

The Duplin Times

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ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE, KENANVILLE, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
ONE YEAR (BY MAIL), POSTPAID, \$1.50
SIX MONTHS, .75

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL, PUBLISHED BY A DEMOCRAT AND DEVOTED TO THE MATERIAL, EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC, AND AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF DUPLIN AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1935.

FROM THE SCRIPTURES

"This do in remembrance of me."—1 Cor. 11:24

GOLDEN GLEAMS

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.—Langfellow.

We won't say that war is certain but we will say that unless there is some fighting the nations have a lot of useless equipment on their hands.

One thing about the big industrialists, you don't hear them urging the government to balance the budget by cutting out appropriations for the army and navy.

Big business, it seems, is against anything that might cut down profits; if any proposal is doubtful, the big boys yell bloody murder and sometimes get away with it.

You can't expect an officer of a corporation, drawing \$100,000 a year and living 500 miles away to much interested in the welfare of the people working for his organization.

WILL YOU REMEMBER

How long is public memory and how enduring national gratitude? This question will be answered here Saturday, May 25th. It will be answered in bright red poppies worn over the hearts of all who remember and are grateful to those who sacrificed their lives in the nation's defense seventeen years ago.

The women of the American Legion Auxiliary will distribute the flowers on the streets. They remember. Some of their own lie in the poppy-studded battle cemeteries in France. Ever since the war they have been devoting their energies to aid those left dependent, to help those who came back disabled, and to carry on in peace for the cause of American democracy. And on Poppy Day they will give their services so that the rest of us may show that we, too, remember.

Wearing the poppy is the individual act of tribute to the World War dead. Everyone can wear a poppy. The Auxiliary women will offer them in exchange for a contribution for the welfare of the war's living victims. No price is asked for these little flowers, placed in the hands of disabled veterans. A dime, if that is all the person is able to give, or a ten dollar bill, if that amount can be contributed, if it is all the same. The same symbolic poppy will be given in exchange.

The money which goes into the coin boxes of the poppy workers on Poppy Day will all be expended in the welfare work of the Legion and Auxiliary during the coming year. Thus the little poppy will give us an opportunity to prove that our memory and gratitude for the sacrifices made for America during the war still endures by enabling us to honor those for whom we can do no more and aiding those yet within the reach of human help.

BRINGS COMPLICATIONS

Agricultural products in this country, for the major part are being curtailed in order to prevent over-production. Farmers now on the land can produce so much that the market is over-supplied and prices tumbled to disastrous levels. Yet, it is planned to "rehabilitate" many city-dwellers by establishing them on small farms.

This policy must be carefully managed. As recently said by Chester A. Davis, "If society is going to make the agricultural land the shock absorber for refugees of industry, then it must give bond to those now engaged in agriculture, together with the additional numbers to undertake it, so that they will be able to operate on levels enjoyed by other social classes." He spoke for the agricultural arm of the Federal Government.

CARELESS MANAGEMENT

The accidental printing of statements by military officers to a House committee in Washington caused quite a stir. One general speaking for the establishment of aviation bases in the United States, referred to a camouflaged base near Canada. Inasmuch as the Rush-Bagot Treaty between the two nations prohibits fortifications, this utterance was likely to cause embarrassment. Another officer said that it would be necessary for America to seize certain French and British Islands near our continent in case of war.

These statements were made in executive session and were supposed to have been kept secret. Through some mishap every word that these military advisors spoke was published. President Roosevelt, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, promptly denied that this country intended to violate its treaty or to take any offensive action against a friendly power. Notwithstanding, however, the publicity given the statements was unfortunate.

One Canadian citizen, a wartime aviator, discussed the matter in the proverbial tolerant attitude of his race. Captain Earl Hand said he saw little reason for "all the fuss" because "location of air bases doesn't mean a thing. With long range machines, the United States could have her bases in the Gulf of Mexico and still reach Canada without difficulty. As a matter of fact, in war time the further from enemy guns and air bases established the better."

SUCCESS ENVY AND MONEY

One of the strangest phenomena of human nature is the trait that impels some people to envy a successful person. We have seen evidences of this spirit in Kenanville and elsewhere.

It would seem that mankind would respect a man who succeeds in the tasks he undertakes because, as a rule, it requires hard work and energy and other good qualities to be successful. That less fortunate people like to see failure follow triumph and watch with greedy eyes the apparent downfall of a high standard is, it seems, one of the unfavorable commentaries on present day life.

While we deplore this existing antipathy to well-to-do and successful people we realize that it has its foundations in the current, popular belief that much success is ill-gotten and rests upon laurels unfairly won. The judgment of the average man and woman does not rest entirely upon the height of the bank balance but also takes into consideration the verdict of society upon the methods of the man who has accumulated a competence.

We would not have the young people of Kenanville who read this to believe that the dollars amassed are the symbols of success. While very often a fickle popular regard is based upon the size of a man's bank balance there are evidences of respect and attitudes of honor that come to men only through lives of service to others. These are not to be won by the dollar-entree with all his bags of wealth.

With The State Legislature In Raleigh Last Week

By M. L. SHIPMAN, Special Reporter For This Newspaper

Raleigh, May 13—The Legislature of 1935 goes down into history as one that marched up the hill and then marched down again. It finished in grand style. After marching down the hill on Prohibition, it started marching up again by passing whiskey election laws for seventeen counties. If it had continued in session for another week, it would certainly have retraced this action, for by that time it would have become evident to the legislators that they had done a fool thing by passing acts plainly unconstitutional. Nobody expects any elections to be held in seventeen counties or in one county. Injunctions will certainly be secured. There is not the slightest doubt that the acts conferring liquor upon certain counties are unconstitutional, according to lawyers well acquainted with the law.

The Legislature marched up the hill and then marched down again on the revenue act with the result that it finally enacted the bill first presented to it by the revenue commissioner and the budget director. There was one important change, the amount diverted from the State highway fund was increased from one million to one and three-quarter millions, but that was not done until Washington said that would be all right. Both houses marched up the hill and down again on the rate of the sales tax, and also on exempting foods from the sales taxes, but the final bill emerged as the Administration had planned. The net result was that the Legislature spent between three and four months getting acquainted with the bill, and then agreeing with what had been presented to it. This was in accord with what experienced legislators said they would have done, and all goes to show just how little a new member of the Legislature knows. It takes him three months to find out that he doesn't know so much.

The Legislature of 1935 could generally be counted upon to turn down any legislation that threatened any serious change in the general set up in the State. It was thumbs down on absentee ballot reform, even after the State Board of Elections urged it, and after the scandals revealed last summer. The Legislature would have none of it nor would it sponsor the Federal; child labor amendment, giving Congress the right to regulate child labor.

The Legislature did make a show of doing something about making the highways safer for travel by passing a law requiring drivers to be licensed after July 1st. It is generally agreed that such a law is only helpful to the degree that it is enforced, and that it cannot be enforced with support of public sentiment. The Legislature increased the number of the State highway patrol, and this will be helpful in enforcing the new law, but there are far too few patrolmen, even with the new set up, to provide effective enforcement unless public opinion demands it.

Cities and towns had been complaining that they had to keep up streets that were worn out by traffic over State highways from which they received no revenue, not even the tax from the gasoline consumed as did the State highway fund. The Legislature had a heart, and provided a million dollars for the up keep of municipal streets. This was necessary because the condition of many city streets is so bad that it is difficult for heavily loaded trucks to negotiate them. It is also a bad advertisement for a town to have its streets advertised to the world as being poorer than the State highways.

Governor Ehringhaus is being praised for having secured a major portion of his recommendations. He did get the major portion of them, but he beat a strategic retreat on some of the more important, such as the child labor amendment, with the result that it was defeated. The same was true with reference to absentee ballots, but he is happy enough over the accomplishment, even if the Legislature did leave him with a mess on his hands in the way of hodge-podge prohibition legislation, legalizing wines with providing any funds, this law being passed in this form largely to prevent it having to be put on three separate readings in each house. The Governor kept himself in the background until the last minute and then his appearance was ineffective, so the Legislature was in a hurry to go home, and left the liquor laws in a mess.

The Legislature did the accustomed thing when it submitted five amendments to the State Constitution. All Legislatures do something of the sort. An old friend appeared in the amendment to permit classification of property for taxation purposes. Another was the amendment to permit State income taxes as high as 10 per cent. Still another is one to permit an increase in the number of Supreme Court judges. A new one would permit the Legislature to exempt home-steads from taxation up to \$1,000.

While the Legislature was generally adverse to any changes, it made an exception in the case of substitution of lethal gas for the electric chair. This was largely a compliment to a Mitchell county Republican, Dr. C. A. Peterson, but also due in part to the fact that the State had to provide another chair, and it is cheaper to build a death house for lethal gas than an electric chair, particularly since the State now executes two and three a time, in many instances. At any rate, there is the new method, North Carolina taking its place as the first State in the East to enact such a law.

Probably the Legislature will be longest remembered in history for having made such liberal provisions for the schools. This was imperative, for the teachers were deserting the schools like rats deserting a sinking ship. Their reserves capital gone, teachers could not live on the salaries being paid, if they maintained the standard of living that the patrons demanded. The same went for other State employees, so the Legislature boosted salaries some, and made other increases in appropriations, the total for the next annum being \$64,681,000, as compared the \$49,528,000 provided by the last Legislature. That is quite an increase, and is probably the biggest achievement of the Legislature.

The Legislature of 1935 was unique in the fact that it produced one definite announcement for Governor. Lieut. Gov. "Sandy" Graham broke a precedent by announcing his candidacy to the State Senate. He had an eye out for the publicity. He got ten times as much notice that way that he could have gotten any other way. He stole the show, as the newspaper boys say, for the announcement was made at a "love feast," when presents are given attachers of the Legislature. It made all the headlines in the papers the next morning, and put "Sandy" in the running in a big way. His supporters are jubilant over the fact that "Farmer Bob" isn't running. They prefer not to be worried about Clyde Hoy.

"Sandy" Graham is frankly trying to beat Reynolds. It will never be known whether or not it is Bob Reynolds' championship or the repeal of the eighteenth amendment or the anger of the voters that brought about his election, but there is no doubt that "Sandy" Graham has groomed himself as the "Wet" candidate in the next campaign.

and they sang "Somebody Loves Me" in the Japanese language.

Memorial Service Held In Warsaw

A memorial service to the Confederate Dead was held in the Presbyterian Church in Warsaw Friday afternoon at 8:00. This service was sponsored by Daughters of the Confederacy of Warsaw. The address of the afternoon was made by Rev. H. C. Foster. Following the service at the church, the crowd went in a body to the cemetery and there the Grand Daughters of the Confederacy placed the Confederate flag on the grave of each of the old soldiers.

1937 Wrecks Caused By Cars Running Into Trains

Highway Grade Crossing Accidents Caused by Motor Vehicles Running Into The Side of Trains—Calendar Year 1934.

In 1934, 3,322 highway grade-crossing accidents involving a collision of a motor vehicle and a train were reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission by steam railroads. Of these, 1,287 or 38.7 percent were instances in which a motor vehicle ran into the side of trains. Accidents of this latter type resulted in the death of 287 persons and injuries to 1,865. An analysis of these accidents reveals some interesting facts.

The vehicles running into the sides of trains were passenger automobiles in 1,195 cases, motor trucks in 174 cases, motor cycles in 7 cases and a motor bus in 1 case.

Of these accidents 854 or 64.5 percent occurred at crossings unprotected except for crossing signs, while 431 or 33.5 percent occurred at crossings which were protected by safety devices at the time of the accident. Signals indicating the presence of a train were operating in 270 cases, a watchman was on duty in 136 cases, and gates were down in 25 cases.

Trains were struck back of engine, or leading car, if engine was not on the front of train, in 720 cases, while engine or leading car was struck in 477 cases.

In 278 cases or 21.7 percent of the total, train were standing, while in 1,001 cases, or 77.8 percent of the total, the train were moving. Freight trains were involved in 751 accidents, passenger trains in 243 accidents, and yard movements in 230 accidents. During daylight hours 91 accidents involved freight trains, 154 accidents involved passenger trains, and 31 accidents involved yard movements.

The reports show that 302, or 23.5 percent of these accidents occurred during the daylight, while 865 or 76.5 percent occurred during the dark. In determining whether the accident should be placed under the headings "daylight" or "dark" consideration was given to the hour, the location and the description given on the report, daylight being taken as ending one-half hour after sunset in doubtful cases. The greatest number of accidents occurred between midnight and one o'clock. During this hour there were 128 accidents or 14.0 percent of the total at night, with 24 persons killed and 233 injured. During the next hour there were 105 accidents with 21 persons killed and 174 injured. It should be considered in this connection that the preponderance of night accidents reflects not merely the effect of lack of daylight, but also the fact that many crossings have special protection by day but not by night.

According to reports received the view was clear in 137 of the daylight accidents, and in 493 of those at night. The weather was reported as clear in 223 of the daylight accidents, and in 764 of those at night.

In 73 instances the statement was made in the report that the driver of the driver and occupants of the motor vehicle were intoxicated. Of these 73 accidents, 900

curved during daylight hours and 84 at night. In a testimony the statement was made that the driver was asleep, 1 in daylight and 3 at night.

Time To Increase Our Livestock Population

GUY A. CALDWELL, Agricultural and Industrial Agent Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., The University of North Carolina News Letter, February 20th, 1935

Issue calls attention to the fact that North Carolina continues to rank near the bottom among the States in livestock. In total value of all major forms of livestock on farms in 1935 N. Carolina ranks 19th, South Carolina 33 and Virginia 38th. This rating means little however, as on a farm basis the rank would be near the bottom and in percentage of income derived from livestock and livestock products we are probably still worse off.

The Carolinas show a large mule population and a small horse population, while Virginia has a large horse population and a small mule population. However, the Carolinas do not produce either horses or mules in worthwhile numbers and the total value of these animals represents wealth that has gone to horse and mule raising states to pay for this work stock.

Quoting from the News Letter—"For the United States the value of cattle, hogs, and sheep is far ahead of the value of mules and horses. For North Carolina the value of mules and horses is two and a quarter times the total value of cattle, hogs, and sheep. Again there are only four states where the ratio of mules and horses, or work animals, to meat and milk animals is higher than in North Carolina.

Once in a blue moon the highly commercial non-food cash-crop system of central and eastern North Carolina does bring in cash. Experience shows that the cash does not long stick to the palms that sweat it out, and that the standard of living quickly reverts to a low level. If our splendid cash crops could be coordinated with enough livestock of the meat and milk variety to give the farmers at least a balanced ration the situation would be greatly improved. It is doubtful if this will ever occur in an area of overwhelming tenancy as in eastern North Carolina, probably the most deficient meat and milk area of all farm regions in America."

We should review our lists and adjust them rather than to dwell on our firsts. It would also be helpful to recall from time to time the words of that inspired Georgian, Henry W. Grady, in speaking of independent farmers.

"When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures and distributed by no creditors and enslaved by no debt, shall sit down among his teeming gardens and orchards and barnyards, pitching his crops in his own wisdom and growing them in independence, making cotton his clean surplus, and selling it in his own time in his chosen market and not at a masters' bidding; getting his pay in cash and not in a receipted mortgage that discharges the debt but does not restore his freedom—then shall be breaking the fullness of our day."

To Mr. Grady's colorful creed should be added that harsh statement of a former Governor of N. Carolina, Thomas W. Bickett, —harsh because of his desire for the improvement of the condition of the people who had honored him: "If I were the Czar of North Carolina instead of the Governor, I would issue an edict declaring that from and after five years from date any man who imported into North Carolina any corn or meal, wheat or flour, beef or bacon, should be forthwith hanged and

officially executed. I should not be the slightest bit troubled by the execution of an individual, but after the law had been in effect for ten years the Russian Czar in the union would build a monument to me as the finest of the Paul Price is improving.

County And State Canning Contest Rules For 1935

Approved by Mrs. Cornelia C. Shaw, via, Northwestern District Agent, State College Station, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Every club member in Duplin County is being urged this month to enter the County and State Canning Contest. The rules and regulations are given herewith.

1. Who may enter? Any woman in the county who does not care for commercial purposes.

2. What shall be entered? A pair of vegetables that have been canned by the exhibitor since September 1st, 1934.

3. Any women's club, township community, or school may hold its canning contest at any time before the jars are judged for county prizes.

4. The pair of jars that wins first place in these contests will be judged for county placing as announced by the County Home Demonstration Agent.

5. The pair of jars winning 1st place at the county contest will be eligible for entry at the State Contest.

6. In case of accident caused by breakage or leakage to the winners of the first place at the county judging, the second place jars may be sent to the State meeting upon conditions named by the County Home Demonstration Agent.

7. How are the jars judged? The jars will be judged as a FAIR instead of singly.

8. What reports are required? Each Contest Secretary will report to the County Home Demonstration Agent, (a) name and address of winner, (b) total number of exhibitors, (c) number of jars exhibited, (d) number of Ball Jars exhibited.

Each County Home Demonstration Agent must report to the State Office: (a) names and addresses, in their order, of those winning first seven places in the county judging; (b) total number of exhibitors in the county; (c) total number of jars exhibited in the county; (d) total number of Ball Jars exhibited in the county.

9. How are the county prizes awarded? When the above reports are made, county prizes will be awarded as follows:

- (a) 25 or more, \$2.00 to winner of first prize.
- (b) 40 more, \$5.00 divided, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$3.00; 3rd, \$2.00
- (c) 75 or more, \$10.00 divided, 1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$3.00; 3rd, \$2.00.
- (d) 100 or more, \$15.00 divided, 1st, \$8.00; 2nd, \$4.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00.
- (e) 150 or more, \$20.00 divided, 1st, \$8.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$4.00; 4th, \$3.00.
- (f) 200 or more, \$30.00 divided, 1st, \$9.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$4.00; 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, \$3.00 each.
- (g) 250 or more, \$35.00 divided, 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$5.00; 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, \$3.00 each.

10. How are state prizes awarded? State prizes are based on the number of counties winning county cash prizes.

(a) Where 10 or more counties win cash prizes, \$25.00 will be awarded as follows: 1st, \$12.00; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$5.00.

(b) 20 or more, \$50.00 1st, \$20.00; 2nd, \$12.00; 3rd, \$10.00; 4th, \$8.00.

(c) 30 or more, \$75.00; 1st, \$30.00; 2nd, \$15.00; 3rd, \$12.00; 4th, \$10.00; 5th, \$8.00; 6th, \$5.00.

(d) 40 or more, \$125.00; 1st, \$55.00; 2nd, \$35.00; 3rd, \$15.00; 4th, \$10.00; 5th, \$10.00; 6th, 7th, and 8th \$10.00 each.

11. How should jars be labeled? Each jar should be labeled on the bottom with the name of exhibitor, address and county.

12. Can any make of glass quart jar be used? Yes.

13. Who furnishes the prizes? Ball Brothers Company, Muncie, Indiana.

14. Why? To encourage more and better home canning.

Thoughts For The Home

By F. L. GOODMAN

Here is a sweet, fragrant mouth to kiss; here are two more feet to make music with their pattering about my nursery. Here is a soul to train for God, and the body in which it dwells is worth all it will cost, since it is the abode of a kindly tenant. I may see less of friends, but I have gained one dearer than them all, to whom, while I minister in Christ's name, I make a willing sacrifice of what little leisure for my own recreation, my other dealings had left me. Yes, my precious baby, you are welcomed to your mother's breast, welcomed to her time, her strength, her health, her life-long prayers. Elizabeth Smart Poem.

Japanese Meeting Held At Grove

The meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Monday afternoon took on the form of an Alumni Meeting of the alumnae of Golden Castle College of Nagoya, Japan. The program was directed by Mrs. J. A. Davis, v. C. of Foreign Missions in the Local Auxiliary. Each person taking part on the program was dressed in Japanese costume. Reports from the college and a study of the needs of the college constituted the program. A special offering was taken in the support of that college which is the special birthday objective of the Auxiliary this year.

The members of the Junior League under direction of Mrs. N. B. Finney were in costume, each girl with a poppy about her hair.

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