

The State Port Pilot

Southport, N. C.

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Pulpwood A Competitor

It has been years since serious consideration was given to cotton as a money crop in this county. Some is still wood has been passed through the way to other crops, chiefly tobacco, corn, potatoes, peanuts and last, but not least, to timber farming.

Within the last few years hundreds of uses have been found for pine woods which abound in this section of the State. Most of these uses come after the

Only 15.5 per cent of the land area pulpwood process, although trees for lumber are in the greatest demand and pulpwood timber is secondary to the trees that can be converted into lumber.

As a matter of fact, timber farming is becoming very systematic. Harvesting is now carried on in a way which allows a good yearly production of pulp to arise during the post-war period. It is being carried on the far more important lumber crop is aided on its way to maturity.

To illustrate this systematic cutting, H. L. Clemmons of Supply, has a demonstration tract of land. As farming land it was abandoned 24 years ago and owing to the lack of surrounding seedling trees it is understood to have been several years before a good stand of pine, etc., was secured. Taking an acre of this tract, for example, it has produced 24 cords of pulpwood during the past 24 years and now has 91 cords standing. Pulpwood operations at the start of the demonstration removed the larger trees and cutting since then has been for thinning and removal of crooked timber. In a very few years the 91 cords of timber now standing will have grown to about twice that amount. Meanwhile, two cords of pulpwood are being cut yearly and this not only pays the small tax rate on such land, but it leaves a nice little profit.

According to Doyle Method of measuring lumber, it takes 25 trees of 8 inch diameter to make 400 board feet. On the other hand, one tree of 24 inch diameter will produce the same amount.

Only 15.5 per cent of the land area in Brunswick is under cultivation. This leaves 414,265 acres in timber. Suppose that all these fourteen hundred and fourteen thousand acres of uncultivated land are producing two cords of pulpwood per year and at the same time growing many thousands of board feet of lumber. It can readily be seen that woods or timber farming in Brunswick is becoming of tremendous importance.

Much Land Idle

A few days ago County Agent Dodson made the rather astonishing statement that Brunswick county has three hundred thousand acres of fine, idle land capable of being turned into farms. Clearing would be needed in some cases, drainage in others, and in some instances both drainage and clearing would have to be undertaken before the land would be tillable.

In nearly all cases where clearing would be necessary, the salvaged wood products would pay all expenses and in many instances produce a handsome profit.

In the matter of drainage, all or most of this could and would be taken care of by the State and Federal Governments, through the Cape Fear Soil Conservation District, according to our understanding.

So far, there has been no big demand for farms, but such demands are bound to raise during the post-war period. Land owners with drainage and soil conservation problems, along with a surplus of lands, should lose no time in making application for aid at the office of the soil conservation district in Shalotte.

The idle lands of today will in all probability vanish before a surplus of buyers tomorrow. No time should be lost in getting them into shape to attract the sort of farmers that are needed to help develop the agricultural re-

sources of the county.

THE WEEKLY'S CONTRIBUTION

(The Publisher's Auxiliary)

The weekly newspaper throughout all American history has been the sire of the daily. From 1690, when the first newspaper, a weekly, was established in Boston, to 1784, when the Daily Advertiser began publication in Philadelphia, the American people depended entirely on weekly newspapers for their information covering home, national and world events. Today 40 per cent of all the newspapers of the world are published in this country and of these 80 per cent are issued weekly.

The weekly newspaper has played a more definite part in the development of the country than has the daily. It was the weekly that migrated westward with the movement of population. A pioneer editor set up his modest plan where a few families located. He promoted community interests and created pride in the growing town on the part of its inhabitants.

As towns grew in size, the newspapers grew with them. It was newspaper leadership that was very largely responsible for town growth.

It has been the weekly newspaper that has created on the part of the people, the demand for news. It made the daily paper possible when there were enough people to make the larger venture a financial success. In many instances the editor of the weekly changed to daily issue. If he did not and the larger field was left for others to occupy, they but profited from the demand the editor of the weekly had created. It had created a place for a daily by its aid in building a community and by the creation of a demand for news.

Since the first newspaper, Public Occurrences, was established in Boston in 1690, the weekly has blazed the journalistic trail in this country. From the Atlantic seaboard, westward to the Pacific, it has led the way, has been the forerunner. It has in the past, and is now, building towns and villages fortunate enough to have a newspaper. It has been, and is today, an American institution. It has had in the past, has now, and will have in the future, a definite place in the molding of public opinion throughout the nation.

Shortly before his death, Victor Lawson told a group of Chicago business executives that for any worthy cause the rural press, per thousand of circulation, could make ten votes for each one made by the metropolitan press. Victor Lawson was then publisher and editor of the Chicago Daily News.

So long as the rural town exists as a market place, a social and cultural center, the rural newspaper will continue as a worthy representative of its community.

Juvenile Cases

Increased community interest in the problem would have kept some or all of the 397 children so reported from being confined in North Carolina county jails during the last fiscal year, it was suggested last week by J. M. Noose, director of the division of institutions and corrections of the State Department of Public Welfare.

Thirty-nine children were illegally jailed by 19 counties during July, the first month of the current fiscal year. Of these, two were only 11 years old, 12 were 12 and 13 years old and the remaining 25 were 14 and 15 years old. One 13-year-old Negro boy was committed twice during the month. In one county a 13-year-old white girl was placed in jail on July 13 and still remained in jail at the end of the month.

Which brings up the corollary matter that in every instance it is the wise course for the handling of juvenile offenses to be placed in the hands of a duly appointed juvenile judge who has been placed in his position because of his ability to understand juvenile problems and to handle juvenile cases. Without any intention of criticizing the clerk of court's handling of juvenile cases, it is a fact that a clerk of court is elected because of his ability to keep efficiently the records of the court and not because he has any special capacity to sit in judgment on juvenile cases. The problem of juvenile offenses is so serious that there should be provision in every county for a juvenile court handled by a duly appointed juvenile judge.

On July 1th, 1918, Marshall Foch launched his great offensive which began the roll-back of German arms to November 11, 1918. On July 18, 1944, with the American breakthrough at St. Lo, began the roll-back of German arms which promises early defeat of Germany. History repeats.

Entering Doors At Night Led Straight To The Jail

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She called Mr. Leggett over the phone and informed him something must be wrong at the store or nearby.

Joined by Wilmouth and Hart, Leggett went to the store and found it had been broken into. With his two companions he started up street in his car, intending to call Chief Hickman. Passing the McNeil store they noticed the front door was broken and some one was inside. When they stopped and approached the door Bennett ran back through the room and into the men's rest room, where he smashed a small window and climbed out. Some of the men had meanwhile dashed around the building and as Bennett got through the small window Leggett fired one shot and ordered him to lie down. Chief Hickman arrived a few minutes afterwards and bundled the fellow off to jail.

To obtain the \$4200 loot, which he lost in addition to being landed in jail on four charges, Bennett smashed plate glass and cash registers doing damage to the extent of about \$200.00. According to the papers which Chief Hickman took from him he has a 4-F classification with the Selective Service Board at Kings Mountain.

TO ATTEND THE STATE COUNCIL

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Friday, September 15—Boones Neck Club, 2:00 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 18 through September 21, at State Home Demonstration Council meeting in Raleigh.

September 22 — Town Creek Club, 3:00 p. m., Mrs. Freman Galloway, hostess.

RHODES FAMILY HAS REUNION

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Following the dinner, the gathering assembled in the church for a religious service, with Rev. E. B. Smith in charge. He chose for his text Psalm 133-1 "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for Brethern to dwell together in unity." And he dwelt upon the fine character of the Rhodes family.

Following the sermon and congratulations from the Rev. Smith the daughters of the deceased couple came forward to the church altar and received their friends and relatives. This created a heart touching scene.

The afternoon was spent in social conversation with arrangements being made for the next anniversary to be held with Mrs. E. W. Cooper at Longwood on the first Sunday in September, 1945.

The following daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes were present: Mrs. B. K. Gore, Mrs. Curtis Hewett, Mrs. Willie H. Russ, Mrs. E. W. Cooper, Mrs. Bessie Carlyle and a sister-in-law, and Mrs. Iris Rhodes Benton.

Others present were: Curtis Hewett, Willie H. Russ, Mr. Carlyle, Mrs. W. M. Stanaland, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Piver, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gore, Mrs. Harry Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert Russ, Jr., Mrs. Mildred Southerland, Mrs. Bettie Bryan, Mrs. H. D. Huffham, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Russ, Mrs. Evelyn Carlyle White, Mr. and Mrs. Vernie Hickman.

Also present were: Geraldine Piner, Gwendolyn Blanton, Harriett Bennett, Joyce and Billy Wade Russ, Janis, Edward, Norma, Barbara and Vivian Russ, George Thomas and Billy Carter Rhodes, William Southern IIIrd, George White, Jr., Dawn Marie, Gene Edward and Frances Elizabeth Hickman, LeRoy and Walter Cooper. Miss Virginia Holden, Miss Nina West, Frank Hewett, Miss Anabel Hewett and Miss Ellen Piner.

BRUNSWICK BOY IS COMPLIMENTED

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that those nine other men turned out to be just about the best nine men I could have found. We have unquestionably the best crew in the Air Corps and a good deal of that excellence is contributed by Leamon, who is doing a fine job. I have a great deal of confidence in him and I know that you must have, too.

"If at any time there is anything I can do for you or for Leamon don't hesitate to let me know. I should be very happy to hear from you under any circumstances and don't worry about your son. I personally guarantee delivery of him, at the proper time, to your doorstep in double A condition."

FARMERS MAY GET ESSENTIAL LUMBER

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way of keeping enough lumber in the yards to meet essential farm needs."

Farmers who need lumber should apply to the county AAA office in Supply for certificates. The county AAA committee is authorized to issue certificates when the lumber will be used to maintain or repair farm buildings, other than dwellings, or maintain and repair farm implements or for other approved uses essential to food production, or to construct necessary buildings, other

than residences, when the cost will not exceed \$1,000 during the calendar year for any particular farm. For construction which must be approved by the War Production Board, the committee also receives farmers' applications and makes recommendations, but does not issue certificates.

Farmers' Lumber Certificates cannot be issued for lumber to be used for dwellings. Dealers are expected to have small amounts of lumber to sell to civilians in general for the maintenance of dwellings and for other uses for which no rated orders are issued.

SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES USED

(Continued from page one)

established each year for the past seven years would not have been possible if our land hadn't been in shape for all-out production when we needed it most. When the war came, American farmers were ready for peak production, and results of past conservation measures can be seen in the greatly increased per acre yields we have harvested in recent years."

Conservation practices carried out in the county, Mr. Bennett said, are noted in the application of fertilizer materials. As shown in the report, farmers of Brunswick County in 1943 applied 259.0 tons of ground limestone, compared with 1,379.0 tons in 1942, and an average of 47.0 tons per year during the 1936-1939 period. There was a decrease in tonnage used for 1943 due to not being able to get farmyard delivery. Farmers received excellent results in 1943 for limestone used in 1942. The use of limestone is noticeable for several years after applied. Application of phosphate, in terms of 16 percent material to hay and pastureland were listed as 5.0 tons in 1943, compared with 10.0 tons in 1942, and an average of 1.5 tons per year during 1936-1939. Superphosphate was not available through the County AAA Office in 1943.

Other practices carried out in

the county during 1943, according to the report, include: 962 acres seeded to winter legumes and rye grass, 5,460 acres seeded to green manure and cover crops.

"Some figures in the report probably would have been higher except for revisions in the conservation program to fit wartime needs," chairman Mr. Bennett said. "Since the war began, the AAA has emphasized those practices which would contribute most to immediate increases in produc-

tion of urgently needed war crops. Also, practice payments are no longer made for practices which have become 'routine.' The present program, likewise, is aimed at immediate increases in production of war crops."

NEGROES HURT IN RECENT WRECK

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a leg broken in two places and sustained head injuries. Both were carried to a hospital in Wilming-

ton for treatment. Both are residents of Wilmington.

Deputy Sheriff O. W. Perry investigated the wreck and issued a warrant and arrested Harlee for reckless driving and driving while drunk. He will face trial here in the Recorders Court as soon as he recovers sufficiently to leave the hospital.

Miss Josephine Moore is at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Moore, for a few days.



School Time Is Here Again

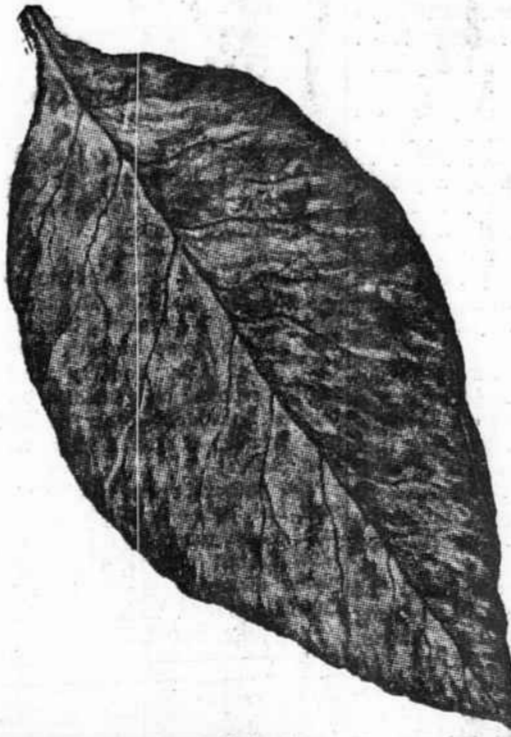
Best wishes to the boys and girls of this community as another school year opens. An education is worth more to the individual than rubies or gold. So make the most of your opportunities.

We also extend a cordial welcome to members of the teaching staff, many of whom, no doubt, have passed up jobs and fat salaries in other fields to stick to their profession. More power to you—and may you enjoy a most successful school year.

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