

Jones Journal

"A BETTER COUNTY THROUGH IMPROVED FARM PRACTICES"

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Census Figures Still Interesting Even Tho Taken Two Years Ago

In spite of the fact that the official census was taken two and a half years ago it has naturally taken the Bureau of the census a long time to get these figures edited and printed and now that they are available in broken down form they are most interesting study for a while. North Carolina's figures offer much thought to a rainy afternoon or cold winter night.

Mecklenburg County still in 1950 held firmly onto the largest population claims with its 197,052 people and tucked in the eastern part of Tar Heels, Tyrrell County earned for itself the honor of having the fewest people of any county in the state with its 5,048 population.

The largest increase, percentage-wise was shown for Onslow County which was struck in the early '40's by the largest training base of the Marine Corps being located in its borders. Which gave it a jump of 134.4 per cent for the 10-year period 1940-50.

Military installations also accounted for the next two largest population jumps with Fort Bragg's tremendous war-time expansion boosting the population of Cumberland County by 61.8 per cent and in Craven County the Chery Point Marine Air Base caused the major part of the 56 per cent jump logged for the decade in that county.

A considerable number of North Carolina counties, 29 in all, showed decreases for the decade and the fastest shrinking of this group was Swain County up in the mountains which showed an 18.5 per cent drop. Hyde County with a 17.6 per cent drop was second in the shrinking parade and Dare came in third with a 10.5 per cent population shrinkage.

The figures released for North Carolina reveal some peculiar differences in the average ages of the people in the state's 100 counties. The "oldest" county in the state was Dare, which had an average age for its 5,405 people of 30.8 years, and the "youngest" county of the state was Bladen where the 29,706 people had an average age of 20.5. You figure out the reasons behind this more than 10 year difference in the average ages in these two counties.

In another respect Allegheny County seemed to be an "old" county since it ranked at the top of the list which showed the percentage of people in each county who were past the age of 65. In Allegheny 9.7 per cent of the folks were more than 65, while over in the other end of the state in Onslow only 3 per



ROYAL TOT WEEPS FOR DAD . . . Familiar family scene shows Princess Marijke of the Netherlands sobbing in Amsterdam as dad Prince Bernhard left by plane for Mexico. Queen Juliana and her four children were at airport to bid king goodbye.

cent of the folks were past 65.

The biggest families, on the average over the state were found in Caswell County, where the number per family averaged out at 4.76 and Dare County, in spite of the seafood diet, ranked at the bottom of the family size list with 3.47 members per family within its borders.

Here in the Lenoir and Jones County area a closer look at the countless thousands of figures tabulated in this report show that Lenoir County had a population jump of 11.5 per cent in that ten-year period while Jones County only increased its population by 0.7 per cent.

Lenoir County was slightly "older" than Jones since the average age in Lenoir was 24.4 years and in Jones it was 21.2 years.

In Jones County 5.3 per cent of the people were more than 65 years old and in Lenoir that percentage stood at 4.7.

Jones County had 4.64 people per family and in Lenoir the families were smaller, averaging 4.05 people per family.

In Jones County 45.4 per cent of the people were Negro and in Lenoir this figure stood at 43.1 per cent.

Lenoir County had 16,741 people more than 14 years of age and in Jones 3,236 were in that age grouping.

The average number of years of schooling for people past 25 was a little higher in Lenoir County than in Jones with the average schooling standing at 7.4 years in Lenoir and 6.9 years in Jones.

Jones had a better record of school attendance than Lenoir with 80.8 per cent of its young folks between 14 and 17 in school.

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Soil Conservation Election Next Week

The annual election of a Lenoir County Soil Conservation Supervisor occurs the week of December 1 through 6 this year. Carrol W. Casey of Sandhill Township goes out of office, having served for three years. Casey has been nominated to run for office again. Three other candidates oppose him. They are: Currin Howard of Pink Hill Township, J. B. Smith of Contentnea Township, and James Sutton of Mosley Hall Township.

The members of the present Board of Supervisors are Jack Alexander of Kinston Township, Chairman, and Roland B. David of Trent Township. They have a one and two year term of office to serve respectively.

Any qualified voter of Lenoir County is eligible to vote in this election. No registration of voters is required. However, for the vote to be counted, the voter must sign his or her name on the ballot.

Ballot boxes will be located at the following places throughout the county: Agricultural Building annex, Kinston; Ralph Wooten's store, Vance Township; Cliffords Hill's store, Woodington; Roland Dawson's store, Falling Creek; Harry Waller's store, Woodington; A. C. Kilpatrick's store, Sand Hill; Dick Whaley's store, Southwest; Hill Supply Co., Pink Hill; Braxton Newman's store, Trent; Odom's store, Contentnea; Davenport's store, Deep Run; White's store, Neuse; John Mitchell's office, La Grange; S. P. Hardy's store, Institute.

The Chairman of the County Board is a member of the South-

Judge Criticizes Lenoir Board For Failure Give Sheriff Funds For Adequate Law Enforcement

After having accepted a plea of guilty to manslaughter from 21-year old Fenton Gates in the shotgun death of Filling Station Operator Gullford "Buddy" Moore last month on the Greenville Highway north of Kinston, Superior Court Judge W. H. S. Burgwyn of Northhampton County spent ten minutes Tuesday afternoon in criticism of the Lenoir County Board of Commissioners for its failure and continued refusal to provide adequate law enforcement officers for the county.

Testimony taken during the hearing of the murder charge had revealed that Moore had been for a considerable period operating a "wide open" bootlegging joint, selling whisky as openly and almost as rapidly as most filling stations sell soft drinks.

The Judge read the report of the grand jury to the court and called particular attention to the latter part which follows here:

We, the Grand Jury, once again call upon the people of this County to report activities on the so called rough spots and liquor joints such as the place Gullford "Buddy" Moore operated and in which he was killed.

Testimony from Grand Jury witnesses showed "Buddy" Moore sold liquor at all times, including Sunday. He had been doing this for a long time.

Citizens of the surrounding community knew of this and it was well known by many people.

The Grand Jury recommends that the Court issue a 12 month, restraining order on the operation of the deceased Buddy Moore's place of business.

We also recommend that the law enforcement officers diligently search out and find like establishments and close them immediately. We also ask the citizens to cooperate with these officers in finding these establishments.

H. ROBERT HARDY
Foreman Grand Jury

After reading this the Judge said, "I come from a relatively poor county when compared to Lenoir, but our county commissioners certainly provide more adequate and modern protection for the people of the county than is currently being provided in Lenoir County."

The Judge stated further that

eastern Soil Conservation District Board of Supervisors. The District is comprised of Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson, and Wayne counties. Henry Vann of Sampson County is Chairman of the District.



BURN FOR BEUIN? . . . Circus bear in Frankfort, Germany, has developed fondness for beer. Trainer Jean Hoppe is holding suds here for Max, the bear.

it was his opinion that the Moore murder might never have occurred if the county commissioners of Lenoir County had provided enough men, with radio-equipped cars to police this fast growing county.

Burgwyn instructed Solicitor Walter Britt to appear before the commissioners at their next meeting and ask, again, for a sheriff's department more nearly in keeping with the size and wealth of Lenoir County.

Cpl. Robert Murphy On His Way Home

With the 7th Infantry Div. in Korea—Cpl. Robert J. Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leamon Murphy, Route 1, Pollockville, is returning to the United States from Korea under the rotation program.

He served with the 7th Infantry Division, the unit which has seen action in almost every part of the peninsula since landing at Inchon in September 1950.

Corporal Murphy, who entered the Army in July 1951, served in Korea with the 17th Infantry Regiment nine months.

4 SHOPPING WEEKS LEFT

WHAT DO YOU MEAN ONLY HALF FINISHED?

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

Kinston Officials Now Studying CP&L's Tie-in Proposal

City officials are now studying the contract offered for standby and supplemental electric power service from the Carolina Power and Light Company of Raleigh. This contract was received Friday, November 21, after preliminary negotiations with CP&L officials some weeks ago. The first request for such contract negotiations had been made more than a year ago before CP&L absorbed the Tide Water Power Company.

The contract is some 15 pages long and written in the intricate combined language of the lawyer and the electrical engineer but in substance it offers about this:

To install equipment "of sufficient capacity to allow Carolina (CP&L) to deliver or receive not

less than 9,000 kilowatts." Certain complimentary equipment is also, under the terms of the proposed contract, to be installed by the City of Kinston and the contract points out "Carolina and Kinston each agrees to have its respective facilities installed by not later than July 1, 1954, provided that this Agreement is executed by both parties at least fifteen months prior thereto."

The lesser 1,000 kilowatt service which Kinston also asked the Raleigh company to furnish can be furnished in "between thirty and forty-five days from the date of execution of this Agreement."

This overall service, aside from the preliminary installation costs, would cost Kinston \$1,085 per month plus 3 cent per kilowatt plus the "cost per net

KWH of the fuel used in the generation of the energy required to meet the provisions of this contract."

The mutual helpfulness of the tie-in of the two systems is referred to in specific language by "The parties recognize that from time to time conditions may arise which make it necessary, in order that reliable and economical service may be furnished to their customers, that energy be supplied by either party to the other. When such conditions arise, and it is found desirable to interchange energy to meet conditions, the respective representatives shall be authorized, (1) to cooperate and arrange for the interchange of such energy as it is required to be interchanged to meet and take

care of the conditions in an economical manner, and (2) to agree upon the charges for energy, capacity or other items of value furnished incident thereto by one party to the other."

In connection with those situations in which Kinston may be supplying power to the CP&L system it is further agreed in the contract that:

"On call from Carolina and in accordance with Schedule of Deliveries furnished by Carolina, Kinston shall make available the output of its generating equipment not being used to carry its own load, provided, however, that Kinston will not be requested to operate its 1,500 KW unit except in extreme emergencies on Carolina's system."

" . . . in order to meet an emergency schedule of deliveries to Carolina, then Kinston shall place such unit, or units, on the line as soon as practicable, but in no event later than six hours from the time of receiving such emergency schedule."

The contract states further: "If and when electricity from any other source becomes available to Kinston and Kinston is able to buy such electricity at a lower average cost per kilowatt hour delivered at Kinston, than the price at which Carolina will deliver similar electricity, then Kinston may notify Carolina in writing of its desire and intent to purchase such electricity and request a modification of this agreement."