

## Kay Lee Wells Bride Of Billy Grey Leary

### Wedding Performed In Jonesville Church on August 15

Miss Kay Lee Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson Mabry of Jonesville, N. C., became the bride of Billy Grey Leary, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman Leary of Edenton at 5:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, August 15, at the First Baptist Church of Jonesville.

The Rev. Homer E. Bradey, pastor of the church, performed the double ring ceremony.

A program of nuptial music was presented by Mrs. Ivy Johnson, organist, David Phipps of Durham and Miss Emily Leary of Edenton, sister of the bridegroom, soloists. Miss Leary sang "Sweetest Story Ever Told" and Mr. Phipps sang "I Love Thee" and for the benediction, "The Wedding Prayer." The traditional wedding marches were used as the processional and recessional.

The bride was given in marriage by her great uncle, R. J. Messick of Jonesville. She wore a waltz length gown of Chantilly lace and tulle, fashioned with a fitted bodice, long sleeves ending in points over the hands with long points of lace extending over the skirt. Her fingertip veil of illusion cascaded from a crown of seed pearls. She carried a cascade bouquet of white gardenias and stephanotis showered with satin streamers.

Miss Eloise Bates of Roanoke, Va., was maid of honor. She wore a ballerina length gown of Dior blue taffeta styled with a scoop neckline and bouffant skirt. Her headdress was a matching bandeau of tulle and pearls. She carried an old fashioned bouquet of mixed garden flowers in pastel shades.

Bridesmaids were Miss Julia Leary of Edenton, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Sally Brewer of North Wilkesboro, cousin of the bride, and Miss Barbara Horner of Philadelphia, Pa. They wore gowns identical to that of the honor attendant. Their headdresses were bandeaux and they carried bouquets of mixed summer flowers.

Kathy Mabry of Jonesville, sister of the bride, was flower girl and wore a dress of yellow taffeta. Frankie Rose, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rose, was ring bearer.

Stillman Leary of Edenton was best man for his son. Ushers were Tommy Leary, brother of the bridegroom, and Aubrey Harrell, cousin of the bridegroom, both of Edenton; James Wilson of Lenoir, brother-in-law of the bride, and Sidney Mabry of Jonesville, brother of the bride.

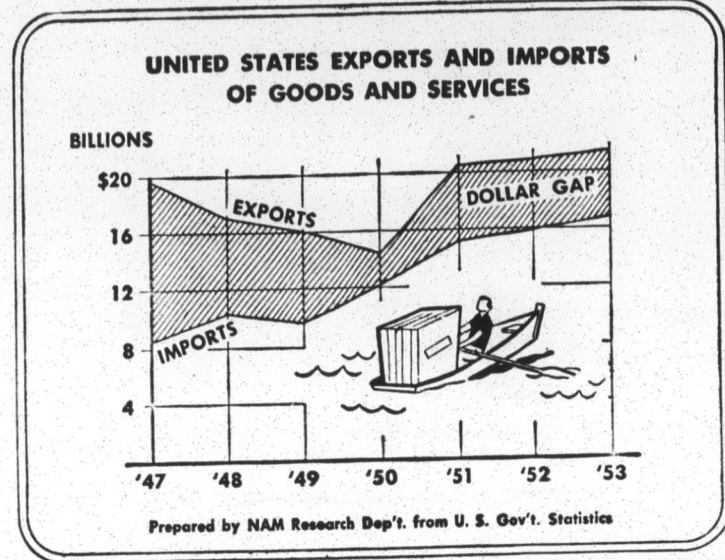
Immediately following the ceremony the couple left for a Northwestern wedding trip. For traveling the bride wore a two-piece suit of fushia pure silk with which she used gray accessories. Her corsage was of gardenias.

Mrs. Leary is a graduate of Jonesville High School and Mars Hill College and completed one year's study at the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing.

Mr. Leary is a graduate of Edenton High School, Mars Hill College and the University of North Carolina, where he received an A.B. degree in political science. He will continue his studies at the Law School at the University of North Carolina.

Upon returning from a wedding

## "DOLLAR GAP" NARROWER THAN IN EARLY POST-WAR YEARS



For many years, and especially since World War II, the United States has exported much more than it has imported. This surplus is what is familiarly known as the "dollar gap." Actually the dollar gap represents our economic surplus with much of the rest of the world, and in the same manner, it represents their deficit with us.

The dollar gap was at its height of \$11.5 billion in the postwar year of 1947. From 1946 through 1949 the annual gap never fell below about \$6½ billion. One reason for this extreme dollar gap in the immediate post-war years was the wartime destruction and disorganization in many foreign countries which reduced the amount of goods available for export to us.

trip, Mr. and Mrs. Leary will live at Chapel Hill.

Among the out-of-town guests attending the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Stillman Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Leary, Misses Julia, Emily and Ruth Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Ashley, Miss Jessie Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Harrell, Aubrey Harrell, all of Edenton; Miss Eloise Bates of Roanoke, Va., Miss Barbara Horner of Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. David Phipps of Durham; Miss Sally Brewer of North Wilkesboro, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wilson of Lenoir, Mr. and Mrs. Gale Mayberry of Jacksonville, Mrs. J. L. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Brewer of North Wilkesboro, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Henderson and Martha Henderson of Norfolk.

## No Comment

By Walter Chamblin, Jr.

The philosophy of government upon which the northern element of the Democratic Party intends to campaign, both in the November Congressional and the 1956 Presidential election, was brought into the open in Congressional debate on the new Atomic Energy Bill.

This philosophy (branded socialistic by Congressional Conservatives) is that the government must construct and operate production facilities to supplement the output of private enterprise. This is based upon the rejected Full Employment Act of 1946.

The controversy over the new atomic energy legislation hinged basically on two points (1) whether the Atomic Energy Commission should have authority to build and operate

Since the early post-war years, there has been a substantial reduction in the dollar gap. During 1953 the gap amounted to about \$4.7 billion, and if one subtracts military aid of about \$4.3 billion from this figure, the actual excess of commercial exports over imports would be only about \$400 million. It would seem logical to eliminate military aid from our export statistics since it represents loans and gifts to foreign countries for mutual defense and should not be considered a commercial export in the strict sense of the term.

Among the reasons for the narrowing of the dollar gap are the increase in production in Western Europe and the attempt by some foreign countries to improve their international position by imposing restrictions on imports from the United States.

atomic energy plants and sell power in competition with private industry and (2) whether patents (other than for atomic weapons) should be privately held or compulsorily licensed by the government.

The bill, as originally approved by the Senate, would have given the AEC authority to build plants and would have provided for ten-year compulsory licensing of patents.

The House bill prohibited the AEC from producing power for commercial purposes except in the case of power produced incident to the operation of research and development facilities. The power from such facilities could have been sold by the AEC under the stipulation that, insofar as practicable, preference in the sale be given to public bodies, cooperatives and to utilities in high-cost power production areas. The phrase "insofar as practicable" was inserted to enable the AEC to sell to private power companies in the event there was no market for the power in public groups or cooperatives.

The Senate refused to accept this House revision on the ground that it favored private utilities and insisted

## DOUBLE DUTY



This striking cotton outfit is a double duty swim-and-play suit. It is designed by Gantner in an unusual, flock-dotted denim with the look of shantung. Worn with the separate skirt, it's a play suit; without the skirt, it's a slim swim suit.

that the phrase "insofar as practicable" be deleted. The House finally agreed to this modification.

With respect to patent ownership, the Senate again refused to accept the House provision favoring private ownership and insisted that all atomic patents be under compulsory licensing for at least five years. In order to get an Atomic Energy Bill, the House leaders finally agreed to this.

Friends of free enterprise in both the House and Senate felt it was preferable to obtain legislation this session in view of the doubt over which party may control Congress after November.

This group also felt that, by conceding ground with respect to patent ownership, it won a major victory in prohibiting the AEC from engaging in the construction of other than experimental plants. It also was this group's opinion that if authority for the AEC to construct, produce and sell power were written into law such authority would never be repealed. The experience with TVA, which slowly developed into the nation's largest power producer, served a vivid reminder of how government bureaucrats can expand authority.

The House managers made it clear in the conference report that they agreed to the compulsory licensing of patents only because they were assured that the patent problem would be "fairly and fully studied at the next session of Congress."

Even before the bill reached the White House, the friends of public

power also served notice at the Capitol that the fight to tighten government control of atomic power would be renewed in the next session of Congress.

The Tax Revision Act: The President, in signing the new law, said it "will benefit all Americans" and "will help our economy expand and thus add materially to the strength of our nation." In this connection it is interesting to note that since the first federal income tax law was passed by the Democrats in 1913 there have been 15 tax increases. Democratic Congresses voted 14 of the 15. In the same period there have been 10 income tax reductions. Of this number, Republican Congresses approved 7 and Democratic Congresses only 3. It also is worth noting that in 1932, the last year of the Hoover administration, fewer than two million persons reported taxable returns. After 20 years of Democratic control there were more than 46 million persons reporting taxable returns.

## RECORD MILK PRODUCTION

Milk produced on North Carolina farms during July, 1954, was estimated at 174 million pounds—the highest of record for any month. This record production compares with 167 million pounds produced during June, 1954, and 164 million pounds during July, 1953.

## North Carolina Parks Set Record For Year

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway, which meet in Western North Carolina, set a new attendance record for July by drawing a combined total of 1,301,413 visitors—an increase of 94,680 over the total for July, 1953.

Figures announced by the National Park Service show that 735,027 persons traveled over the Parkway in July of this year and that 566,413 persons visited the Great Smokies Park. For both attractions, this was a sharp gain over the preceding month as well as over the corresponding month of last year.

Wright Brothers National Memorial on the North Carolina coast was visited by 48,652 visitors this July, or 19.7 per cent more than in July, 1953.

Attendance at North Carolina's 15 State parks totaled 1,047,596 for the first seven months of 1954, an increase of 348,189 over the corresponding period for 1953.

## Qualified

Calling up a certain important woman, the Lady gushed, "I hear your husband is to be appointed to a Cabinet post. If that is true, do come to dinner at my place next Tuesday. If it isn't, then do come in for coffee afterwards."

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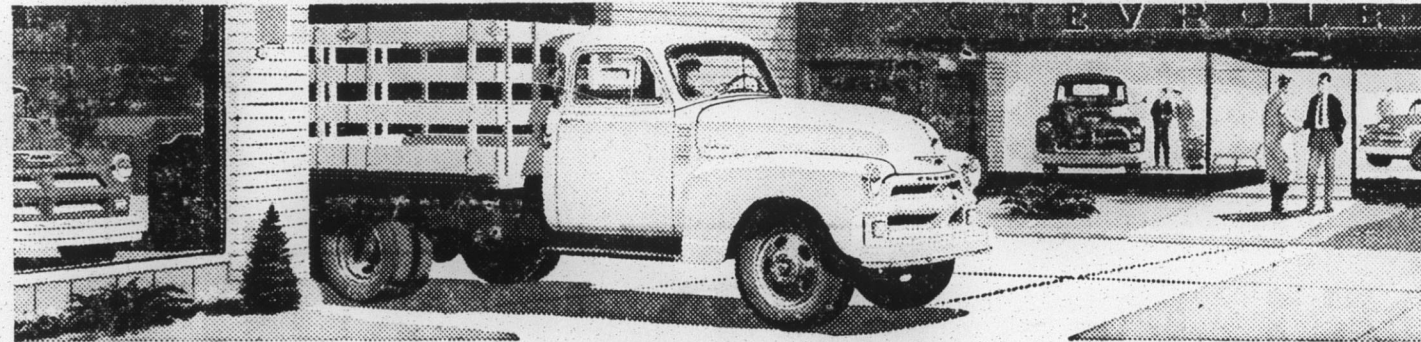
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