

The Beaufort News

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MEMBER NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1930

ENGINEERS WANT THE FACTS

Nature has furnished the people of Carteret county with a great deal of water the advantages of which have not been utilized to the fullest extent. For many generations past food products of great value have been taken from the sounds and rivers and they have served to bear a commerce of no small proportions. The rapid increase in the population of the State and the quickening of business intercourse due to paved roads and automobile transportation increase the demands for better waterway facilities. Bigger vessels carrying heavier loads are needed and deeper and wider channels are needed to float them.

The waterways of the country are under the control of the Federal Government and when improvements are needed we must, generally speaking, look to the national authorities to furnish the necessary assistance. Our own people can help secure these advantages by furnishing information showing the necessity for the proposed improvements. They should therefore make every effort to get up the needful information for the Engineering Department. Facts are needed as well as enthusiasm.

NEED A COOPERATIVE NOW

The low prices which this year's crop of tobacco has been bringing in North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia have aroused the indignation of the growers of tobacco and much sympathy for them by the general public. In fact the interest of the public in the tobacco section of the country is not altogether altruistic, for the simple reason that when tobacco sells well merchants, bankers, professional people, laborers skilled and unskilled are all benefitted to a greater or less degree. Prosperity for the tobacco farmers helps a great many folks besides the farmer.

Many suggestions are being offered as to what is best to be done to relieve the tobacco situation. Some think it would be well to hold the crop off the market as long as possible, others want the farmers to agree to cut their acreage for next year and there have been suggestions that prosecutions be started against the tobacco manufacturers on the grounds that they are violating the Sherman anti-trust law. There is considerable confusion about what should be done and in the meantime tobacco is selling at starvation prices for the farmer. Of course prices may go up some and possibly will do it but there is no indication that this year's crop of tobacco will sell at satisfactory prices to the growers.

No matter what plan is suggested to help the tobacco growers it could be done more successfully if there was a good tobacco cooperative association to handle it. It is a pity that the effort to launch a cooperative association was undertaken several years ago. This is a far more favorable time for such an enterprise. The Federal government would help now and with this sort of backing such an association would be a success very likely. The failure of the other attempt disheartened many farmers but successes are often built upon the failures of other attempts. A cooperative association would be a great help now and efforts should be made to establish one.

PROHIBITION THE ISSUE IN 1932

The prohibition question is not an issue in the campaign in North Carolina this year but it is a rather burning question in some districts of some states. It seems to be coming to the front more and more all the time. The Charlotte Observer says that, referring to the national Democratic convention in 1932, "The chieftains will go there with a definite policy mapped out and will force upon a helpless South a wet nomination on a wet platform." The Observer is one of the largest and most influential Democratic newspapers in the South and its opinions are entitled to respect.

The New York World News Service says that the wets will have no less than 22 or 23 votes in the United States Senate after the November election and that in case of a Democratic landslide there may be a bloc of 28 wet votes in the Senate. A number of wet Democrats have been nominated, or will be nominated for the Senate this year in addition to those already in that body. James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, former Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and former Senator Gore of Oklahoma are already nominated and are against prohibition. Former Senators Gerry of Rhode Island, and Bayard of Delaware are practically sure of nomination and both are wets. Senator Blease of South Carolina is opposed to the eighteenth amendment as is also Broussard of Louisiana and Tydings of Maryland. Blease is running for renomination and came out ahead in the first primary. There are a few Republican wets in the Senate and house also but most of the Republicans are on the dry side.

The outcome of the struggle over the liquor question in the United States will be awaited with a great deal of interest. It may split the country up as badly as the slavery question did. If the Democrats take the wet side and the Republicans the dry side there will be considerable shifting of votes from one side to the other. North Carolina is likely to remain in the dry column because a majority of the people in this State favor prohibition. Any way the campaign will shake the country like an earthquake.

Press Gleanings

A parking space is a place where you can leave the car to have someone bend the rear fenders nicely down upon the tires.—Florida Times-Prion.

Forest fire was started out in Oklahoma by a fellow spitting out a mouth-ful of moonshine.—Florida Times-Union.

STILL COMING IN

The drought has so dwarfed and dried the grain in some sections that they are picking ready-made corn-cob pipes out of the ears.—Detroit News.

AND SETTLE DOWN

Operations are to be resumed by an Ohio knitting company. That's what the country needs—getting back to its knitting.—Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

We don't know why the census takers are asking about radio sets. There's certainly no unemployment among them.—Arkansas Gazette.

OTHER NATIONS' TARIFFS

Before too much attention is paid to foreign protests against our protective wall, we think some attention might be given the protective policies of foreign countries. We should like to see an analysis of restrictions in Europe on the sale of such typical American products as wheat, automobiles and movie films before confessing that the American tariff is peculiarly offensive to the spirit of international brotherhood.

The truth of the matter is that Europe has never outgrown the notion that the United States is Europe's colony and owes Europe a living. Any American policy which assumes that America is for Americans is going to annoy Europeans and arouse their protests. Their present protests against our tariff seem to be reinforced by a decline in foreign trade, but as a matter of fact the decline has little relation to the tariff, past or present, and is explained almost entirely upon the ground that business is slow in the United States and the world over.—(Chicago Tribune.)

OWN YOUR HOME

More families should own their own homes, in the opinion of President Hoover.

This he suggested today in announcing he had called a conference to consider how home-building and home-ownership might best be stimulated. The meeting will be held at the White House at a date to be determined upon by the conferees who have been invited to attend.

Mr. Hoover believes a free discussion of the question and adoption of a rational program of financing and home construction planning will not only result in more and better homes throughout the country, but will help materially to reduce unemployment in the building trades.

However, the President does not believe in governmental or legislative aid for prospective home builders, but hopes rather the conference will bring about "a co-ordination, stimulation and larger organization of the private agencies" engaged directly or indirectly in thushness.—News and Observer.

SUPPORT OR CONTROL

State supported public schools has a mighty good sound to many taxpayers who feel that they are carrying too heavy a load of local taxation for the aid of public education. But state controlled public schools might not appeal so favorably to those who feel that they would like the several communities to retain some voice in the matter of who controls their schools.

In a measure we now have state controlled public schools, but this control has its limits and there are not a few people who feel that these limits should be still more restricted. The present system of control does in a measure prescribe the amount of school tax that each county or community shall levy. But in the final analysis each community or county has the right to say what provisions it shall order for schools, the kind of buildings and equipment it shall have and to a large extent the sort of teachers it will employ. The state has not yet ordered any community to erect a better school building or levy a special district tax. It does say that each child must have a constitutional six months term. The people themselves voted that into the constitution. We daresay the majority of them would not care to take it out. And when this compulsion was written into our fundamental law the people took upon themselves the obligation to maintain it. But a large measure of freedom of operation is still left to the localities. There have been encroachments by the state from time to time. But if the entire duty of support were turned over to the state it is difficult to see how any local self-control of schools could be retained. In no other instance where the state provides for the full support of a public institution is the matter of control left to local agencies.

It is entirely possible that some arrangements might be made for even more financial aid from state sources for the public schools. But there is room for grave doubt as to the advisability of surrendering the last vestige of local authority in school matters. The present measure of state control is probably mainly designed to secure uniformity of opportunity for all children of the state. But uniformity and centralization of control are entirely different propositions. Under the present system we do retain the right to kick, under a state supported and controlled system we would probably have to surrender even that privilege. We'd merely be dependencies and not stockholders. Directly or indirectly, we would still be paying. No system is possible that would relieve the three million North Carolinians from paying the bills. We could merely change collectors and paymasters—as well as taskmasters.—(Lexington Dispatch).

Letters From Our Readers

SPECIAL SESSION NEEDED

Editor of The News:

It has been suggested that a special session of the General Assembly be called for the purpose of equalizing or lowering the tax rate on real estate. This is fine and sorely needed, but a far more humane reason for calling a special session would be for the purpose of repealing any act which gives any one the right to confiscate the property of the poor unfortunate in the various counties of this good State.

The very idea of the great Democratic party allowing a law to remain (even for a day) on our legal books, which says to the high sheriff of the counties: Go place your mighty legal foot upon the necks of the unfortunate farmers, laborers, widows and orphans, (even the ones in dire need, the sick and the well alike). Say to them, the home and lands you have worked and economized a life time to save will at a certain date be sold to any individual who offers the high dollar, which is in nearly every instance a fraction of one year taxes.

Law is supposed to be common sense, a law that allows any one to take advantage of any unfortunate person by confiscating his or her castle (be it ever so humble) for a measly tax debt of a few dollars is without a doubt a most dangerous law, and the political organization that has the power and fails to hasten to the rescue of those stooped from years of toil, sickness and other causes should be voted out of office by the fair-minded electorates of North Carolina.

It would be more fitting to stop boasting about our great and prosperous "Live at Home" State until we can put a stop to the legal stealing of the lands and homes of the aged, the widows and fatherless. Hundreds of poor widows, many with little children dependent upon them, are having their only shelter taken from them because they are unable to pay the county a few dollars. It is just as hard for the down and out, to raise a few dollars as it is for the more fortunate to raise thousands of dollars. It is no disgrace to be poor and it is one of the best evidences of honesty. Why cannot the ones in power make life's pathway less rugged for the financial unfortunates instead of increasing their burdens by taking the roof from their heads with the strong arm of the law.

The Administration in power in North Carolina should put a prompt stop to this diabolical scheme put in motion by some one whose experience was very limited or who did not have any special feeling for the poor, whom the Prince of Peace said shall always be among you.

Yours very truly,
DR. S. E. DOUGLASS,
Raleigh, Sept. 4th, 1930.

Curious Monument



This monument in the form of a huge arrow head was unveiled the other day at Old Fort, N. C. It marks the site of a blockhouse erected in 1756 on the frontier of North Carolina province. The monument was unveiled by nine-year-old Margaret Nesbitt, great-great-granddaughter of the first white person born in the old fort.

POTPOURRI

The Beet Industry

The future of the beet sugar industry may depend on the development of the recent "chemically discovered" sugar made from cotton seed. However, at present the United States produces some seven million tons of beets annually which is valued at close to \$75,000,000. Almost the entire crop goes into sugar.

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Nine o'Clock! All in Bed!



LOCAL BOYS TOUR CENTRAL PART OF OLD NORTH STATE

Frank King, Guy Lewis and William and Fred Lewis have recently returned from touring the central part of the state in a house built upon a Ford roadster. They spent several enjoyable days visiting the various towns in that section; they camped at Burlington two days and at Smithfield one. The Lewis boys themselves converted the roadster into their touring home. The "house" took care of two, while the others slept in a tent. With the exception of several flat tires, the boys reported a fine outing.

CHANGES DATE

It was stated in the News last week that there would be an Inter-City Rotary Meeting here on the twenty-third of September. This date has been changed since last week to the thirtieth of the month.

FOR SALE—10 PIECE DINING room suit, good as new, also several ferns. Going cheap. See Mrs. W. E. Skarren, Ann Street.

LOST—A GALLON THERMOS JUG. Reward if returned to News office or R. L. Fritz.

"The graveyard is full of forgotten business men who have quit advertising"

B. E. WINDLEY, JR.

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Let us remind you that in addition to our unsurpassed prescription service we can render you many other courtesies. For instance, drinks, tobaccos, perfumes, kodaks, or many other articles. Keep House's in mind.

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THE REXALL STORE

CORDIAL
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EVERY DOLLAR

of the \$28,500.00
making up our Capital
and Surplus

IS A PROTECTION
FOR YOU!

Capital paid in by our stockholders and Surplus set aside out of earnings constitute a protective fund to increase safety of depositors' money.

The adequate size of this fund at the Bank of Beaufort is one of the many reasons for banking here with confidence.

The Bank of Beaufort

The Oldest Bank in Carteret County and as

Strong as the Strongest