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Clarification of Robert P. Bender's Will Sought in Jones County Law Suit

An action has been filed in Jones County Superior Court seeking to have clarified the will of Robert P. Bender, Pollocksville attorney, who died in 1964.

Mrs. Rosabelle Piner Longest, sister of Mrs. Nellie Piner Bender, and executrix of Mrs. Bender's will, has brought the action against Virgil Bender, executor of Bender's will, and against Mark Robert, Janet and Mary Bender, grandchildren of the will maker.

Mrs. Longest asks the court to order Virgil Bender, as executor of his father's will, to turn over certain personal properties that had been willed to Mrs. Bender, who died six months after her husband in April of this year.

Bender, in his will, left one half of all his personal property of every kind to his wife, but after making this bequest he added a clause which says, "should there be any residue at the time of her death, then to my three grandchildren."

This is one of the more confusing aspects of Bender's will and the presiding judge of Jones County Superior Court is being asked in the litigation to

clarify this and several other points as well.

Three Divorces Sought in Suits Filed Recently

Three suits filed recently in Jones County Superior Court seek divorces on statutory grounds of separation.

Bertha Elizabeth Herring Dawson seeks to divorce Steven Wesley Dawson. She alleges their marriage January 10, 1947, their separation February 9, 1964, and that four children were born to the marriage.

Norman E. Robinson asks divorce from Kay Frances Brown Robinson and alleges their marriage in August of 1959 and their separation February 1, 1963.

Robert Adams asks a divorce from Nellie Marie Adams and alleges their marriage July 3, 1958 and separation February 15, 1962.

Suit Asks \$5496 For Injuries in May 17th Accident

Mrs. Mary W. Jones of Jones County has filed an action in Jones County Superior Court in which she seeks to recover \$5496 from Thomas Jefferson Fish III of Morehead City.

Mrs. Jones alleges this amount of personal property damages from an accident May 17, 1965 in US 70 four miles east of Kinston. She says the accident was due to the careless and negligent driving of young Fish.

Pink Hill Youth Indicted in August Accidental Death

Tuesday 16 year-old Bryan Grady Simmons Jr. of Pink Hill was charged with manslaughter in the August accidental death of Kenneth Grady of the same community.

The accident happened on the Tull Mill road about 2½ miles west of Deep Run at 2:50 a.m. August 8th. Young Grady lived in an upstate hospital until August 24th.

'Saint' Given Suspended Jail Term By Recorder Joe Becton on Friday

Janice Lowery State 4-H Home Economics Winner



Janice Kathryn Lowery, 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lowery of Route 1, Trenton, is state 4-H home economics project winner.

A club member seven years, Janice has completed 65 4-H

Saint Jennings of Trenton last Friday in Jones County Recorder's Court was found guilty of beating a woman and assault with a deadly weapon, for which Judge Joe Becton gave him a 60-day jail term but the jail term was suspended on condition Saint Jennings not violate any law for 12 months, pay a \$25 fine and the court costs.

James Foy West of Maysville star route was fined \$100 for drunken driving but he appealed to superior court.

Willie Hill of Stella was ordered to pay the costs for public drunkenness.

Rufus Clayton Shaw of Pollocksville route 1 was fined \$10 for reckless driving.

R. E. Denny of Camp Lejeune was fined \$10 for reckless driving.

Canady Franklin of Pollocksville route 1 paid the costs for throwing trash on the highway.

Jesse Wooten of Maysville paid the costs for driving an uninsured car without a license tag.

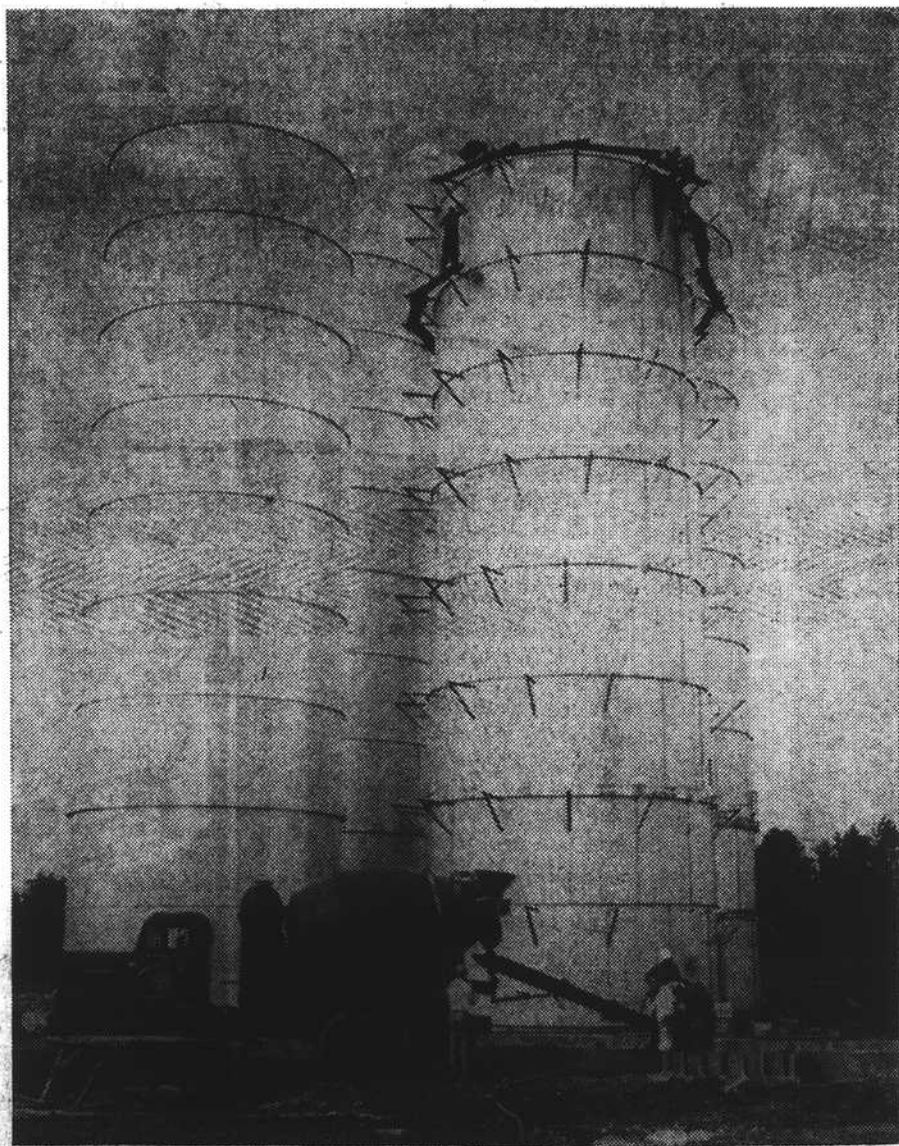
Fred Giordano of Sumter, S. C. had a \$135 cash bond called on a drunken driving charge.

Azeline Houston of Trenton was found not guilty of assault and Johnny Houston also of Trenton was found not guilty of assault on a female.

projects. She has been a territorial winner in the electric project; a district clothing winner; and a county winner 47 times. She has been a delegate to the Virginia State 4-H Short Course; president of her local 4-H club, and district historian.

CORN PROFIT NOT BEING REALIZED BY MAJORITY OF COASTAL PLAIN FARMERS

Cargill's Grain-Handling Plant Now Nearing Completion



This is the 90,000 bushel grain handling facility of Cargill, Inc. which is now nearing completion at Caswell in the northwestern tip of Jones County, about four miles east of Kinston. Cargill is the world's largest private handler of grain and it has been for many years a buyer and exporter of much of the grain marketed in the Kinston area. The size of the facility shown here does not permit storage of grain for later use in this area, and this facility will be used only as a brief holding unit for the grain as it is purchased and dried before shipment overseas or into other corn-deficit parts of the nation. The recently approved grain shipment rates of Southern Railways, which will serve this facility made possible a saving of nearly half in freight rates previously charged by all other grain moving media.

By Jack Rider

Corn ranks first, and by a wide margin in total acres planted on North Carolina farms. In an average year 34 per cent of all acres under row-crop cultivation in North Carolina are in corn; compared to 11 per cent to small grains, 12 per cent to hay, 10 per cent to tobacco, eight per cent to cotton, 14 per cent to soybeans, four per cent to peanuts and all other crops on the remaining seven per cent.

But corn, despite being 3.4 times as great acreage-wise as tobacco ranks a poor second to tobacco in dollar income, with tobacco bringing in a most recent year over \$564 million dollars to just over \$87 million dollars for corn.

But an evolution is taking place in the Great Coastal Plain of North Carolina where the vast majority of these corn-acres are planted. Last year the 41 counties of the Coastal Plain planted 1,006,400 of the total 1,372,000 acres planted to corn in the state, and produced 58,199,550 of the 74,088,000 bushels of corn the state produced.

In 1954 North Carolina slaughtered 1,185,000 hogs while in 1964 this figure had grown to 1,625,500; not a spectacular gain but a steady upward trend during every year of that decade and the trend is accelerating, rather than tapering off.

Now that the ingenuity of Coastal Plain farmers can be turned from producing more pounds of tobacco per acre a major part of this amazing know-how is being turned to corn, and slightly less to the complete corn hog cycle which returns the maximum income from a corn operation.

Farmers, now, at the peak of the corn harvesting season are selling their corn for \$1.10 or less per bushel, while corn just before harvesting began was going at \$1.38 per bushel. This

top 28 cents, of course, is all profit, but it is a profit that an amazing high percentage of farmers refuse to accept.

Many excuses are offered by farmers: "Don't have the storage." "Have to settle up with tenants." "Need the money 'rat now."

But any way it's cut a farmer with 100 acres of corn in an average year is tossing away \$2500 by selling his corn in the field to custom harvesters — and possibly even more if he happens to be doing business with a custom harvester who doesn't give him a fair count.

This is based upon the assumption that he sells his corn more orderly and keeps it off the depressed harvest-time market.

But if that same 100 acres of corn is marketed through a good hog operation the profit factor becomes even more staggering. A hundred bushels of corn to the acre is much more the rule in the Coastal Plain today than the exception.

With hogs selling at an average of 20 cents (today they are \$23.25) 10,000 bushels of corn will finish out nearly 1000 hogs.

Quite obviously this does not mean to infer that production of 1000 hogs from 10,000 bushels of corn automatically means a farmer's profit has risen to \$40,000. Capital outlay, special nutrients, labor, medical bills and other miscellaneous expenses would eat up a considerable percentage of this expanded income, but there is no doubt that the gross income and the net income would both be much greater from marketing 10,000 bushels of corn through a good hog program than from selling that same 10,000 bushels of corn in the field at harvest time.

The farmer with 10 acres of corn should market close to 100 hogs and the ratio should run

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