

Jones Journal

"A BETTER COUNTY THROUGH IMPROVED FARM PRACTICES"

VOLUME THREE

TRENTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1951

NUMBER 6

Granddaddy Of Trent River's Bass Caught

Alfred Combs of near Pleasant Hill in upper Jones County Monday entered in Follock Hardware's annual fishing contest one of the biggest largemouth bass ever seen in Eastern North Carolina. The king-sized whopper tipped the official scales in the contest at 11 pounds and five ounces. It measured 23 inches around at its largest place and was two feet and two inches long. Tuesday Combs called this paper and asked if we would run the picture we took of the big "chub" in broad wretch on the upper Trent River back of the Eagle Nest farm between Comfort and Hargett's Crossroads.

Cutting Sunday

Sheriff Jeter Taylor says that Mary Marson, who gave her address as Kinston, is being held in the Jones County jail on charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill as the result of his investigation in the Sunday night cutting of Albert Williams, tenant on the Clyde Gray farm in Chinguaphin Township.

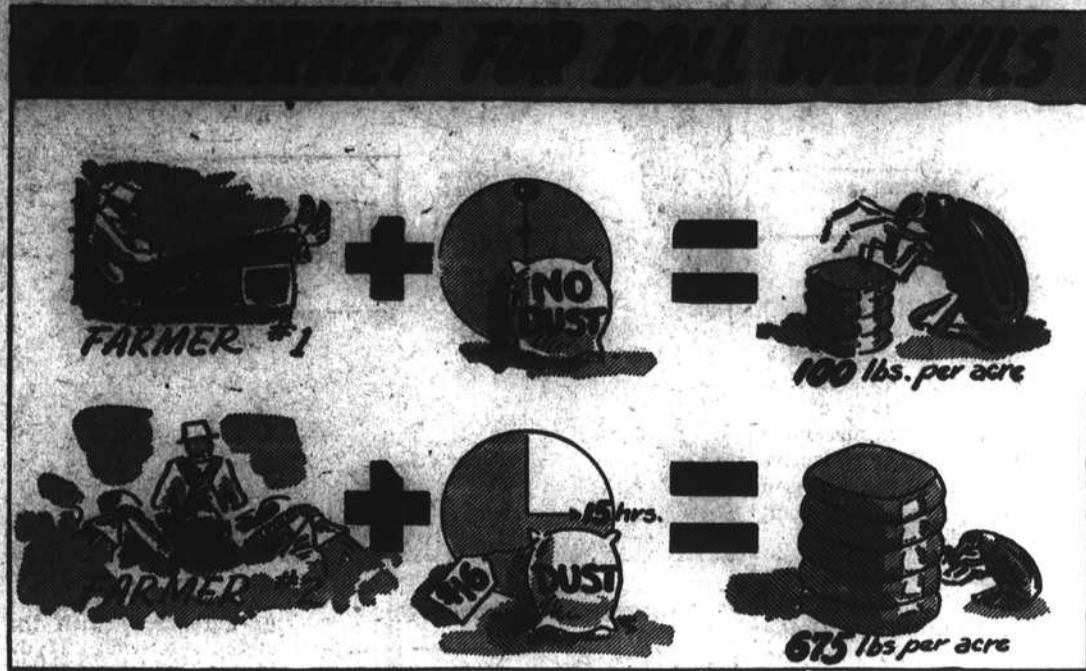
Williams had both arms sliced open, apparently with a razor, Taylor said, and another deep flesh wound across his chest. After having been sewed up at Parrott Memorial Hospital early Monday morning Williams was released.

Jones Welfare Board Seeking Superintendent

In its only meeting since the death of Jones County Superintendent of Public Welfare F. Joseph Koonce, the Jones County Board of Public Welfare asked the North Carolina Merit System Council for a list of the eligible applicants that it has on file for Class III superintendents.

The list furnished to the welfare department from the Durham headquarters of the merit system contains only two names and neither of these has been contacted so far with a view to filling the post that Koonce held for more than 16 years.

About 6,000 acres of Forsyth County's 1951 wheat crop were planted to the new Atlas varieties, which average about 10 bushels per acre more than other varieties.



This illustration dramatically shows that it pays cotton growers to control the boll weevil. Farmer No. 1 planted good seed, used plenty of fertilizer, and followed other good practices except that he failed to apply poison for weevils. He made 100 pounds of lint to the acre and weevils got the remainder.

Farmer No. 2 made seven ap-

lications of poison on 15 acres and spent \$16 per acre for insecticides. His yield was 675 pounds per acre.

George D. Jones, entomologist for the State College Extension Service, says these experiences were typical of many farmers throughout North Carolina last year. Weevils are now beginning to emerge in many fields and

infestation is expected to be about as heavy as it was in 1949. Growers are urged to examine their fields frequently, keep in touch with their county agent, and watch reports on boll weevil activity. "One bale per acre" is the goal which agricultural leaders have set for the State for 1951, since cotton is vitally needed in the nation's defense effort.

Cleverly Hidden Maysville Whiskey Awakes Memories For Veteran Law Officers on Well-Hidden 'Moonshine'

Sheriff Jeter Taylor has a warrant for the arrest of Isaac Graham of Maysville and several jars of stump-hole whiskey that he found buried back of Graham's home Friday night, but he doesn't have Graham, yet.

Taylor says that Graham has at least taught him a new method of hiding whiskey. He says the whiskey was buried in a hole just the right size for a fruit jar that had been dug with a post-hole digger. The holes, several feet deep will hold three to four jars of whiskey setting atop each other. Then with a piece of wood laid over the hole and a little trash carefully thrown on top of it it is next to impossible to find, Taylor admitted.

Discussion of this unique hiding system between Sheriff Taylor and State Bureau of Investigation Agent George Canady of Kinston who served for many years on the Kinston police force revealed a number of unusual and clever hiding places that have been found during years of service by the two officers.

Taylor said the best system he

ever ran upon was found in a home that had been searched a dozen times from reports that whiskey was being sold in one certain room. That room, Taylor said was gone over from top to bottom, the planks in the floor were checked, the walls were all plastered without a break but still reports came that whiskey was available in that one room.

Finally on another visit the officers along with Taylor happened to look into the fire place which was closed up with a piece of tin. But in the fire place there was no whiskey. But Taylor, who still believes in Santa Claus, looked up the chimney and there hanging in sacks were 14 jars of "white lightning" that ingenious bootlegger had rigged up a pulley and rope with which he hoisted the liquor up the chimney and then lowered it when a customer came by in need of a jar or two.

Canady said the best liquor hiding job he ever came in contact with was a false wall that a bootlegger had built in a doghouse. A ferocious dog was kept chained to the house at all times

but a false plank on one side of the doghouse slipped out and provided a neat, if not gaudy, hiding spot for several gallons of headache compound.

Taylor said another spot gave Jones County officers a lot of trouble and search after search turned up nothing but frustration. Finally it was noticed that a plank on top of the dining table slid out and a false bottom in the table was just low enough to leave room for the thickness of a jar of whiskey.

Canady remembered another choice idea that was turned up. A bootlegger had built into the wall of his home a conveyor belt with a small concealed port to this conveyor belt that was just large enough for a jar of whiskey to slide in or out. With this unique conveyor belt the bootlegger could line the whole side of one room with jars of whiskey and then sit in one spot and retrieve the fire water as customers with a thirst came up.

Both officers admitted that the best hiding places haven't been found but they are both still looking for them.

Farm Bureau's Local Head Not For Price Laws

Z. A. Koonce, president of the Jones County Farm Bureau, said today that the North Carolina Farm Bureau is going all-out with the American Farm Bureau Federation against Title 4 of the Defense Production Act, which gives the Administration authority to place price ceilings on raw agricultural commodities.

"This Act, unless renewed by the Congress, is scheduled to expire June 3, and various farm organizations throughout the country have gone on record requesting Congress to eliminate Title 4," he pointed out.

President Koonce said that delegates to the 4th Annual N.C. Farm Bureau Leadership Training School, June 12-13 in Raleigh, heard R. Flake Shaw, executive vice-president N. C. Farm Bureau, and Roger W. Fleming, secretary-treasurer, American Farm Bureau Federation, both voice opposition to the present price control law now in existence as being "impractical, unworkable and grossly unfair to agriculture."

"Shaw, in his address," Koonce said, "gave his views on the current Washington outlook and maintained that the whole price control program has become a political issue with no apparent regard for the plight of the farmer. Shaw made it clear that price controls without wage controls are futile and all indications up to this time point to a definite conclusion that there is no concrete policy to control wages."

Koonce pointed out that Roger W. Fleming of the American Farm Bureau, in his address, said that "Farm Bureau is opposed to price and wage control, because they do nothing to deal with the problem of inflation. They reduce production and do nothing to increase the supply of money competing for the available supply of goods."

The group unanimously adopted a resolution during the meeting, endorsing Congressman Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, "for his diligent efforts in attempting to arrive at the facts in the highly controversial issue of price controls."

Cattle numbers in North Carolina have increased about 10 per cent in the past 12 months.

Price supports for the 1951 tobacco crop will be higher than those applying to the 1950 crop.

U. S. hens laid 6.3 billion eggs in April.

Carolina Power Is Hungrily Eyeing Eastern Franchises

Although preliminary conferences were held more than two years ago on the use of Buggs Island electricity in East Carolina no agreement has yet been reached on this matter of vital importance to the fastest developing section of North Carolina.

Early conferences between Department of the Interior officials and representatives of Kinston, Greenville, Rocky Mount and Wilson called for erection of a transmission line from the Buggs Island project to this area with a tie-in so that the steam generating facilities in these cities could be used to supplement the flow of electricity from the Buggs River hydroelectric plant.

This plan met with mutual accord in the early stages but since that time the Carolina Power and Light Company and the Virginia Electric Power Company have thrown some large size monkey wrenches in the direction of this tie-in.

CP&L has offered to buy the total North Carolina allocation of Buggs Island power at the government's price, distribute it where and when the government says and then resell it at a price also dictated by the government. VEPCO has made the same proposition in the Virginia and Northeast Carolina area that it serves.

Now these companies have combined their considerable resources to block government construction of the transmission

line that was proposed earlier. In a speech last week at the opening of CP&L's largest steam generating plant near Goldsboro CP&L President L. V. Sutton spent a considerable part of his dedicatory address dwelling on the inadequacy of the Buggs Island generating capacity while at the same time his company is bending every effort to obtain the contract for distribution of this power in East Carolina.

This same CP&L, which is one of the most efficiently operated public utilities in the nation, also has its eye on further expansion toward the east in the territory now under franchise to the Tidewater Power Company. In the Goldsboro speech last week Sutton said:

"The location of the Goldsboro plant near the eastern fringe of our service area was prompted by our belief that this section of North Carolina is entering upon an era of tremendous growth and development."

While President Sutton was making these high-sounding noises in Goldsboro, other lesser officials of CP&L were spreading the rumor that the state utilities commission was urging CP&L to take over the franchise of Tidewater Power Company.

In Kinston, Wilson, Greenville, Rocky Mount and New Bern there was also an unofficial but uneasy feeling that CP&L was eyeing with considerable interest the lucrative lion's share of the

electric power business in Eastern Carolina which is shared by the city-owned electric power plants in these five communities.

One official in comment upon the CP&L effort to gobble up East Carolina's greatly expanding electric power bill said, "I wonder what percentage of the farm homes in North Carolina would have had electricity if it hadn't been for the REA?"

Another official expression was, "Eastern Carolina was a red-headed step child so far as the utilities were concerned until one or two large industries moved here. Now after having been neglected for all these many years the utilities suddenly have decided that franchises in East Carolina are nice to have."