

## THE DUPLIN TIMES

J. ROBERT GRADY, Editor-Owner  
H. S. GRADY, Circulation Manager

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## The Strong and the Weak

Much has been said in newspapers and magazines in the past few years about the state of the average tenant farmer, not so much the tenant of our section of the south as those of other parts, but we have come in for our share of criticism. There are some things that might well have been said, but have not.

It is true that land and all other wealth should be more evenly distributed than it is at present, but the landowner does not deserve all the blame. A large percentage of the tenants of the south start out with intentions of working hard and soon accumulating enough wealth to buy their own farms. Many of these ambitious men find it hard to wait for the slow increase in their means and become restless and careless. They develop a feeling of animosity toward the landowner, and try to damage instead of help him, thereby cutting off the source of their own means.

Under such circumstances it is impossible for cooperation and understanding to exist. The landowner withdraws his aid and often his friendship, and the tenant gets pitiful pieces written about him in the papers.

The property owner deserves some blame for a deplorable situation, but let the tenant also take his share. People have to meet half way to get anything done.

## Take Care, Explorer

America is going exploring in the little known regions of federal regulation of business. While some checks on interstate trade have long been a part of the American governmental system, present expeditions such as the wages and hours bill are venturing into the territory marked by few guideposts of experience. The dangers of regimentation, paternalism and a frozen economy have been strongly set forth, but have not halted the effort to achieve social reform by federal legislation.

It is not our purpose now to discourage or dissuade anyone from that attempt. But there is great need for trying to foresee the tasks of the exploring party and for providing every possible safeguard. There are hazards even in setting up the first outpost of regulation in the wages and hours wilderness. While it is estimated that only one seventh of American workers would be affected by the present bill, and while we believe the proposed labor standards board would be protected either by law or public opinion from rushing into the morass of an internal tariff system, there are features of its equipment which need more careful scrutiny.

A good example of the situation is furnished by two amendments to the bill just reported to the House of Representatives. One of these would require that labor standards fixed by collective bargaining shall be prima facie evidence of appropriate standards for the industry concerned.

If we were in the boggy business we might say that here was a monster of regimentation which would certainly gobble up any wage differential. It appears to require the board to extend to all units of an industry in all parts of the country the best labor conditions, the strongest unions and the most efficient workers have been able to obtain. And it undoubtedly reflects an attitude which would try to do just about that, making no allowance for sections of the industry hampered by less productive labor but able to compete because of advantages in other factors.

This kind of thinking would undoubtedly destroy competition which is the life of much economic progress and would stifle production of wealth which the nation needs. The fact that this provision could be so phrased may indicate either a lack of understanding of such dangers or a deliberate purpose to set up internal tariffs by wiping out wage differentials.

Another amendment in the House bill provides that the labor standards board "cannot establish any wage or hour classification in any community which adversely affects the prevailing wage or hour standards in the same or other communities." Here is another very big and vicious animal from the jungle of paternalism. It seems to have the same motives and seek the same prey as the other. If anything, it looks more rampaging. For it appears ready to regiment all wages and hours, however, humane and reasonable. It doesn't need much dressing up to become a first-class goblin.

But what the American people have to do is undress these monsters and take them apart. These two look much less awful when measured against other definite provisions of the wages and hours bill. For instance they would have to fight with the requirement that the board shall deal only with wages below forty cents an hour and hours above forty a week. Then they would have to break through the barrier which says that living costs shall be one basis for determining differentials. A difference in living costs in different regions is now the main justification for wage variations.

The issue comes down to equipping the exploring party and defining its goal. In the narrow sense, that is done by the legislation governing the new board. Its equipment for fixing fair standards appears conflicting and confused. But some of the limits set up for it should save it from the worst dangers. There is reason to hope that it will proceed with great caution.

In the larger sense, equipment describes the understanding that the people of the United States have of the territory this expedition is to cover and the pitfalls it will surely encounter. If it attempts merely to discover the worst sink-holes of sweat-shop labor and block them out of the nation's economic life, it will achieve a good everybody wants and will meet few monsters. But if it sets out to bring under control every wage and every hour in the jungle of American industry, it will be clawed by beasts far fiercer than any goblins yet pictured.

The path to the first objective runs between the jungle of business monopoly and bureaucratic regimentation. The history of federal regulation of business proves that it is all too easy to step off the solid ground of competition into the swamps of government-forest monopoly and scarcity. The dividing line between decent labor standards and conditions which will end competition and freeze the national economy is extremely thin. The essential thing is for the Government to be kept responsive to the people and for the people to be kept responsive to the people and for the people to be kept responsive to the people.

—Editorial in Christian Science Monitor

## Sunday School Lesson

Rev. F. L. Goodman  
August 22, 1937  
Religion in the Nation's Life  
Selected verses

We need to check our religious influence on the nation's life today perhaps more than ever before. During the more acute years of the depression there was a turning back to God, but today we seem to be leaving God and His program out of our plans.

Four facts stand out in Exodus. 1. God provided for the financial support of the church. The people were asked to give, but it was to be willing according to what they had. The response was so great that it was necessary to ask the people to cease the gifts for a season. 2. God planned and builded a tabernacle for public worship. There was the outside open court 150 ft. by 75 ft. here the sacrifice was made and purified. The tabernacles within was divided into the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies. It was the veil that separated these two inner chambers that was torn at the death of Jesus. 3. God provided priests to direct the religious life of the people, and then 4. This Tabernacle was sanctified to the worship of God.

Let us note in passing that the Church of God, is not a building that may be used for any sort of meeting but that building has been given to God for His services only. It is a sin to use that which you have given to God for any secular cause. We need more of the reverence of our Catholic brethren for the Temple of our God. Try to get the children to respect the Church. But it will be necessary for the adults to set the example.

Now turn to the Church in the Nation. Today the church is a matter of little concern, among the nations, and some of them have gone so far as to frown upon the Church. We stand for the separation of state and Church, yet in the face of advancing facts, is the Church really safe in this country. The principles of Christ and His Church should be the controlling influences of those in authority, yet we can frankly ask ourselves if this is true. The church today is being used to put on Red Cross campaigns, the community chests, the safety programs, the prohibition campaigns, all of which are good and noble causes, but these are not the essential program for the Church. There are just side issues that we have given the first place. The purpose of the Church is to make Christians, and then the Christians make the Christian nation.

We lose sight of the "one thing needful" in our mad rush for results and reform. If we can get the people to become Christians, then the other problems will solve themselves. I cannot help but feel that it is the Church's fault that she is so belittled today, because she has gotten away from her original purpose of saving souls, in her mad rush to bring about reform, and the state is beginning to look at her as an instrument to promote national programs.

Perhaps our only hope is to return to where we began to leave God out. Let the church go back to the business of saving souls, and then she will have the respect of the nation, and she will train Christian men, who will control the civil and social affairs in a Christlike way. I think that such a step is the only salvation for the church today.

## Dr. Wilson at Stanford

Rev. G. A. Wilson, Jr., newly elected superintendent of Home Missions in Wilmington Presbytery will be the guest minister at Stanford Presbyterian Church for a weeks revival service beginning September 26 to October 3rd. Mr. Wilson will come to the Presbytery on Sept. 1st and will make his home in Wilmington. This will be his first revival in this section and people from all over the county will be wanting to hear him. The meeting will last one week, and will conduct two services daily.

## Bible Preaching

When you attend the revival at Grove Presbyterian Church the middle of September you will hear the Bible explained in simple terms so that you can understand it. Dr. J. H. Whitmore is a wonderful Bible teacher. If you will want to hear every thing, beginning Sept. 1, 1937 at 8:00 P. M.

## "TIPPY"

AUG 3

The subject of this sketch is the naturally dumb early this morning of the very small, very black rat terrier of Gary Candell of Wallace. Real tears, real heartaches and a real funeral by the children of the neighborhood characterized the sad passing of this faithful, little animal. The children sang songs, made talks and placed flowers then visited the little grave with their tears. One child suggested a prayer.

Mr. Candell and his little dog were inseparable and to see him or his pet made one always know that the other one was near by. If he went to his own or someone else's office it would not be many seconds before a falsetto, mannerly voice without would ask for admittance. So clean and quiet, and mannerly and affectionate was this little dog that admittance was granted her by the dining-rooms, elevators and rooms of the many hotels the master's business called him to. Mr. Candell had been offered unbelievable sums for "Tippy", but he would have

sold his right hand as readily as he would have parted with her. When he went to the vet he always knew that "Tippy" was watching him at the water's edge. If he was forced to leave her in some place, she would spend the day waiting for him to return. When she was stricken with poison she took castor oil and other mean medicine as willingly as any child.

Gary looks lonesome and sad this morning, so does his family and another bird dog that he also loves; so do the children of the neighborhood who loved the little dog. In fact all Wallace and the people for many miles about, who have gotten used to Tippy, will miss her. Wallace has lost a landmark. We sympathize with you, Gary, because we love dogs, too and we loved Tippy.

A Friend.

Young corn in Pitt County was seriously damaged by recent attacks of army worms.

## Our Yesterdays

History — Biography — Anecdotes  
(By A. T. OUTLAW)

## MAKES:

Two several years after the settlement of Duplin County there was an settled minister of the Gospel. The religious scene was partially met by missionaries from New Jersey and Pennsylvania where there was a rapidly growing Scotch-Irish population. The Rev. William Robinson, just ordained by New Brunswick Presbytery, spent the winter of 1788-1789 in this part, having been sent here by his Presbytery as a missionary. He was the son of a Quaker who became a staunch Presbyterian. Mr. Robinson has been described as a powerful preacher. He was badly scarred on account of smallpox, but "a rather rough exterior clothed a warm heart and a passion to serve men." During the year 1789, largely through the efforts of that great man, Rev. Samuel Davis, the Hanover Presbytery, first in the South, was organized. It was very active in its missionary endeavors and covered all of the territory south of the Potomac. North Carolina, it seems, was its particular missionary territory and special attention was given to it. Dr. Davis later became President of Nassau Hall which later became Princeton College. About this time (1788) the Reverend RUSSELL MOADEN, a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage, was licensed by New Castle Presbytery (Maryland and Delaware) and was sent out immediately on a tour to the Carolinas. He had been educated at Nassau Hall. He kept a journal of his travels and reported that he found few houses of worship, many worshipping assemblies and no settled minister. He preached generally in private homes or in the open air. After reaching Carolina he said: "Having now got within the limits prescribed me by Presbytery I was resolved not to be so anxious about getting along in my journey but take more time to labor among the people if the Lord might bless it to them. May the Lord in his infinite mercy grant his blessing upon my poor attempts and make me in some way instrumental in turning precious souls from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God." He had then reached the Piedmont section of North Carolina by way of the western settlements in Virginia. He reached the eastern section of the State in the early part of the year 1789 and spent a short time with the Evans and James families in the Welch settlement in what is now Funder County, near Watha, and with Squire Griffith Jones in Bladen. The Evans family had formerly lived in the Goshen settlement of Duplin County. Squire Jones, of Bladen, was the father-in-law of Dr. William Houston and Capt. William McKee, Jr., of Duplin. Mr. Moaden came into Duplin County on March 18, 1789, and his first stop was at the home of Jeremiah Holden who lived on the north side of Maxwell on a tract of land later owned by James Carr and given by him to his sons Osborn and John Carr. Mr. Holden was a soldier in the Colonial militia of Duplin County. He died during the year 1774, leaving a son Alexander and a daughter who married Capt. Frederick Wells. Mr. Moaden spent one night at Mr. Holden's and drove about three miles the next morning to the home of Colonel John Dickson who lived on Elder, a branch of Maxwell, at what is now known as the Hamilton place. Colonel Dickson was then Clerk of the County Court. Mr. Moaden preached at Colonel Dickson's home on Sunday, March 21st, "to a considerable congregation most of whom were Irish." Mr. Moaden then visited in the Goshen settlement, accompanied by Mr. Holden, Colonel Dickson, and others, and spent a night in the home of Charles Gavin and preached the next day. Mr. Gavin was a Vestryman of the parish (St. Gabriel) and lived near what is still known as Gavin's ford on Goshen. They all then returned to the home of Colonel Dickson and on Sunday, March 29th, Mr. Moaden preached at the home of John Miller who lived on Maxwell, about two miles from Colonel Dickson's. Mr. Miller was a surveyor. Mr. Moaden then spent another night with Mr. Gavin and proceeded northward which ended his missionary tour of Duplin County.

The people of the Welch settlement in Funder and of the settlements in Duplin having made out requests for his return, Mr. Moaden returned about the year 1787 and became the first regular pastor in this section. He lived on land purchased from McCulloch near what is now known as Bouldege old cemetery, one mile east of Kernansville. He lived in this section for a period of about twelve years and there is no telling how many miles he traveled on horseback caring for the ministerial needs of the people of Duplin and New Hanover (now Funder) Counties. It has often been said that he was a very useful man, in and out of the pulpit, and therefore an inestimable amount of good has come to us through the teaching and preaching of this mighty man. There are many people today to whom his name sounds familiar and who speak of him reverently.

Mr. Moaden's wife was Miss Scott of Lunenburg County, Virginia, and several of their children, including Dr. John Moaden, were born in Duplin. On account of health Mr. Moaden moved to Caswell County about the year 1788 and continued in the ministry. His tomb in the old cemetery at Red House Church bears the following inscription: "Rev. RUSSELL MOADEN, Pioneer missionary to North Carolina in 1788, first missionary to settle in the State, Pastor in Duplin County 1787-1788. Pastor at Red House and other churches from 1788 to the day of his death January 30, 1781. The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

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