

OIL TWENTY

## ALASKA'S VAST TERRITORY NOW BEING OPENED

Reindeer Meat One Product Which Uncle Sam Hopes To Make Popular. Road It Planned Which Will Give Outlets Product of North.

Had your reindeer meat yet?

The introduction of reindeer meat as a staple food product is the Government's latest method of getting the rest of the United States interested in Alaska. In the larger cities reindeer steaks, chops and roasts are being served in many hotels and restaurants, and it is expected that in time a great meat-packing industry will develop in the northern territory.

Alaska is getting closer to the rest of the nation all the time. Now the Great Lakes of Canada are co-operating in the construction of a great motor highway which, when completed, will make it as easy for automobile tourists to visit Alaska as it is now for them to drive to Florida. The driving force behind this latest project is the indefatigable Col. Samuel Hill of Seattle, who more than anyone else has been responsible for the building of good roads in the Northwest. It will take only 750 miles of new construction to complete the highway link between the Mexican border up the Pacific Coast through Canada to Fairbanks, through the famous Peace Portal which stands on the International Boundary line.

Although Alaska has been the property of the United States since it was bought from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000, large parts of the territory are still unexplored. Nobody knows what riches may yet come out of this northern wilderness. So far, products worth more than 200 times the original cost of the territory have been yielded, chiefly in gold, salmon, seal fur and timber. There is at least one oil field, and a good stream of coal is found at several points. The United States Navy is making an aerial survey of the whole territory, photographing it from the sky. This survey has already resulted in the discovery of a waterfall capable of generating at least 20,000 horsepower, and of forests which can supply all the wood the United States needs for paper making.

Few realize how big Alaska is. You could put into it all of the Atlantic Coast states from Maine to Florida and Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi and still have room to spare. In all of this territory there are only about 55,000 inhabitants, of whom half are Eskimos. Yet the climate is a large part of Alaska is milder than in most of the northern parts of the United States, the principal drawback being that it gets pretty warm in summer! In the interior the thermometer sometimes goes to 60 below in winter and rises to 90 in July, but along the coast, where the warm Japanese current tempers the climate it seldom drops below zero and 80 above is about the highest in summer.

There are considerable areas of good farming land, where wheat can be grown commercially, but there are less than 800 farms in the whole territory so far. The government estimates that 40 million acres are adaptable to farming. One drawback has been lack of transportation facilities. The Alaska Railroad, owned by the government, is extending its lines and the proposed new highway will open up sections hitherto inaccessible. It will be many years, however, before the interior of Alaska will be very easy to get to, except on industries develop and establish their own means of communication.

The reindeer herds, which pasture in the great ranges of the northwest, are part of the territory, have developed from a few which were brought to Alaska years ago from Lapland, to a herd of over 100,000. They now number more than a million head, of which 700,000 are females, and are increasing at the rate of 300,000 or more a year. It is the government's purpose to induce ranchers to establish packing houses for the slaughter and shipment of reindeer meat which can compete with beef in quality and price, and to establish colonies of ranchers to take up free land on which to grow grain and fatten the reindeer for market.

Other industries which are being tried out experimentally in Alaska are sheep grazing and fur-farming, the latter with considerable success. In fact, in the last few unexplored part of the United States. There are still more than a hundred million acres which have never been seen from an airplane. Young men with plowshares which have not yet been sown, it is the road to which the world seems to be leading in open up this great territory.

The American people are said to be very forgetful, but they can never remember that you are there.

## MILITANT "WETS" CONTINUE PLANS FOR OWN HEARING

Proposals for Modification of Prohibition Laws Are to Make Inquiry

Washington, Jan. 21.—The militant and defiant wet bloc of the house went ahead today with plans for conducting its own hearings on proposals for the modification of the prohibition laws.

Under the leadership of Representative Linthicum of Maryland, an executive committee will be established to take charge of the hearings. Prominent people from all sections of the country are to be invited to appear. Linthicum says it will be prepared to make a sweeping investigation of the conditions and recommendations.

The executive committee, like the house wet organization itself, will be entirely extra-official so far as congressmen's bureaus are concerned. It will not have the power to subpoena and can administer oaths only with the witness' consent. The witnesses themselves will be voluntary and are to be asked to bear their own expenses.

Two members of the cabinet, Mr. Mellon and Attorney General Mitchell, are to be called before congressional committees in connection with legislation proposed by President Hoover to transfer the prohibitory unit from the treasury to the Justice Department.

The house wet bloc held an organization meeting late yesterday with some sixty members attending. Linthicum was re-elected to the chairmanship and Rep. Florence of California was chosen as secretary.

Just what proposals the executive committee will take up are not known, but it is confidently expected that they will include the resolution of Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, to provide a national referendum on the modification of the anti-liquor laws.

JUDGE JOHNSON ADDRESSES ROTARIANS AT 400 CLUB MEETING.

A 100 per cent attendance was noted at the Rotary meeting on Tuesday evening, when Judge Thomas L. Johnson, of Lumberton, Clark of Court Frank Harrington, of Greenville, and Dr. Harrell, local Methodist minister, were distinguished guests of the local club.

Judge Johnson made a splendid talk on the advantages and resources of his State, of the invasion of Communism and the present situation. Mr. Harrington and Dr. Harrell were introduced and made short talks.

A chicken dinner was another feature of the regular weekly meet.

## WILSON HOLDS KEY TO FATE OF LEAGUE

Directors Look for Town to Supplant Kinston and Fayetteville in N. C. League

Goldsboro, Jan. 23.—Directors of the Eastern Carolina baseball league are casting about for two cities to take the places of Kinston and Fayetteville, which have surrendered their franchises in the loop.

The annual directors meeting was deferred two weeks here a few days ago when it was found only three towns—Wilmington, Greenville, and Goldsboro, had delegations present. The officials present, however, decided informally to continue efforts to recruit two new cities to round out a six-club circuit.

Wilson holds the key to the situation. If citizens of that city do not choose to have baseball this coming summer, the chances are decidedly against the assumption of the Eastern Carolina League according to the coming out of the Goldsboro meeting Monday.

Representatives of the other cities at the meeting voted to have the franchise surrendered the situation and came to the conclusion that if Wilson can be induced to grab one of the vacant franchises, that the other can be placed in either New Bern, Tarboro or Kinston. The Tarboro delegation was particularly anxious that Kinston can still be saved and save the loop. Yet, if Wilson rejects the offer of a franchise, it will mean that the Eastern Carolina outfit will be a dead affair at least in 1930.

The league directors will meet again at the end of President Bryan's term, but in the meantime, efforts will be concentrated on a plan to interest Wilson in taking over, or to entice him into the loop next year.

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## WOMAN SLAYER TWO CHILDREN GETS 25 YEARS

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Washington, Jan. 21.—The militant and defiant wet bloc of the house went ahead today with plans for conducting its own hearings on proposals for the modification of the prohibition laws.

The received 25 years on the second degree charge of killing Dorothy Rogers, 4 years, and 10 years on the charge of causing the death of Timothy Rogers, the sentences to run concurrently.

The children for whom death Miss Parks goes to state prison were the two daughters of Alvin Karpis, of Woodbury, whose wife died in October 1929, leaving him six children. Miss Parks, who was a first cousin of Rogers' wife, offered to raise the children telling the father that she had married a wealthy man who could properly care for them.

The bones of Dorothy were found at National Park and the skeleton of Timothy at Atlantic near Atlantic City. Mr. Parks disappeared to the police. She made a statement that shortly after a light whipping and hit the boy for three weeks before she disposed of her National Park. Timothy, she told the police, died from an infection fall down the stairs, breaking his body in the course of the fall day.

Miss Parks got seven years control in jail.

"I commit suicide with whatever comes to my hands just as soon as I can," was claimed at the top of her lungs.

The dollar bill is much smaller than robbery, but people do not seem any easier to get if it is the collection money.

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## Parsons of Pitt Preparing For Their 1930 Crop

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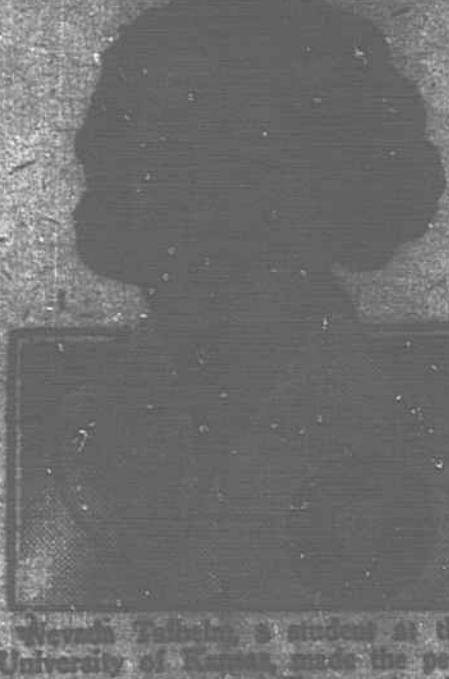
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\*This Girl Can Shoot.



## INFLUENCE OF 4-H CLUBS SHOWN IN 10-COUNTY TEST

4,000 Students Enter Contest to Demonstrate Better for Farms and Homes

Influence of the 4-H club work on the general agricultural program of North Carolina was shown in a ten-county summary of 4-H club activity reported by L. L. Barrill, club leader at state college. The 10 counties selected for study were picked from varying sections of the State.

The summary said that in these ten counties 120 communities were influenced by club members who demonstrated better farm and home practices. Each community had at least thirty-three members and progressed in line with the general plan of the farm and home agents were carried on.

A total enrollment of 4,000 club members for the ten counties was revealed by the study, and out of this enrollment 102 members developed into community leaders out of the 120 communities influenced.

In each of the ten counties the 4-H clubs did something as a community project, Mr. Barrill said. Two-thirds of these projects had to do with the beautification of school grounds in four counties the clubs established and equipped rest rooms. In two counties the members helped to promote county-wide soil and livestock campaigns. In four counties fair were staged and in one county a needy family was cared for. Farmers for club members were stabilized in the community and in another a cottage for a club camp was built.

Mr. Barrill said that the effects of good organizations were shown by the summary and it was found that every year the children of the clubs had an increase in their knowledge. If he has that kind of knowledge he can be successful in life.

Up this year for nomination to the sixth consecutive time for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, Mr. Simmons was shown to be in the lead.

"We have no objection to Bailey,

the prospective opponent. He may be an able and courageous man. He can, however, have the prestige which Simmons has acquired by long service nor the ability as a senator which he has gained through long experience.

"Simmons is a tariff and tax expert who has few equals and in some respects none in the upper house. He was a chairman of the finance committee in the Wilson days and the tariff bill which was then passed bore his name along with that of Oscar Underwood. Senator Simmons plans the tariff fight for his party in the Senate and the Wilson bill has been scored by the Democratic Progressive coalition in the recent skirmishing. He has been very largely due to his ability as a technician and knowledge of the subject.

"Senator Simmons has differed with Secretary Mellon on theories of tax reduction and has offered schedules in opposition to those of the administration. In the case of most of the recent bills, it is the Shuman theory that has prevailed, rather than those of Mellon.

"North Carolina may feel that the Sen. afford to punish a Senator of Simmons' capacity for irresponsibility in political management. If he does the will punish himself for that."

"There are not many differences in the Senate. A state which would willingly lose one of them is scarcely

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