

THE BEAUFORT NEWS

Published every Thursday
at Beaufort, Carteret County,
North Carolina.

Beaufort News Inc., Publisher
WILLIAM GILES MEBANE
President and Editor
J. P. BETTS
Secretary and Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(In Advance)

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months50

Entered as second-class matter
February 5, 1912 at the postoffice in
Beaufort, North Carolina, under the
act of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1926

SCHOOLS ARE OPENING.

In a few days now the schools all over Carteret county will have opened for another school year. This is really an important event. The future of several thousand boys and girls is intimately associated with the opening of school. Those who go there with an understanding of what it means to get an education and who buckle down to their work with the determination to get all of the good they can out of it will be well rewarded in the years to come. Those who begin their school work in a careless indifferent fashion will not get much benefit from their schooling either now or hereafter. It is the duty of parents and teachers to set the feet of these young folks in the right paths at the very outset. Advice given kindly and sympathetically will do good in many cases. Even those who do not act upon it will at least know what their duty is.

North Carolina has spent millions of dollars in recent years in building school houses and providing the equipment for them. Much of that has been done in Carteret county. It costs a very large sum to operate the schools in the towns, villages and rural districts of this county. The sole object of these large expenditures is to develop the character, minds and bodies of the children. Failure to do this is a waste of money, time and effort. Most of our people are willing to bear the burden of considerable expense in order to give the children a chance for an education. It is the duty of these children, their parents and their teachers to co-operate in a great effort to take full advantage of the opportunities that the public schools afford. Every child of school age should start at the beginning of the term and their parents should see that they do it. Once the schools are opened pupils, teachers and parents should combine in a grand, big effort to make them a success.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Reverend C. A. Upchurch, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, agrees with Federal Prohibition Director B. C. Sharpe that there are not enough officers to enforce the prohibition laws. Mr. Sharpe had complained to the department at Washington because his force had been reduced and said that liquor selling is on the increase in his territory. This statement did not please the authorities in Washington who have been claiming that conditions in the South were very good.

It is generally supposed that conditions in the eastern states like New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are very bad as concerns violating the Volstead act. The reports are that saloons are run in the large cities about as openly as they were before the prohibition law was enacted. About the only difference is that the liquor is meaner and higher in price. A majority of the people there are openly hostile to prohibition and make no bones of saying so. Where sentiment is so strongly opposed to prohibition it is naturally very hard to enforce it and it is an open question as to whether the law will ever be a success in certain localities.

In the South conditions are different from what they are in the eastern and northern sections of the country. A large majority of the people are supposed to favor absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. Here in North Carolina a referendum was held on it in 1908 and prohibition won by a very considerable majority. It is true however that a good many people did not vote on the question at all. Sentiment in the South then, being so favorable

to abolition of the liquor business it ought to be comparatively easy. At any rate this seems to be the view that Washington takes of the situation. General Andrews, the head of the prohibition department, thinks that he had better put his men in those states that are openly opposed to the Volstead act and leave it to the South very largely to enforce its own laws. North Carolina adopted prohibition some years before the nation went dry and why should North Carolina now rely on the Federal government to break up the illicit liquor business in her own borders?

A majority of the people of North Carolina evidently want the prohibition laws enforced. The members of the General Assembly are well aware of this fact. It is their duty therefore to provide the means for the execution of the laws. We have heard a good deal of talk in the past about states' rights. There ought to be some talk about state duties. There are one hundred sheriffs in North Carolina, we do not know how many deputy sheriffs and policemen. Let these officials exhibit a little more zeal about law enforcement and if they cannot handle the job the General Assembly might create another body of State constabulary to help them out. Of course the best way of all to enforce prohibition is for everybody to quit drinking the stuff. If this should happen there would not be a whiskey still in the State in six months.

OPEN FOR DISCUSSION.

The discussion of the hotel question started in Beaufort recently seems to have aroused considerable interest. A good deal of talk pro and con is going on about the matter. This probably is a good thing because open discussion of public problems is the way they should be handled. Matters that will not stand the fierce light of publicity are apt to be either worthless or positively harmful. So we say let everybody talk just as much as he wants to about the proposal that the community shall build a hotel.

It is difficult in view of the lack of definite information about the matter to discuss the hotel question intelligently. Municipal ownership of any thing is a question that has two sides to it and one that has caused many a debate. Some towns and cities do not even own their electric plants and water systems. Some contend that they get better service from a private corporation than is afforded by municipal ownership. As to hotel ownership Warrenton in this State, is the only town that we ever heard of that owned a hotel. Warrenton owns its light and water plants and a little railroad too. The latter handles most of the freight that comes to the town and we have understood that it is quite profitable. The hotel also has the reputation of being successful.

Every one grants that Beaufort needs a hotel. There is a considerable tourist business here in Summer and Winter and a good deal of commercial business the year round. The latter is probably more dependable than the tourist trade. So if any hotel at all is to be built it would seem to be the part of common sense to erect a combination tourist and commercial hotel with some sort of plan that would permit it to be enlarged later on if desirable to do so. Then too there should be store rooms in it for rental purposes. If such a structure can be erected at a moderate cost that will make it possible to lease it for a satisfactory price, that is a price that would take care of the interest on the bonds, then it might be well to go ahead and build it. Even if there should be a small deficit for the first four or five years it would not be a bad investment for the town. It would simply be a form of advertising and Beaufort certainly needs advertising. There is hardly any thing that so impresses a stranger in any town as the place where he abides. The room he occupies, the food he eats, the conveniences that are at hand, or lacking as the case may be, the service received all make an indelible impression upon the visitor. He goes away pleased or displeased, a knocker or a booster. Beaufort needs boosters not critics.

The bridge will be finished some time next year. There has hardly been a visitor in Beaufort this Summer that did not predict great things for Beaufort as soon as the bridge is finished. They may be right. Certainly the town will be far more accessible than it has been heretofore. A great many

people will come here and look around if nothing more. A nice hotel would hold some of them over for a while and might cause some to invest and locate here. It would certainly make a good impression on those who were its guests and would cause them to say pleasant things about the town. The advertising value of a hotel is immense. If after careful investigation it is found that a municipal hotel can be erected here at a reasonable price and that its operation will not be too heavy a burden then it seems to us that it would be money well spent. No action should be taken though without thorough investigation of the subject.

PRESS GLEANINGS

STANDING FOR PRINCIPLE

The recent assassination of Don Mellett, the Canton Ohio, editor has occasioned a great deal of editorial comment throughout the country and has brought up again the question of whether or not it is worth while to be a "fighting editor." Under the head of "Of Course, They're Fools for Not Letting George Do It, but What Would Happen If Nobody Cared?" John Starzl of the Le Mars (Ohio) Globe-Post comments on the question as follows:

The daily papers just now are carrying headlines on the murder of a young editor, who incidentally leaves a widow and four children. The editor has been making things hot for the gangsters, political and otherwise at Canton, Ohio. Despite the usual public and official indifference, this newspaper had broken up vice, dope and booze rings and sent several criminals to jail. A few nights ago, coming home from some social affair he was ambushed near his home and killed instantly by two bullets in his brain. The crime will probably go unpunished.

In New Mexico a former Iowan, Carl Magee, broke up one of the most vicious political gangs in the history of the United States. Magee has been assaulted, shot at, beaten up and tried for murder. He is still on the job and is still fighting. Some day an assassin's bullet will get him, but he isn't leaving for safer climes. Foolish, perhaps, but somehow editors of this stamp cannot be frightened away.

Down in Alabama an editor has been imprisoned for contempt, persecuted in many ways because he would not tuck under an arrogant judge of a minor court. It would be a lot easier to give in to the judge's silly whims, but the editor fought from start to finish, finally establishing the rights of the press. It cost him a lot of money, the loss of time and an endless amount of grief, but it earned for him the right to be called a real newspaper man.

In none of the three instances mentioned have the fighting editors received any reward or appreciation for their work. Often they were denounced by the very public for whose benefit they were struggling. They were called trouble-makers, destroyers of harmony. They were blamed for their failures. They received little credit for their successes. The financial rewards were, and will always be, less than the same effort would bring in almost any other line of endeavor. Yet they, and hundreds more like them, continue in their thorny path because they are so constituted that they cannot bear to see justice defeated. They cannot bear to see the weak oppressed by the strong. They cannot stand idly by and see the rich advantaged to the detriment of the poor. Then, when the smoke of battle has cleared away they do not expect and do not receive any reward for their work. The friends they make are not as valuable to them financially as the friends they could have made by keeping still. Perhaps, in a momentary accession of bitterness, they resolve that henceforth they will look out for themselves first. They may resolve to throw in their lot with the intelligent, cynical minority that always tends to batten off the torpid mass of the people. A week passes. A new abuse shows its head. Forgotten are the sensible resolutions. The fighting editor is at it again.

Hail to the fighting editor! He may be a fool, but he is the surest bulwark of liberty, of honesty, of justice that this country has. He is the only knight errant left in the world. He is ready at any moment to battle for the right, without reward, without thanks. There is nothing Quixotic about him. The evils he fights are real evils. He does not charge wildly, but plans his campaigns shrewdly. Single-handed he is a match for enemies a hundred times as great as he in numbers and money. This would be a sad world if it were not for its fighting editors.—(Publishers Auxiliary)

AN OPEN LETTER TO BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Dear Sirs:—
For several days now the main subject of discussion in Beaufort has been mosquitoes. Most of the talk is "cussin" without much practical value. What we need is to do something that will help to get rid of

some of them if possible. I would like to suggest that you have some of the breeding places near town abolished. There is a big pond north of Ocean View cemetery near the railroad which is a fine breeding place for them and there is also another pond south of the cemetery in which considerable water drains and this is also a mosquito breeding ground. There is also a ditch on the town line on the east side, known as Mason's ditch, which is partly stopped up and a good place to breed mosquitoes. These mosquito hatcheries are outside of the town limits but near enough to be a nuisance. You favored spending a large sum of money to develop private property and it seems to me that you might use a little to protect the public health. This might be a good way to use some of the \$100,000 that you borrowed to improve Beaumonde Shores and other private property.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE WOOLARD,
September 1, 1926.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Miss Julia Thomas gave her friends a most enjoyable afternoon by asking them to help her celebrate her eighth birthday on Saturday afternoon. After many games delicious ice cream and cake were served and the children reported a jolly good time.

EXPERT CHARLESTON DANCER.

Mark Washington who has figured in police court several times for various escapades has now turned his attention to dancing. At least he informs the News that he is an expert dancer of the Charleston. He says he took part in a contest in Morehead City recently and also in Beaufort and that he was the prize winner in both cases.



WHEN YOU STEP OUT

you want to step out in footwear that is footwear in the fullest meaning of the word. Here you will find high and low shoes in the approved fashions for Fall at the lowest prices.

LADIES AND MISSES SHOES
\$2.95 to \$11.00

Mens Quality Shoes
Freeman . . . \$ 4.95
Marion . . . \$ 5.95

Nunn Bush
\$8.90 to \$12
Edwin Clapp
\$12.50

Other Makes
\$2.95 to \$3.95

GASKINS SHOE COMPANY
New Bern, N. C.

When Jane goes by

by Lawrence Hawthorne

I hear a certain lady say,
When Jane goes by,
"Another stunning dress today!"
When Jane goes by,
It matters not what time of year,
What time of day, or who is here,
The folks downstairs begin to cheer
When Jane goes by.

Somehow some junior Hawthorne knows
When Jane goes by,
And calls, "Oh, Mother, there she goes!"
When Jane goes by,
And now I must confess to you
That I get quite excited too—
And I enjoy a secret view
When Jane goes by.

It surely is a pleasant treat
When Jane goes by;
Refreshing breezes find our street
When Jane goes by.
She looks so sweet "an' everything"
She always makes it seem like Spring,
And saucy birds begin to sing
When Jane goes by!

THE NEW Orthophonic Victrola

WHAT IT IS—The greatest contribution to music since the development of the first Victor talking machine. It is a new instrument, new in principle, in construction, in design and new in musical results.

WHAT IT DOES—It enables new standards in the reproduction of music in these respects:

- The bass is in true proportion to all the higher tones.
- Volume is greatly increased without shrillness.
- Piano notes are maintained for their duration.
- Organ music has organ resonance.
- The rythm of dance music is accented properly.
- Every part in a harmony is clearly defined.
- Diction is clear and normal.
- Most important of all—through a greatly increased range—all tones have their proportionate value.

These are observable characteristics, but all that may be said of the Orthophonic Victrola becomes insignificant in comparison with the instrument's performance.

Orthophonic Victrolas are now offered to the public in a variety of designs and prices.

CABINET CONSTRUCTION—It should be noted that Orthophonic Victrola cabinets are of veneered, or laminated, construction—the costliest and best method of cabinet-making. When sound principles of construction require solid woods, we use solid woods, but since the laminated construction permits the building of a cabinet that does not warp or shrink, the internal stresses being counterbalanced by alternate layers of wood; and since it permits also the exquisite matching and blending of color tones and grains in walnut and mahogany for which Victor cabinets are famed, Victor builds, exclusively with the finest and most expensive woods, cabinets of veneered, or laminated, construction.

We will gladly demonstrate one of the new Victrolas if you will drop in—No obligation.

Gaskill-Mace Co.

Hardware Two Stores Furniture