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THE HOME PAPER

READING TO THE MIND IS WHAT EXERCISE IS TO THE BODY

EVERY THURSDAY

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WILL CONSIDER LAND PROBLEMS

Secretary Wallace Names Committee To Study Land Problems

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Secretary Wallace has appointed a committee of six scientists of the Department of Agriculture to consider the entire problem of land utilization especially with respect to the country's future requirements.

In appointing the committee Secretary Wallace suggested that as the basis of the work to be undertaken careful consideration should be devoted to the country's present crop production, home consumption and foreign demand, relating the land now under cultivation to present and near future demands. It seems to the Secretary that this study should be followed by a more careful survey and classification than has yet been made of lands which can be brought under cultivation in the future, and the conditions necessary to make it profitable under the plow.

Survey Arid, Swamp, and Cut-Over Lands.

The suggested survey would include the arid lands of the West suitable for irrigation, swamp lands which can be reclaimed by drainage, and the cut-over timberlands of the various sections. In studying the cut-over lands consideration will be given to their possibilities both for cultivation and for reforestation.

The personnel of the committee of six is as follows:

Dr. L. C. Gray, agricultural economist, Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, chairman.

C. F. Piper, agronomist in charge forage crop investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dr. G. M. Rommel, Chief Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

C. F. Marbut, scientist in charge, soil survey investigations, Bureau of Soils.

E. E. Carter, assistant forester, Forest Service.

S. H. McCort, Chief, Division of Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads.

At the present time a little less than half the total national area is in farms, and only about one-quarter of the total area is improved land. Many persons, deceived by these facts, assume that there is an unlimited reserve supply of farm land. Such is not the case, however; by far the greater part of the 1,000,000,000 acres not yet in farms probably can never be used for the growing of crops, and that part of the reserve land which may be regarded as potential farm land can be brought into use only at heavy expense for clearing, draining, irrigating, or fertilization.

Per Capita Acreage Decreasing.

Population increases; land area does not. The acreage of improved farm land per capita, for instance, has declined at an ever-increasing rate since 1890. By 1920 the total population at a normal rate of growth, probably will be about 100,000,000. This would require an addition of 245,000,000 acres of improved land if present per capita acreage of improved land is maintained.

This situation presents the national problem of how best to use drainable, irrigable, cut-over, and lands of inferior quality that heretofore have been rejected as unsuitable—whether they should be brought under the plow or reserved temporarily or permanently for forests or grazing.

The rate of expansion of our national area also is an important factor for consideration. Despite the impending demand for a large expansion of the land base of American agriculture, there are many reasons why we should consider most carefully before encouraging any considerable expansion of land under cultivation during, say, the next three years. The shrinkage in the volume of farm exports, the many indications of a probable increase of agricultural imports into this country, and the present depression in developed agricultural areas raise a serious question as to the wisdom of an immediate policy of stimulating the expansion of farm acreage.

DRAFT DODGERS LIST PROVES ALMOST PERFECT

Washington, Oct. 17.—The policy of the war department to make public the names of all alleged draft deserters is being thoroughly vindicated by results. This decision, announced early in the administration of Secretary Weeks, created a perfect furore of criticism at the time. Secretary Weeks and his advisers stood by their guns, confident that their policy was a wise one. They believed that it was only just to those who had an honorable war record that those who had not should be published.

While admitting that the list as published might not be 100 per cent accurate, the War department believed the quickest way to rectify any errors which might have crept into their records would be to publish the list and have the mistakes corrected by reason of the publicity of them.

High Percentage of Accuracy

Up to date a few over 100,000 names of alleged draft deserters have been published by the war department. Publication of these names has resulted in the discovery that 348 of that number were wrongfully charged with desertion, and their names have been officially removed from the War Department's list, and their records in the War Department have been cleared of any odium. This shows that only one-third of one per cent of the War Department's lists were in error, which is a record of accuracy of which the department is justly proud.

As soon as the lists began to be printed some local newspapers severely criticized the accuracy of the lists and cited alleged cases of gross error. As fast as these newspaper stories appeared the War Department set about to investigate them. In some cases, 348 covering all of them, the War Department found there had been a mistake in its records, but in the majority of the charges of inaccuracy it found that newspapers were being imposed upon by relatives or friends of the men charged with desertion. The majority of stories thus carried were not based upon facts generally being some fabrication which was foisted on the papers by the interested parties in the hope that through its publication locally, the man charged with desertion might soon be being victims of some mistake by the War Department.

Between 25,000 and 50,000 more names remain to be published by the War Department.

OFFICERS CAPTURE MOONSHINER

Prohibition officers W. D. Allen, J. V. Madurez and Deputy Sheriff John White made a trip into Craven county yesterday and made a successful haul. One of the largest and best liquor making outfits seen in this section was captured and a negro operator named William Martin along with it. The still was located on King's creek about 1-2 miles from Blades and some 20 miles from Beaufort.

The officers destroyed a 75 gallon copper still, 26 fermenters, a lot of beer, meal and other stuff. Besides this they captured a good horse and cart and the man Martin. The prisoner was brought here and carried before U. S. Commissioner C. H. Bushall. He waived examination and was bound over to Federal court which convenes in New Bern next week. The court will last two weeks and it is understood that a very heavy docket is to be tried at that time.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES

On account of the bad weather the rally which was to have taken place at the Baptist church last Sunday was postponed. It will take place this Sunday and an interesting program has been prepared to which the public is invited.

NEW LEWYER SWORN IN

Mr. John N. Duncan who passed the examination before the Supreme court a few weeks ago, was formally admitted to the practice of law here Monday. The oath was administered to him by Judge Lyon who is holding court here.

Mr. Mathey Taylor of New Level

was here this week acting as foreman of the grand jury.

CARTERET COUNTY CENSUS FIGURES

Population Has Increased And Illiteracy Decreased. Better Than State Average.

A bulletin recently issued by the Census Department of the Federal Government discloses much in regard to the population of the State, and the counties and towns thereof, that is of great interest. Among a great many other things it shows that the State's population in 1920 was 2,559,123, that of these 1,783,779 were white, 763,407 negro, 11,824 Indians, Chinese 88, Japanese 24 and 1 Hindu. North Carolina's foreign born population is 0.3 which is the lowest in the Union. The rate of illiteracy for the State, which includes persons 10 years of age and older, is 13.1 and is much better than ten years ago when the figures were 18.5.

Carteret county's population in 1910 was 13,776 and in 1920 it became 15,384 which was a considerable gain. The illiteracy figures show an improvement. In 1910 the percentage of illiteracy was 16.7 and in 1920 it was 9.9 which is better than the State's average. Other figures as to Carteret county's population are as follows:

Color or Race, Nativity, and Sex.

Total Population	15,384
Male	7,740
Female	7,638
Native white	13,962
Male	6,546
Female	6,416
Native white—native parentage	12,588
Native white—foreign parentage	24
Native white—mixed parentage	56
Foreign-born white	36
Male	27
Female	9
Negro	2,885
Male	1,172
Female	1,213
Chinese	1
Per cent native white	84.3
Per cent foreign-born white	0.2
Per cent Negro	15.5

Age, School Attendance, and Citizenship.

Total under 7 years of age	2,824
Total 7 to 13 years, inclusive	2,648
Number attending school	2,218
Per cent attending school	83.8
Total 14 and 15 years	663
Number attending school	514
Per cent attending school	77.5
Total 16 and 17 years	579
Number attending school	314
Per cent attending school	54.2
Total 18 to 20 years, inclusive	847
Number attending school	181
Per cent attending school	21.4

Illiteracy.

Total 10 years of age and over	11,337
Number illiterates	1,121
Per cent illiterates	9.9
Per cent illiterates in 1910	16.7
Native white	9,619
Number illiterate	754
Per cent illiterate	7.6
Foreign-born white	36
Number illiterate	1
Per cent illiterate	2.8
Negro	1,721
Number illiterate	366
Per cent illiterate	21.3

Dwellings and Families.

Dwellings, number	3,231
Families, number	3,413

PEACE TREATIES PASSED

Washington, Oct. 18.—The administration's peace treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary, were signed by the senate tonight, the vote on the first two being 66 to 26, or eight more than the necessary two-thirds, and in the case of Hungary, two-thirds, due to the absence of three senators, being 66 to 17.

The senate action completed the administration's immediate peace program and brought a full state of peace with the principal enemy powers. Remaining now are only the formal ratifications of ratification except in the case of the Hungarian treaty, as that government shows has yet to complete parliamentary action on the treaty.

RAILROAD STRIKE STARTS ON 30TH

Unless Something Prevents All Railroad Men Will Stop Work Soon.

The long threatened and talked of strike seems to be about to get started. At a meeting of the heads of the railroad unions held in Chicago last week the strike was agreed upon and called to start on October 30th. The railroads of the country have been divided into four groups. The first group is to strike on the 30th and the other three are to follow one after another twenty-four hours apart. The Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line are in the first group.

Last Spring the Federal Labor Board authorized a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent the pay of most of the railroad workers. The unions objected to this decrease and a vote of the members of the union was ordered to be taken on the question of striking. More than 90 percent of the members voted in favor of striking. So the strike order seems to be agreeable to the wishes of the members of the unions.

The railroad presidents and managers also held a meeting in Chicago last week and they passed a resolution asking for another reduction in the pay of the railroad employees. They also agreed to reduce freight rates provided the cut in wages should be allowed. The railroad managers claim they cannot reduce freight rates unless wages come down also. The union men say they are not only fighting a reduction in wages but also are opposed to making changes in certain rules and regulations as to their work which they say the managers want to make.

There are many people who think that although the strike has been called, it will never get into effect. They think a compromise of some sort will be arranged and the men continue to operate. President Harding called a conference of the Federal Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider the strike and to try to stop it. This conference was held Monday. Today a conference between the Labor Board and the labor union chiefs is scheduled to take place in Chicago and an effort will be made to arrive at some solution of the trouble between the unions and the railroad executives.

If the strike goes into effect about half a million railroad workers will be affected. Besides these men the telegraph operators are expected to strike also. If the railroads do not run factories will close down and thousands of people besides the railroad folks will be out of employment.

MAIL SERVICE TO MERRIMON.

The mail boat between Beaufort and Merrimon started last week and now makes a regular daily trip between the two places. The boat comes here in the morning and returns to Merrimon in the afternoon. By reason of this boat line the mail service between here and the Merrimon section has been greatly improved.

COLLECTOR GRISSOM WILL SOON BE INSTALLED

Gillem Grissom former secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee who was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue and whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate a short time ago, has arrived in Raleigh and will shortly take charge of the office. Mr. Grissom has arranged his bond which is a very large one amounting to \$250,000, and is ready to assume the duties of the office as soon as the formal transfer can be made. The position of Collector in this State is a very important one as North Carolina collects more Federal taxes than any Southern State and more than many other states. It is understood that Josiah W. Bailey who has held the office for eight years will resign the practice of law. There is also a report that he may be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1924.

MENHADEN BOATS HAVE STARTED OPERATIONS AGAIN

The fish oil and scrap factories in Beaufort and Morehead City have started operations again after a long shut down. The factories closed down last year for the Christmas holidays and since that time have done very little. A number of the boats have been out this week, but few fish have been sighted and no catches of any consequence made. Menhadens are said to be plentiful along the Virginia and Jersey coasts but they have not gotten this far down yet. The prices of oil and scrap have not advanced very much but there seems to be more demand now than for a long time.

Yesterday several menhaden boats caught some small mullets and brought them in but were not able to sell many of them to the dealers. The Balster, the Pilgrim and the Blades brought in ten to twelve thousand pounds each and after selling a few the men on the boats proceeded to cut and salt the rest for their own use and that of their friends. A great many mullets have been brought here this season and while a lot of them have been sold the dealers still have considerable stocks on hand.

The sea bass fishermen have been engaged for several days in getting their boats and gear in order and will start very soon deep sea fishing for the bass or black fish as they are called locally. Captain Tom Nelson and his crew who have been on the Jersey coast all the summer fishing in the Polly have returned and are about ready to start work. Besides the Polly the Annis and Johnnie will engage in sea bass fishing and it is probable that some boats from Jersey coast will come down and operate here for some months.

Considerable fish have been coming to this market now for several weeks and the fish houses have been very busy handling both fresh fish and packing others in salt. Most of them have been working night and day to keep up with their business. Many varieties of fish are caught but there have been some particularly fine spots, mullets, trout blue fish and a few pompanos. Shrimp have been coming fairly well and while oysters are not at their best yet, some fairly good ones have made their appearance here.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Owing to the dry hot weather the cotton crop in North Carolina opened early and has been picked out rapidly, consequently the Federal ginner's report shows that the crop is being ginned faster than usual.

In 1920 the report showed that up to October the first only 31,691 had been ginned, this year up to October the first 141,532 bales had been ginned. The figures for Carteret county were not given out by the report and so we are unable to publish them.

COMMUNITY CLUB NOTES.

The Music Department of the Community Club will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. F. E. Bealey's at 4:50 o'clock Thursday 27th of October.

MRS. WILL MACE, Secretary.

You are invited to a Halloween party at the home of the "Inlet Inn". 'Twill be giv'n by the Community Club.

To which you've often been. October twenty-first is the time. The hour to come is eight. Bring husband or friend and pillow along.

Be dumb but not be late. The Witches and Ghosts will all be there.

To give you a welcome treat. You'll hear of horrible, terrible things.

But enjoy the evening too. All members of Club are urged to notify Mrs. Bayard Taylor, Chairman of Refreshment Committee, immediately if they cannot attend.

The members of the Health Department of the Community Club are requested to meet at the home of F. E. Loftin on March street Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MRS. F. E. LOFTIN, Chairman.

JURORS REBUKED BY JUDGE LYON

Acquittal of Two Defendants Brings Forth Criticism From the Bench

Two juries were rebuked this week by Judge C. C. Lyon who is presiding over the session of Superior Court which convened here Monday morning. The occasion of the criticism was the rendering of verdicts of acquittal in the cases of W. C. Peterson charged with assault with a deadly weapon and John Jones, of Harkers Island charged with violating the prohibition law. The Judge told the jurors that it would be impossible to ever enforce the laws as long as such verdicts were rendered.

The criminal docket occupied the time of the court from Monday morning at 11 o'clock to yesterday afternoon at 4:30 when adjournment for the day was taken. One or two criminal cases were continued to the next term of court. Today the trial of civil actions is under way.

The criminal docket which had more liquor cases on it than anything else was prosecuted by Solicitor Jesse Davis while attorneys C. R. Wheatly, E. Walter Hill, M. Leslie Davis, O. L. Abernethy, and Luther Hamilton have appeared for the various defendants. The following cases were disposed of:

Claus Harvey, larceny, not proved. John Jones, violating prohibition law, acquitted.

W. C. Peterson, assault with deadly weapon, acquitted.

Marion Edwards and W. H. Jones, assault, plead guilty, not sentenced yet.

Ed. Buck, violating prohibition law, plead guilty, not sentenced yet.

Edward Ussell, violating prohibition law, plead guilty, judgment suspended on payment of costs.

Artis Taylor, violating prohibition law, plead guilty, not sentenced.

Bill R. Sammonds and John Sammonds, cruelty to animals, not a true bill.

Manly Bailey, negro, carnal knowledge of girl under 14, not guilty.

Jim Black and Mindora George, violating prohibition law, Mindora George plead guilty, not sentenced yet. Black was tried and convicted and got two years on Craven county roads.

Dr. L. Sharpe, practicing medicine without license, not a true bill.

Jas. Deseron and Harry Ball, larceny, true bill, judgment nisi sci fa.

Walter Buck, giving liquor to minors, run away, judgment nisi sci fa.

John Ward, violating prohibition law, jury stayed out all night and finally brought in verdict of guilty. Not sentenced yet.

Levy Jones and Harrell Fulcher, larceny, plead guilty; Jones was sentenced to roads for 12 months and Fulcher for six. These offenders were two youths from Morehead City.

W. H. Gillikin, selling mortgaged property, jury was out several hours and brought in verdict of guilty.

PROHIBITION DIRECTOR HERE.

Federal Prohibition Director R. A. Kohlos, of Salisbury, was in Beaufort Monday night. Mr. Kohlos is making an inspection trip over the eastern section of the State looking into conditions. He was accompanied here by officers N. E. Ranes, J. L. Randall, J. V. Madurez and was met here by officer W. D. Allen. Mr. Kohlos has only been in office a few months but since he took charge his force has made a fine record for blocking the blockaders. Mr. Kohlos says he wants no man in his force who cannot do efficient service and is making his appointments with that end in view. Since he took charge of the department a large number of outfits have been destroyed and a great many men captured. The prohibition director evidently intends to do every thing possible to enforce the Volstead act in North Carolina and his record thus far speaks for his efficiency and that of his men.

Times are getting better and most anybody can afford to take a newspaper. Are you taking your paper?