

## Conference; Official Schedule

ALL GAMES 8:00 P. M.

JAN. 24, 1951  
Burgaw at Wallace  
Magnolia at Atkinson  
Chinquapin at Kenansville

FEB. 7, 1951  
Burgaw at Magnolia  
Atkinson at Kenansville  
Chinquapin at Wallace

JAN. 31, 1951  
Kenansville at Burgaw  
Atkinson at Chinquapin  
Wallace at Magnolia

FEB. 14, 1951  
Chinquapin at Burgaw  
Wallace at Atkinson  
Magnolia at Kenansville

### TEAM MANAGERS

Burgaw - Fred Gaylor  
Atkinson - David DeVane (Home address Watha, N. C.)  
Magnolia - Sam Carr  
Kenansville - Jones c/o Drug Store  
Chinquapin - O. J. Register  
Wallace - Robert Watson

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### MODERN GULLIVER



## The Good Must Fight

Lesson for January 21, 1951

YOU WOULD think that if ever there arrived on this planet a really good person, he would be popular with everybody. People are tired of meanness, they are sick of being lied to and cheated. They are tired of the sins of others, even tired of their own. So if a really good person should appear, one in whom was no shadow, completely transparent to the Eternal Light, wouldn't everyone flock to him, wouldn't he have the human race in the palm of his hand, as it were, in a short time?

### Agelong War

THE ANSWER is No. It is not well to be too optimistic about human nature. As a matter of fact, some of the best persons history has known met some of the bitterest opposition. Indeed, when One came who was completely good, whose life was all light and no shadow, he was no better treated and no more warmly welcomed than less good persons have been.

Jesus Christ had his enemies, strong and well-organized. The number of those who believed in him was comparatively small; the number who did not believe or ignored him altogether, was enormous.

The history of mankind is the history of a war, the age long war between good and evil, between God and his enemies. The story of Jesus is one chapter in this history, the most important by far, but by no means the first one or the last.

### Why Was Jesus Hated?

THE READER should examine the record in the Gospels and try to think for himself who opposed Jesus, and why they did so. One striking fact is that Jesus' enemies were not what we call the "lower classes," much less the "criminal classes." His enemies were rather from out of the top drawer, as we might say. They were the financial, social and religious leaders of his time. They finally got him executed as a criminal.

If there had never been any one to contradict the records of the Sanhedrin, that high court of Jerusalem, and these records had become recognized as the truth, Jesus would have gone down in history, if remembered at all, as a trouble-maker, a lawless and worthless man, whose execution was a protection to society.

Why were these leading men, Jesus' "distinguished" contemporaries, so wrong about Jesus?

### "As he is, so are we..."

THE READER should think this out for himself. One reason can be mentioned here: It is very easy for wrong to be so long accepted and so strongly entrenched that it is universally taken for right. Then when the right comes along, especially when in the form of an idea suggested by some one not of the upper crust, it actually seems to be wrong. People kept long in a dark room find light painful.

Any one who tries to follow Jesus will find himself up against the same sort of opposition. Any one who proposes to live as Jesus lived, or to change our accustomed patterns of society in the direction which Jesus pointed out, will be called (as he was) a crackpot, a dreamer, an impractical fellow who does not know enough to go in when it rains.

### Our Divine Alliance

CONSIDER one example of this. A Christian who makes up his mind to dedicate his body a "living sacrifice" to God, and therefore not to handicap himself with the drug of alcohol, is certain, in many places, to be considered a sort of crank. It is not that people will laugh at him, though they will; people will be angry with him for his stand. They will do all they can to make him break his pledge. Instead of admiring a clean and free life, many people are not content unless they can sell that cleanliness and break down that freedom. He to stand for Christ in any aspect of life is not easy. But we need to remember we fight no lonely fight; our cause is not future. Just as Jesus in Galilee was always on the side of those who were beaten and battered by sin and evil, but still fighting, so now the ever-living Christ is always on the side of those who in their hearts desire good and not evil, cleanness and not dirt, truth and not lies.

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WARSAW FLORAY COMPANY  
WARSAW, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 15. — Last General Assembly session Senator Julian Allsbrook of Halifax joined with Representatives John Umstead of Orange, Roger Kiser of Scotland and Roy Taylor of Buncombe to head the fight for school forces in the joint appropriation committee.

This quartet kicked up a lot of fuss, and were to a great extent responsible for teacher pay raises and the Legislature voting 25,000,000 of State money for local school building.

Economy leaders saw to it that this foursome -- back for the 1951 session -- was put on the joint finance committee, apparently figuring that the quartet could swing all it likes but won't be able to do much about boosting appropriations.

The boys are getting their heads together, though, and show signs of making the finance committee interesting to watch. There's a possibility that they'll try to raise revenue, then say "here's the money, boys, now let's raise the teachers' pay."

That would be a new stitch, to say the least.

Conservative-Liberal forces seem to be about evenly split in the Senate, with liberals -- believe it or not -- maybe having a slight edge. On the House side, the conservatives seem to be in the saddle by a half-dozen or so votes. The latter could give the Republicans the final say, if they can swing their 10 votes as a bloc, and lift the out of the legislative observer class.

A bill has been drawn up designed to put former Judge Luther Hamilton of Morehead City back on the retired list and to restore the back pay held up recently. As you may recall, Judge Hamilton retired of "total disability" one day before he would have had his Superior Court judgeship taken away. He subsequently held special terms of court, which the Supreme Court ruled he did not have the right to do. The Supreme Court inferred further that by holding those courts, Hamilton had automatically "unretired" himself and was no longer entitled to the more than \$600 a month pension. Attorney General Harry McMullan later ruled that Hamilton's pay check should be withheld.

This bill, which may be introduced this week, would say in effect that once a judge is retired he legally stays retired. Although it does not mention Hamilton it would put him back on the retired list legally and restore the pay he has lost since McMullan's ruling.

Two years ago, the House had passed an appropriations bill that among other things, called for a \$2,200-\$3,100 pay scale for teachers. The purse-pinching senate refused to go along, and re-referred the bill to the Senate appropriations committee.

Twenty-three members of that committee sat down to whittle on the bill. School forces could count 11 sure votes. Economy-minded forces could count 11 sure votes. The 23rd man was Senator Paul Jones of Pitt, a dentist who was vitally interested in a \$1,000,000 appropriation for a dental school at the University of North Carolina.

The school forces thought Dr. Jones would vote for them. But when the tally was made, it was 12-11 in favor of knocking off the pay raise for the school teachers and putting it on the now-famous contingency basis.

But the million dollars for the dental school -- which had been threatened with the economy knife -- was left on the appropriations bill.

Ironically, that dental school has not been built and is on the list of permanent improvements that Economy-Leader Grady Rankin of Gaston has intimated will be studied with surgery in mind.

Dr. Jones also has a bill of much importance to him in the hopper. It would appropriate \$70,000 to buy land for Eastern Carolina Teachers College in his home town of Greenville. It seemed headed for a quick okay by the Senate appropriations committee, then suddenly was stopped and held up for later action.

Could it be that economy forces will save the E.C.T.C. bill over Dentist Jones' head for later bargaining purposes?

If you've ever been in Raleigh, you know that the restaurants are rushed from noon until about 1:30 or 2 p.m. State employees sometimes have a struggle getting fed within their allotted lunch hour.

When the plans for the new State Highway Building were drawn up, they included electric and water outlets in the basement so that space might someday be used as a restaurant.

The N. C. Restaurant Association objected, seeing signs of the State going into the restaurant business, but nothing came of it. In recent weeks, however, the restaurateurs have been up in arms, with the law firm of Simms and Simms -- former Wake Senator John Simms, Jr., and father -- leading the charge. They claim that if a restaurant

is put in the Highway Building basement it would put the State into competition with private enterprise. They see it as a "foot-in-the-door" proposition, with other future state owned buildings doing the same thing. They are afraid the State will start operating these restaurants.

On the other hand, Doc Jordan says the outlets were put there for future possibilities. If the lunch-hour rush gets worse, he thinks it might be good business for the State to lease this space to a private operator so that employees would have a handy place to eat. Staggering lunch hours would mean a two-hour loss of employees' time. "It's a straight business proposition, as far as I'm concerned," Jordan says. "If it's good business for a mill to have a restaurant for its employees, then it's good business for the state to arrange for a restaurant where its employees can eat. Furthermore, the restaurant would be leased to private operators so the state would not be in competition with the restaurant folks."

Jordan claims he is the last man to want to see the State enter competition with private business. As a textile mill owner, a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a member of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, his claim should hold water.

Recently the Attorney Simms sent Jordan a letter, promising legal action to stop allocation of Highway Building space as a restaurant if the building plans weren't changed.

Since the contracts have been let, Jordan says he doesn't see how the building can be changed.

Meantime, the restaurant folks are in this position: they feel they might not be able to stop the highway building arrangement for a possible future restaurant through legal action. They are not sure they could stop the actual operation of a restaurant in the building by court action. They would like to have the legislature bar such procedure on the part of the highway commission if they can't stop it in the courts.

But court action without the commission attempting to set up a restaurant would be silly.

Any legislation might have the far-reaching effect of barring the State from operating road machinery, having prisoners work on the roads, and abolish all prison industries, such as making motor vehicle license plates. An act that would bar the restaurant could even go so far as to prohibit the operation of state farms.

By the time this reaches print, a special appropriation from the contingency and emergency fund likely will have been okayed by the legislature so the Agriculture Building annex can be built.

The 1949 assembly appropriated a million dollars for this. But bids ran over by \$147,000. The House has passed a special bill providing another .175,000 to finish the new building.

But last week some of the boys were planning to tack the \$175,000 ag building bill on a \$41,000 civil defense bill as a rider. Then on Monday night Wake Senator James H. Pou Bailey and his cousin, Representative Edwin Pou, also of Wake, introduced identical resolutions calling for a probe of the contract-letting for an amphitheatre -- mistakenly named a coliseum -- at the N. C. State Fair.

This scared the rider boys. They were afraid then that the ag building rider might kill the civil defense bill. In several conferences, House Speaker rank Taylor, Lt.

### DR. C. B. WILLIAMS

Dr. Charles B. Williams' new translation, THE NEW TESTAMENT IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE PEOPLE, is receiving wide recognition from Bible scholars and laymen.

Dr. Williams is a native of North Carolina, was born in Camden County on January 15th, 1869. He attended Wake Forest College, graduating in 1891. He received his doctorate degree (D.D.) from Baylor University in 1916.

Having lived to see popular acceptance of his own New Testament translation, written in the language of twentieth century Americans and with "no antique words to clutter it," a retired Southern educator and preacher at 82 feels that his long career of scholarship has been rewarded.

Dr. Williams, who since learning Latin declensions 65 years ago while following the plough on his father's North Carolina farm, rose to become president of Howard College in Birmingham and faculty member of such schools as Hay-

Gov. H. P. Taylor, Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman John Larkins of Jones and House Appropriations Committee Chairman Larry Moore debated. They decided to leave the rider on. They decided to take it off. They re-decided to leave it on. They re-decided to take it off. They finally left it off. That's why the Civil Defense emergency appropriations bill was introduced so late. The Civil Defense appropriation ran out on Friday. The House passed the emergency appropriations and the bill was slated to be acted on by the Senate Monday, Jan. 15.

So both appropriations more than likely will have been made by the time you read this, despite all of the fumbling around.

But technically, because of the big scare, the State was without a Civil Defense organization over the week end. Or, rather, the Civil Defense organization was without

The fruit of his scholarship which has brought the most happiness in his retirement here is the reprint of the Moody Press in Chicago of his translation, "The New Testament in the Language of the Common People," has gone into its fourth printing and stands to rank as a "Best Seller" edition among religious volumes.

The aging theologian, author of a dozen other books also, recalls that it took him more than 20 years to turn out the New Testament translation from the original Greek text, and that he started the massive task only after one of his seminary students heard him criticize some of the accepted translations and suggested he "turn out a better one."

At the peak of his working years, Dr. Williams carried a full teaching load at the seminary in Waco, Texas; preached regularly every Sunday; and shut himself up for several hours each night with his translation and writing projects.

During his years of ministry he also continued his own graduate studies, receiving his master's and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Chicago.

After 14 years at Baylor and Southwestern Seminary, Dr. Williams accepted the presidency of Howard University in 1919, later becoming professor of New Testament interpretation at Mercer University in Macon, Ga. His concluding period of ministry was in Union University, Jackson, Tenn., beginning in 1935, and since 1948, he has been in retirement both from preaching and teaching.

Although conservative in his theological position, Dr. Williams has not been left behind by the modern trends in education, and points out that at Union he taught both sociology and psychology.

"Life has become so complicated that a young preacher starting out today needs the social sciences just as much as he needs New Testament Greek," he observes.

Now a partial invalid, Dr. Williams who was licensed to preach at 17 and whose first teaching job paid him \$20 a month, is satisfied as the twilight of life approaches.

## Dr. H. W. Colwell

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