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THE ZEBULON RECORD

REPRESENTING FOUR COUNTIES—WAKE, JOHNSTON, NASH and FRANKLIN
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Education Makes Progress Under McLean

While North Carolina's progress in educational lines has increased in a material way since the incumbency of the late Gov. Charles A. Aycock, the State, during the school year of 1924-25 paid its superintendents, principals and teachers average salaries of less than \$800 a year.

This fact is pointed out in the current issue of State School Facts, publication of the State Department of Public Instruction, which was released Friday. The current number presents a detailed study of how the dollars expended for education in this State are spent.

Approximately 62 per cent of all public elementary and high school funds are used for current expense items, the remainder being spent for permanent improvements, or "capital outlay." The publication, having discussed the expenditures in a general way in a previous issue, devotes the current issue to a study of current expense items.

Growth of the educational system in the State is reflected in the expenditures over a ten-year period, the figures showing that the expenditures have increased \$16,815,631.95 since 1914-15. In that year the expenditures were \$4,215,178.28, while in 1924-25, the expenditures were \$21,030,810.23.

The current expense dollar in the school year 1924-25 was distributed thus: teaching and supervision, 83.4 cents; administration, two and one-half cents, and operation and maintenance, 14.1 cents.

The big item of current expense, teaching and supervision, was for three purposes, the publication says: white teachers' salaries; negro teachers' salaries, and training and supervision.

Of the 83.4 cents for teachings and supervision, 67.4 cents went for white teachers' salaries; 11.6 cents for salaries for negro teachers; and 4.4 cents for teacher training and supervision.

The administration costs cover the per diem and expense of the county board of education, the expense of the superintendents of schools, clerical and office expense of the administrative officers, and other expense necessary to administering the schools.

Operation and maintenance represents the amounts spent for fuel, janitors, school supplies, rent, insurance, lights, water, transportation of pupils, and other operating items.

Of the \$17,536,526 spent for teaching and supervision, \$11,021,242 was for the expense of the rural schools and \$6,515,284 for the expense of the special charter and city schools. The total sum for teaching and supervision "represents the annual salaries of nearly 23,000 school teachers, principals, supervisors of public welfare," says State School Facts. "If it were divided equally among these officials each would receive less than \$800 apiece."

Operation and maintenance expense for 1924-25 amounted to \$2,970,367. It took \$1,981,115 of this amount to run all the rural schools and \$989,252 to operate the 120 special charter and city schools.

Turning to the per capita current expense, it is shown that 10 years ago the per capita expense in the rural schools was \$5.78, and in the city schools, \$12.62. The past year it was \$21.81 in the rural schools, and \$38.92 in the city schools.

Over twice as much was spent toward educating the city child than was spent toward educating the rural child, 10 years ago. Today, the proportionate difference is less, it is shown by the figures above, and School Facts comments:

"There seems to be a tendency for the gap between the school advan-

WAKE COUNTY MEN GET DOCTOR'S DEGREE

Philadelphia, June 20.—Three students from Raleigh and vicinity were among those to receive degrees at the commencement exercises at the University of Pennsylvania. Charles P. Eldridge, of Raleigh, and Cecil H. Rand and E. G. Rand, of Garner, were all graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

This year's graduation exercises in which the above named students were participants, mark the 170th annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania. At the ceremonies which lasted throughout the day, over 1,700 degrees and certificates were awarded, the recipients of which represented every State in the union and over 20 foreign countries.

Cecil and Emmett Rand are both graduates of the University of North Carolina and members of the Theta Kappa Psi and Alpha Psi Delta fraternities. Cecil Rand will shortly take up duties as interne at the St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. while E. G. Rand goes to the Poly-clinic Hospital, Pa., as interne. Cecil was graduated with honors.

Eldridge is a graduate of North Carolina State and of Wake Forest College. He is a member of the Phi Chi and Acacia fraternities, and of the North Carolina Medical Society. Recently Eldridge was appointed interne at the Roanoke Hospital, Va., where he will take up his duties shortly after graduation.

B. Y. P. U. STARTS ANNUAL MEETING

An enthusiastic gathering of more than a thousand young people crowded the auditorium at the new Meredith College Tuesday night for the opening session of the 17th annual meeting of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union of North Carolina. The hall was not only filled to capacity with a large number lining the walls, but available space in doors and windows were crowded with young people eager to hear the welcoming words from Governor McLean, President Charles E. Brewer, and R. N. Simms, Jr., representing the Baptist young people of Raleigh.

Special music was furnished by Miss Evelyn Rhea Wood, of Enfield, while Miss Loretta Carroll, of Winston-Salem, responded to the cordial welcome extended the delegates. Rev. J. A. McMillan, of Wake Forest, preached the annual sermon on "The Universal King." State officers of the B. Y. P. U. were introduced by President C. S. Green, of Durham, who also presided at the meeting.

STATE'S REVENUE HAS BIG INCREASE

With the end of the present fiscal year only ten days away, North Carolina's revenue collections are almost double what they were for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925.

Last year's total collections were \$6,246,816.20, while collections for the present fiscal year total \$11,059,174.29. These figures are exclusive of automobile license and gasoline taxes.

This month's collections to date total \$484,882.96, with inheritance and Schedule B (license) taxes making up a big portion of the total, figures compiled by A. S. Carson, cashier of the State Department of Revenue, show. Collections for the whole of June, 1926, totalled \$318,031.07.

The inheritance tax collections this month so far amount to \$112,825.80, as compared with \$39,295.17 for the entire month of June, 1925. This difference is largely accounted for, however, Mr. Carson said, by the recent settlement of a big estate. The license taxes collected this month amount to \$292,654.87, as compared with \$203,942.76 for the whole of the month of June last year.

Increased term would account for the

JUNE CROP REPORT FOR N. C.

Rains Improved All Of Crops In The State

In spite of the known cool and dry weather conditions which the Weather Bureau report to be about the worst on record at this time of the year, there is a chance that the crops in North Carolina may be better than expected. According to the late and dry springs in the past, crops were quite up to average or perhaps a little better than usual in the final harvest. After all, it is not so much how many units of weight a farmer makes of a crop as it is the value he gets out of it. This is particularly true of so-called cash crops. At least a dry year permits the plant roots to get their plant food deeper in the soil, thereby improving the soil depth.

Splendid rain June 4th, extending practically the entire Coastal section and eastern counties of the Piedmont but dwindling out into local showers through western Piedmont and Mountain counties.

Our reporters state almost unanimously that the drought has been extreme with the season unusually late and cool. Several of our oldest reporters in the Piedmont districts informed us that it has been the driest April and May in their memory. Practically every growing crop, with wheat least so, has suffered from lack of moisture, gardens are considered a practical failure and streams are unusually low, with many almost dry. Cold nights and low temperatures have been general which has been the largest cause for setback to the cotton crop. Reports of poor stands are frequent.

The report on the wheat crop, with 82 per cent condition which is slightly below the ten-year average, indicates 10.7 bushels per acre or 4,562,000 bushels this year. This is slightly better than last year, but one-half million bushels below the five-year average. We were growing about two times as much wheat ten years ago as we are growing now. The crop is regarded as fairly good in stands and grain development. We had three good wheat years in succession now. The stalks are short this year. There has probably been an increase in the acreage of winter wheat this season. The drought has not been noticeably damaging to wheat anywhere.

Oats, like corn, are grown in practically all states. North Carolina is one of the least important of the oat growing states. The present condition shows 73 per cent of a normal or full crop growth, indicating 18.5 bushels probable yield per acre.

The oat crop is grown for threshing primarily in the Piedmont counties. In the Coastal Plain belt it is cut semi-mature for combined grain and forage purposes. For the State as a whole, 46 per cent is grown for grain; 74 per cent for unripe combined grain and forage rations; 18 per cent cut green for hay, while 2 per cent is used for pasture, abandoned or turned under without cutting. The Coastal Plain counties produced the largest percentage for forage and hay purposes.

The crop appears to be fairly good with the exception of stalks being quite short, making it difficult to harvest either for threshing or hay purposes. The heads appear to be better than they would should the stalks be taller. This will somewhat reflect on the yield. There has been a tendency to increase the acreage or proportion of the crop that is cut semi-mature for hay.

WAKELON NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Strickland Bros., the contractors of the new high school building at Wakelton, have a great deal of the material on the ground and work on the foundation is about done. From the progress already made, it seems, with reasonable good luck, they will have

RALEIGH WOMAN IS MADE STATE OFFICER



Mrs. Z. V. Fitzgerald, worthy Matron of the Capital Chapter, No. 162, Order of the Eastern Star who was appointed Grand Martha, one of the star points, by the presiding officer of the State, Mrs. Maude E. Hester, worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina at the recent meeting in Winston-Salem.

Mrs. Frank Gunter was appointed chairman of the committee on courtesies during the coming year. Grand Chapter was greatly honored in having the most worthy Grand with them during their session, Mrs. Henrick, of Kentucky. It is the first time the most worthy Grand has ever visited a North Carolina Chapter. The visitors were treated royally by the people of Winston-Salem. The first day was given over to pleasure, a Tea at the Country Club. Opening exercises at night in the First Baptist church and a brilliant reception to the Grand officers at the Robert E. Lee Hotel afterwards.

The next Grand Chapter meeting will be held in Salisbury. Other representatives from the Capital Chapter were, Mrs. D. B. Ramsay, Mrs. Frank Watson and Mrs. W. J. Richardson.

ALL SMILES—IT'S A BOY

Last Wednesday morning the writer was at work at an early hour in the Record office, when our friend, C. E. Parker came in and he was all smiles, just the happiest man in town.

The stork came along about 4 o'clock Wednesday morning and left a fine boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

Mr. Parker said: "Well, I have four girls and one boy. I feel happy, and the mother and C. E., Jr., are getting along nicely."

FOUR OUNCE EGG

We have received in this office one of the largest hen eggs we have ever long way, and 6 1-2 inches the longing to Mrs. R. F. Brantley one day last week. The hen that laid this egg is a Rhode Island Red, and is about three years old. The egg measured. The egg was laid by a hen between 8 1-2 inches around the short way, and weighs four ounces. Four eggs like this will weigh one pound. Can any one beat this for arge hen fruit?

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY WILL MEET

The Woman's Missionary Society of Wakefield Baptist church will meet with Mrs. D. D. Chamblee, June 26, at 3:30 p. m.

MISS BAGGETT ENTERTAINS

From the (Windsor) Ledger Advance, in the Lewiston-Woodville social column we copy the following: Miss Dorothy Baggett entertained a number of friends Thursday night to compliment Mr. Leslie Humphrey's sister and brother, Miss Alice Humphrey and Mr. David Humphrey, of Zebulon, N. C. The home was bright with garden flowers and during the evening delicious ice drinks and home made cakes were served.

SERVICES AT UNION CHAPEL

Owing to the rain there was no

COTTON ASS'N. FILES COMPLAINT

Complaints Against 610 Railroads On Raw Cotton

Complaint has been filed by the North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association, in conjunction with all other of the cotton co-operative associations in the South, with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington naming 610 railroads as defendants in an action brought to secure a reduction of 20 per cent in cotton rates. The North Carolina complaint was filed on June 14th, so stated General Manager U. B. Black, of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association.

The Cotton Co-operatives have been quietly investigating and making comparison of freight rates for the past four years and came to the conclusion that freight rates on raw cotton were out of line with freight rates on other commodities. It is a well known fact that manufacturers and shippers of all commodities other than agricultural commodities have their traffic managers and traffic organizations who make it a point to be on hand whenever traffic investigations are being conducted or whenever a revision of freight rates is being considered. But there are no records showing that the producers of agricultural commodities have ever had traffic managers on the job watching out for their interests when freight rates were being made up.

It is pretty generally conceded that railroad earnings are greater now in the cotton belt, in the Southwestern territory, as well as in the Southeastern section, than are general railroad earnings in other parts of the United States, and that they are in excess of the minimum guarantee set out by law. It is the contention of the cotton producers that this excess of the minimum guarantee is largely received from the transportation of cotton.

Mr. I. M. Porter, Traffic Manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association, has been compiling some comparative figures on freight rates on various commodities and he finds that the present rate on cotton fabrics from Raleigh to Atlanta is 61 cents per hundred pounds as against 74 cents per hundred pounds on raw cotton.

On cotton fabrics from Raleigh to Boston, Mass., 74 cents and on raw cotton, \$1.15.

On cotton blankets from Monroe, N. C., to New York, 78 cents and on raw cotton, \$1.12.

On furniture from Mebane, N. C., to Boston, Mass., 96 cents, and on raw cotton, \$1.14.

On furniture from Mebane, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., 28 1-2 cents, and on raw cotton 64 cents.

On lumber from Raleigh to Norfolk, Va., 15 cents and on raw cotton 58 cents.

On lumber from Raleigh to New York, 33 1-2 and on raw cotton \$1.06.

If the producers of raw cotton can show that freight rates on cotton are out of line with other commodities and are granted the 20 per cent reduction asked for, it will mean a saving of approximately seven million dollars annually in freight rates on cotton.

It so happens that the Aberdeen & Rockfish R. R. Company, of North Carolina, heads the alphabetical list of the 610 railroads named in the suit.

Attorneys representing the American Cotton Growers Exchange are Aaron Sapiro, of Chicago and Earl J. Davis, of Washington, and representing the North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association are Burgees & Joyner of Raleigh.

DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINED

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hinton delightfully entertained a number of their friends and relatives at a picnic at Lake Myra last Friday evening.

After a cool dip in the lake there was spread on the picnic table, fried

TAX DODGER AND HIS LYING TO THE LIST TAKER

Some have said there is something wrong with our government. We are interested; and therefore we asked all the county and State officers to please tell us the faults in our government. Every one of them told us that government, in its true sense, was nothing more nor less than an organization of people for their mutual good, with both burdens and blessings.

Good government provides that every man shall share equal in both the burdens of government and the blessings which it gives.

Then we inquired if the folks were all granted equal rights in the distribution of the blessings of government. The answer was that everybody has the same rights to the public roads, the public buildings, the same police protection, and the same rights in the courts. It was found that every child of school age, both rich and poor, white and black, had an equal right to attend public school.

When we had made a fair investigation, it looked as if there was no ground for any complaint against the form of government.

We then met a list taker, who told us he knew a few things. He became so interesting in his conversation that we asked him to tell us all about the laws which fix the burdens of government on the people.

He told us that the state law requires every citizen to come to him once each year to enlist for a year's service, that the government might be protected and sustained.

He stated that the folks were all classified into two divisions. He said it was his duty to place every man in his proper division according to the requirements of the law. He said he picked every strong, able bodied person between the ages of 21 and 50 years in the first division, and made them pay poll tax, because they were able to carry the burdens of State.

Then he turned to the roster of the second division. This roll contained none except property owner. We were told that the law requires them to list all of their property every kind and nature, whether the be white or black Americans.

This list taker told us frankly that when he was listing horses and cows and sheep and hogs, corn and meat in fact, most of the visible property within the common knowledge of people, he generally got an honest list. Yet he said that when he came to the stocks and bonds, the silver and gold, the diamonds, the securities and property that could be hidden, that things changed. Where upon the question was asked every man did not have to take an oath as to the property listed, said yes, but even that had no effect on lots of folks. We said, "you don't mean to say that people will perjure themselves to keep from bearing their equal portions of the governmental burdens?" He answered that he was sure they would and did.

We asked if he meant to say that many of our own American citizens are deserters and run every year dodge the battle-cry of service our country and our people.

The answer came, "Yes."

Then was asked who has to carry the burdens of our country. He answered that it was those who honest enough to tell the truth their property and list it for as the law requires.

Then we asked if it did not put a heavy strain on the willing one carry so much load. He said that it did and that it was the reason the government is so harshly criticized; some honest fellows are ing out under the load, and some deserters and shirkers are reaping reward.

The question was then asked, how you might know a tax dodging deserter from other people. He answered quickly that you always tell by their looks. How there is one pretty good way to them—just find the fellow who squeezing the poor, making