

10,000 EXPECTED TO ATTEND GREAT SINGING CONVENTION

(By Fred Houser)

Atlanta, famed throughout the nation as "The Convention City of Dixie," will be host to her largest convention in October, when the Southeastern Singing Convention meets there the 9th, 10th and 11th of that month, according to R. L. Stuckey, Dalton, Ga., president of the association. More than 10,000 people from the six Southeastern states are expected to attend the convention and participate in its three days program of songs, it is stated.

Famous song leaders and composers of church and Sunday school music from all parts of the country are expected to be at the convention and their presence will be a great drawing card for lovers of community singing throughout the Southeast. Among the world-famous musicians who are expected to be there are Charles H. Gabriel, T. B. Mosley, C. R. Mullins, John M. Dye, J. A. Lesley, J. N. Rodeheaver, V. O. Stamps and McD. Weams.

The first session of the convention will be held on Friday, October 9, at the Southeastern fairgrounds, at Lakewood Park, and will be a special feature of the Southeastern fair,

which will be open on the 8th. It is expected that the attendance of the fair that day will pass all previous records as fair officials are co-operating with singing convention committee to make this the greatest convention in the city's history. Special railroad rates are being given by all roads leading into Atlanta, and connecting lines are co-operating so that every one who desires may attend the convention at a minimum of cost.

Sessions on Saturday and Sunday, October 10 and 11, will be held at the City Auditorium. Special session will be held late Sunday afternoon and Sunday evening at the fair grounds. City Organist Charles A. Sheldon very probably will be the official organist for the convention and play the accompaniments to the songs on the \$50,000 pipe organ in the auditorium.

Mr. Stuckey is making a special effort to have church choirs from all the leading churches of the South attend the convention and contribute to its success as well as receive the benefits to be derived through contact with the world's great leaders of church and Sunday school music.

SEPTEMBER 15TH OFFERING OF

United States of America 31-3 Per Cent Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness—Series TJ2-1926, Dated Sept. 15, 1925, Due June 15, 1926, Bearing 31-4 Per Cent.

Announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, September 8, 1925.

To All Banks, Trust Companies and the Public of the Fifth Federal Reserve District:

"The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series TJ2-1926, dated and bearing interest from September 15, 1925, payable June 15, 1926, with interest at rate of three and a quarter per cent per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis.

"Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

"Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1000, \$5,000, \$10,000. The certificates have two interest coupons attached, payable Dec. 15, 1925, and June 15, 1926.

"The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

"The certificates of this series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates. The certificates of this series will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privileges.

"The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. The Secretary of the Treasury also reserves the right to make allotment in full upon applications for smaller amounts, and to make reduced allotments and allotments upon a graduated scale; and his action in these respects will be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

"Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before September 15, 1925, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

"Any qualified depository will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for its

self and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Applications to become depositories, or to increase the amount for which any bank or trust company may have been designated as a depository, will be received and promptly acted upon.

"Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series TS-1925, maturing September 15, 1925, will be accepted at par, in payment for any certificates of the Series TJ2-1926 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted, with an adjustment of the interest accrued, if any, on the certificates of Series TJ2-1926 so paid for.

"As Fiscal Agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

Respectfully,
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF RICHMOND,
Fiscal Agent of the United States.

ENGLAND CONTINUES ITS "CRUSADES AGAINST POVERTY"

What statesman in America today, for example, is genuinely concerned about waging such a "crusade against poverty," as Lloyd George in 1909 summoned all England to join him in, when he presented his famous "Budget of 1909" with this declaration:—

"I cannot help hoping and believing that before this generation has passed away we shall have made a great advance toward the good time when poverty, with the wretchedness and squalor and human degradation which always follow in its camp, will be as remote from the people of this country as the wolves which once infested its forests."

When Lloyd George said this he was a leader of the then dominant Liberal Party, a party rather corresponding to the Democratic Party in this country. Today England is controlled by the Unionist Party, a party representing most of the great wealth of England—and yet English statesmanship has vision enough to see that the "crusade against poverty" must go on. So we find Winston Churchill, the Unionist spokesman and Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting to Parliament for its almost certain adoption a "national insurance plan" of which he may rightly say: "No such scheme covering the whole wage-earning population exists or ever has existed in any other country in the world."

Changing his British money figures into their American equivalents, we will let John L. Balderston of the Baltimore Sun tell just what this "national insurance plan" shall mean to all the people of England, Scotland, and Wales:—

"From now on every male wage-earner must pay 8 cents a week into the new insurance fund, each female worker 4 cents, and the employer must pay a similar amount. This contribution starts at the age of 16 and continues as long as the worker earns wages.

"Beginning next year under the new scheme, all men and women coming under it, amounting to the whole wage-earning population, will receive a life pension of \$2.40 a week at the age of 65. This they will get whatever their means and

whether they keep on working or not. If an insured man dies at any age, his wife gets \$2.40 a week for life and \$1.20 for the first child until the children reach the age of 14. The state will pay \$2 a week for maintenance of orphans."—Clarence Poe, in The Progressive Farmer.

HAS THE FARMER HAD TOO MUCH CREDIT?

Said a farmer in a farmer's meeting we recently attended: "I believe the farmer has had too much credit instead of too little."

This is another place where a wrong opinion may lead a farmer to a wrong policy. Holding the view just expressed, a farmer may fail to use credit when he should really do so.

The man who holds this sort of view has part of the truth, but not enough of it. The whole truth is that the farmer has had too much credit of the sort that more than eats up the profits on the farming operations for which it is secured—too much credit of the crop lien, "time prices" sort which often makes a farmer pay at the rate of 70 per cent a year for credit in states where business men get credit for 7 per cent or less a year. Credit which involves ruinously high charges is commonly known as "usury" and it is regarded as the duty of every state to prohibit it. But while our states have been careful to enact many and varied statutes to protect townspeople against usury, these very same states have permitted the wholesale exploitation of farmers through usury disguised as "time prices."

The farmer certainly needs less of this sort of credit, because it is not only absorbs all the profits of farming operations but leaves the farmer much poorer than he was before. On the other hand, one of the farmer's greatest needs is for more credit on reasonable terms to take the place of the high-priced credit which has ruined so many farmers in the past.

Again, the farmer has had too much credit for "consumptive debts"—too much credit for purchases which are merely "consumed" without yielding anything to pay off the debt. Credit for consumptive debts should be systematically discouraged, while credit for productive debts is often a good investment. Many a town business has grown wealthy by borrowing money at 6 per cent and making it earn 10 to 12 per cent. But town businesses could never pay the interest rate farmers are asked to pay in the form of "time prices" and escape bankruptcy.—The Progressive Farmer.

TO NAME SPONSORS FOR NEXT REUNION

Direct Descendants of Each of Confederate Generals To Be Invited

Direct lineal descendants of each of the Confederate generals of full rank who left issue will compose the staff of sponsors at the United Confederate veterans' reunion at Birmingham, Ala., next year, if plans now under way by General W. B. Freeman, of that city, commander-in-chief of the veterans, work out.

General Freeman announced that he plans to get together for the first time the grand daughters or great grand-daughters of the men who held the highest commands in the Southern service during the War between the States. One descendant of each of the full generals would be named to his staff of sponsors and all other direct female descendants would be especially invited to attend the reunion. One of the two grand daughters of General Robert E. Lee will be invited to serve as sponsor-in-chief for the entire South.

There were seven generals of full rank in the Confederate Army, but one of them, General Joseph E. Johnston, died without issue. The others were: General Lee, commander-in-chief; General Samuel Cooper, adjutant and inspector general; and Generals P. G. T. Bureguard, Albert Sidney Johnson, Braxton Bragg and E. Kirby Smith. General John B. Hood is sometimes regarded as a full general, but he held that rank only temporarily and is officially listed as a lieutenant-general.

ARRIVALS OF TRAINS IN ZEBULON GOING EAST & WEST

Norfolk-Southern Railroad.
Arrives at 7:22 a. m., going east.
Arrives at 11:59 a. m., going west.
Arrives at 4:08 p. m., going east.
Arrives at 7:27 p. m., going west.
Arrives at 5:48 a. m., going west.
Arrives at 10:48 p. m., going east.

FOR SALE—Ford Roadster, in fair running shape. Will sell cheap. H., care The Record office.

WANTED—To buy good second-hand Ford roadster. Must be cheap. H., care Zebulon Record.

"The Advance Will Not be CUT— THE GRADE WILL NOT BE CHANGED!"

This is General Manager RICHARD R. PATTEDSON'S Pledge to the members of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association.

Last week Mr. Patterson, with the bankers' valuation experts, made a survey of the markets in Eastern North Carolina and from them he received assurance that the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks will continue its support of the Association to hold the price of tobacco up.

Growers who will receive full value this season have pooled their tobacco. Conditions responsible for low prices on auction floors are bound to adjust later. The tobacco which is marketed in an orderly way will be the tobacco which will show a profit when this adjustment comes.

WHAT IS THE ASSOCIATION GOING TO DO?

READ MR. PATTERSON'S REPLY TO THIS QUESTION:

"The Association is going to do just what it has done since organization: Provide for the grower a service corporation which will enable him to market his tobacco in an orderly way. UNLES AND UNTIL THE GROWER AND THE BUSINESS MAN AVAIL THEMSELVES OW THIS SERVICE, NO POWER BENEATH THE BLUE CANOPY OF HEAVEN CAN DO ANYTHING ABOUT THE LOW PRICES THE GROWERS ARE NOW RECEIVING."

Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association

"THE FLAPPER GRANDMOTHER" A MUSICAL COMEDY

—To Be Presented at—

The School Auditorium
FRIDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER THE 2ND

Under the Auspices of the

Woman's Club of
Zebulon.
BY HOME TALENT

Laughs, Thrills, Peppy Music, Costumes,
Chorus Girls and Everthing

The Woman's Club of Zebulon is working up Home talent in a clean and wholesome play with a Laugh on Every Line.

With a Chorus of Jelly Beans, Debutant Flappers, Rag Dolls, Door Knobs and Little Grandma Matron.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE