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ROOSEVELT IN NEW YORK

Governor Franklin Roosevelt has twice been elected Governor of New York state. The first time in 1928, he carried the state by 25,564 votes and the last time he swept the state by 725,001 majority. This seems to indicate that the people were well pleased with Roosevelt's administration or that they did not desire to see his opponent, Charles H. Tuttle elected. Both factors may have had something to do with the result. Then too the hard times issue probably figured largely in the result in New York as it did in many other states. It is rather remarkable though that Roosevelt's vote in 1928 was 2,130,193 while in 1930—the year he got his big majority—he received 1,770,341 votes. His vote fell off largely but his opponent fared still worse.

EHRINGHAUS MAY GET SUPPORT OF GARDNER

It appears from his recent announcement that Mr. Ehringhaus, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor, holds pretty much the same views that Governor Gardner does on public questions. He says he approves of the Legislative and Executive record of his party. In taking this position Mr. Ehringhaus may naturally expect to receive the support of Mr. Gardner and many of his friends. If so he should get a large vote in the Piedmont section and this combined with what he will get in the East will make him a formidable candidate. Those who have been predicting that Ehringhaus would not be in the race may have to revise their figures. It seems likely that there will be a second primary and it looks like Ehringhaus will have a good chance to be in it.

CANDIDATES SEEK OFFICES NOW

The autobiography of the late Senator George Hoar states that up to the time of his retirement there never had been a candidate for United States Senator from Massachusetts. The Bay State had Senators of course, Daniel Webster, Sumner and other notables, but they did not nominate themselves. It is quite likely that they used the services of their friends in a quiet way but they did not enter into an open scramble for the place such as is customary now in many states.

The direct primary is responsible for the ballyhoo that is raised nowadays by candidates for such positions as Senator and Governor. We have examples of this right now in North Carolina. Long before the date of the primary various candidates are running around over the State making speeches at every picnic, barbecue and what not and buttonholing and back-slapping the voters. This sort of campaigning will continue and get even more strenuous as the date of the primary approaches. The old fashioned way of selecting men to fill these high positions was certainly more dignified and as far as we can see just as good men were chosen as those we have nowadays, maybe better.

COTTON PROBLEM HARD TO SOLVE

The suggestion that the price of cotton might be helped by plowing under every third row or leaving it unpicked does not seem to have met with a very favorable reception. The farmers will not do it and there is no way to make them do it so the scheme is not practicable. Everybody seems to understand that there is too much cotton just as there is too much wheat, too much tobacco and some other farm products. There is also an over supply of coal and oil and other commodities. Over production is one of the big troubles of today, especially in the United States.

Last winter and spring the U. S. Department of Agriculture begged the farmers to reduce their acreage of cotton and tobacco. In North Carolina there was a considerable reduction. In Texas, where they can raise cotton more cheaply than our North Carolina planters can, they have a bigger crop than ever. Other cotton producing states planted heavily. If another such crop should be produced next year's cotton wouldn't be worth two cents a pound. It would be a good thing probably if not a stalk of cotton would be grown in the United States next year. The cotton now on hand would bring more money than two ordinary crops would bring.

Perhaps some sort of cooperative association that could control both production and distribution of cotton—and the same applies to other farm products—would be the solution of this very troublesome problem. There should be some intelligent analysis of what the world needs in the way of cotton, and other products, and then the fulfillment of this demand.

RELIEVING UNEMPLOYMENT

Although winter is still several months off and in the meantime employment conditions may improve, President Hoover has started a movement to find jobs for the jobless. President Gifford of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company has been placed at the head of the organization and given to understand that he will have the backing of the Federal Government. Mr. Hoover has also requested a large number of distinguished men and women throughout the country to assist Mr. Gifford in his task.

Despite the fact that the question of unemployment is receiving the attention of the Federal government and of the governments of some of the states and cities there are people here and there over the country who think Congress ought to assemble at once and establish some sort of relief. They probably have in mind something like the systems they have in England and Germany where people who are not at work draw regular pay from the government. In this country millions of people are receiving aid directly or indirectly from the national government but not because they are idle. The government is building many houses, roads, bridges, dams and waterways and by such means thousands of people are at work and are supporting themselves and their families. This work will go on indefinitely. It is not possible for the Government to give everybody a job nor can it keep up those who have nothing to do. The Government is doing what it can to furnish people with employment. It should not give money to those who are idle merely because they are idle.

Not only the Federal government but the various state, county and city governments should furnish much work as possible to those who really want to work. Manufacturers and other employers should do the same. The best wayway to help people is to give them something to do. Of course there has never been a time when everybody was at work. That time may come but it is not in sight now and we fear it is a long ways off.

Press Gleanings

Tennyson fans point out that he foretold the air commerce while Shakespear's line, "sound and fury, signifying nothing" very obviously presaged the talkies. —Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

MAKE MOUNTAINS OF THEM

"Many go to the mountains for rest this year," says a summer travel note. And many more of us will have to be content with the holehills and let our imagination do the rest.—The Philadelphia Bulletin.

QUICK GROWER

A little girl who had been left to watch the soup was presently heard to sing out, "Oh, mother, come quick, the soup is getting bigger than the pot."—(Tit-Bits).

PHARMACEUTICAL ERROR

Two druggists were talking about one of their confreres. "He is a great druggist," said one. "He is," admitted the other. "But don't you think he makes his chicken salad a little too salty?"—Hudson Star.

MOVIES FOR MARY ANN

"Good cook is offered splendid view from kitchen window of main thoroughfare with constant arrests, small accidents, ambulance calls, and other interesting incidents at all hours of the day and evening."—Ad in an English paper.

PANTS AND THE LAW

Judge (sternly)—"Well, what is your alibi for speeding fifty miles an hour?" George—"I had just heard, your honor that the ladies of my wife's church were giving a rummage sale, and I was hurrying home to save my other pair of pants." "Case dismissed."

FORT MACON

Sleeping on a cot draped in mosquito netting in one of the underground rooms of Fort Macon, a representative of the state who is a winter student at State college is in charge there this summer. He was there last summer. Looking after the property, attempting to keep the weeds cut and building a roadway to the fort, in addition to giving visitors the information they may desire about the historic structure, he manages to keep pretty busy.

Of special interest to him is the fact that there have been more than twice the number of visitors at Fort Macon this summer that saw the fort last summer. There are days, especially Sundays, when many names are added to the register he is keeping there. Being a student in the forestry department at State college, he is also interested in the experiment which is being made by the state in the growing of pines to the windward of the old fort. Grasses are anchoring the sands, and the pines are growing nicely. In a comparatively short time, if the present success continues, the Fort Macon reservation will have a much more inviting appearance than it has at present.

Fort Macon belongs to the state, the gift of the Federal government. The chief difficulty at the present time is the fact that it is very hard to reach. One may go to Beaufort and cross the sound in a boat, but the cost of that trip is a little more than the average visitor, knowing little as to what is to be seen when he arrives there, cares to pay. One may risk the tides and sand and drive up along the beach, but it is too frequent that cars stick in the sand.

The time will come when the state will provide a means for reaching the fort and the reservation. It may be done by the state taking over the present causeway and bridge and building about three miles of highway along the beach. When that is done visitors will increase greatly, and the trip will become one of the most attractive to be made on the Carolina coast.

Letters From Our Readers

HELLO EVERYBODY

Editor of The News: Well I don't know now. Quoting Will Rogers—he doesn't know anything only what he reads in the newspapers. I don't claim to know 'cause I don't read.

Since July 4th I've been on a vacation, accepting as my residence while off, the Morehead City hospital, the home of the wounded and cripple. While on my stay I had the pleasure of wandering in almost every clime and distant land.

While on my journey I was given the very best of attention from the captain to the last one of that crew.

The kind and generous hospitality tendered me by all on board is highly appreciated and will never be forgotten—believe me.

Even the colored policeman (or waiter) there has a principal what far excels anything I ever saw. His encouraging smiles and greeting pats on the body is sufficient to strengthen the very weak.

Believe me that all classy words and phrases has been eliminated or defined and nothing but the needs of every patient are constantly on their minds.

Really, it would seem to a patient that the entire city of Morehead is trying to make 'em well.

The many nice nuggets from a bunch of flowers to a nice glistering package of cigarettes is brought there to encourage the sick and wounded.

It reminds me of the poem when they said:

Goodbye Jimmie,
Go on home;
Be glad and cheerful
Wherever you roam.

Tell all the birds,
A crow or a dove,
That the people of Morehead
Sends them their love.

Tell how we found you—
Hurt, could not see,
So when they're wounded,
They'll come right to me.

Last week Harkers Island made a complete and successful raid on Gloucester and all parts of the Straits, old and young men, women and children, all alike, after slipping over the river. They landed on the other side with meal bags, buckets and tubs as their weapons, bringing with them approximately 1000 bushels of Irish potatoes and many tubs and buckets trickling over with delicious fruits, such as apples and pears. We're very thankful we're not buying any more for some time. The times are getting better.

JIMMIE GUTHRIE,
Harkers Island.

IN 1931—IN 1893

If you do not believe figures lie, you may get some hope from "deductions" made with them by Raymond Clapper, United Press staff correspondent. He goes back to 1893, in August, consults newspaper files, and then writes an interesting story and puts it on U. P. wires.

In his "lead" Mr. Clapper tells about persons going to tragic dramas in which all of the characters wind up with broken hearts, "if nothing worse," but feel after all that the world has been pretty good to them. Then he goes on to say that the United States government holds \$1,953,000,000 in gold and that is 40 per cent of the world's supply. Thirteen millions of people have saving accounts, averaging \$753 each, and savings banks decline deposits because they have no room for more cash.

America produces 70 per cent of the world's oil, 45 per cent of its steel, 54 per cent of its cotton, and 83 per cent of its automobiles. There is a long list of other "percent" that might be added to these, but the approximate five billions of gold and the ten billions of deposits in savings banks, present two items sufficiently impressive to indicate to the average reader that America comes pretty close to having the earth and the fulness thereof at its disposal. With these figures to meditate over, men will ask "WHY our depression?" That question is easily answered in one word—FEAR. Mr. Hoover, looking for a way to bring prosperity back, will give you \$500,000 of his personal fortune if you will tell him HOW to put courage into the hearts of people who have money to spend.

But in order to draw a parallel with depression of 1931 and 1893, Mr. Clapper would have you scan newspaper files of 38 years ago.

These paragraphs will be of interest:

"Dull thud hits Wall Street"—"The street was never bluer than it was yesterday"—"Banks smashing in Denver"—and almost everywhere else."

The Philadelphia and Reading oCal and Iron company paymaster at Pottsville, Pa., told the New York Sun: "You can say that the men will not be paid today, and that it is no fault of the company, but because of the extreme stringency of the money market. It is simply impossible to get currency."

Headline—"Bankers Won't Pay Out Cash."

One broker couldn't get a check for \$150 cashed at his bank. A railroad suspended all unmarried employees.

Golden, Colo.—President Cleveland was hanged in effigy by free silver enthusiasts in front of the mayor's grocery store.

Boone, Ia.—One hundred and fifty hungry Colorado miners arrived on a freight train they had commanded at Council Bluffs. The city ordered 100 loaves of bread, 100 pounds of bologna, 40 pounds of cheese and 50 gallons of coffee and got the men out of town happy.

President Cleveland called congress into extra session to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase act. Money was the big issue because there was almost none of it to be had.

Denver.—Governor Dave White, populist, said: "Oh, damn the people in the east. We want to scare them to death."

Help wanted ad—Grocery clerk, \$12; assistant, \$9; driver, \$10; porter, \$7.

But life seemed to go on, happily or otherwise. Frank S. Beedless, the one-legged bicycle wonder, arrived in New York from San Francisco in 66 days, 9 hours, 45 minutes, cutting 20 days from the record of 1883.

A woman was caught in a folding bed and burned to death. Cleveland presented his silver message to congress and went back to Buzzards Bay, his old fighting ground.

New York Herald advertisement: Men's all-wool serge suits, \$7.95.

They even had installment buying. A. G. Spaulding & Co. advertisement: "An absolutely high grade bicycle on our easy payment plan."

are selling 'Victors' at 39 cents a day and 'Credendas' at 26 cents a day."

New York Herald advertisement: "A pretty refined young lady, seeks acquaintance of honorable wealthy gentleman who will render her slight financial assistance: subject, matrimony—HOPE."

Conditions were much worse July and August 1893 than they are today—much worse in that we had neither money, food, clothing, courage, except that COURAGE which was found in the heart of President Grover Cleveland, and was doubted by many in that day whether Mr. Cleveland's courage was of the right kind. When conditions right themselves in the United States there is danger that the vehicles progress will travel too fast, because we have "loads" of attractive resources, stored away, and men hurrying attempts to "get there" first.—Daytona Beach Sun-Record.

Two Caswell county farmers—drought area last season reported recently that they had canned over 400 cans of fruits and vegetables on their farms this season. They are typical tobacco growers.

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