

Plenty of Stumps for Them All.

A recent cartoon entitled, "The Forgotten Man" represents Rodin's "Thinker" sitting upon something like a stump and meditating upon such things as the "treasury raid," "unsound economics," etc. One consolation: While the "thinker" may be the "forgotten man," fortunately there is a plenty of stumps to give each of his small tribe a seat. I tried one day last week to show a man the difference between money and wealth. Though he had been a county commissioner, I didn't get in a mile of my objective. Turning to another man who was listening in, I said: "You see it, don't you?"—He didn't. And scarcely one in a hundred mature men can see the truth of the statement that this country has less wealth than two years ago. "O, there's more money by far," they will say, and that is that.

A Suggestion to the Highway Commission

Recently three of us went down to Clinton in the same car. On returning that evening all agreed that the road seemed rougher than in the morning. I got to thinking. It occurred to me that the line of heavy gasoline and oil trucks from Wilmington to the interior of the state travel on the return side of the road—the eastern side. They return to Wilmington on the western side of the road, but without their loads. I directed "George" to jump from side to side of the road, which happened to be rather free of traffic at the time. Whether it was due to imagination or to actual conditions, the eastern side of the road, the one upon which the loaded trucks travel, seemed roughest.

This is a broken stone and tar road and passes through a section much of which has a rather unsatisfactory subsoil for building a road upon. Reason, as well as seeming, supports the theory that the eastern side of the highway would be rougher than the western side.

I suggest to Chairman Waynick that he test the two sides of this highway. If the heavily loaded trucks are actually doing no damage, it will be worth while to discover the fact. If they are doing considerable damage, the fact can be discovered and a measure of the damage estimated. I would not vouch for the truth of my impressions, but the impression gained that day is very definite.

Discouraging Outlook for People to Think Their Way Out.

The content of another paragraph suggests the thought that there is little hope of the majority of the people ever thinking their way to a solution of governmental and economic problems. For several years I have harped upon a few economic axioms, obvious as a sore finger it would seem. Yet I doubt if forty people have grasped the ideas so long and so variously presented. I am hoping to bring the number up to fifty within a year or two.

Reform can come only through a man who knows what is needed and has the power to get a personal following great enough to effect his desires. It will not be his presentation of the truth that will win, but his ability to get the ear of the people and to hypnotize them.

Unfortunately, the fellow with that gift may swing the people one way as well as the other. Huey Long could be a blessing to the United States if one could be assured that he has thought through his economics and arrived at a solution of the problems of the ages. It will take a man of his audacity and ability to create a personal following, for the people will never be led, I fear, to any conclusive action by their own thinking or through the leadership of tame thinkers. Reform can come only by an assumed dictatorship, as almost exemplified in the case of Roosevelt, or through a mob-like movement generated by a real reformer gifted with the personal pull of a Huey Long or a Father Coughlin. Those two geniuses can arouse the people, but who is to assure the rest of us that they themselves know the truth?

There is no use in kicking Huey Long. He or some one else with his power to sway multitudes will lead this people somewhere one of these days. Such a man can do it—but as during the past two years, we shall be on the way but without knowledge of the end thereof.

Congressman Lindsay Warren should have a bouquet for leading in the slaughter of the bill to provide members of the national house an additional clerk each.

Kill the sales tax outright unless some relief for the poor under the proposed bill can be secured.

RICHARD CLINTON

(By CLAUDE H. MOORE, Turkey, N. C.)

The Clintons along with others came over from Ireland with Colonel John Sampson about 1736, and were among the first to settle in the wilderness on the head-waters of the northeast branch of the Cape Fear River. It has been said that the Clintons of Sampson were closely related to Governor Charles Clinton, and General James Clinton, of New York.

"On November 29, 1768, Governor Tryon commissioned Richard Clinton one of the justices for the County of Duplin; so at that early age he had attained a position of influence and was a man of consequence in his community; and by successive appointments he held this position until the Revolution."

Richard Clinton was elected to represent Duplin County in the Provisional Congress which

"How to Pay the National Debt."

Every reader of *The State's Voice* should read the article of Robt. L. Owen, former senator from Oklahoma, in the Liberty Magazine for March 16. When he has read that if he will get hold of the issue of *The State's Voice* of 1933 which carries an article by Mr. E. W. Price on "The Reservoir of Credit," he will see that Mr. Price had anticipated Senator Owen by a year and a half.

Probably not a half-dozen subscribers to *The State's Voice* understood what Mr. Price was talking about. But the Owen article, treating of the same subject from another angle, would enlighten you as to the purport of the Price article.

There have been few articles of more importance published within a year than that of the former senator. It explains the flood of currency in the twenties and explains how prices could be so much higher "when there was no more money than during the depression." By inference, one can see more clearly that the notion that our currency was redeemable in gold and a dollar of currency worth a gold dollar was sheerest fiction. During some years of the inflation it is doubtful if three dollars in currency would have paid for the mining of one dollar in gold. Yet before the revaluation of the dollar in terms of gold thousands of men were reworking old gold mine properties. That means that we had dollars in the twenties that were cheaper than our present 59-cent dollars, but even the average financier has never realized the apparently obvious truth.

Be sure to read the Owen article in Liberty Magazine, March 16, 1935.

Let the Finance Committee Kill It.

That was an almost unaccountable move of the senate—the reference of the Hill bill to the Finance committee after the body had agreed a week ago that the bill should be carried to a vote on last Thursday. Carl Goerch, in his interesting radio report of the proceedings, had caught the idea that the proponents of the Hill bill had counted noses and foreseen defeat by two votes. But that would not account for anti-Hill-Billies allowing their opponents to make such reference. Can it not be that the reference was one way of giving the bill a chance to die without senators who hesitated to vote contrary to the "mandate" of their constituents as given in the 1933 election being forced to have an eye vote registered? If the bill is to die (and if it should pass the senate by the skin of the teeth, its death in the house is almost a certainty) why embarrass some promised supporters of the bill by forcing the registration of their names as for it, to their own chagrin and the provocation of thousands of their constituents?

Even if the bill was not sent to the committee purposely to be chloroformed, we hope that on second thought the members of the committee will put it gently to sleep anyway. It will not be fair to push off the bill in its amended form upon the people of the state, who would see the State made a partner in the damnable whiskey business without a means of protesting. On the other hand, if the bill as first written goes to the people, it is a dead gosling. In the first case, justice demands that it die; in the second, economy of the State's funds, of the people's time, and an avoidance of the bitter clashes and feelings that must accompany a campaign such as the bill contemplates demand that it die.

Let it die, Gentlemen of the Finance Committee. Either kill it outright or simply let it sleep. Anyway, if you take as long upon it as you did on the Finance bill, the Hill bill will have time to become a dry bill.

sat at Hillsboro in August and September, 1775, and was elected lieutenant-colonel of Duplin County by that body. The North Carolina Colonial Records show that Clinton represented Duplin County in the House of Commons continuously from 1777 to 1784. He represented Sampson County in the Senate during the years from 1785 to 1795.

The North Carolina Colonial Records give the following facts about Richard Clinton: Volume 12 shows that Clinton was a member of the November session of the House of Commons that met in New Bern, November 15, 1777. Volume 22—The North Carolina Convention began at Hillsboro on July 25, 1789. The delegates from Sampson were David Dodd, Lewis Holmes, Curtis Ivey, Richard Clinton, and Hardy Holmes. Volume 13 shows that the General Assembly met in Halifax on January 19, 1779 and that Richard Clinton was a delegate. Volume 22, page—North Carolina Convention met in Fayetteville 1789. The delegates from Sampson were Richard Clinton, James Spiller, James Thomas, Hardy Holmes, and William King.

"When Sampson County was established, Richard Clinton owned the land that is now the site of the Town of Clinton, and when it was laid off, he donated five acres for a public square and a court house; and also a lot for a public school."

Richard Clinton married Penelope, a sister of Colonel James Kenan, about 1763. They had two sons and four daughters—namely:

1. William Clinton, the eldest son, married Miss Seawell, a daughter of Judge Seawell, and had two sons, William and James.
2. Mary Clinton married a Mr. Rowland, of Robeson County.
3. Richard Clinton, Jr., married Ferebee Hicks and moved to Georgia.
4. Elizabeth Clinton married David Bunting, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Sampson County. They left eight children, one of whom, became the wife of Colonel Thomas K. Morrissey, who was the son of George Morrissey, of Cork, Ireland, and Jane Kenan.
5. Rachel Clinton married Owen Holmes, a brother of Governor Holmes, and had eight children. One of her sons, Owen, married Betsy Ashe, of Rocky Point, and had the following children: Owen, who died unmarried; Bettie, who married Dr. John Meares and moved to California; and Sam Ashe Holmes, who married and moved to California. None of Colonel Richard Clinton's descendants bearing his name now live in North Carolina.

Richard Clinton died in 1796 and was buried near his plantation home.

[EDITORIAL, ADDENDA.]

The above is the second of the studies of historic men of the southeastern corner of the state to come from the pen of Mr. Moore, a student at the University at Chapel Hill. We may expect more. The data furnished above suggests the following brief statements:

I am sure that the deed recorded in the register's office at Clinton shows the acreage given by Clinton for county seat purposes was ten rather than five. The area covers just about the whole business area of the town named for Richard Clinton.

The Clinton granddaughter who married a Robeson county Rowland was the mother or grandmother of Colonel Rowland who represented the old "shoestring" district in Congress for several terms. Two of her granddaughters by the name of Rowland still live in Lumberton, and the Norments and others of that town trace their descent to Mary Clinton.

Elizabeth Clinton Bunting is the ancestress of the New Hanover Buntings. There are many of the descent of other names in Pender and Sampson.

The Meares family of Wilmington was originally located at Clinton.

Only the other day I happened to see a genealogy tracing back to Colonel James Kenan, and it is evident that a host of Kenan descendants of other names live in Sampson, Duplin, Pender, and New Hanover, though there scarcely survives one of the name of Kenan in the state.

According to the word of Ambassador Dodd given us, *The State's Voice*, through Mr. Thomas Murphy of Greensboro, the Ambassador to Germany is descendant of the David Dodd mentioned above. The tradition, though, does not carry through the father of the ambassador, as I discovered by a chat with him, who had only one indefinite tradition of his revolutionary ancestor, though one that could point to David Dodd. I suggest David Dodd as one of Mr. Moore's studies.

By the way, the youthful historian is of the old Sampson-Moore stock which furnished Louisianians with its war governor (1861-65.)