a decade.

At the same time, there does seem to be a need for a little more work on some of the main thoroughfares which may be found in our county. School busses heavily loaded with children have to traverse most of the highways and by-roads of the county, and the roads should be put into such condition that these busses may traverse them with the greatest safety to the children themselves.

We cannot count the cost when we are dealing with the lives of four thousand school children who are transported daily to and from their schools in this county. The life of one of them is more precious than the entire amount of the county and state budget.

Therefore, every protection should be given in carrying them to and from school.

Something Missing

We hear more and more criticism of our present-day system of education which leaves a child well versed in technical knowledge, yet lacking that training so vitally necessary to make ladies and gentlemen of girls and boys. Mr. Julian Miller, editor of The Charlotte Observer, has the following to say about this matter:

"I make herewith a plea for lower education as opposed to the higher—lower at least in the sense that it touches commoner matters than those usually regnant in the atmosphere of the erudite.

"For the education that will instruct a fellow in the common courtesies rather than the profound cultures.

"That will halt the step of one who may know all there is to know about binomial theorems, but who does not seem to know how to pause at the office door before blantly and blunderingly trespassing upon one who wrestles with what is alleged to be a thought that won't tame easily.

"For the education that will make young people feel a sense of attentiveness to common duty whatever they may know about atoms, for being mannerly whatever their mastery of molecules.

"Decent, civilized, refined behavior—that would be a worthy end for higher education to struggle after.

"It used to be that if a young person was lax in simple matters like courtesy and consideration and keeping in his place, he was induced to take a trip behind the barn where unpleasant instruction was administered in such matters.

"Today, however, such remissness is likely to get one into top place."

Safety Education

Among children of school age no disease takes as many lives as accidents. These accidents occur at an age when there has not yet been time for habit to gain ascendancy over conduct. Most educational authorities recognize that a child can be educated to behavior safe for himself and for others. Safety education in the elementary schools has made great strides both in development and results.

Three methods are being used most successfully in teaching of safety in the schools. "First, the teaching of safety in actual situations where the need for it is apparent. Second, the injection of the subject matter of safety into the regular subjects of the curriculum. This provides opportunity for children to follow interests which lead into the more general aspects of safety, thereby greatly adding to their fund of information. Third, the organization of extra-curricular activities such as junior safety councils, schoolboy patrols and the safety clubs. These activities present an opportunity for the child to apply his knowledge to the benefit of others, thus assuring definite civic responsibilities."

The result of this work is that since 1922 accidental deaths of children have decreased in every category except traffic accidents, while adult deaths have increased sharply. It is estimated that safety education is saving the lives of 8,500 children a year.

A movement to expand this educational program to the incorporation of good driving courses into the curriculums of the high schools has been gaining strength for several years. A number of states have already instituted such courses and a number of others, as well as counties and communities, are ready to inaugurate them.

This movement deserves unqualified backing and encouragement. If our youths can really be made responsible users of the streets and highways, then we can look forward to gradually supplanting the adult population of today which is responsible for the deaths of 36,000 persons annually.

Common Colds

In spite of the fact that great strides have been made in the control of disease there remains an almost universal infection, the cause of which has not been solved to our satisfaction. It is a disease which people usually think of but little importance—the common cold. This is one of the big problems in preventive medicine that yet awaits solution.

Dr. R. T. Stimpson, in the current issue of the Health Bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health, has described some of the causes of the common cold, and has given valuable advice to those who would avoid the dangerous consequences of this disease. Following is a portion of his article:

"The common cold produces an immense amount of illness and suffering, of inconvenience, and loss of time from work. That no deaths are reported as due to this condition should not cause one to lose sight of the seriousness of the common cold. It is not the disease per se from which the patient with a cold dies but from the complications. The most frequent of these are infection of a sinus, middle ear disease, infected mastoid, bronchitis and pneumonia.

"Although the definite cause of the cold is not known experience has led us to believe that certain practices aid in its prevention. Chilling of any portion of the body and excessive fatigue both no doubt lower the resistance to the infection and should therefore be avoided, especially during the inclement months of winter and spring. The crowding together of large numbers of people in closed spaces doubtless facilitates the spread of the disease.

"It might be expected that one would develop a cold every time the causative agent or germ came into contact with the lining of one's nose or throat. It seems that some other factor is necessary to give it a chance.

"The prevention of the cold with its possible complications lies in avoiding so far as possible those conditions favorable to its development. And especially is this true in regard to young children. Once the cold develops medical advice should be sought and above all it should be considered an infectious disease requiring the best of care to prevent any serious complication or its spread to other individuals."

CAPITAL NEWS

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, Feb. 19.—Stirring the political cauldron with forked partisan sticks has conjured up wraths which make our national lawmakers and office-seekers look anxiously homeward. With the legislative situation at sixes and sevens, the ambitious statesmen cannot secure enjoyment even in stagnation. The irritant is found in news from loyal henchmen that factions are setting grass-fires along the political fences at home. As the campaign season is well underway, the Senators and Representatives realize that hope alone is not an effective helmet to save their title and \$10,000 per year seat at the Capitol.

As a consequence they are beseeching the leaders on both sides to hasten the day of adjournment. The solons want a minimum of controversial legislation so that their sudden attack of homesickness may be cured by an early departure from their official station. Not even the glitter and gayety of the social whirl will intrigue a legislator whose re-nomination is threatened by local aspirants ploughing for votes while he is away. Somehow, the politicians cannot get about their chores with an easy mind and manner.

Delegates from the legislative branch are making frequent pilgrimages to the White House in a frantic effort to expedite early closing of the session. Privately, the boys admit they are trying to get through with "face-saving" measures which must be given attention to pacify powerful pressure groups like the militant farm and labor union organizations. The veterans' bonus met only one organized lobby for class legislation. Having plagued business and industry with a multitude of restrictive measures at the beginning of this Congress, the reaction from the country has greatly modified sentiment for further hamstringing. Of course, emphatic decisions by the Supreme Court contributed more of a sobering influence and forced this sudden change of front than all of the protests from affected merchants, producers and consumers. Office-holders concede that of late they have discovered a public increasingly critical of legislation—a development of public thinking which worries them no end.

Contemplating the damage to their political fortunes if the session is prolonged beyond May 1, the lawmakers would like to confine the program to the farm crop-control bill with a temporary financing rider to allay the agricultural unrest and possibly the Walsh government contract bill restoring NRA labor conditions as an olive-branch to the trade unionists. The dopesters here will tell you that the Senate will just go through the motions of studying the O'Mahoney licensing bill, a pet measure of the American Federation of Labor. Congress will take advantage of dissension in labor ranks to stall this measure. The Administration, in giving dubious acquiescence to Congressional pleas against a general sales tax or a wide-spread income boost, is pushing for excise taxes on foods as a means to finance the farm program. The fact that farm products may be taxed more broadly will be construed by the Republicans as a general sales tax against consumers. The action of the Senate on the neutrality bill was a blow to the Administration's idea of a permanent policy. Merely extending the present act to next year keeps the neutrality controversy as a political football.

The primary fights for the Presidential nomination have stirred the Republican camp because they fear a blight inflicted by disgruntled candidates following the convention. Cohesion among the leaders has been sought without much success. Henry Fletcher, chairman of the G.O.P. National committee, is unpopular with party workers. He will probably be shelved after the Cleveland Convention in June. Meanwhile, several new figures have been brought into service to give the party a real fighting spirit. Vital organization work has been in effect for several weeks. As a result, the Republicans are building powerful local committees down the line into election precincts. These partisans say they have an uphill fight against enormous bounties distributed by their rivals in the form of relief, and relief administrators are expected to come to the aid of the party in power next November.

The Townsend plan propaganda continues to harass the Congress. It is largely responsible for the unwillingness of the legislators to make essential changes in the Social Security Act. A discussion

Immortal



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at this time would open the door on the touching subject of old-age pensions as advocated by the Townsendites. Action on amendatory measures will be postponed until next year. All legislators are working hard to soft-pedal this issue which is disturbing their chances for re-election. The proposal to pull the teeth of the Supreme Court is not taken seriously as it contains too much dynamite. The bill which passed the Senate recently prohibiting employers from influencing the vote of their employes in national elections may pass the House. An effort will be made to make the restrictions apply to government workers who intimidate other citizens by various methods. Labor union leaders who attempt to dictate how their members shall vote are still free, but may be

made responsible for electioneering. All of which is a Congressional gesture to achieve the impossible—purified politics.

SUPPLY NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Scarborough and Mrs. Johnnie Jones, of Oak Island Coast Guard Station, visited Mrs. Jones' sister-in-law, Mrs. G. R. Sellers, Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Hagener, of Supply school, fell from her car on the way home Thursday and was hurt, but not seriously.

Marshall Stallings is making his home with his uncle, Sam Pruitt.

O. G. Coleman was through here Saturday night on his way home to see his family who is now living at Southport. Mr. Coleman sold a position in Raleigh with F. D. Cline.

Lloyd Knotts, of Raleigh, the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Sellers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. E. visited Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Sellers Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman visited Mr. and Mrs. G. W. E. Sunday afternoon.

Tobacco growers in townships of Granville county arranging trap beds for control of flea beetles.

There is a growing realization for soil conservation and careful planning by farmers Wayne county, reports the county agent.

Only six reactors were found in 219 cattle tested for disease in Bladen county last week.

FIRE and WATER

By Clayton Rand

One reason some impatient business men weaken on their advertising budget is that they expect too much of it.

They expect advertising to be explosive like a firecracker—immediately effective.

Advertising is more like the proverbial drop of water wearing away the stone—more like water than fire.

Any merchant can put value into his wares—advertise them repeatedly in his local paper and increase his turnovers.

Advertising is the proverbial drop upon the stone.

The State Port Pilot

"Your County Newspaper"

SOUTHPORT, NORTH CAROLINA