

Duplin Times

PROGRESS SENTINEL

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A DUPLIN COUNTY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE RELIGIOUS, MATERIAL, EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DUPLIN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES		ELSEWHERE IN NORTH CAROLINA	
6 Mos.	YEAR	6 Mos.	YEAR
\$1.75	3.50	2.25	4.50
TAX		TAX	
1.81	3.61	.07	1.4
		2.32	4.84
OUTSIDE NORTH CAROLINA			
6 Mos.	YEAR		
2.75	5.50		

SCRIPTURE FOR THE WEEK:

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. — Proverbs 23:12.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK:

The end of all learning is to know God, and out of that knowledge to love and imitate him. — Milton.

Grove Academy James Sprunt Institute

Duplin County was formed in 1749 by the Colonial Assembly from New Hanover. It is estimated that some 3,000 people lived in the Lower Cape Fear region at that time. The census of 1790 reported that the entire state had a white population of only 288,204.

As early as 1736 Governor Johnson had urged the legislature to do something about education. "In all civilized societies of men," he said, "it has always been looked upon as a matter of the greatest consequence to their peace and happiness, to polish the minds of young persons with some degree of learning, and early to instill into them the principles of virtue and religion." Finally, in 1794, an act was passed which appropriated 4,000 pounds for education, but the money was "borrowed and employed" for military purposes.

The promotion of formal education in North Carolina was slow but not because the people lacked interest in "the finer things of life." Finally, in 1795, the University of North Carolina opened its doors with Hinton James from neighboring Pender as the first student. The University is the oldest State University in the United States. Prior to the opening of the University, the legislature chartered a number of private schools, called academies. The legislature created a governing board of trustees and defined its powers and duties. They were allowed to grant certificates, but not diplomas or degrees. They were operated primarily for education and not for profit. Their finances came from donations and fees varying from twelve to twenty dollars a term of several months.

Ten years before the University, one of these academies was founded in Kenansville by legislative grant in 1785 "to fit young men for college, or to prepare them for the ordinary walks of life." This academy known as "Grove Academy" operated off and on for 122 years until its closed permanently in 1907. Capt. W. J. Houston, Duplin Civil War hero; Senator Furnifold M. Simmons, Vice-President of the United States William Rufus King and Congressman B. F. Grady attended

this academy.

In 1896, James Sprunt Institute, a Presbyterian school for girls, and maintained by Wilmington Presbytery, opened in Kenansville and operated as late as the middle 1920's.

This institute was founded by Henry Farrior and Dr. James W. Blount, and first called Presbyterian Female Institute. The name was later changed to honor Dr. Sprunt, local Presbyterian pastor for 30 years.

Dr. Sprunt was born January 14, 1818 in Perthshire, Scotland, and educated in Edinburgh. He came to North Carolina in 1839 and taught school at Hallsville and Richlands, and married the daughter of Nicholas Hall of Hallsville. He moved to Kenansville in 1845 and assumed charge of Grove Academy for 15 years.

In 1848 he became a candidate for the Presbyterian ministry and on May 3, 1851 became pastor of Grove Church in Kenansville, continuing to teach in the schools.

He was a chaplain during the War Between the States and after the war, served as register of deeds of Duplin County for 14 years. He died at Kenansville December 6, 1894 and is buried near Hallsville.

The new division of Wayne Technical Institute opened last week in Duplin to be known as James Sprunt Institute has a great heritage, and wonderful and far-reaching possibilities to offer, not only instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, but in many vocational subjects as well. The purpose of old Grove Academy founded in Kenansville 179 years ago was "to fit young men for college, or to prepare them for ordinary walks of life." Nearly two hundred years later, it is still necessary to prepare for the ordinary walks of life as well as some for college. Vocational training is far more essential now than then. Certainly, we in Duplin are more interested in providing for "the polishing of the minds" of our youths than our forebears of the 1790's. We could not be true to our heritage, our tradition, our trust and our youth if we did not encourage in every measure this modern namesake of that great undertaking of our fathers.

Big Stake In Tobacco

Through an official agency, the public health service, the government has warned its citizens that smoking is a health hazard. If enough citizens heed the warning and do use their cigarettes for good, a major industry will come crashing down, a major cash crop will face ruin and an important source of state and federal income will be blighted.

In 1962, the total value of manufactured tobacco products was about \$3 billion, 85 per cent of it produced in the South. Tobacco was the ninth ranking farm commodity in sales during 1962. In North Carolina, the largest tobacco producer, tobacco accounted for 48.7 per cent of all farm commodity sales. Tobacco sales abroad now bring this country nearly \$500 million annually in badly needed foreign exchange.

If smoking slumped, federal and state tax revenue would suffer. Federal tobacco taxes brought in \$2 billion in fiscal 1963, state taxes an additional \$1.1 billion. In Wisconsin, cigaret taxes produced 26,208,000 in 1963.

Several factors are likely to take the government off the hook. For one thing, based on British experience two years ago, even the most sober warning probably won't persuade many people to stop smoking. For another, congress is unlikely to pass any laws which might discourage tobacco consumption, now or in the immediate future. Key senate and house committees are studded with guardians from the tobacco states. The chairman of the house agriculture committee is Representative Cooley (Dem., N. C.), whose district has 10,244 tobacco farms. Including Cooley, nine committee members represent a total of 37,000 tobacco farms in nine states.

Congress is more likely to vote funds for stepped-up government research to isolate the hazardous element in smoke and eliminate it. The development of a "safe" cigaret, if there is such a thing, would permit the country to puff its way out of the dilemma.

The Milwaukee Journal.



"REMEMBER"

By The Old Times

From William C. Bierley, Funkstown, Maryland: I remember the Edison cylinder phonographs with morning glory horns. Neighbors would gather in our parlor to listen to those early laughing records. Folks would laugh along with the record until their sides ached.

Women folk seemed jealous of their men's interest in the Ada Jones records. She had a sweet, baby-like voice. Then came Uncle Josh with his country voice to make us laugh some more.

We would tap our feet to "Turkey in the Straw." Women folk stopped their quilting long enough to hear Henry Burr's sweet voice. How the young loved, "Tell Me Pretty Maiden," 1904 and "Teddy

Rev. ROBERT H. HARPER

GOOD FRIDAY

IN SOME PLACES I have known some good people to observe Good Friday as day to go fishing. Good Friday should stir the hearts of all of us, whether on a fishing stream or in the Church of God.

See how Jesus came in fulfillment of prophecy. When Jacob lay dying, he called all his sons about him and told them what should befall them in the latter days. And unto the kingly Judah he declared, "The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet until

Shiloh come, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be." On the very night before in obedience to the decree of Augustus Caesar that all the world should be taxed, Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem and Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judah, and soon thereafter the lawgiver passed from Judah.

And now they bring forth Lamb of God to crucify him between two thieves. One thief cursed and railed on him, saying, "If thou be God save thyself and us." The other thief rebuked the railing one, saying, "Dost thou not fear God, seeing we are in the same condemnation... but this man hath done nothing amiss." Then he cried unto Jesus, "Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom." And soft and sweet the words of Jesus must have sunk into his tortured soul with the touch of an infinite calm. "Today thou shalt be with me in paradise." Of these things and others may we think as we look to Jesus on the cross. And may our daily prayer be, "Lord, remember me."



SENATOR SAM ERVIN ★ SAYS ★



Washington — FILIBUSTER OR DEBATE? Debate concerning pending legislative proposals is essential to the proper functioning of any true legislative body. When a Senator arises upon the Floor of the Senate and expresses his views concerning the merits or demerits of a pending legislative proposal for the purpose of persuading other Senators to agree with him, he is engaged in what must be described as an educational debate. Undoubtedly, educational debate serves the public interest best when a minority actually convinces a majority of the real merits or demerits of a legislative proposal under consideration, and thus change their status from that of the minority to that of the majority.

There is a fundamental distinction between an educational debate in which participating Senators seek converts to what they conceive to be the truth in respect to pending legislative proposals and a filibuster which is merely "the use of extreme dilatory tactics (as speaking merely to consume time) by an individual or group in an attempt to delay or pre-

vent action by a majority in a legislative or deliberative assembly." If we are to reach a sound conclusion as to whether Senators are engaging in an educational debate or a filibuster, we must have some reliable standard on which to base our decision.

Manifestly, we cannot leave the determination of this question solely to the caprice of the Senators charged with filibustering or the advocates of the pending civil rights proposals.

The United States Senate, which is the only legislative body now existing on the face of the earth with rules designed to secure to minorities a reasonable opportunity to express their views, has established a standard for determining whether Senators are engaged in an educational debate or a filibuster.

This standard is embodied in Rule XXII, which provides that a Senator or a group of Senators can speak upon a pending bill until two-thirds of the Senators in attendance vote to end debate. This rule gives the Senate its distinctive character and has enabled the Senate on many occasions in times past to stand as the bulwark for the preservation of constitutional government and individual liberty. Some persons who think that the Senate should act without full and fair debate as do the counterfeiting legislative bodies in totalitarian countries would abolish Rule XXII, and permit 51 Senators to condemn the other 49 to silence whenever they so desire. If a majority of the Senate is even given the power to prevent a substantial minority to stand on

the floor of the Senate and tell the truth about pending legislative proposals, the United States is in danger of being destroyed by the power of a majority and that moment will mark the death knell of liberty for all Americans.

Impatient men — and particularly those who advocate so-called civil rights bills — condemn Rule XXII. In so doing they resort to the unhappy practice which has risen in our land in recent years to use smear words rather than reason to obtain their demands. When all is said, they do not believe in freedom of speech for those who disagree with them, and succumb easily to the temptation to apply the smear word "filibuster" to any speech by a Senator who expresses views contrary to theirs.

When the Senate established Rule XXII, it recognized the truth that a substantial minority must be protected from the tyranny of the majority if liberty is to endure — a truth which impelled the framers of the Constitution to require the vote of two-thirds of the U. S. Congress and the concurrence of three-fourths of the States to amend the Constitution, and the vote of two-thirds of the Senate to impeach the President.

While it requires the vote of two-thirds of the Senators in attendance to bring a debate to a close, Rule XXII contains an additional provision which permits 16 of the 100 members of the Senate to obtain a vote every two days on the question whether the debate should be brought to a close.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER

ACROSS	DOWN	18. Butter, lard, etc.	35. German title
1. College group: short.	1. Signal lights used at sea	19. Make choice	36. Culture medium
5. Concoct	2. Skating area	20. Sound, as a goose	38. A size of coal
9. A European resort	3. Sum up	22. Comb, as wool	39. Female parent of animals
10. Hoarfrost	4. Plything	23. Jump over	40. Poem
11. Like a beach	5. A small stream	25. Mountain pass	
12. Beginning	6. Outer coating of bacon	26. A recruit	
14. Noah's flood shelter	7. Type measures	27. Capital: N. Y.	
15. Food fish	8. Eliminated, as rank growth	29. Dominion	
16. Perform	9. Northeast: abbr.	30. Location	
17. People	10. Female fowl	32. Wading bird	
21. Flee	11. Rational		
23. A — of beef, butcher's purchase	12. Note of definite pitch		
24. Assaults	13. Less dirty		
26. Prison window posts			
28. Chattering sounds			
31. Ancient			
32. A cry for aid			
33. Music note			
34. Siberian gulf			
35. Feminine pronoun			
36. Likely			
37. Candle			
39. Motherless calf			
41. Roman emperor			
42. Jewish month			
43. Tale			
44. Bare			

Uncle Pete from Clinton Smith

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

I was reading a couple items in the papers this week that ought to be pasted on President Johnson's desk. He has allowed as how he was going to cut spending to the bone and here is a chance for him to cut bone and all.

Right now they was remodeling Old Ironsides at the Boston Naval Shipyard at a cost of \$700,000. This is the fourth time in 100 year this old tub has been rebuilt, according to this item in the papers, and the taxpayers has now got more than \$4 million invested in a ship that didn't cost but \$65,000 when it was put in the water in 1797.

This piece said the job was given to the Navy shipyard out a bid while the Bethlehem Steel Company had to close down its shipyard next door on account of not getting enough business to pay its taxes to help the Government shipyard compete again.

The second item was a report from Washington that the Atomic Energy folks has spent \$2.6 million to dig a hole for testing near Hattiesburg, Mississippi and has now found the hole ain't suitable for what they had in mind. I reckon they will spend another \$2.6 million covering up the hole. It makes the taxpayer wonder if them folks actual knows a atom from a hole in the ground.

They ain't no quicker way, Mister Editor, our Government can get back the confidence of the American people than to knock a few heads together and throw these folks out of a

job. For instant, I see by the papers where the Navy is still holding out for black dress shoes when all the other services is using brown shoes. The General Accounting Office reports that this is costing the taxpayers \$198,000 extra ever year. The piece went on to say the brass in the Pentagon has been debating this matter for the last six year. If they can settle it in another six, it won't cost the taxpayers but another \$948,000. And by that time Old Ironsides will probably be needing another rebuild job.

Another item in the papers last week that caught my eye was the one about the U. S. Embassy in London distributing 16,000 pamphlets explaining to the British people how us Americans pick a President. I shore would like to get hold of one of them pamphlets and improve my ignorance in this matter.

And I see where the U. S. Department of Commerce is making a survey on the cost of being born and the cost of getting buried. It will be safe to predict that these matters will show a neat profit at both ends.

It has come to the place, Mister Editor, where all I can hope to do is keep up with yesterday. I've enjoyed a heap of prosperity in the last 20 year but I've had to mail most of it to Washington.

Yours truly,
Uncle Pete



TRY A TRICK ON YOURSELF AND HAVE A NESTEGG AT 65

YOU MIGHT FEATHER your nest for retirement if you will adapt a technique used by some of the stores that sell you merchandise on the installment plan.

George W. Evans, who did it — and thereby was able to swap a cold apartment for a house beside an orange tree at 65 — tells how it's done.

"When some of the stores sell you a bedroom suite, a piano or refrigerator," he says, "they set up a time payment plan for you calling for payments of something like \$40 a month. Then they put a yellow tab on your credit card that will pop up just two months before your last payment."

"A salesman is notified. He invites you to the store, and makes a big pitch to sell you something else for \$40 a month. You're already budgeted for it. You're accustomed to paying it. After a year you hardly miss it anymore."

"It's good psychology on the part of the store, and it often works..."

Mr. Evans made it work for him when the last of his three children finished college. He was 56 at the time. He made it work again two years later when his mother died.

"For almost 10 years Mama and I had been skimming to get the kids through college," he explains. "Skimming had become a way of life. We started out paying \$900 a year for the first child, jumped to \$1600 when two of the kids doubled up on us in college, then wound up with the last child at a flat \$1200 a year."

"Suddenly we were free of the long burden. It was like getting a \$1200 raise. And we were so used to getting by without this particular \$1200 that we didn't really need it..."

So Mr. Evans, assured of basic

security in retirement with pension prospects of \$345 a month, decided to tab the \$1200 a year for investment in stocks.

"I made a deal with a broker to turn over \$100 a month to him, on the same basis I had been supplying it to the child in college, and he was to put it in specified Blue Chip common stocks. Mama and I never missed it because things just went on as they had for so long..."

He picked a good list of stocks. And it happened at a good moment in history — from the mid-fifties stocks were doing fine. When dividends started coming he turned them back into more stock. And when his mother died, the \$50 a month he had been giving toward her support for seven years went the way of the college money. The Evans household didn't miss that either.

In the nine years from the time Mr. Evans bought his first stock until he retired at 65, he had put roughly \$15,000 into the pot. Thanks to the dividends that he reinvested, and the strong growth of some of the stocks, he reached \$54,000 with slightly more than \$34,000.

"It was now time to stop taking chances, which you do when you buy common stocks," says Mr. Evans. "So I sold the entire lot of common stocks and put the \$34,000 into bonds and preferred stocks, for an average return of 4 1/2 per cent."

"Now I had a reasonably safe income of \$120 a month from here on, in exchange for giving up \$100 a month for nine years and \$50 for seven. And to boot I had \$34,000 to leave my children, or spend if I wanted to..."

New GOLDEN YEARS 24-page booklet now ready. Send \$1.00 (see stamps) care of this newspaper, to Dept. C-185 Box 1872, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.

HISTORY'S SCRAPBOOK

IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS FROM YESTERYEARS

Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, was published, March 20, 1852. Napoleon entered Paris after escape from Elba, March 26, 1815.

Born on March 21 were Johann Sebastian Bach (1685); Florens Ziegfeld (1869) and Poet Henry Kirke White (1785).

Nevada passed a six-weeks divorce law, March 22, 1931. King George III signed the Stamp Act, March 22, 1763.

Germany's "Big Bertha" began bombardment of Paris, March 23, 1918. The 2nd British Army crossed the Rhine River, March 23, 1945.

Spain recognized the independence of the United States, March 24, 1783. Excavation was started for the first New York City subway, March 24, 1900.

The U.S. and Great Britain agreed on the boundary of Alaska, March 25, 1905.

Russia announced renewal of Japanese-Russian fishing pacts, March 26, 1943.

THE BABY FAMILY



BY LLOYD UNDERMAN

