

collect many of the old-time trunks, candle molds, dishes, guns, laces, and many other things of this kind, and along with them show the modern things of this sort. The contrast would be very interesting and helpful to an appreciation of modern conveniences.

The next fair comes to Zebulon. Let us now begin to get busy collecting and saving for it. Then we shall have the best fair yet held when the time comes and our people will not only feel proud of themselves, but will advertise our section in a practical and successful way.

WIDER ROADS A NECESSITY

Paved roads used to be our chief concern in a good roads program. It is estimated that this year we will have in excess of 500,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads in the United States. These improved roads have brought an increase in traffic which no one even dreamed of 10 years ago. The problems we now face is not only "paved" roads, but "wider" roads. Wider roads are necessary for two reasons: to enable traffic to speed up, and to prevent accidents. On many of our crowded narrow roads a slow moving truck or other vehicle will block traffic, due to the fact that there is little opportunity to pass such obstructions from the rear.

Many states have already started to remedy this situation, and on the Pacific Coast 2-foot shoulders are being built on each side of the road and a few inches higher than the old surface. These shoulders are made of either asphaltic concrete or cement and the space between them is resurfaced with asphaltic concrete.

By this method, narrow pavements are satisfactorily widened and thickened at a minimum expense. From now on, road widening will be as important as road paving. The tendency is to make all the new roads with less crown.

CREATIVE SPIRIT IN AMERICA

The United States has been "accused" of being the richest nation on earth. Some foreign comment has been to the effect that money is all we care for. This is a mistaken viewpoint. The reason this nation is not only rich, but great, is simple—we all work over here. Not only do we work, but we make everything else work for us. We enjoy producing something useful.

Here in the United States we use forty times as much mechanical power as human power. In China, Russia and India they use from two to four times as much human power as mechanical. That is the reason America is rich and that is the reason wages are high and opportunity great in this nation. High production per man tells the story of our high wages, short hours and modern conveniences every home. If the rest of the world would try to follow our example there would be more happiness and less cause for wars and discord.

LIGHTNING AND RADIO

Lightning has no special affinity for radio antennae, and radio operators need have no special fear during thunderstorms, says engineers of the Underwriters' Laboratories, who have conducted an amazing series of tests in radio safety.

"Lightning is hard to check," says one of the engineers. But more men are being killed by lightning-struck out under trees in any other way, according to official statistics. One might indeed be a target at the end of a properly insulated radio set; but no more so than at the keyboard of a typewriter, or with knife and fork in hand at the dinner table, or patting the hair of a typewriter.

David Sarnoff, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America, presides at moving-talking pictures which soon be shown in every home by radio. He says the only problem is in sending up transmission of still pictures, and that research engineers are hard at work perfecting the speed attachments.

HONOR OF MRS. E. M. HALL

A number of parties have been given in honor of Mrs. E. M. Hall, Zebulon, who was the guest of Mrs. J. Martin for ten days. Mrs. A. M. Peacock gave a luncheon Saturday for Mrs. Hall. Mrs. J. Martin gave a dinner party Sunday of last week and a reception Tuesday evening from 8 to 10 p. m. Mrs. C. C. Cannady gave a dinner party in her honor Tuesday, as the guest of honor at a Friday evening given by the Woman's Club.

F. D. Perkins entertained Wednesday morning from 10:30 to 11 p. m. Mrs. Paul Johnson gave a party for her Thursday. She was

WAGES AND PROFITS

Even a child can understand that there must be profits made in any business or it will be abandoned. If Uncle Sam could not make enough money in the government business, he would have to retire and turn his shop over to a king or a soviet.

This thought was emphasized in a recent address by Owen D. Young, who helped Europe get on the financial basis of a going concern. In his opinion, a highly profitable business is not necessarily one opposed to public interest, and it is not necessary to apologize for concerns that make profits, if they are honest and render good service.

He asked why an unprofitable concern should be permitted to use our labor or our capital, neither of which is so abundant that we can afford to waste them.

This brings up the general American idea, that we are a successful people, that success is normal and failure is abnormal. "Success is health; failure is disease."

A paralyzing government investigation into the operation of a business rendering a public service merely because it makes good profits, is not logical. Why not investigate the business that fails to make profits and thereby wastes capital and labor?

Mr. Young said development of our American industrial system to the point where what is known as a "cultural wage," could be paid—that is, wages above mere necessities of life—is being considered by many employers.

How far American captains of industry can go on this line is not known but our country has discovered that a period of general good wages is the period of highest prosperity. Continually we are coming to understand that not brief periods, but a steady and general policy should dominate the rate of wages.

75 PER CENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE DEFECTIVE

Authorities state that over 75 per cent of the school children in America are suffering from defective vision, impaired hearing and other physical defects serious enough to retard their growth and development.

With the closing of school this month over 800 American Red Cross public health nurses will begin concerted efforts to induce parents to have their children's physical defects corrected before the opening of school next September.

It is impossible, authorities declare, for children with serious physical defects to do the school work of normal, healthy pupils. Educators and health authorities agree that a large majority of all failures at school are due to defects in the health of the child.

The Red Cross nurses who are working in communities throughout the country will make special efforts this summer to convince parents of the importance of correcting the defects in their children during the next three months when it can be done without loss of time from school.

AMERICAN PLAN OF OWNERSHIP

A new spirit of understanding, confidence and co-operation has touched our economic fabric, and instead of "big business," so-called, controlled by a few tremendously rich individuals or corporations, we have today millions of men and women who have invested their savings and own stock in the country's great economic organizations. We are, in short, curing the evils of capitalism by making more capitalists.

Before the World War less than 2,000,000 people owned securities in

the incorporated business of the country. Today the number is estimated at close to 5,000,000. In many public utilities, 100 per cent of employees own stock in the companies for which they work. Customer and employee ownership have taken the place of absentee banker ownership. The ownership of class A American railroads with a yearly operating income of \$1,000,000,000, is scattered among more than 800,000 persons. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has no less than 343,000 stockholders. The largest single block of ownership in the General Electric Company is held by employees.

It has been said, and truly, that a radical is only a radical when he hasn't a "red" in his pocket; the minute he has a bank account he becomes a conservative, jealous of the very developments and industries he formerly sought to tear down.

Government regulation has played its part in this significant change, and the idea of business as organized social service, which has taken firm hold of the dominant leaders in industry and finance, has developed a new spirit of understanding and co-operation between employer and employee. Peace has superseded war as the accepted relationship between employer and employee. Production has increased enormously in quantity and improved in quality. Wastage has been reduced to an amazing degree, and a new spirit of understanding, confidence and co-operation has pervaded our economic fabric.

We are a composite race, drawn from the adventuring pioneer blood of many nations. We have the will to be free. We believe in and practice individual initiative. We have a country of almost limitless natural resources. Our political institutions foster self-reliance and self-control on the part of the individual citizen, and encourage private enterprise. Best of all, while we are intensely individualistic, we know how to co-operate for the good of all.—San Joe Mercury Herald.

PUBLIC OFFICIAL VOICES CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS

Discussing hampering effects of unwise supervision and regulation of insurance, S. W. Wade, Insurance Commissioner of North Carolina, in a recent address, said:

"A system of supervision and regulation of insurance exists in all of our states, and it is generally agreed that when properly administered this is very beneficial. The function of supervision and regulation should be to encourage and assist private enterprise. However, there have developed some phases which may have a retarding effect, and therefore, deserve serious consideration."

As evils, Commissioner Wade cited rulings by commissioners in excess of authority, lack of uniformity of principles of supervision and regulation in the states, levying of special taxes on insurance to raise general revenue and unauthorized insurance and state funds.

"From time to time," he said, "proposals are made to put the state into the insurance business. The National Convention of Insurance Commissioners has gone on record against proposals of this kind. We realize that the institution of insurance is conducted on a sound and honest basis with its activities safeguarded by competition as well as by the various regulatory laws.

"You may be sure that the companies will strive to be successful, because of the investments in them by their stockholders and policyholders. State funds, on the other hand, are the creatures of politicians, and because of this the administrative heads have not the same incentive to make good financial showings."

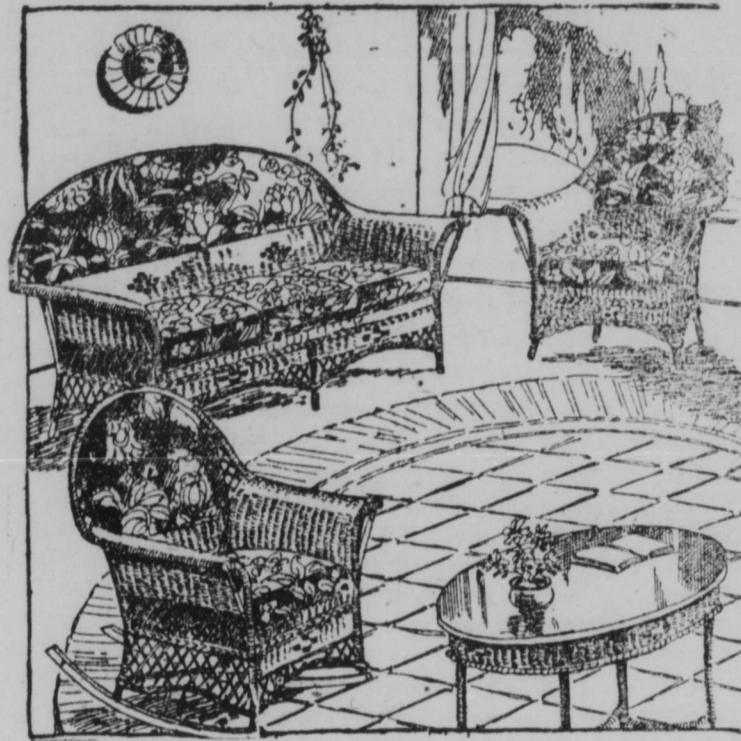
TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN SYSTEM

A highly gratifying occurrence of recent date, which has been widely commented on, is the statement of Karl von Siemens, one of the leaders in the electrical world, in addressing the associated chambers of commerce

in Berlin, Germany. He stressed the importance of the phrases now current in Germany's commercial circles, "Observe America," praising the industrial activity of the United States, and expressing particular admiration for the speed and unwastefulness of

our manufacturing methods. The commerce and manufacture of his country were advised to imitate the standardized production methods of the United States, as the only way in which to stimulate Germany's domestic and foreign commerce.

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