

Leadership Training Course Held At Tuscarora Camp By Scouts

The Tuscarora Council Summer Camp, Camp Tuscarora, was the scene of some very intensive activity in Leadership Training a few days ago. The session was the result of plans laid at a meeting in Goldsboro several weeks ago.

The purpose of the two-day session was to train Leadership Committees of the 4 districts to carry out a series of training courses for leaders and committeemen of scout troops.

The sessions were highlighted by demonstrations, games, displays and "stimmicks". The course was divided into six sections, each being complete within itself. An appropriate film formed the basis for subsequent discussions.

Dr. Howard Baucom of Gold-

boro was Course Director. Bill Hewitt, Scout Executive, was co-advisor. Mr. Stephen Storm, scoutmaster of troop 30, Henderson, was co-advisor and guest of the council.

The faculty for the course were men who are specialists in their particular fields: Organization and Leadership, Paul Rose; Program Planning, Bill Hewitt; Troop and Patrol Meetings, Steve Storm; Hiking, Kenneth Whitney; Helping the Individual Boy, Bill Hewitt.

Attending the course from Duplin District were Dwight Kaster, Charles Brooks, Jr., and Francis Townsend.

Explorers Roy Brock of Calypso, and Ferrell Shuford, Jr. of Clinton served as aides for the course.

are being worked over in the county office and will be mailed to farmers in a few days.

1950 Harvested Tobacco Acreage - Duplin County harvested 21,046.7 acres of tobacco in 1950. The average yield was 1221 pounds per acre.

Grassland Improvement Opens Opportunities - Farmers of Duplin County should not overlook the opportunity of increasing production for defense needs by improving their pasture and forage crops as well as to step up production of row crops, says Henry S. Tyndall, chairman of the Duplin PMA Committee. He says that, of the two billion acres of grassland in the United States, there are hundreds of millions of acres where the production could be doubled by liming and re-seeding with improved varieties of grass and legumes, and improved management.

While much progress has been made in increasing the production of row crops, particularly corn, not nearly so much has been done to increase the production of grasslands.

On too many farms the pasture is allowed to produce what it will with little if any attention. But there are many instances to show that, where pasture is given a chance by the use of lime, phosphate, and the seeding of better varieties, the production can be more than doubled.

1951 Production Guides - Duplin County - Cotton - 5246, 1950 planted acres; 10665, 1951 guide (102% increase from 1950). Corn - 78000, 1951 guide (minus 2% change from 1950). Soybeans - 2000, 1951 guide (plus 2% change from 1950).

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Air Force Needs Recruits

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SCRIPTURE: Mark 11-13. DEVOTIONAL READING: Psalm 21.

By What Authority?

Lesson for March 11, 1951

IS it right or wrong? This is a fair question always. But there is another question to go with it. Who is to say whether it is right or wrong? Who is the authority? "Authority" means more than "orders". It means the final judge, the court of last appeal.

Neither You nor the Crowd
SOME SAY: Nobody can tell me what to do; I do as I please. There is no authority I am bound to recognize. Such a person has an authority, all the same; himself. For him, "what I want" and "what I like" are the only reasons for anything and all the reasons he wants.

Now aside from the fact that such people are a nuisance to all concerned, and the fact that they can't even pretend to be Christians, this point of view won't work. The person who acts as his own authority runs into others who take themselves as their authority, and the result is the awful mess called anarchy. So all sensible people do recognize some authority outside themselves. They want approval from outside, from above.

But whose approval do they want? Under whose jurisdiction, as lawyers would say, do they live? Some recognize only that vast and vague authority known as "Everybody." If everybody does it, it must be right. If nobody does it, it's bound to be wrong.

Well, this is not necessarily so. Fifty million Frenchmen can be wrong, or 100 million Americans for that matter. You can't take a vote and decide what's right and what's wrong by a simple count of Ayes and Nays. Neither you alone, nor a crowd no matter how big, can be the final Authority on Life.

Calendar, Code, Conscience
ANOTHER proposed authority, believe it or not, is the calendar. Some people will not read a book or see a show or wear a dress or listen to music that isn't up to the minute. If it's "dated" it's dead, unless the date is today.

That is silly, on the face of it. But there are other more respectable authorities which are still not THE Authority. One of these is the Law. If it's legal it's right, say some people, and it can't be right unless it's legal.

There is something true in this, of course. We should by all means obey the laws, and also see that good laws are made and bad ones repealed. But law is not the final authority on right and wrong. Lawmakers can make mistakes. What is a good law at one time may be a bad law under other circumstances.

The best laws can never catch up with the morals of the best people. Still other people take as their authority conscience, meaning their own conscience. This is not quite the same as taking your own wishes or pleasure for your guide. Your conscience may lay unwelcome burdens on you. But while every one should of course follow his conscience, still anybody's conscience can be asleep or mistaken.

Some of the worst crimes in history have been committed by some of the most conscientious people.

God's Last Word
WHAT, THEN, is the highest authority for the Christian? Nothing and no one less than Jesus Christ himself. As we were thinking a few weeks ago, the very word "Christ" is a symbol of authority at the highest level.

In Jesus' day there were two supreme symbols of God: the Law and the Temple. Jesus not only assumed superiority to the Law, but (as our Lesson reminds us) of the Temple itself, though he was no priest and had no ecclesiastical position whatsoever. If there is a difference between Christian and non-Christian today, it is not that Jesus is the authority for one and not for the other; rather it is that the non-Christian refuses to recognize what is the fact: that for us and for all men, Jesus Christ is God's "last word" to mankind.

And if some say that the law of love is the supreme authority, is there any real difference between the spirit of Jesus and the law of love? For he is God's love incarnate.

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seen service may enlist with the same rank they had when discharged if they have continued work in the same field they had while in service. Anyone interested may see Sgt. Ottaway in Richlands on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Short Summery

Raleigh - One of the most interesting questions before the Legislature is: Is farm machinery manufacturing equipment.

Farm machinery now comes under the 3% sales tax. Manufacturing equipment, such as textile machinery, does not, but is charged the wholesale tax of 1-20 of one percent.

Rep. E. L. Satterfield of Person and Rep. John Umstead of Orange last week sponsored amendments raising the wholesale tax, Satterfield's would boost it to 1-10 of one percent, while Umstead's would raise it to 1-5 of one percent. Both would classify farm machinery as "manufacturing equipment", and shift it from the 3% bracket to the lesser wholesale tax charge.

If the General Assembly follows its general attitude of "no new taxes" the proposed raises in the wholesale tax will be defeated. But there is a strong possibility to shift farm machinery into the lower tax bracket.

Rep. Satterfield claims that farm machinery is used "in the manufacture of food" and is as much manufacturing equipment as textile machinery. "Textile machinery manufactures what goes on the outside of a person," he says, "while farm machinery is used to manufacture the food that goes inside of that same person. And this is just as important, if not more so, than the manufacture of textiles."

He has a good arguing point, but you can bet that he will find opposition from the textile industry and the urban centers, who more than likely will label the proposed amendments as "just another grab by the farmers."

If this reclassification of farm machinery can be effected, with it being placed in the lower tax bracket, the action would have a direct effect on another proposed revenue act amendment. This is the one sponsored by Umstead, to raise the sales tax limit on sale of a single article from \$15 to \$30.

Much of the opposition to such a boost comes from the farmers, who don't relish paying higher taxes on their farm equipment. If this change to manufacturing equipment and the lower wholesale tax goes through, however, it would automatically eliminate opposition.

Thus, by passage of either the Satterfield or Umstead amendment, the Joint Finance Committee would wipe out a big part of the opposition to raising the sales tax limit.

This would eliminate a valuable ally of the N. C. Automobile Dealers Association and the N. C. Merchants Association in their fight against boosting the sales tax limit.

The battle last week between the par and non-par banks, won by the latter had some interesting sidelights.

First, perhaps, a definition is in order. A par bank is one that cashes a check at face value. A non-par bank is one that makes a small charge for cashing the check.

The fight came about over a bill to make it illegal to charge for cashing a check. This would have no effect on large banks, which do not make the charge, but would have affected the small town banks most of which do make the charge.

At the hearing, it was pointed out that the bill would be disastrous to many small banks, which don't do a large enough bulk of business to carry on without the check-cashing charge -- which in many instances makes the difference between the bank making a profit or loss.

Small bankers charged that the bill would run them out of business, and allow the big banks to open up branch offices in their towns -- thus having the effect of being a bill that would favor the big banks of the State.

One of the biggest banks of North Carolina is Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. One of the company's vice-presidents is Leroy Martin of Raleigh, a behind the scenes power in the conservative Democrat ranks.

And it just so happens that one of the leaders of the fight for the par bill -- labeled by small bankers as a measure that would drive them out of business -- was Martin's nephew, Thompson Greenwood, executive secretary of the N. C. Merchants Association. He admitted in arguing for the bill that his association was split over the question; his association would likely lose some members because of espousal of the par-bank bill by the association's leaders.

Incidentally, talk around Raleigh is that the par bill was a dream-child of Wachovia Bank, aimed at fighting First Citizens' Bank and Trust Company, with headquarters for its 27 banks at Smithfield. All of First Citizens' 27 banks are non-par, and would have been his a damaging blow if the bill had been passed.

Even the most optimistic guess has been from other than revenue Department sources, and it was that another \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year might be forthcoming. In other words, the most to be expected, this source claimed, was about \$30,000,000 more for the biennium.

That's a far cry from the \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 that will be needed if the "hold-the-liners" follow recommendations of their own leaders. But they still holler, no new taxes.

Now you see why legislative reporters get a shade cynical. It appears obvious that enough money to do the job will not be forthcoming without new taxes. So if no new taxes are added, and they put in the extras they advocate, it would seem that the budget for 1951 would be some \$15,000,000 or more out of balance.

It makes you wonder if that isn't the aim of the conservative forces, hoping that such happenings would point the finger at Governor Scott, cause widespread dissatisfaction with him and his liberal administration, thus throwing the next election into the conservatives laps.

Legislatures sometimes make you wonder if the political "outs" aren't more interested in getting back in power than they are in passing good legislation.

That sub-committee named to study appropriations and make recommendations to the full committee is not merely stacked with conservative hold-the-liners -- it's loaded.

It lists House members J. K. Doughton of Alleghany, C. Gordon Maddrey of Hertford, E. B. O'Herron, Jr., of Mecklenburg, C. Wayland Sprull of Bertie, Frank H. Brown, Jr., of Jackson, Harry L. Mintz, Jr., of Brunswick, William B. Rodman of Beaufort, Hal W. Little of Anson, and Tom A. Williams with Senators Joe Carruthers of Guilford, L. H. Fountain of Edgecombe, Paul S. Jones of Pitt, Grady Rankin of Gaston, and Clyde Nolan of Cleveland. The chairmen and co-chairmen also are ex-officio members.

Only Maddrey, Mintz and Fountain -- by any stretch of the imagination -- could be classed as other than down-the-line hold-the-liners.

Here's a prediction: they'll add enough money to take care of the schools, supplies, salaries, because they've seen the handwriting on the wall. They'll toss in some spots for individual members of the sub-committee, appropriating money for their pet projects. But this select group of ex-wielders will still claim that the \$30,000,000 or more boost they add can be met without more taxes.

Revenue Commissioner Gene Shaw can stage quite a filibuster when he takes the motion. He did just that the other day in Finance Committee, and talked an amendment to death.

The law calls for all retail merchants to keep records of purchases and sales for three years. An amendment was offered that would have out this limit to two years.

Shaw jumped up, began talking. Among other things, he said it would force the Revenue Department to almost double tax collectors or lose millions of dollars in taxes. He talked and talked. He must have been convincing, because the committee men finally broke into the middle of his speech to kill the amendment.

Everybody seems to take great delight these days in blaming deterioration of highways on trucks. Much talk has been made about the last Legislature raising the truck weight limit, and now there's a bill calling for reduction of lim-

Weight limits now in effect run approximately 15,000 pounds per axle. At LaPlata, Md., where a number of state highway departments -- including our own -- chipped the kitty for tests, they started testing weights over 18,000 pounds per axle. They apparently thought the 18,000 pound limit per axle was not too heavy for our roads. I say apparently, because they have not announced any conclusions from their tests.

Why did the State Highway Commission go on record as favoring the present weight limits, less a 5% tolerance? The highway commissioners recently went to LaPlata to see what was what. Apparently the test did not convince them our present weights are too high.

Here are some other things to consider: More than 1800 towns and communities in the state depend upon trucks for their supplies. Railroads have a \$40,000,000 propaganda fund, part of which is being used to fight the trucking industry.

After all, truck taxes have paved many a mile of highway for the automobiles to ride over.

NOTICE OF SALE
North Carolina
Duplin County

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by Haywood Merritt and wife Georgia Y. Merritt, dated the 27th day of July 1950 and recorded in Book 463 at page 109, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Duplin County, North Carolina, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured and said deed of trust being by the terms thereof subject to foreclosure, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door in Kenansville, North Carolina, at 12:00 noon on the 17th day of March, 1951, the property conveyed in said deed of trust, the same lying and being in the County of Duplin and State of North Carolina, in Magnolia Township, and described as follows:

PMA NOTES

Tobacco Allotments Increased - The Secretary of Agriculture announced Feb. 27 that the 1951 figured acreage allotments will be increased by 5%. This increase was considered necessary because of the increasing use of tobacco in this country and abroad and the fact that the Department considers it is under obligation to maintain an adequate supply of tobacco. With an insufficient production in 1951 it might be necessary to put into effect price ceilings and allocations which in turn might have a binding effect on export trade. The figured allotment for Duplin County will be 114.8 per cent of the 1950 allotment. The total 1950 allotment for the county was 20,574.2 acres, with an increase of 114.8 the county allotment will be approximately 23,738 acres. The farm allotments

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