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Canning

VOCATIONAL Agriculture teacher J. M. King, at Bolivia, was in town one day last week seeing about the establishment of a canning plant at some central location in the county.

Proceeding upon the assumption that he will be able to outfit a suitable building as a cannery, we want to start now in urging housewives from all sections to make their plans to use it to the best possible advantage.

We do not want to be a calamity holer, but we do believe that our people may have to depend upon what they have raised and saved for most of what they eat next winter.

Gasoline Is Short

WE have read with interest the advertisements appearing in certain daily papers recently, sponsored by a certain motor organization and attacking the alleged waste and double-dealing in the gasoline transfer situation.

If these facts are true, then the parties responsible should be punished, for their acts surely are no less than treasonable.

But the general motorist is not to get the idea from this that gasoline is plentiful, and that rationing is unnecessary. We know that these are not the true facts.

Last week we learned of an army bomber group in this area that has been held to one-half flying time recently because of gasoline shortage. In another place in this area trucks and other motorized equipment are given a weekly allotment of gasoline, and when it is burned up the vehicle rests where it is.

When the army needs gasoline and cannot get it, then you can bet there is still a shortage.

All In Same Boat

THE buyers of merchandise today have no conception of what the storekeeper has to comply with in order to supply their needs. Take the case of a typical country store. The people for miles around depend on that store for their daily necessities.

Chairman Patman of the House Committee on small business, has ordered an investigation into all phases of the issuance of orders and regulation by the OPA. He says: "Conditions are forced upon retailers and wholesalers which do not comply with the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act."

It is to be sincerely hoped that every effort will be made to lighten or simplify the present complications surrounding retailing—not for the retailers alone, but for the consumer, who is the worst sufferer as thousands of necessary stores are forced out of business due to sheer physical inability to meet the complications of operation.

Allied Invasion Near?

THE cessation of hostilities in North Africa with a complete surrender of Axis forces has prompted the Wilmington Morning Star to venture a prediction as to the imminence of an Allied invasion of the continent of Europe. Said the Star:

"The Allied invasion of the European continent is about to begin. For months the rumblings of impending assault on Hitler's European fortress have been growing louder but Wednesday a very significant note was sounded on the heels of the Allied victory in Tunisia.

"The Netherlands government-in-exile called upon Dutch patriots in occupied Holland to resist, with arms, their oppressors.

"Immediately the men of Holland rallied to the tocsin and began a wave of revolt which is fast spreading to Belgium and other lands under the Nazi yoke. German troops and military establishments have been attacked and reverberations from the African victory are said to be shaking the whole of Hitler's Europe.

"It seems unlikely that the Dutch leaders in England would have issued such an order for revolt had the long awaited second front not been near. It is hard to see where the Dutch could long hold out against the enemy if help were not in the offing. The gain from an internal revolt without aid could hardly balance the sacrifice involved, as Hitler will surely use every means to punish the instigators and perpetrators of the rebellion.

"It is possible that the Allied plan of strategy is to strike the continent of Europe at several points simultaneously. In this way, aided by the fires of internal rebellion, they would be in a position to give the Nazis much trouble in defending the shores of Europe. It is likely that the enemy would not be able to withstand the initial shock of the Allied invasion as his lines of communications are cut by guerilla troops.

"As the fires of rebellion are fed, the people of Italy may decide that the time is ripe for them to shake off the Nazi hand, for they have also suffered from the Hitlerian protectorate which Mussolini created for them."

Shears And Paste

AT LAST!

(Roanoke (Va.) Times)

A New York dog and cat hospital has replaced its male employes with women. So at last woman finds herself in the dog-house.

HELPS LITTLE FARMER

(The Washington Post.)

Whatever its errors or excesses, the Farm Security Administration is needed to give the United States a balanced, comprehensive program of food production. More than any other agency of the Department of Agriculture, FSA has helped and befriended the small subsistence farmers, the family farms of America. It has sought to give a measure of independence and dignity to the otherwise disinherited little men of agriculture—the cotton choppers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers and migrant workers. The productive abilities of these people must be fully utilized if we are to achieve the mammoth harvests of food necessary to win the war and determine the character of the peace. It is a scandal that this year we face a decline in food production.

MIGHT OF FREE SOULS

(The Charlotte Observer.)

Thousands of arrogant German soldiers, some of whom had three years before trampled Frenchmen under foot, humbly presented a white flag to French troops in Tunisia and asked for terms of surrender. It was unconditional capitulation.

It was a sight that many had never dared hope to see. It seemed, looking back to May, 1940, something impossible.

The myth of German-Nazi invincibility has collapsed.

HITLER with his guttural "Wermacht!" and crushing strength made a curious mistake as a basis for all his plans. He forgot about the greatest impeder—the soul of man.

The Nazi madman piled armor upon armor, power upon might; he combined the forces of frightfulness and cruelty, of the gallows and the firing squad, of starvation and all the hideous forms of outlawry in individual and mass murder. Surely that was enough to conquer and hold decent peoples!

In 1940, three years ago, when he stood at the height of all this, the decent nations faced him practically with bare hands but they had something that he didn't—the souls of free men. Having that, the rest would come—it did come.

The supposedly invincible superman has had to ask Frenchmen to allow him to surrender.

Where is the Wermacht, that world might that would take all and hold all?

The greatest of all weapons—free souls. That is the power of the United Nations and the conquered nations.

The fishing season really re-opens the last of next week, but a lot of people are always fishing for compliments.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, May 19. — International affairs—the American participation in the global war strategy—has temporarily displaced domestic policy squabbles as a major attraction here.

The presence of Prime Minister Churchill and Allied military and naval chieftains somehow relegated the belligerent John L. Lewis and his coal strike to a subordinate issue notwithstanding the grave implications of labor disturbances. The successes of Allied arms in Africa and the unmistakable preparations for an invasion of Axis controlled lands gave a warlike coloring to conversations in officialdom. Even Congress halted its discussions to listen to world leaders discuss the significance of impending events and weighed the tasks ahead for the law-making bodies. If anything was needed to awaken interest in the significance of the current war conferences between President Roosevelt and Britain's noted leader, the occasional glimpses of glittering foreign uniforms denoting high rank, supplied the dramatic touch as they rushed around town for vital meetings.

Two speeches, Churchill's and that of President Benes of Czechoslovakia, before Congress within a week brought the war sharply in focus. The growing appreciation of war needs was evident in the action of the House this week in connection with the huge naval appropriation bill which carries contractual authority of more than 29 billion dollars. The progress of naval aviation as a war arm is reflected in authorizations for two billions for aircraft and carriers. Of public interest is the House Appropriation Committee's effort to the effect that present indications do not point to much contraction in Navy building, if any, prior to the fiscal year of 1946. This major Congressional group frankly states, "Whether or not the peak of appropriations has been reached is purely conjectural." This means that no naval official is brash enough to predict the end of the present war. Widespread discussion followed the testimony of Vice Chief of Naval Operations Horne that the naval battle as such—battleship against battleship, big fleet against big fleet—is out of the picture for the future. Instead, the task force built around the aircraft carrier and fast cruisers has resulted in an revolution of naval tactics since Pearl Harbor days.

The developments in the coal strike crisis may have a broad influence in shaping the anti-strike legislation. The House has materially altered the Senate version so that lengthy conferences will be required to reach a compromise. The same is true for the equally controversial tax bill, which emerged from the Senate with marked alterations in the House draft. Quick settlements are not in order these days as the embattled conferees frequently report disagreements and ask for instructions from their respective assemblies before returning to the huddle. The differences over a few items has delayed the approval of the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for several weeks. The feeling about internal revenue measures is so intense and heavily partisan that some time may elapse before taxpayers know where they stand in the matter of income taxes.

A Congressional debating topic, which in other years would provide food for homespun political philosophies, has been completely overshadowed by world affairs and domestic squabbles. Oddly, the proposed extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act beyond its expiration date has attracted little attention or interest outside legislative halls. Yet, the subject—tariff-making—long supplied one of the lines of demarcation between the Republican and Democratic parties. It is true that the advocates of high tariffs reviewed all the well-known arguments. They made telling points about the need of protecting domestic markets and workmen against an influx of cheaply made foreign trade goods in the post-war era. Even the proponents of the measure were careful to explain they did not favor free trade. The kernel of the controversy about renewal of the trade treaty power was an attempt on the part of Congress to retain the veto power as against the dealings of the administrative branch. Apparently, this school of thought was concerned over the "deals" the government might make after the war as it related to foreign trade. They wanted safeguards of Congressional review. Meanwhile, the debate continues along partisan lines without exciting the public.

With graduation day less than a month away, local shopkeepers and factory owners will find Uncle Sam competing with them for the youngsters with the new diploma. In more than 1,000 cities and towns enrollment of women, high school graduates in summer courses for engineering, science, management, and war training has been underway. They want to recruit 100,000 trained workers from this source to fill the ranks of the approximately two million additional women we it is estimated will be needed for war

work this year. The government has already registered 30,000 women for the 10-16 weeks tuition-free training courses. Not all young high school girl graduates are adaptable to this specialized work which involves learning engineering drawing, precision inspection, the chemistry of explosives, map-making, and similar techniques. These Federal courses in a particular locality are related directly to the college-level training needs of local industries. Thus, in proximity to an aircraft plant, one may expect courses in aircraft stress analysis; near shipyards, courses in ship lofting and near steel mills, metallurgical courses. Farm labor recruiters are also bidding for the services of youngsters to help plant and harvest.

CHECK COMBINE TO GIVE GOOD HARVESTING JOB

With the approach of the grain harvesting season, J. D. Bickle, Extension Engineering Specialist at N. C. State College, urges combine operators to thoroughly check bearings, bolts, and every other part of their machines including the tires.

After the inspection, give the combine a thorough lubrication and change the oil in the gear box. Don't forget to keep the safety shields in place.

The power unit, whether it be a tractor or a mounted motor, must be in good mechanical condition and adjustment, to be able to operate the combine at the manufacturer's recommended uniform speed for the crop being harvested.

According to Bickle, overloading the combine should be avoided by cutting the crop as high as possible without losing too many heads and by operating the outfit at a ground speed and with the reel adjusted to insure the cut grain flowing in an even stream to the cylinder. Ground speeds should be changed on the P. T. O. combines by shifting tractor gears and not by throttling the tractor down, in order to maintain a uniform threshing speed in the combine at all ground speeds.

Without sacrificing thorough threshing, adjust the cylinder to run as slow as possible and keep the distance between the cylinder and concave as great as possible.

Adjust the chaffer so as to let the grain or seed fall to the lower screen before it has passed over two-thirds of the length of the chaffer. The grain or seed should fall through the lower sieve or screen before it travels the length of the screen and dumps into the tailings return.

SWAP-WORK PLAN ROUTS LABOR SHORTAGE ENEMY

Farm labor battalions captured all their objectives at Newport, Carteret County. Twenty farm families of the Crab Point community, led by General R. P. Oglesby, pooled their machinery, their work stock, their labor, their tobacco plants and other things necessary to the success of local farming enterprises and routed the farm labor shortage which attacked their section without warning some weeks ago.

General Oglesby produces Irish potatoes, cabbage, sweet potatoes, tobacco, cotton and hogs. When the enemy attacked, he found himself with two tractors, five head of mules, and practically no labor. He called in Neighbor Bill Williams and made him captain of one tractor outfit. He himself led the other tractor division.

Down the road they went from farm to farm bedding up tobacco land and putting out the fertilizer that was brought up from the rear by sergeants, corporals and plain buck privates in fatigue uniforms. In three days time they were ready to set tobacco on all 20 farms. The tobacco plants were pooled and down the road they went again with the only transplanter in the community setting the crops of Bob and Jack and Joe, as they came to them.

No money was involved in all of this work. Neighbors simply swapped labor and equipment so as to get the jobs done with the least man-power possible. One truck hauled all the fertilizer. Cooperation whipped the labor shortage enemy.

J. Y. Lassiter, horticultural specialist at N. C. State College says the Crab Point group is so delighted with what it has accomplished that the neighborhood will apply the same program to its tomatoes, sweet potatoes and other crops.

NEW COTTON PLAN GIVES GROWERS EXTRA DOLLARS

The new one-variety cotton improvement program and the cotton classing service under the Smith - Dosey Act are putting extra dollars in the grower's pocket, says Dan F. Holler, Extension Cotton Marketing Specialist at N. C. State College. He cites the experience of Yates Spurling of Cleveland County, who belongs to the Waco One-Variety Cotton Improvement Association. Spurling produced 76 bales of cotton last year and sold it as he picked it until he came to the last seventeen bales. He took his green classification cards on these bales and decided to compare the prices offered him in the open market with the government loan values. Spurling reported that the best

NOT EXACTLY NEWS

One of the best schemes we have seen for a shoeshine parlor is at Bell's Barbershop here. There are a couple of shine boys, Rudy, the barber's son, and young Bill McDowell. When a customer sits down for a shine, each boy takes a shoe, and there follows a contest to see which one can get his shoe the cleanest the quickest. The hens are still all-out in their war effort, the latest example being a quarter-pound number sent in by Rev. W. G. Lowe, of Shallotte. It was 7 1/2 inches in diameter and was layed by a Hampshire Red hen.

The inability to purchase the wire for necessary backstops is all that is holding up the tennis court project now. W. B. Keziah has taken over the care and training of the Fergus colt, Rebel. Looks like softball interest will be transferred

from the garrison grounds to a new diamond that has been prepared down near the Fraser Boat works. The soldiers have scraped the old diamond and use that for their playground. One of the best of a good run of pictures for the coming week at the Amuzu will be "Tortilla Flats" next Wednesday and Thursday.

Many of the wives of naval officers stationed here have succumbed to the Victory Garden urge and are working industriously despite the fact that transfers make continued residence uncertain. Maxie Cooker, a private in the army, is now located at Fort Ord, Calif. He was one of the mainstays in providing fish for the tables of Scoutpost housewives. Captain Jas. B. Church has begun the annual spring search for menhaden for the Brunswick Navigation company.

Summer brings a word of warning on moth protection for winter woolen's coats, sweaters, suits, dresses, blankets, rugs, and upholstery. This task should be carefully done before the moth begins to lay her eggs.

Good Care for Wool: Keep it clean. When wool gathers much soil, it is harder to bring back that spick-and-span look. Perspiration weakens wool. Grit cuts it. Spots are moth bait.

Give it the air. A gentle airing blows stale odors away and lifts matted nap. Sun baths rout moths from wool but take care lest colors fade.

Mend it in time. Tiny holes deserve careful mending and are easier to hide than big holes. If a thin place is reinforced it may never break through.

Don't shock it. Wool can't stand sharp temperature changes. A plunge into hot water shrinks the fibers and mats them. Drying in cold blasts of air or by a hot stove shrinks and hardens the fabric. Once the comforting softness is gone, it's gone.

Protect it from pests. There are likely to be some clothes moths or carpet beetles in almost any home, at any time of the year. Keep them down and out.

When you take good care of wool things, you benefit three ways. The wool keeps its fresh, fluffy look. It holds its friendly warmth. It gives longer wear.

The "wilting" method of mowing grass silage, without the use of molasses or acid preservatives, requires that the moisture content of the chopped material be reduced below 68 percent.

The Wheat Export Program, under which payments have been made for wheat exported to designated foreign countries, was suspended by the War Food Administration on May 14.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has advised hog producers not to increase breeding for the 1943 fall pig crop more than 15 percent over the number of fall pigs raised in 1942.

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