

THE DUPLIN TIMES

J. ROBERT GRADY, Editor-Owner

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IN WASHINGTON

WHAT IS TAKING PLACE BY

Robert R. Reynolds
UNITED STATES SENATOR

As I pause in a swing across the state to dictate this column, it is becoming more and more evident that the effort to draft new farm legislation when Congress convenes will be marked by a sharp controversy over whether there shall be direct subsidies to agriculture or production control. Each of the two plans has many supporters. The action of the agriculture commissioners from ten Southern states in approving the subsidy idea is significant.

Those opposed to production control contend, and with merit to their contentions, that weather and pest conditions cannot be controlled and enter strongly into the situation. They argue that if there is production control, drought or heavy rainfall, pests or some other emergency can wipe out all the gains made through crops shortages. Moreover, it is always difficult to get all farmers to agree to production control.

In industry, it is claimed, when some industrial plants are faced with a slow-down in production, others speed-up and take advantage of that situation. The same holds true for agriculture and in many cases production control does not work evenly.

The four members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture through the farm belts will undoubtedly develop much information as to what the farmers want. One suggestion already made, in connection with cotton, is that the price be pegged with regard to domestic consumption and that the surplus be "dumped" into world markets. It is rightly claimed that to carry through such a plan would require tariff changes to prevent an influx of cheap goods from abroad made from the "dumped" American cotton.

Many veteran Senators who have spent years with the problems of agriculture always in their mind, are strongly opposed to production control.

In fact, the disagreement over production control as proposed in Administration measures introduced at the last session of Congress had much to do with preventing the enactment of a new farm program. But in the end the law will probably be framed on the basis of what the farmers themselves and the leaders of farm organizations want. To ascertain this is the purpose of the field studies of the Senate Committee.

Many Congressional leaders recognize that with a short session generally favored, due to the 1938 elections, it would be extremely difficult to start in on what is generally described as "tariff tinkering." This fact alone, some contend, may help swing support toward production control for the present, with more permanent legislation to be drafted later.

Tariff changes despite the fact that there is a great need for better protection for the farmer—have always been one of the most controversial of legislative questions. Thus to open tariff debate in the next session, along with the prospects of new tax legislation, might throw Congress into a muddle worse than that of the last session.

However, one thing now seems certain. When Congress convenes whether in special or regular session, a farm program will be ready. It is not inconceivable that a compromise of some fashion will be reached between those who oppose production control and those who favor this method of meeting the farm situation. Some dissatisfaction over the nine-cent loan on cotton may have an influence on any new farm bill.

From the standpoint of the farmer, these controversies are hopeful signs. They mean that there is real interest in the farm problem and that it is daily winning more attention. And there is agreement that the farmer cannot have any assurance of economic stability as conditions are today.

Was Dog Monument

In the animal cemetery at Hartdale, N. Y., there is a monument in the form of a German shepherd dog wearing Red Cross insignia, a water bottle and leather helmet lying at his feet.

Our Yesterdays

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

COURTROOM PORTRAITS:

In the County Courtrooms are portraits of several of Duplin's distinguished sons. They have been placed in the room at various times, one and two at a time, during the past twenty-five years. Most of them were painted by Mrs. Marshall Williams (nee Mary Lyde Hicks), of Fabon, who is a talented artist and one of North Carolina's most notable women. In most of the cases the placing of the portraits was by order or request from the County authorities. Numerous persons, in and out of the County, have asked the question: "Who are these men (portraits) and what about them?" The following biographical sketches, in the same order as the portraits on the wall, looking from left to right, will answer that question.

Colonel THOMAS STEPHEN KENAN, son of Sarah Rebecca (Graham) and Major Owen Rand Kenan, was born in Duplin County, February 12, 1836. He was well educated, became a lawyer and started the practice of his profession in Kenansville about the year 1860. In the beginning of the Civil War he promptly volunteered his services to the Confederacy and bore an honorable part in many campaigns and hard fought battles. He was badly wounded and captured at Gettysburg and remained a prisoner until the close of the war. He was Colonel of the Forty-third North Carolina Regiment. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession and represented Duplin County in the State House of Commons during the sessions of 1865 and 1866. During the year 1868 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. About the year 1869 he located in Wilson and served as Mayor for sometime and was then elected Attorney-General of North Carolina in which capacity he served with ability and distinction from January, 1877, to January, 1885. On March 1, 1886, he became Clerk of the State Supreme Court and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death which occurred on December 21, 1911.

Reverend JAMES MENZIES SPRUNT, D. D., son of Christina (McDonald) and Laurence Sprunt, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, January 14, 1818. He was liberally educated in Scotland, came to America and located in Duplin County about the year 1840. He taught school at Hallsville and Richlands. He then assumed the Presidency of the old Grove Academy at Kenansville where he served for a period of about fifteen years and then as President of Kenansville Seminary until the beginning of the Civil War. About the year 1848 he was a candidate for the Presbyterian ministry and was licensed the next year. He was duly ordained and installed as pastor of the Grove Church at Kenansville in May, 1851, and served until June, 1861, when he was elected Chaplain of the Twentieth North Carolina Regiment in the Confederate Army. After the war he resumed his work as a pastor and continued as such for the balance of his life. In addition to his pastoral work he served Duplin County as Register of Deeds from July 1865 to about the year 1881. Five of the men whose portraits grace the walls of the Courtroom were taught by him at the old Grove Academy. There is a marble plate to his memory in the old Grove Church. Doctor Sprunt died at his home in Kenansville, December 6, 1884.

Professor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GRADY, son of Anne (Sloan) and Captain Alexander Outlaw Grady, was born near Sarecta, Duplin County, October 10, 1831. He was highly educated. Soon after his graduation at the State University he located in Texas and became a professor of mathematics and natural sciences in Austin College, at Huntsville, where he served for sometime. In the beginning of the Civil War he promptly volunteered his services to the Confederacy and enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Texas Cavalry, and served at times as a sergeant. It is said that he declined offers of promotion, preferring to be a plain soldier. While in service in this State he became ill with typhoid fever and remained in Peace Institute Hospital at Raleigh until the close of the war. After the war he returned to his home county, resumed his work as a teacher and was elected and served as Superintendent of Schools from the year 1881 until elected as a member of Congress. In that capacity he served from March 4, 1891, to March 3, 1895, when he again resumed his work as a teacher and continued in that work for the balance of his life. A handsome new school building in Duplin County bears his name. Professor Grady died at his home in Clinton, March 6, 1914.

Doctor JOHN MILLER FAISON, son of Martha W. (Hicks) and Doctor Henry W. Faison, was born near Faison, Duplin County, April 17, 1862. He attended Faison Male Academy and graduated at Davidson College. He studied medicine at the University of Virginia and completed a postgraduate medical course at New York Polytechnic in 1885 after which he promptly commenced the practice of his profession in his home community. For many years he visited the sick and afflicted and at the same time took and active part in all questions concerning the public welfare. For several years he was a member of the County and State Democratic Executive Committees and served as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners from about the year 1906 to 1910. During the year 1910 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District and was elected by a large majority. In that capacity he served from March 4, 1911, to March 3, 1915, when he returned to the practice of his profession and died within a short time at his home in Faison, April 21, 1915.

General STEPHEN MILLER, son of Winifred (Whitfield) and Colonel Stephen Miller, was born near Miller's bridge, Duplin County, November 15, 1793 (S). He was highly educated, studied law and quickly became a leader in that profession. He represented Duplin County in the State House of Commons in the years 1823, 1824, 1825, and in the State Senate, years 1826, 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831. He was the author of an Act to establish old Bethel Academy and served as one of the original trustees of that institution and also as a trustee of the Hannah Moore Academy. Both institutions were in his section of Duplin County. For several years just prior to and after the year 1833 he served the State as Solicitor of the Second Judicial Circuit which at that time included several of the eastern counties. It is often said that his duties were discharged with firmness and ability and with great credit to himself and the State. He was also an officer in the State militia and his tomb in the Episcopal cemetery in Tallahassee, Florida, bears his military title. General Miller died while on a visit to his brother in Florida, March 15, 1841.

Colonel WILLIAM ANDERSON ALLEN, son of Elizabeth (Harrison) and Reynolds Allen, was born in Wake County, April 29, 1825. After completing his education he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He represented Wake County in the State House of Commons. About the year 1856 he located in Duplin County for the practice of law and became a leader in his profession. He served as Solicitor in the County Court and was a Presidential elector in the year 1860. In the beginning of the Civil War he entered the service of the Confederacy and bore an honorable part in that struggle. He was Captain of Company C, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Fifty-first North Carolina Regiment. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Kenansville. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1868 and represented Duplin County as a

member of the State Senate in the years 1868, 1870 and 1872. He spent the year 1880 in Goldsboro and resumed the practice of his profession. He died at his home in that city during the year 1884.

Reverend JOHN HICKSON STANFORD, son of Martha Washington (Dikson) and Alexander Torrens Stanford, was born about two miles south of Kenansville, March 12, 1806. After completing his education he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He located in Kenansville for the practice of law about the year 1839. He represented Duplin County as a member of the State House of Commons in the year 1858 and from that time, with few interruptions, he was a member of either the State House of Commons or the State Senate for a period of twenty-eight years. The length of his legislative service to Duplin County exceeds all others. It is said that he was particularly interested in the State's institutions and the welfare of the Confederate soldier. About the year 1856 he gave up the practice of law, became a Presbyterian minister and continued in that work for the remainder of his life. His grandfather, Rev. Samuel Stanford, had been a leading minister and educator in Duplin County for more than thirty years. As a minister, John B. Stanford organized several churches in Duplin and other counties. He died at his home in Kenansville, January 26, 1901. His tomb bears the title of his favorite hymn: "We will meet in that sweet by and by."

Captain WILLIAM JAMES HUSTON, son of Elizabeth Anne (Wilkinson) and Samuel Houston, was born near Kenansville in the year 1828. After completing his education he studied law, was admitted to the bar and located in his home town for the practice of his profession about the year 1850. During the year 1853 he was elected Solicitor of the County Court and served in that capacity until July term, 1854, when he resigned to become a member of the State House of Commons. He served also as a member of the State Senate, sessions of 1856 and 1858. During the first of the year 1859 he became State Solicitor of the Second Judicial District and served in that capacity until about the beginning of the Civil War. It is said that his eloquence usually attracted large crowds to the courtroom. In the beginning of the war he promptly volunteered his services to the Confederacy. He was Captain of Company I, Ninth North Carolina Cavalry Regiment, and has been described as a brave and fearless leader. He was killed in battle near Ashby's Gap or Upperville, in Virginia, June 21, 1863. The Duplin Superior Court minutes contain a lengthy resolution of regret concerning his death.

Reverend JOHN NICHOLAS STALLINGS, D. D., son of Mary (Sandlin) and Rev. Hiram Stallings, was born at Hallsville, Duplin County, February 10, 1832. After completing his education at the State University he studied law, was admitted to the bar and located at Kenansville for the practice of his profession about the year 1857. During his first year as a lawyer he was elected Solicitor of the County Court and at times served as Solicitor in the State Court in the absence of the regular Solicitor. During the year 1860 he was regularly ordained as a minister in the Baptist Church and for many years he was both a lawyer and a minister. At the close of the Civil War he organized and directed the Local Police and rendered valuable service to the people of Duplin County through that organization. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1875. About the year 1884 he gave up the practice of law and devoted his full time to educational and ministerial work. He moved from Duplin County about the year 1888 and assumed the Presidency of Thomasville Female College. At the same time he served as pastor for a number of churches in the Piedmont section and as Moderator of the South Yadkin Baptist Association for a period of about eighteen years. Doctor Stallings died in Salisbury, February 2, 1913. Stallings Memorial Baptist Church, in Salisbury, honors his name.

Altitude Records
Antarctic has a mean altitude of 6,000 feet. Asia is next, 3,000 feet mean altitude; then North America, 2,000 feet; Africa, 1,900 feet; South America, 1,800 feet; Australia, 1,000 feet; Europe, 980 feet.

Three Immortals
There are statues in Paris, France, erected to the honor of three women—Joan of Arc, Marie Antoinette, and Sara Bernhardt.

Egyptians Fought Army Service
Military service was so feared and loathed in Egypt a generation ago that some peasants would deliberately mutilate themselves to escape serving, but even this did not save them, for the notorious Abbas Pasha formed two battalions of self-mutilated—one-eyed, handless or fingerless—who were specially trained to make use of that part of their anatomy which remained whole.

Religious Thinking

If Montreat is a cross section of thinking in the religious world of today we will find two great schools of thought quietly moving into form. On the one side we find those who are reaching out after the ill of man with a social application of the principles of Christ. On the other side we find those who say that the only means of saving the world is through a new birth in the hearts of the different individuals.

The outstanding theme of the speakers in Montreat during the Bible conference was that the Old Time Gospel was sufficient to meet all the world needs. All other means of solving world problems will fail, as they have always done in the past, and only the regenerated heart can be able to face and conquer the world.



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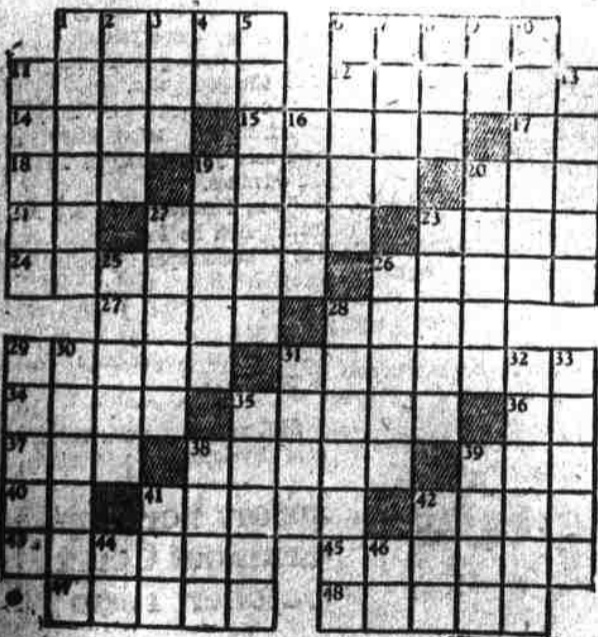
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MUSTARD — TENDER GREENS — AND BROCCOLI
SEED AT —

MARSTON'S DRUG STORE

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CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

No. 12



(Solution in Next Issue)

- HORIZONTAL**
- 1—Vegetable dish
 - 2—To come
 - 3—Italian report
 - 4—To last
 - 5—To leave out
 - 6—Projectile
 - 7—Sun god
 - 8—Cure
 - 9—Duplin
 - 10—Insect
 - 11—Spanish article
 - 12—Fresh
 - 13—City
 - 14—Business
 - 15—Kale
 - 16—Oven
 - 17—System
 - 18—Vegetable
 - 19—Vegetable
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- VERTICAL**
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 - 32—Vegetable
 - 33—Vegetable

- By**
- 10—Aerial of nut
 - 11—Crowned
 - 13—Scolds
 - 16—Successor
 - 19—Country of Europe
 - 20—To apportion
 - 22—Steeply
 - 23—Swallows hastily
 - 25—A fish
 - 26—More demure
 - 28—Pastors
 - 29—Group of singers
 - 30—To make callous
 - 31—To masticate
 - 32—Grew accustomed
 - 33—Pieces of shelter
 - 35—Discards
 - 38—Slang: to climb
 - 39—To get up
 - 41—Salon
 - 42—To cut
 - 44—Italian river
 - 46—Pronoun



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