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Judge Frizzelle Clears Many Cases From Docket During Last Session

In addition to cases disposed of and reported in last week's paper Judge Paul Frizzelle cleared the following criminal cases from the Jones County Superior Court calendar last week with a big helping hand from Solicitor Robert Rouse.

Thomas Earl Rouse, behind in alimony payments, ordered to immediately pay \$300 into the court and continue to pay \$30 per month until further orders from the court.

Christian Bryant, alimony arrears, pay \$120 immediately and \$30 per month until further orders.

William Henry Smith, non-support, pay \$15 per month into the court for maintenance of a minor child.

Lindsey V. Maness was ordered to pay \$40 per month for two minor children whose custody was given to their mother, Mrs. Amie Griffin Maness. The father was given permission to see them at what the court called "reasonable and reasonable times".

Harold Owen Smith had a \$100 cash bond called after he had failed to face trial on a reckless driving charge.

Samuel Isaac Morrison had a \$100 cash bond forfeited for failing to come to court for speeding \$75 miles per hour.

Edna Philyaw was fined \$100 after a jury found her guilty of

John Connor, charged with non-support of a minor child, was ordered to pay into the court \$75 now, \$75 at the March 1958 term of court, \$150 at the November 1958 court term, \$150 at the September 1959 court term and \$150 at the September 1960 term of court for support of his child.

J. C. Budd, George Maitza, C. D. Hodges and C. D. Hodges Jr. were assessed the court costs for failure to list taxes and similar charges against Bill Caldwell and George Jauney were nolle prossed.

Jarvis Edwards, charged with reckless driving, was ordered to serve six months suspended on payment of a \$100 fine and the court costs and upon the further condition that he not drive on the public roads until he is 21 years of age.

Levi Hatchell was given an 18-month prison term for a liquor violation, with the sentence to be

in November. He was placed under \$300 bond pending the beginning of his term.

Ben Bruington and James Green were fined \$5 and each to pay half the court costs on assault charges and Green was also fined \$50 and costs for a liquor violation.

Essie McDaniel was given a 12-month jail term suspended for 5 years upon payment of a \$50 fine.

Harvey Foster was fined \$100 and costs for drunken driving.

Robert Earl Hall, charged with carnal knowledge of a minor child, was given a two-year prison term suspended on payment of \$157.60 doctor bill and upon condition of three year probation.

James Campbell Smith was fined \$100 and court costs for drunken driving.

Roy Clyde Barwick was found not guilty of drunken driving.

Joe Burney was fined \$100 and costs for a liquor violation.

Arthur Grady had a game vio-

New Memorial Baptist Church Sanctuary Dedicated Sunday

The new sanctuary of the Memorial Baptist Church of Maysville was dedicated in an appropriate service Sunday morning, followed by laying of the corner-stone on Sunday afternoon.

At the dedication service, Dr. J. C. Bell, chairman of the building committee, presented the new sanctuary to the congregation. W. E. Raiford, member of the board of

lotion charge nolle prossed.

Pattie King Roberts was assessed the costs for a hit and run infraction.

Jack Streeter was given an 18-month prison term for a liquor violation, suspended on payment of a \$300 fine and on the further condition that he not violate any law for five years.

Dry Forces Map Plans To Oppose Controlled Whiskey Sales in Jones County Voting

trustees, accepted the sanctuary on behalf of the people of the church. Mrs. A. E. Thompson rendered a solo, "Bless This House". The pastor, A. E. Thompson, delivered the sermon "So We Built".

After the morning service, lunch was served in the educational building of the church. It was estimated that 400 worshippers attended the service, and remained to share in the picnic lunch and barbecue.

The afternoon service featured the laying of the corner-stone, which had been presented to the church by J. M. Morton, contractor-builder of the church.

The cornerstone contained: a brief history of the church, the latest copy of the minute book of the Atlantic Baptist Association, a copy of the three bulletins of the services of the day, and a bulletin of the former pastor, J. M. Hicks. This last bulletin was a record of the original presentation of the suggestion to build this new church.

The evening service of the day, was the first of the fall revival, which will continue until Sunday, October 6. The Rev. A. E. Thompson, is preaching each evening at 7:30.

Four ministers of Jones county churches met Monday evening in the Maysville Methodist church with W. P. Biggerstaff, of the Allied Church League of Raleigh, to plan their strategy to keep Jones county a dry county after the forthcoming liquor referendum on October 17. At present, Jones county has no ABC stores.

The meeting was attended by the Rev. Gerald Riggs, Rev. Lewis Dillman, Rev. A. E. Thompson, and Rev. Robert F. Moore along with Biggerstaff.

The campaign, sponsored by these men and their forces will consist of contacts to every registered voter by mail, by phone, where possible, by poster, and by visitation by precinct chairman in the various communities.

A meeting for further organization and planning is set for Thursday afternoon in the Methodist church.

Registration Closes

Registration books will be open for the last time Saturday, October 5th, for those who are not registered and would like to register so they can vote in the October 19th referendum on setting up legal whisky stores for Jones County. Saturday, October 12th, will be Challenge Day, at which time any legally registered voter may question the right of any other voter to be registered.

Divorces Granted in Jones Court Session

Four divorces, each on grounds of two year separation were granted in last week's session of Jones County Superior Court.

They went to the following couples:

Kathleen C. Morton from Harvey E. Morton, Dora Eubanks Rouse from Guy Humble Rouse, Lucy Meadows Fornes from Elbert Fornes and James E. Eubanks from Lucy Jean Eubanks.

Marriage License

Jones County Register of Deeds Mrs. D. W. Kooose reports the issue of the following marriage license in the past week:

To Daniel Edward Hall, 21, of Jacksonville and Geraldine Griffin, 19, of Trenton.

To Linwood Odell Williams, 26 and Mary Elizabeth Strayhorn, 15 both of Pollockville.

To James Eubanks, 49, and Blanche Petite, 34, both of Trenton route one.

To James Alphonso Wilder, 18, and Mattie Lois Brown, 17, both of Trenton.

Yield Estimates Revised Upward as End Tobacco Selling Season Nears

As the tail end of the 1957 tobacco season approaches in Eastern Carolina estimates of the crop who "know tobacco best".

In August forecasts for not less than a 32 per cent drop over last year's poundage were made. In September they were dropped even lower—by some as much as 38 per cent.

The 20 per cent acreage reduction, the penalizing of high yielding varieties, the planting of non-disease resistant types of tobacco and poor weather conditions that prevailed during much of the growing season were lumped together and given as sufficient justification for the pessimistic prediction of a 38 per cent drop in total flue-cured tobacco production.

Now, however other factors are causing these same men to view a trifle more optimistically the production picture. They are admitting that they did not take full consideration of the fact that the tobacco this year would weigh more "leaf for leaf" than last year,

even if it did not weigh as much "stalk for stalk".

One other factor, and perhaps the most important is the tendency of the tobacco farmer when he is forced to exercise that side of his character.

Tobacco program officials have been confronted in the past with this "Rebel Ingenuity" and through the years loop hole after loop hole has been cemented up with new regulations to attempt to put an end to "sharp practices" by the tobacco growers.

But every time one loophole is pegged some clever farmer finds another. This year a small number of farmers, blessed with an early crop, finished housing their tobacco in mid-July. Then they took "bush hogs" and clipped the stalks off about six to eight inches above the ground.

The rains came, the plentiful fertilizer in the ground and the assist by the pruning operation resulted in as many as two extra croppings of suckers, which were "tips" when they hit the warehouse floor.

One fellow explained his plan "thruaway". The ASC just tells me how many acres of tobacco I can grow, and not how many times I can grow it." He joyfully stated that he had realized enough from his "sucker tips" to pay his fertilizer and labor bills for his entire crop this year. Which is not to be sneezed at, by any means.

Another side of the tobacco farmer that has been slower to come forth than such clever practices as the "sucker tips" has been greatly improved management of his entire farming operation, and particularly of the tobacco side of the farm.

Careful attention to the tobacco crop from plant bed to warehouse floor, replanting until every space allocated for a hill of tobacco is occupied, cropping carefully to reduce waste, care around the barn to see that every leaf goes into the barn and that every leaf comes out of the barn, the same attention to each leaf around the pack-barn and so on to the warehouse floor are the rule rather than the exception now.

Current Washington Record, a Mass of Contradictions

Interesting and tragic to contemplate today is the record made earlier this year by Eisenhower and his chief legal aide Brownell on the subject of civil rights and the use of troops to enforce them.

In February of this year Brownell said, "I think you will find the general rule is that the Governor of the state must request the president." This came in response to a question from North Carolina Senator Sam Ervin who was trying to find what official thinking in the Eisenhower administration was on the use of troops to enforce court orders and civil rights.

In July of this year when the so-called civil right bill was being debated Eisenhower said himself, "I can't imagine any set of circumstances that would ever induce me to send federal troops in federal court and into any

area to enforce the orders of a federal court because I believe that the common sense of America will never require it."

Brownell in further dodging Ervin's questions on this subject said, "I am rather disturbed by you even raising these points, because, as I said so many times, public statements made by persons who intimate that there is any such thought in the minds of anyone here in Washington to use the militia in these cases does not represent the true state of the facts, and I frankly think that the only reason it can be brought into discussion at all is to confuse the issue."

Brownell continued, "I do not know of any responsible public official of any party or any branch of the government that has ever made any statement that would even lead to a inference that there

is any such thought in the minds of the Congress, the courts or the executive branch of the government."

Ervin persisted and Brownell continued to evade the direct answer sought by the North Carolinian by saying, "There are other statutes that would have to be considered in connection with that, and I think you will find the general rule is that the governor of the state must request the president. We do not want to take away any supplementary aid which the governor of a state may want."

Ervin kept boring in and Brownell got mad and said the Tar Heel senator was "irresponsible" and added again, "no one has had in mind any use of the militia in this situation, and I don't think there should be any implications, that they do."

The the bleeding-heart liberal chairman of the committee before which Brownell was sweating, Tom Hennings of Missouri, intervened to help his friend Brownell by asking Ervin if he was attempting to establish "the business that the President of the United States might enforce those things a: the point of a bayonet?"

Brownell's bald head got redder and he heatedly replied, "Since there is not the slightest suggestion on the part of any responsible public official of bringing in matters of the militia into the civil rights area, I think it would be misleading really to continue with an abstract discussion of a matter not pertinent to the main line of our inquiry here this morning."

But Ervin kept insisting upon an answer and then Brownell really got righteous and complained,

"I believe there is in here an implication that the President of the United States would act recklessly and unconstitutionally, and I just cannot sit by and have the record contain any such implication as that." And with that pious incantation of the name of the "Great White Father", "Honest Herb" threatened to leave with, "I really feel this has gone far enough. It has no place in these proceedings, and I personally cannot stay here and allow any such implication to be drawn." Then Brownell refused to answer any further questions in that direction.

Brownell is the same man, who seven months later wrote the dictatorial orders that led to the dispatch of federal troops to Arkansas not only without a request but over the protests of the Governor of Arkansas.