

## Plenty Of Resources, Poor In Development

(By Chester S. Davis in Winston-Salem Journal-Sentinel)

The paradox of the South is how any region could have so much and still be so poor. The Southern states are blessed with unbelievably rich and varied natural resources. More than any other region they still have great, untapped pools of native born labor. But the South lacks the industrial development to make use of these resources.

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## FOR SHERIFF

The only promise I am making in my race for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Brunswick county is the same one I make to every voter: If nominated and elected I will give you four years of honest, efficient law enforcement. If I were to go beyond that, or if I were to make secret agreements with groups or individuals, I could not do the job. If I am going to serve you at all, it will be without fear and without favor.

**ED V. LEONARD**  
Candidate For Sheriff

## Boy Scouts Mark 40th Anniversary

### "STRENGTHEN LIBERTY"



40th Anniversary  
1950  
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Official poster marking the 40th birthday.

The 40th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America will be observed Feb. 6 to 12 in every part of the nation by more than 2,300,000 boys and adult leaders. "Strengthen Liberty" is the birthday theme. The Boy Scouts' "Crusade to Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" continues through 1950.

During Boy Scout Week, Units will hold "Crusade Night" meetings when 1949 Crusade Awards will be presented. Representing the 12 Scout Regions, 12 outstanding Boy Scouts will make a "Re-

port to the Nation" at Washington, D.C., where the Movement was incorporated Feb. 8, 1910. They will also take part in an impressive ceremony at Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

The highlight of 1950 will be the Second National Jamboree which will see 40,000 Scouts and Leaders camping together at Valley Forge, Pa., from June 30 to July 6, including Scouts of other lands.

Since 1910 more than 16,500,000 boys and men have been identified with the Boy Scouts of America.

trial plants needed to combine these resources into capital goods. Because so much of our wealth is potential rather than realized, we stand at the top of every national list of weaknesses and at the bottom of every list of strength.

Henry W. Grady one-time publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, told the story of the South's problem this way:

"I attended a funeral once in Pickens County in my State. It was a poor one galus' fellow whose breeches struck him under the armpits and hit him at the other end about the knees. . . . They buried him in the midst of a marble quarry; and yet a little tombstone they put over him came from Vermont. They buried him in the heart of a pine forest, and yet the pine coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him within touch of an iron mine and yet the nails in his coffin and the shovel that dug his grave were imported from Pittsburgh. They buried him by the side of the best sheep-grazing country on earth, and yet the wool in the coffin bands and the coffin hands themselves were brought from the North. The South didn't furnish a thing on earth for that funeral but the corpse and the hole in the ground."

**A Historical Hang-Over**  
Mr. Grady told that story at a time when the South, because of the Civil War and the years of reconstruction, was too poor to do more than recognize its needs.

Our needs today are much the same and we continue to explain them in the same way, limping along and trusting that when the historical hang-over wears away the South will blossom.

Because of our undeveloped resources and our idle manpower we have hammered at the idea that the South is industry's last frontier. This may have been good advertising but it hasn't always been good economics. Traditionally, frontier areas are exploited, and the South is no exception.

A great part of our raw materials are pulled from the soil by unskilled, underpaid workers and then sent North where highly-

skilled and highly-paid labor processes them.

For example, the Southern states produce the turpentine and rosin that are the basis of important paint, lacquer varnish and soap industries located north of the Potomac River.

Texas, along with naval stores, leads the nation in the production of vegetable oils. Yet the Lone Star State doesn't manufacture enough soap to wash its own face. And we grow the peanuts and then buy peanut butter, salted peanuts and peanut candy from the Yanks.

Even our factories tend to concentrate on the least skilled, lowest paid processes. This is particularly true of our huge textile industry. As a generalization you can say that we make the yarn and the rough cloth and the Northern mills finish the goods and make the garments. And along that road their workers get most of the money.

In 1942, North Carolina and Tennessee used hydro-electric power to produce about one half of the nation's aluminum. The ingots then were shipped North where skilled labor, drawing high wages and, using hydro-electric power, fashioned them into pots and pans and sent them back for us to buy.

**Outside Control**  
Today few industrialists deliberately exploit Southern resources. Even so, a great part of our industrial growth is controlled by Northern capital.

Branch plant industrialization unquestionably has helped the South. But branch plants have defects which, from our standpoint, are worth considering:

1. In most cases their profits flow out of the South.

## AMUZU THEATRE

### SOUTHPORT, N. C.

Admission—14c and 30c  
Two Shows Nightly—  
1st Show at 7:00 P. M.  
Saturday—1st show starts at 6:30 P. M.

Thurs., Fri., Feb. 16-17  
"I WAS A MALE WAR BRIDE"  
Cary Grant - Ann Sheridan  
ALSO—Cartoon

Saturday, Feb. 18  
"BLAZING TRAIL"  
Charles Starrett  
ALSO—Cartoon

Mon., - Tues., Feb. 20-21  
"COLORADO TERRITORY"  
(In Technicolor)  
Joel McCrea - Virginia Mayo  
ALSO—Selected Short

Wednesday, Feb. 22—  
"SPECIAL AGENT"  
William Eythe and Laura Elliot  
ALSO—Chapter 12—  
"CONGO BILL"

—COMING—  
"BARKLEYS OF BROADWAY"  
Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers

2. Since the policies of branch plants are formulated outside of the South, the development of Southern resources tends to be along lines and at a pace set by persons who have no particular stake in this region.

3. Too frequently these branch plants continue the old policy of using the South only as a source of raw materials or semi-finished goods. This policy inevitably ties the South to a low wage scale.

Regional development isn't a narrow program of "Buy Texas" or "patronize local merchants." It is simply a matter of making the best use of the great wealth given us by a generous God.

Unless we do develop the South to something near its real potentialities we will continue to be plagued with the problems of a low level economy. For great chunks of our people—labor, the merchants, the railways and utilities—the only real hope of growth depends on continued and better balanced industrialization.

When that happens the South, combining natural wealth and ample labor with industry based on scientific research, can jack its economy up to the level where it should be. The beautiful thing about such a program is that everybody wins.

## Cow Adds To Her Production Record

Brattleboro, Vt. January 31—A. O. McEachern, Wilmington, N. C., is the owner of a registered Holstein cow which has further added to her outstanding lifetime production of more than 100,000 pounds of milk. Her name is McE Bessie Miss Champ, and her production records are officially recorded by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

In 8 yearly milking periods "Bessie" has produced a total of 144,129 pounds of milk and 4997 pounds of butterfat. Her highest

single milk record was made at the age of 8 years 4 months when she produced 19,654 pounds of milk and 661 pounds of butterfat, and her highest single fat record was made at the age of 6 years 3 months when she produced 18,791 pounds of milk and 690 pounds of butterfat.

**BUY with WANT-ADS**

## RALEIGH ROUNDUP

**DIVISION . . .** Division of opinion and ideas in the ranks of the Democratic Party on the State level and on the national level is now greater than between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party a few years ago.

There are men and women among the Democrats—leaders, too—who are more liberal than were the Socialists a decade back; and there are Democrats who are more conservative and reactionary than a majority of the Republicans. The term "Democrat" used to stand for something wherever it was used. No more. The Democrat in New York, for instance, is no kin whatever to the Democrat in Alabama. The Democratic Party on the national front—when looked at across the land—is a conglomeration of ideas and philosophies of government. What is a Republican? What is a Democrat? Nobody knows.

A Republican to Kerr Scott—if the Republican follows him—smells sweeter than the finest old Democrat in the State—if that Democrat is not of the Scott-going-forward variety.

**NOTES . . .** The Governor is urging his highway commissioners to handle their road-building programs in such way that county leaders won't feel other sections are given preferential treatment . . . If the proposal to put public workers under Social Security is adopted

in Washington, the State may toss the Teachers and Employees Retirement system out the window . . . Army Secretary Gordon Gray, who will be the next president of the University of North Carolina made straight "A" on every subject he took at Carolina (1926-30), except two English courses, on which he received "C" . . . Nothing has been said about it, but a successor has also been chosen for the University School of Commerce . . . When Gov. Scott heard that Bob Reynolds would oppose Frank Graham for the U. S. Senate, he advised his appointee to "run like he was being shot at . . ."

. . . College basketball attendance records will be broken here at State this year . . . The Wolfpack quint had played before 127,200 people in the William Neal Reynolds Coliseum through last week, and has four more home games, which will run them over the 150,000 mark held by the University of Wisconsin gym . . .

. . . C. A. Fink of Spencer, head of the AFL in N. C., says he believes that the majority of the members of this labor organization will support Frank P. Graham for the U. S. Senate . . . Sons of Progressive Farmer Editor Clarence Ege and former U. S. Senator J. W. Bailey will oppose each other for the State Senate here . . .

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## 43RD ANNUAL STATEMENT

### December 31, 1949

ASSETS	
Cash . . . . .	\$ 7,197,285
United States Government Bonds . . . . .	38,414,931
All Other Bonds . . . . .	32,276,951
Stocks . . . . .	21,949,741
<small>Listed securities are carried at market, cost, or call price, whichever is lowest.</small>	
First Mortgage Loans . . . . .	105,206,202
Real Estate . . . . .	11,005,443
Loans to Our Policyholders . . . . .	15,973,522
<small>Secured by the cash values of policies.</small>	
Investment Income in Course of Collection . . . . .	1,588,493
Premiums in Course of Collection . . . . .	5,791,133
All Other Assets . . . . .	3,354,526
<b>Total Assets . . . . .</b>	<b>\$242,758,227</b>

LIABILITIES	
Policy Reserves . . . . .	\$179,365,384
<small>A fund which with future premiums and interest earnings provides for the payment of policy obligations as they fall due.</small>	
Reserve for Policy Claims . . . . .	1,073,217
<small>Claims incurred in 1949 but completed papers not received by December 31, 1949.</small>	
Reserve for Taxes . . . . .	966,545
Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance . . . . .	5,109,236
Policy Proceeds Left with Company . . . . .	20,391,017
Dividends for Policyholders . . . . .	2,647,689
Policy Revaluation Reserve . . . . .	2,496,951
Reserve for All Other Liabilities . . . . .	1,708,188
<b>Liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>\$213,758,227</b>

Contingency Reserve \$ 3,000,000  
Capital 10,000,000  
Surplus Unassigned 16,000,000  
Total Surplus Funds for Additional Protection of Policyholders . . . . . 29,000,000  
**Total . . . . . \$242,758,227**

Copy of booklet carrying our complete report available on request.

"I am an 'average' Jefferson Standard policyowner speaking for more than a million people—policyowners and beneficiaries—whose financial future has been made more secure through Jefferson Standard life insurance protection.

"The Company's 43rd Annual Report published here shows another year of genuine progress and growth that is a source of solid satisfaction to me and my family. Assets have more than doubled in the past ten years and now total \$242,758,227. The increase in surplus and contingency reserves—that extra margin of safety for all policyowners' funds—is substantial.

"The steady growth of 'my company' through the years reflects high quality of service to policyowners.

"I note with pride that the Jefferson Standard still leads all life insurance companies in rate of interest earned on invested assets. This means that 'my company' continues to pay the highest rate of interest on dividend accumulations and policy proceeds held in trust for policyowners and beneficiaries—important extra dollars. Not since organization in 1907 has the Jefferson Standard paid less than

4% on these funds. Truly, Jefferson Standard Policy Dollars are Larger.

"Jefferson Standard sales of new life insurance in 1949 averaged more than \$10,000,000. per month, more than 25% of which came from my group—old policyowners coming back for more. Total life insurance in force at year end—\$894,202,998.

"I like the wide variety of policy plans 'my company' offers to meet the various protection needs of the public.

"I like the special training in life insurance service 'my company' provides for its agents, as well as for its branch office personnel, which results in the capable, courteous and prompt service I get in all dealings.

"It is for all these fine reasons that I presume to speak for more than a million people protected by Jefferson Standard. I am proud to be a policyowner of this splendid life insurance company."

An Average Policyowner

**J. J. LOUGHLIN, Jr.**  
Special Agent  
Southport, N. C.

**JEFFERSON STANDARD**  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
Ralph C. Price, President, Greensboro, North Carolina