

# THE PILOT

Published every Friday by  
**THE PILOT, Incorporated,**  
 Aberdeen and Southern Pines, N. C.  
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 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 Southern Pines, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

## LOCAL USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Our neighboring cities of Hamlet and Rockingham have submitted their proposals for projects under the \$4,800,000,000 relief appropriation bill now pending in the national Congress. Here are a few of their projects:

Swamp draining, additional sewer lines, library building in each town, cleaning up cemetery, street construction, fire alarm system, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, public underground rest room, community house with children's playground, municipal airport.

We quote these as ideas for towns of Moore county. We have not heard any suggested projects here, other than that of the Southern Pines Chamber of Commerce for an auditorium and recreation center, and so far as we know, no project list has been forwarded to the proper authorities for use of federal emergency funds in this section. The time, as we understand it, is short.

The requirements for use of the funds are not known as yet. It is probable that federal funds will have to be met with local funds, on some proportionate basis. It is a matter that should be having the serious consideration and study of county and town officials, that we may avail ourselves of whatever benefits to the community may accrue. If the terms are not too drastic, let us build something or do something that will be a permanent Sandhills asset.

## THE FARMER AND THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Helping the farmer helps all along the line.

Increase of an estimated \$1,000,000,000 in farm income during 1934 created the largest demand for steel for agricultural uses since 1929.

Reliable sources estimate that 1,400,000 tons of steel went into farm equipment last year—more than seven per cent of the finished steel produced. This is the largest percentage of the total production required for agricultural uses in any recent year.

Inquiry among leading farm implement manufacturers by the American Iron and Steel Institute indicated that prospects in this field look bright for even better business in 1935 than in 1934. The value of farm implement production was approximately \$170,000,000 in 1934, about 50 per cent above the preceding year. Forecasters generally agree on a volume of output valued at \$250,000,000 as the expectation for the current year.

Consumption of steel on farms is not limited to implements like combines, harvesters, plows, windmills and tractors which are mostly steel. Fencing, bale ties, roofing sheets, eaves troughs and gutters, steel culverts, water troughs and tanks, and hand tools are among the many other steel products demanded by the farm market.

Recently developed steel barns, cribs and small buildings may open the market for sheets and light shapes still further, as may the anticipated acceptance of steel-framed or all-steel houses.

## COLORED FOLKS AND THE SEAL SALE

"Colored People Outwit Depression in Effort to Help Stamp Out Tuberculosis Among Their Race."

So reads the typewritten heading on a little story left on our desk this week. The story says: "As county chairman I wish to express my appreciation of the fine response and hearty cooperation given by the colored

people and especially the colored teachers throughout the county. Through the combined efforts of 23 schools, over \$90 was raised, making a total with amounts handed in by other workers of \$117.50. This is a splendid effort and worthy of being brought to the attention of people who are interested in their race.

"Who knows what greater things they will do when the depression is really over.

The story was signed by Mrs. T. A. Cheatham of Pinehurst. This is truly a noteworthy achievement in these times. This contribution to the cause of fighting tuberculosis is ten percent of the total collected from all sources in the county. It is a heart-stirring manifestation of the desire of these colored people to do their part in the alleviation of suffering, to cooperate with their white brethren in a worthy cause, a willingness to share what little they have for the common weal. And one of the nicest things about it is, the total amount came from many hands and hearts, pennies from the children, nickels and dimes and quarters from the grown-ups.

Our congratulations to the colored race of Moore county.

And while on the subject, it is a pleasure to The Pilot to report in other columns this week that the 1934 Seal Sale in the county not only went "over the top," but exceeded all previous years in the total contributed.

## Tributes

### BION BUTLER

Editorial in The Charlotte Observer

The newspaper fraternity of the State will be grieved at information of the passing, at his Southern Pines home, of Bion Butler, editor of The Pilot, a paper through which Mr. Butler has wrought so effectively for development of the sandhills section. Mr. Butler came to North Carolina a number of years ago, from his native State of Pennsylvania, having been attracted to this section by prospects of mineral developments, with possibilities of oil. He found coal and he found traces of other minerals of rare and valuable kind, and he was a successful developer of coal mines. But, seeing the far greater possibilities in development of the sandhills as a health and pleasure center, and of the soil and climate as a producer of peaches, grapes, berries and truck, he turned his attention chiefly to newspaper work, having learned the art of typesetting when a boy. He had a large hand in the development of the sandhills and was a factor in establishment of the big hotels and resort homes that now dot the vicinity of Southern Pines and Pinehurst. In short, Bion Butler has proved a "press-agent" of resourcefulness and power. It can be truly said that North Carolina owes him a debt of gratitude for the part he played in transformation of a barren waste into a rich and populous locality, famed over the land, and especially as a rival to Florida as a winter resort and a little the better of Florida as an out-of-doors playground.

### CONSTRUCTIVE COURSE

I am very much distressed to know of the death of my friend, Mr. Bion Butler. Mr. Butler came to North Carolina from the North and made of himself at once an excellent North Carolinian. Without appearing to patronize and without offending, he pursued a noble and a great constructive course in the State. He stood for the right things and he had the intelligence to know what was right. It should be remembered of him that he made a real contribution to our civilization in North Carolina and someone ought to write a full account of his invaluable life.

I am proud that I could enjoy his friendship and could have from time to time evidences of his approval of my course.

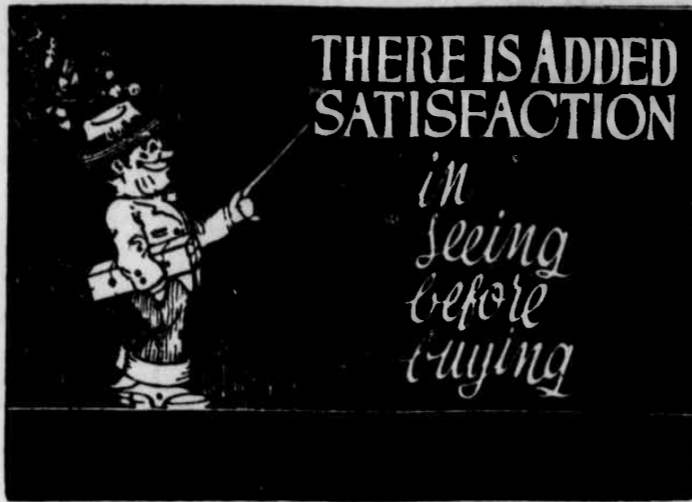
—J. W. BAILEY,  
 (United States Senator).

### CLEAR, LUCID, HONEST

I desire to express to you, and thru' your kindness, to his family, my sorrow and regret at their loss, and yours, and the communities in the death of Mr. Butler. I have never met Mr. Butler but from a constant reading his clear, lucid and honest editorials, for several years, I felt, when I read the announcement of his death, that I had lost a dear friend and I shall continue to do so. I never felt in reading his editorials any question of his honesty of purpose, or considered thought. He was a fine man.

Sorrowfully and sincerely,  
 —CHARLES H. PRAY,  
 Pinehurst, N. C.

## Civic Loyalty Pays Big Dividends



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## The Child Labor Amendment as It Appears to a Correspondent

Editor, The Pilot:

Your editorial of February 5 seems to me to sum up well the opinion of those who are really honest in opposing the Federal Child Labor Amendment. May I offer you some very definite facts and some expert legal opinions on the other side of the question, believing that the same candor and sincerity in examining these facts and opinions will convince you of the need for the Amendments.

The necessity for the abolition of child labor we may take for granted. The fact that gross abuses of children were far from abolished by state legislation before the industrial codes we may also take for granted. Obviously the child labor provisions of the codes would not otherwise have been needed.

The real issue that you raise deals with the breadth of power granted to Congress by the language of the Amendment. On that point I should like to quote the language of the first Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall, who was, perhaps more than anyone since, concerned to see that Congress did not overstep the bounds of constitutional authority. He clearly stated what should be the distinction between a constitutional authority. He clearly stated what should be the distinction between a constitutional grant of power and a law. "It must have been the intention of those who gave these powers, to insure, as far as human prudence could insure, their beneficial execution. This could not be done by confining the choice of means to such narrow limits as not to leave it in the power of Congress to adopt any which might be appropriate, and which were conducive to the end. This provision is made in a constitution intended to endure for ages to come, and consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs. To have prescribed the means by which government should, in all future time, execute its powers, would have been to change, entirely, the character of the instrument and give it the properties of a legal code."

One of the grounds upon which the breadth of the language of the Child Labor Amendment has been challenged has been that it would give authority to the Federal Government to step in and deal with domestic matters which should be an exclusive concern of the states. It is well known that children from certain areas where laws and regulations have permitted them to be exploited at very young ages, with neglect of their education, frequently migrate with their families to neighboring, or even distant states, where they become a burden upon the states of their adoption which are in no way responsible for the neglect and ignorance in which these children have grown up.

About the most despicable of all advantages that one state may take of another is to permit the grievous cheapness of their labor draws factories and mills away from states with higher regulations. There are certain elements essential to the development of a sound and intelligent citizenship which are fundamental to national welfare. When greed for profit can be allowed to violate these fundamental human rights of the most helpless members of our population as a weapon in interstate competition then some Federal authority is necessary. The universal acclaim of the child labor provisions of the industrial codes is proof that the people of the country generally welcome this wiping out of abuses when it is fairly presented to them. That 31 governors of the states in 1935, including Governor Ehringhaus of North Carolina, have unqualifiedly endorsed

the Amendment, must be proof that they recognize that it would not be an invasion of states' rights, but would be a protection of those states which have high standards for their children against unfair competition through the use of cheap child labor. North Carolina is a real sufferer from such competition.

Some very foolish things have been said as to what Congress might do if the Amendment were ratified, such as that boys would not be allowed to milk the cows or girls to wash the dishes. Concerning this claim, Judge Edward F. Waite of the District Court of Minneapolis, Minnesota, an able and extremely thoughtful jurist, has said: "One hesitates to suggest even the possibility of extreme folly in this field on the part of Congress. Distrust of our institutions ought not lightly to be pushed to that extent. But let us give heed to warnings which, strange to say, have had currency over the signature of capable lawyers. Suppose Congress should pass a law framed on the theory that study in school is 'labor' within the meaning of the Amendment, or forbidding farmer boys of 17 to do any work on the home place, or limiting to one hour per day the work of children whose labor is not wholly forbidden... if the question of the validity of such laws ever reached a federal court would they be sustained? To state these queries is to answer them. It is apparent that no such absurdities would be sanctioned. The courts do not reject the guidance of common sense when they interpret the language of legislation, statutory or constitutional. To cite authorities here would be to insult the intelligence of the reader, be he lawyer or layman."

Another claim has been that the Amendment would give Congress power to regulate or control the schools of the country. Concerning this the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, an authority on constitutional law and one of the outstanding statesmen of the country has said: "I venture the assertion that the amendment affords no ground for even serious argument that it has such scope or that any self-respecting lawyer will ever stand before a court to contend what it does, assuming that the Congress should ever conclude that it was by the amendment vested with any such authority."

But let us consider the matter from the other angle. What would be the real effect of the limitations in language which have been proposed by opponents of the Amendment? One claim by the opponents has been that it was not a child labor amendment at all because the word "children" was not used as it should have been. If the Amendment had used the word "children" instead of the phrase "persons under 18 years," there would have been a tremendous outcry about its ambiguity—and quite rightly so. The word child has different meanings in various states—in some it has been held to be a person under 12 years, in others it covers the age of minority—even up to 21 years. There is no uncertainty about the expression "persons under 18 years."

Another claim has been that the age limit of 18 years should not have been incorporated in the amendment but rather 14 or 16. If this had been done it would have been impossible for Congress to pass legislation to continue the protection temporarily afforded by over 500 industrial codes which prohibit youths under 18 from working at excessively hazardous occupations. It has been estimated that 50,000 youths were either killed or injured yearly because of such employment prior to the adoption of the codes. Would opponents of the

Amendment have us return to such conditions?

Another claim has been that the term "employment" or "employment for hire" should have been used instead of the word "labor." One of the most grievous abuses of children that exists is through the sending of work into the home for the completion of certain processes in manufacturing. Thirty years of observation has shown that where such industrial homework is allowed it is attended by abuses of children who are often required to work through the night and far into the early morning hours, by the payment of miserable wages insufficient for even bare existence and the encouragement of the neglect of children by mothers in the drive to turn out these sweatshop products for gross underpay. To send such homework across state lines is a favorite device for escaping state legislation. The prohibition of "labor" would clearly prevent such practices. Other language would allow them to continue, for the children are not "employed" or "hired."

As Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, has well stated: "The Child Labor Amendment is the fairest way to abolish child labor in the whole country. We have found in North Carolina that many of the manufacturers who were in favor of the abolition of child labor in North Carolina refused to support any state action because of the disadvantage they

felt they would have to work under in competition with industries in other states where child labor was and would be permitted. The Child Labor Amendment meets this situation and places the industries of all the states on a fair and equal basis."

Our forefathers who drafted our Constitution were wise enough to foresee that they could not know of all the conditions that would be met. It was with the thought of new conditions arising that Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest defenders of human liberties, said: "The real friends of the Constitution in the federal form, if they wish it to be immortal, should be attentive, by amendments, to make it keep pace with the advance of the age in science and experience."

The simple question, therefore, is, do we want to continue the gains represented in the industrial codes which have been so widely praised, which are temporary, and which we are about to lose unless the Amendment can be ratified? The language of the Amendment was drafted by the ablest lawyers in the country without regard to party. It affords the sound way of accomplishing this purpose. As President Roosevelt has said, with reference to these gains: "The obvious method of maintaining the present gains is through ratification of the Child Labor Amendment."

—L. B. G.  
 Southern Pines, Feb. 19, 1935.

# PENDER'S

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WHITE HOUSE APPLE <b>BUTTER</b> 38-oz. Jar ..... 15c	HERSHEY'S <b>Cocoa</b> 3 CANS ..... 25c
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**D. P. Blend Coffee** lb 25c  
**Golden Blend Coffee** lb 19c

CALIFORNIA <b>Sardines</b> 3 1-lb. Cans ..... 25c	PHILLIPS M I X E D <b>Vegetables</b> 3 CANS ..... 23c
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**P. & G. Soap** 4 for 17c  
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