

# THE PILOT

Published every Friday by  
THE PILOT, Incorporated,  
Aberdeen and Southern Pines, N. C.

NELSON C. HYDE, Managing Editor  
BION H. BUTLER, Editor  
JAMES BOYD STRUTHERS BURT  
Contributing Editors

Subscription Rates:  
One Year .....\$2.00  
Six Months .....\$1.00  
Three Months ..... .50

Address all communications to The  
Pilot, Inc., Southern Pines, N. C.

Entered at the Postoffice at South-  
ern Pines, N. C., as second-class mail  
matter.

## TO VOTE YOU MUST REGISTER

This is the last announcement that to vote in the coming school election you must register. This is the last week for registration, although the election is not held yet for two weeks. Therefore what you do must be done promptly. What you choose to do is your own affair. But you can not express your desire unless you have your name on the register.

This is a matter of such seriousness that it should have the careful thought of the whole people. It involves not only a large new bonded debt, but one that is to be laid on top of those that already exist. If the county wants an increased bonded debt it is within the privilege of the people to vote it, but to be able to vote when election day comes around the preliminary precaution of registering during the period allowed for registration must be taken care of. Then final action at election can follow when the time comes. But if you should fail to register, and then conclude that you want to vote you have no possible chance. If you register and do not make up your mind to vote you still have a chance to make a choice. You can vote or not vote as may suit you. You can vote for or against the measure. But if you don't register you can't vote either way.

The important thing is to get your name on the books and then you will have no occasion to regret any neglect.

## A SERIOUS FARM PROPOSITION

Within the last twelve months farming America has made a most remarkable unintentional reverse on a vital phase of the basic industry of the country. A year ago we thought we had too many cattle, too much corn, hay and stock feed, too much pork and lard, too much oil and peanut oil, so we inaugurated a plan to plow down cotton, kill off hogs, curtail feed crops and grain crops, and limit the production of much of the food supplies of the nation both for home use and export.

The limitation scheme was completely successful. The cotton crop is limited. The production of cotton oil will ease up on its competition with the lard crop. The big crop has been killed down and will ease up in its competition with the cotton oil crop. The wheat and grain crop is jolted by a bounteous Providence who stands ready to lend a hand when necessary, and the hay crop is restricted by Nature at the same time. Nothing to feed hogs to make pork and lard. Nothing to feed cattle to make beef and butter and milk. Nothing to overload the cotton oil crop. And along with all of it cattle are being killed in thousands to get rid of them, or to save them, as the statement goes. We are cleaning out the surplus. We are settling the question of the surplus of meat and fat products for export. We are disposing of the excess of these things that we are offering for domestic consumption.

And, with all of it, we are clearing the decks for next year. Prudent men do not advise any longer that we must kill surplus stock, or destroy needless surpluses. There is a warning that if we are not careful we will find ourselves going into the winter with a short stock of breeding cattle and hogs, and a dangerous risk of a meat shortage, of a lard shortage, of a cotton oil shortage, and of a shortage ahead of us of all the elements of food that are provided by cattle, hogs, cotton and vegetable seeds and farm crops. Probably it would be wise for the Moore county farm to be sure that it has cows and hogs for

the months ahead, for the stock that is now going to the canning factory cannot be replenished in a few weeks. Hogs and lard will not respond to a brief call for renewed supplies. A heavy draft for cotton oil to substitute for shortage of cooking fats can not be met merely by a call. It may be we will have a reserve stock of all these things big enough for the requirements for the days ahead until a new crop and new herds can be built up. But it is wise for Moore county farmers to take stock of their situation and to play the game accordingly. It may be wise to save the heifer calves carefully, and to plan for a future pork supply, and to encourage chickens as a meat reserve if the bigger animals should fail the national meat markets and packing houses in the days just ahead.

We may be out of the woods in this financial depression. But the wise head will remember that the prudent man carries his umbrella on a dry day. It is all right to expect the best of everything, but at the same time to be ready for something not so good if that should be what comes.

It is always much easier to get rid of a surplus than it is to accumulate one. You can shoot a cow in a second. But it takes three years to raise one. This U. S. A. may be making itself some new problems. It is well for the Moore county farmer to take a look at his hand.

## OVERLOOKING THE CONSUMER

We have plenty of new deal projects and agricultural devices to make the farmer rich, and schemes to let us all thrive with less work, and almost any other bounty a quick-thinking man can ask for, but we have overlooked one thing, and that may yet be the sprag that will keep the other wheels from moving as the plans intend. That is that the buyer is overlooked in all these fairy-like dreams. We are informed that there is too much of everything, and that the way to be prosperous is to lessen production, increase prices and enable the man who wants to produce things or to sell things to make a price that will put him in the kind row and crown him a nabob.

We stop men from working long hours because there is too much of everything they make, although some folks are still without much of anything. We forbid young people to work because there is too much work done by older people, yet young folks frequently need to eat and to have things to wear and the pleasure and comforts of life, and have no older folks to help them to procure what they need. We try to make things scarce so the folks who have things to sell may have a high price and keep things within a limit of supply that will compel high prices, but we have not planned any thing for the buyer.

And there we make a grave mistake, for the buyer is the man who pays the bill in the final show down. We can put prices up as high as a mountain and it will be no good to the maker or seller unless the buyer is willing to buy. We may argue that the buyer has to buy from the maker or seller, but the buyer knows that he can get along without. This is no juggling with words nor advocacy of any scheme, or defense of any policy, but it is a simple statement of a fact. Business has learned that low price induces buying and that high prices compel contraction of spending of money. It is a matter every man handles for himself. If high prices made business every man of us would have a fifty-thousand dollar automobile for every member of the family and a Ford for the cat. But unfortunately price is what stands in the way of buying, and that is why successful business has since the world was created been trying to get prices down where everybody can buy.

The buyer is the forgotten man. He always has been the neglected victim. But before this recovery of business gets far he has to be considered, not especially for his own good, but because the seller can not thrive unless the buyer can buy. It's an old story, "If you can't bring your income up to your expenses bring your expenses down to your income," and if you don't do it that adjustment will do itself. You can't sell anything to a man at a price higher than he

can pay, and that is our trouble now. It is paying ability that is the mouse in the feed bin. We may not like it, but how to change it is to make prices fit the pocketbook, for pocketbooks do not fit prices now.

## THE ZVB PLAN OF PAYMENT

Mrs. Blue's project of home improvement, backed also by the Kiwanis Club, is a movement that deserves to be encouraged by the people generally. It is true enough that farm homes need to be given some improvement in a great many cases. But the feature that should be stressed more than the improvement is the scheme proposed whereby payment may be made. This is by trading in farm stuff. Farms can make produce, which is worth a cash value at all times, but not

always do people have money to pay cash for it. But if they do not have money they do have most of the time some spare time which could be traded to the farmer in work on his improvement in return for farm stuff. One of our biggest troubles is that we have lost our knack of trading stuff for other stuff. We have builded up a method of trading that involves money as a go-between, and the go-between has introduced another actor which is debt. Debt has mighty near killed this whole country, county, state and nation as well as individual. There is no lack of money. The banks are full of it. But folks have nothing to give for it, and money is nailed up. But if we can work a trade scheme we can get out of the woods and on plain sailing rather easily. We need a trading arrangement and right away.

## GRAINS OF SAND

Tomorrow, Saturday, is the final day for registration for the special school bond issue election. With an increase of nearly one quarter of million dollars in county loans involved every eligible voter should see that his or her name is on the books.

Tobacco growers hereabouts are much encouraged over reports of opening prices in Georgia, away ahead of last year's.

The peach men are smiling.

A new novel by Maude Parker "Impersonation of a Lady," has just been released by the publishers, Houghton Mifflin Company. Maude Parker is Mrs. Edmund Pavenstedt of Southern Pines and New Haven, Conn. The book is a highly diverting story of small-town society and a war between women — of pompous Mrs. Wyckoff, and of the battle waged against her by the beautiful Irene Morrell. Irene was a prominent star on Broadway when she married Don Carr and came to live in Wycton, but Mrs. Wyckoff considered her merely a clever actress impersonating a lady. Irene's ingenious campaign to break Mrs. Wyckoff's tyranny and establish

her own social standing brings her into unhappy conflict with her husband, an earnest young man with a rigid small-town upbringing, and although she plays her game with skill, her plans are always overturned by unexpected love affairs or the sudden discovery of a family feud.

Here's one for the book, from the New York Herald-Tribune:

The hearse containing an empty coffin which was picked up for abandoned by police after it had stood in Tonnele Circle, Jersey City, for three days, was claimed early yesterday by James Singleton, Negro undertaker of the firm of Gary and Singleton, of Florence, S. C.

Mr. Singleton explained to the police that he had come north to fetch a body back home, that he had discovered on arrival that the body had been shipped south by express, and that he had decided to see a little Harlem life. He had been told, he said, that it was illegal to park in New York, so he had left the hearse in Tonnele Circle and proceeded to Harlem for a party that, intended to last one day, lengthened itself to three. Police returned hearse and coffin to him, and he started out for Florence at once, visibly relieved.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### May Be Dangers Ahead

Editor, The Pilot:

The various letters from our citizens on the question of the Bond Issue for County Schools which have appeared in your paper have covered the situation adequately and thoroughly, and the various editorials have been instructive.

In especial, the letters of Dr. Poate, Mr. Tufts and Mr. Wicker present facts and figures which are impressive in their arguments against the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$232,000, arguments with which I find myself in thorough accord.

Last spring when the matter was first considered by the County Commissioners I was one of three members of the Moore County Economy League from this section who went before the Commissioners and spoke in favor of a small building program financed by local bonds for our community, instead of the general tax. This would be in line with Dr. Poate's argument and in accord with Mr. Tufts' suggestion about rebuilding and enlarging existing buildings.

I understand that at the next session of the Legislature there will be a determined effort to make drastic changes in our tax laws and methods of raising revenues. Do not let us hurry into voting a burdensome tax on ourselves until we find out more about this matter and until a more adequate study of a building plan can be presented to us, in line with Mr. Tufts' suggestion. If we disapprove of this proposed issue, we can later vote in favor of a smaller one which will undoubtedly be found adequate.

Dr. Poate's remarks about a forty dollar saddle on a two bit horse reminds me of an incident before I settled in Moore county. I was employed on a railroad survey in Florida and Alabama in a thinly settled country in which there were no roads, so we had to travel on horseback. On one occasion I had a poor, weak, mount which had not enough strength to climb up the steep bank of a creek. He fell, with considerable embarrassment to his rider. I hope I won't again get connected with a forty dollar saddle on a two bit horse.

GEORGE H. MAURICE.  
Eagle Springs, Aug. 3, 1934.

### A \$900,000 MORTGAGE

Last week, the text of all resolutions passed by the County Commissioners in regard to the school-bond

situation were published in the Moore County News. Until then, the intentions of the County authorities were by no means clear to many of us.

It is unfortunate that all these resolutions were not published a month ago. However, it now seems quite obvious that approval of the proposed \$166,000 school-bond issue means:

- (1) A new bonded debt of \$166,000.
- (2) Approval (understood) of an additional new debt of \$66,000, to be secured by County notes.
- (3) Assumption by the County of all outstanding school-district debts, to the total amount, principal and interest, of \$610,000. (Of this, according to Mr. Thomas, all but \$68,000 will represent new county obligations.)

That is to say, approval of a \$166,000 bond issue really means, or will be interpreted as meaning, approval of a new county debt amounting to about \$900,000, principal and interest, and the levy of a county-wide school tax of 45c on each \$100.

If this bond issue is approved, the Commissioners, acting, I suppose, upon the rather dubious authority of Chapter 299, Public Laws of 1933, (which purports to validate Chapter 180, Public Laws of 1925, not lawfully enacted) will proceed forthwith to assume the outstanding school-district debts of the entire county; some \$610,000, principal and interest, without any direct vote of the people. They will also borrow \$66,000 from the Literary Fund.

The total, principal and interest, would amount to some \$952,000—of which all but \$68,000 represents a new county obligation.

This does not seem a good time to add almost nine hundred thousand dollars to our present county debt, which is big enough already. Remember that this would actually be a \$900,000 mortgage, slapped on every bit of real property in Moore county.

Can we afford it?  
—ERNEST M. POATE,  
Southern Pines, Aug. 6, 1934.

### HOW ARE WE TO PAY?

Editor, The Pilot:

What does this voting for \$232,000 in bonds mean? What will the taxpayer do about it? Will the bonds justify the tax it will require? Can we squeeze out of our farms and business any more tax money? We are not paying our present taxes with-

out hardships, such as putting off repairs on the house or barns, or going without the clothes the family need, and how are we to pay more tax for more bonds to build more expensive schools; anyhow!

The farmer knows it takes a dozen sheep to get enough cash to buy his girl a wool coat, and the price of a cow will hardly buy shoes for the boy. Study the Rural Homes Survey report on Moore county. It shows the serious condition of the homes, the much needed repairs and sanitation of the people, the low standard of living. Then compare these facts with our consolidated school system, its cost, the benefits in living to the homes of parents and children. If the experiences of the school graduates has improved the home, the survey fails to reflect it to any marked degree.

And we are asked to vote for more school bonds! After eleven years of compulsory school days, children finish and go out facing a public debt of \$83 for each child, which must be paid in tax before earning a dollar for his own account. Are we going to increase the load?

We are living in a "something for nothing" era, free government money, but there will come a day of paying off, and those who cannot pay their taxes will be sold out of their homes, as bonds must be paid by taxes.

Yet the intellectuals will write with steel, brick and mortar against the sky, a history of these hectic days of unemployment and youthful idleness, days when labor is tabu, and the obligation of self-support is repudiated. Days when no one seems ashamed of receiving public aid, or abashed by being listed as a dependent, or put in public records of economic incompetence.

Soon our school year will open for thousands of children, involving millions of tax raised money, but not in the nation is there a reconstructed plan or program for working out or emphasizing the realities of life, the solving of our economic local, state or national conditions, or to exalt the practical, material things of life.

—NICHOLAS L. GIBBON.  
August 8th, 1934.

### COTTON EXEMPTIONS MUST BE APPLIED FOR AT ONCE

Under the law governing the Bankhead Cotton Bill, every producer of cotton, whether a contract signer or not, is eligible to apply some allotment if he has cotton growing this year. No gin certificates will be issued unless applied for. Farmers still have a chance to apply at the County Agent's office for another week. It will be absolutely necessary that you apply during this time and after this time expires, those who have not made application will just have to be left out. For this reason County Agent Garrison asks those who have received notices to please get the information along to anyone who has cotton this year and may not know about this. Notices have been sent to all box-holders in the county and an effort made to get in touch with everyone who might be interested. Tenants and share croppers do not have to make application, except in the case of cash tenants. Landlords will make applications for all tenants on their farms.

## PINEBLUFF

Mrs. Howard Troutman, her daughter Ruth and Miss Alice Wilkes left for Greensboro Sunday for a couple of weeks.

Miss Edith Howie left Saturday for Spring Lake, N. J. to visit friends.

Bill Lampley and his sister, Mrs. Lawton Foushee spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lampley.

Miss Dorothy Wallace returned to Rocky Mount Sunday after a two weeks' vacation.

Elmer Austin is spending several days in Belleville, N. J., visiting relatives.

Miss Helen Fiddner returned home after a month's visit in New York and Danbury, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Atkinson and son and daughter of Charlotte were callers on Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Butner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Smith of Wilson were in town Friday.

Mrs. D. C. Clapp of Greensboro and Miss Elizabeth Hampton of Fairmont, Miss., Carol Fouste of Sanford are visiting Mrs. Joe Suttentfield.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Oliver of Winston-Salem spent Monday at Mrs. Joe Suttentfield's.

The Rev. C. E. Ruffin, minister of the Baptist church in Ellerbe will hold services in the Methodist church Sunday night, August 12th. His subject will be "The World's March Toward the Anti-Christ."

Advertise—Even the smallest business can afford a Want Ad.

## Miss Laura M. Jenks

Will Open A Private School for  
Kindergarten and Primary  
Grades

On October 8th at Her Home  
At the Head of Pennsylvania Ave.  
Out of door classes, weather  
permitting.

She has had years of experience in  
the New York City public schools  
and in private work, both in Kin-  
dergarten and Grade work —  
Moderate Rates.

Address applications to  
Miss Laura M. Jenks,  
Southern, N. C.  
Same will be forwarded.

## Sandhillians in Cast of Show in New York

Frank T. Webster and Janie Zimmerman  
Take Part in Production  
at Columbia University

North Carolina Moonshiners' was the title of a skit with which members of the North Carolina Club entertained fellow students at the summer session at Columbia university in New York on the occasion of its annual stunt contest in the gymnasium of Teachers' college last week. Opening the program with "She's Comin' Round the Mountain," the skit featured a mountaineer's hut, grouped about which actors sang.

Two residents of Southern Pines were in the cast, Frank T. Webster, superintendent of schools here, and Janie Huske Zimmerman. Others included the president of the club, J. B. Christenbury of Crossnore school. Mr. and Mrs. Zeno Martin of Marion, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Elliott of Moyock, Anne Bridges of Forest City, Rosalind J. Bryan of Wilson, Sarah Shaw of Fayetteville, Emma Sloop of Crossnore, Wilhelmine Livingston of Wilmington, Gladys Currie of Fayetteville, Ida Currie of Raleigh, Dwight Fink of Salisbury, Alice Washburn of Bostis, Pine Hall of Crossnore, Mrs. Charles F. Taylor of Goldsboro, Mary Kinsey of Coinjock, Ray Armstrong of Goldsboro, Charles C. Chadborne of Remington, Millie Kanipe of Old Fort.

## FINE RESULTS OBTAINED IN STATEWIDE CHILD SURVEY

The State-wide public welfare child survey is almost completed, and has been a wonderful success. Miss Laland Frye made the survey in Moore county and has completed the work. This survey will be followed up with an effort to help those children who are physically handicapped and in need of help.

The results for the state as a whole have not been tabulated but the approximate results obtained through July 19th showed the following: 31,598 state cards; 19,643 veteran cards; 94,220 World War veterans, World War veterans' children, and physically handicapped children of other citizens; 50,000 hours volunteer service rendered.

The results in Moore county should be of special interest to those persons and agencies that may try to bring aid to underprivileged children who are suffering from physical defects that could be remedied.

## REV. MR. PRICE PREACHER AT VASS REVIVAL SERVICES

A series of revival services began in the tabernacle in Vass on Sunday evening with the Rev. Joseph Price, superintendent of the Quaker Children's Home in upper Moore county present to do the preaching. Mr. Price has held such meetings on previous occasions and has impressed his hearers with his clear knowledge of the Scriptures. Services will be held each evening at 7:45 throughout this week and probably next. All are cordially invited to attend.

## JULY WEATHER

July past and gone was a hot month, not as hot as 1932, but hot enough, the temperature running 1.3 degrees above the long time normal, and .08 degrees over last July, 21 days rising to 90 or above, and to a high of 101 on the 14th. The lowest temperature recorded was 61 on the 28th, comfortable enough but not long in duration.

A total of 3.23 inches of rain fell on the 2nd, the total fall for the month being 7.88 inches, a trifle more than one-half inch over the normal July average and bringing the total for the seven months of the year 2.52 inches above normal. St. Swithins Day, the 15th, was clear, and only a slight rainfall was recorded for the balance of the month.

Long time	Max	Min.	Aver.
Average	.90	67.8	78.9
1933	.93-6	65-2	79.4
1934	.91-1	69-2	80.2