

The Zebulon Record

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YE FLAPDOODLE

By The
SWASHBUCKLER

I have just completed a reminiscent tour of the many wonderful things I saw while in the U. S. first line of defense. One of these particularly interesting occurrences in my life happened while we were some two thousand miles off the coast of Columbo. It was one of those hot sultry afternoons that are so plentiful around the equator and we were cruising along at 20 knots more or less. A cry from the crew's nest notified us that we were in sight of a whale. Now a whale is not a novelty to sailors, but this one proved to be so enormous that all hands crowded the rail to look-see. As we rapidly overtook him, we noticed that he seemed to be greatly agitated by something. Drawing along side, we found that a great sea thrush had somehow been forced through the hatch and that he could not maneuver without great pain. Of course we couldn't afford to see a fellow slat in distress, so we lay to while twenty men manned the crash boat and withdrew the thrush. After the giant barb had been removed, he gave a graceful flip of his tail and swam off. The matter entirely slipped our minds until nearly two years later when we were cruising in the South Seas. Late one afternoon, our barometer had fallen nearly six inches and the aerographers predicted the heaviest of storms, consequently, all hands were called on deck to make fast all loose gear. After securing all matter, the crew dogged down all water tight hatches and doors. Within a few minutes, after this preparation, the storm broke. So long as I live, I shall never forget that storm. Water seeped thru the glass of the ports and passed thru the steel bulkheads. All the fo-cas-les were carried away, not to mention the bridge and after mast. Both port and starboard running lights were washed away. Our masthead light had gone with the masts. We took so much water down our stacks that the boilers were flooded and the doors had to be soldered shut to prevent the flooding of the fire rooms. Oh it was awful.—When the sun broke through the clouds next morning we found that only the hull was left, all our supplies had been washed over, and here we were, 150 brawny seamen no water, no food, even our clothes had been washed from our backs, and as luck would have it, not a man was lost. We drifted helplessly for three days without sighting smoke or sail. On into the night of the third we drifted and all hands were giving up hope. As the ship's bell, which had been caught in a cargo hatch, struck eight bells, a cry from the forward look-out reached us, "Light Ho!" "Where away?" bellowed the Captain. "Two points aft of the starboard beam sir!" "Can you make it out?" shouted the Skipper. "She looks like a low lying schooner sir!" "Very well," came back the captain. "Try to signal her to come alongside!" "Aye Aye sir," came the voices of ten lookouts fore and aft. Within an hour we could make out her running lights and she lay so low in the water we could hardly see, disappearing into the setting sun, a black, 200 foot bulk and an occasional geyser as he playfully sucked in tons of water and spewed it through his blow-hole. We, the crew of the U. S. S. Neversall, shall never forget Toby the good Smaritan whale. And now after this most interesting, and truthful tale of a thistle in a whale's tail, we'll return to Zebulon and her tale. It appears that the scandal mongers are again at work (and not to be left out in the cold, cruel world, Swashie pauses to ask—"Who was the girl seen sitting back in an auto at the Wakelon picnic while some nine or ten ardent admirers brought her choice morsels from the spread.—And the young lady who was supposed to be attending the senior class play and went instead, with her "out-of-town" boy-friend to Wendell and various by-paths.—And the young lady upon whose satin covered toe the Swashbucker trod.—The marshalette who graciously condescended to escort the Swashie to a seat.—The little girl, daughter of one of the High way engineers, who gave vent to the most amusing giggle heard in ages.—And the couples lying out on the "campus" of Wakelon Friday afternoon. Especially the so'jer and the lass under one of the umbrella trees.—And the parties (two boys—two girls) who wanted to go bathing Saturday night at Strickland's bridge only to be frustrated by the lights of a car appearing over a hill.—On with the dance.—The red wheeled Ford parked between Zebulon and Dave Privette's mill. Some call it love—I call it hefty necking.—The young fellow who, while calling on a Wendell lass, graciously

Parrott Speaks At School Finals

On Thursday night, May 11, the senior class of Wakelon held their last meeting. Tiny Janet Horton class mascot, shared honors with Bettie Hales, class president. The salutatory was given by Ruby Stallings. The Magic Carpet, playlet in two scenes, embraced the class history, by Willard Denton; Statistics, by Harold Green; poem, Bettie Corbett; Prophecy Leona Pearce; will, Estelle Pearce; songs and fairy dances being interspersed. After the valedictory, delivered by Bettie Hales, the farewell song was sung.

On Friday at 10:30 a. m. were held the graduating exercises. Prof. E. H. Moser introduced the speaker, Dr. J. M. Parrott of Kinston, secretary of the State Board of Health. By his humor, his logic and his vision Dr. Parrott captivated his audience. He traced the history of education in North Carolina, its progress and occasional retrogression. He likened the present situation to that of a man in a storm at sea, when certain things must be cast away and others preserved, if life be saved. The prime essentials of our state, as defined by Dr. Parrott, are: churches, with all that they signify in state and national life and thought; amity, in the broad meaning of the word; schools, that are progressive and adequate; health which is in a great measure the foundation for all else worthwhile.

In concluding the speaker called attention to the fact that the initial letters of these keywords spell cash.

Diplomas were presented to forty graduates by Prof. Moser, who gave a brief farewell address to the class. Medals and prizes were awarded by the P. T. A. to Margaret Bunn and Cornelia Herring for winning first and second places in the state wide music memory contest; by Mrs. G. S. Barbee to Dorothy Horton for improvement in piano and to Jocelyn House for memory work in piano; by the school societies to Erdis Hopkins Willard Denton, Ruby Stallings and Clara David, triangular debaters to George William Honeycutt for declamation; Alberta Johnson for recitation; Bobby Horton for society debate.

After dismissal a picnic dinner was served from a table in the canteen. (Continued on Page Two)

offered to fix the lights, only to blow out the fuses and plunge the whole house in darkness.—The gent who borrowed his father's car and had a terrible puncture.—Sobad in fact, that he was some two hours late getting home.—Well, lest something slip by whilst I scribble these hieroglyphics I'll be on my way.—And as all great writers say at the most exciting part of the story—Continued next week!

An Announcement Of Importance

To Women and Merchants:

The Record will sponsor a Cooking School on or about the 21st of June.

This will be important to the ladies because they will have the opportunity on that occasion to see and learn the very latest and most satisfactory methods of cooking.

We expect to make the Record of the preceding week a special number of eight full pages. It will give a great many of the best tested cooking recipes. This will give our merchant friends an opportunity to tell the ladies where they can get the best groceries.

The Record invites any house keeper who has a favorite recipe to send it in for publication in our special cooking number.

Remember the date, and wait for our further announcement next week.

Roy House Dies

On the night of May 12, Roy, aged seven, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. House, of Zebulon, died after having been an invalid for years. Besides the parents a sister, Jocelyn, and a brother, Ralph, survive.

The funeral service was held at the Methodist church on Sunday at 3 p. m. conducted by the pastor, Rev. N. B. Johnson, assisted by Rev. R. H. Herring. Burial was in the local cemetery. A quartet sang "Sometime We'll Understand"; small Mary Alice Conn and Dave Finch sang "Jesus Loves Me"; Mrs. J. F. Coltrane sang as a solo, "Mighty Lak a Rose." Pall bearers were: Bobby Horton, Elmo Bunn, Sprite Barbee and Chas. Flowers, Jr.

Read the RECORD regularly.

Mrs. W. H. Chamblee Honored Last Sunday

The home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chamblee was a scene of much activity and pleasure Mother's Day; when Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Conyers and children of Rocky Mount, Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Chamblee of Raleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lee and daughter of Smithfield, Mr. and Mrs. John Terry and son of Wendell and Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Chamblee arrived for a picnic dinner, which was placed on a table under the spreading umbrella tree.

The children were greatly overjoyed because of celebrating their mother's seventieth birthday as well as honoring Mother's Day.

You can't be in two places at one time if you are in one piece.

Local Young People Honored

Bobby Horton was adjudged best speaker and awarded the debater's medal in the annual society debate held last week in connection with the Wakelon commencement. This is the second similar honor Bobby has attained having been elected best speaker and awarded a medal in the Declamation contest last commencement.

Miss Ann Kemp was one of two members selected from the Freshman class of the State Teachers College at Fredericksburg, Va., to take a part in a Shakespearean play to be given at the college in the near future.

Miss Kemp also represented her class in the May Day exercises held on the college campus last week.

Kindergarten Opens Monday

Due to the many requests of the parents of Zebulon, there will be a kindergarten held in Zebulon for 6 weeks this summer. This work will be rendered under the direction of Miss Mildred Winstead, first grade teacher in the Wakelon school. Children between the ages of 3½ and 6 will be eligible to attend. Classes will be held in the primary room of the Wakelon school from 9 a. m. until 12. The price will be \$3.00 per month. Mothers who are interested in this work, are requested to take their children to the school building at 9, Monday morning, May 22.

This community is fortunate in having Miss Winstead to teach kindergarten for backward children or parents who want their children to get started for next year have a fine opportunity now for this special training.

Deaths In Wrecks

Dr. John Grier Hibben, president-emeritus of Princeton University was fatally injured in an automobile accident on May 15, near Washington N. J. His wife was also hurt. The driver of the beer truck which collided with Dr. Hibben's car was badly injured, but is expected to live.

Mrs. W. J. McGlothlin, wife of the president of Furman University, was killed in an auto collision near Kings Mountain on Tuesday p. m. Dr. McGlothlin was injured, but not seriously. E. A. McCann, of Charlotte, said to have been the driver of one of the cars was killed.

The McGlothlins were on their way to attend the Southern Baptist Convention in Washington, D. C.

Number Of Important Measures Passed By The General Assembly

North Carolina's 1933 general assembly, "the most turbulent and busiest" in history, has adjourned sine die—and what history it has written.

A sales tax, beer, a new constitution, a convention to consider repeal of the 18th amendment, an eight months school, horse racing and pari-mutuel betting in three counties, drastically changed banking legislation ratification of the "lame duck" amendment to the federal constitution—all these came from the 1933 session and earned for it the "busiest legislature" title.

Adjournment sine die came only after 132 days—within nine days of the record breaking 141-day session of the 1931 session. After the 1931 session, legislators felt it would be a long time before another legislature even approached that record. Only two years intervened but 1933's session came near smashing that mark.

Under Constant Fire

From the very first day, the legislators were bombarded from all sides. School teachers, state departments and state employes pleaded for higher appropriations than those recommended by the budget commission. Merchants contended a sales tax would wreck them. Corporations declared higher franchise taxes would place them in bankruptcy. Drys fought hard against changes in the liquor laws and wets fought just as hard for changes. Delegation after delegation visited Raleigh, conferred with legislators. A mass meeting was held here in interest of securing higher appropriations for schools. In short, legislators were faced with the greatest pressure ever brought to bear on law makers of the state.

It was only after a bitter fight that the sales tax was enacted into law. That battle started with the appropriations bill, long before the revenue measure was introduced.

Anti-sales taxers fought hard against appropriations recommended by the joint appropriations committee. If those supply figures went through, a sales tax would be necessary to balance the budget.

For two days the anti-sales taxers held the upper hand. Then the tide turned and committee figures were

finally inserted into the bill. A sales tax was necessary to balance the budget.

Only the type of such a tax—general or selected commodity—remained to be chosen. The house at first rejected each type, and sent the bill to a special sub-committee of seven men.

Adopted 3 Per Cent Tax
That committee brought in a 2 per cent general sales tax levy and that was adopted and sent to the senate. In the senate the figure was changed to 3 per cent general levy with certain exemption and that figure finally went through.

All franchise taxes were increased but corporations should receive an aggregate tax reduction due to the state operation of the eight months school. This plan removes all special taxes now levied for local support of schools but new administrative units set up in the biennial school machinery bill may levy supplemental taxes subject to a vote of the people.

Highlights of the session follow:—
1—A three per cent general sales tax with certain exemptions of food, was enacted into law. This is the first general sales levy ever made law in North Carolina.

2—School legislation: The state supported, eight-month school plan was enacted into law. All existing school districts were abolished and new units set up. The new units may supplement state funds, but may do so only after a vote of the people and all such supplements must be approved by the state school commission created to take the place of the present state board of equalization. Local units which are now in default may not supplement. This provision, representatives from Guilford and Buncombe counties, say, will prevent supplements in High Point and Asheville and Buncombe county. Other units also will be affected.

3—A new constitution was passed by the legislature and will be submitted to the people in the 1934 general election. It makes many changes in the present organic law, including one to give the governor veto power subject to be overridden by a majority of the membership of both houses. The proposed constitution is drafted by a constitutional commission appointed by the 1933 legislature.

4—Liquor legislation: Alcoholic beverages containing not more than 32 per cent by weight of alcohol were legalized in this state following passage of a similar federal law. Submitted to the people was the proposition of whether a convention to consider repeal of the 18th amendment will be held. The election for this purpose will be held in November and the convention if called, will be held in December. An attempt to repeal all state dry laws failed as did a bill to legalize medical whiskey.

5—Appropriations: Allotments for all state purposes were slashed, the total for the 1933-1935 biennium being \$83,159,218. Spending for the current biennium will be slightly under \$100,000,000.

Ratified Amendment
6—The Norris "lame-duck" amendment to the federal constitution was ratified on the first day of the session.

7—Banking legislation: The nationwide crisis brought about by banking holidays resulted in drastic changes in state banking laws. The governor was given permission, with consent of the council or state to call a bank holiday; the commissioner of banks was given power to appoint conservators of banks operating under restrictions; the commissioner was empowered to set up rules for operation of banks under restrictions; the reorganization of banks operating under restrictions was allowed, subject to approval of the commissioner of banks; purchase and sale of deposits in closed banks in more than 50 counties was allowed under a bill which started as a local measure; the powers of the commissioner of banks to approve excessive loans was repealed; and the powers of banking corporations regarding investment in stock and in subsidiary companies were curtailed.

8—Reorganization of state government: A special committee to propose economy measures by such action was appointed in the early days of the session. It recommended many changes and major ones going into effect were: The highway and prison departments were consolidated; the local government commission was merged with the office of state treasurer;

the highway patrol, motor vehicle bureau, theft bureau, inspection of gasoline and oil and the department of weights and measures were placed under the revenue department; the office of executive counsel was abolished the corporation commissioner composed of three men was abolished and the one-man job of utilities commissioner was set up; the office of director of personnel was abolished; the tax commission was abolished.

9—The legislature failed to redistrict senatorial districts or to reapportion seats in the house of representatives, even though this is required by the constitution. The 1931 legislature also omitted that item. The senate redistricting bills died in committee and the house reapportionment bill died when eastern counties voted to defer consideration of that bill until the redistricting bill came over from the senate. New Hanover, Rockingham and Nash would have lost a representative each and Mecklenburg, Guilford and Buncombe each would have gained one.

10—Marriage laws were changed to repeal the five-day notice clause for minors and to change the physical examination requirements. Where both parties formerly had to submit to physical examinations, the bride is now relieved of that requisite and the groom may either file an affidavit stating he has not had any contagious disease for two years or may submit to the examination. Any North Carolina couples marrying out of the state are required to register their marriage in the home county of the groom.

11—The five year separation to divorce on grounds of separation was amended to reduce the period to two years. Either party may sue for divorce after two years separation.

12—Regulation of lobbyists was provided in a bill passed early in the session. It requires lobbyists to register with the secretary of state and to file at the close of the session, a list of expenditures during the session. An effort to amend the bill failed.

13—Horse racing and pari-mutuel betting in three counties—McDowell, Pasquotank and Rowan—subject to a vote of the people in those counties were legalized. A similar bill for Buncombe and other counties in 1931 was killed.

Holloway's Hits

By James H. Holloway

President Roosevelt and Congress are now ready to set in motion all the mighty resources of this great nation to defeat the business depression. The cooperation of practically all the large industries of the country is a guarantee of the success of this movement. If the Banks of the land can be induced to throw off this panic and fear and join in the movement, recovery will come quickly. The banks have done more to prolong the depression than any other influence. Cowardice has ruled the banking fraternity for the past two years completely. They have rushed from the extreme of wild speculation to the most unreasonably miserliness. Until President Roosevelt and Congress took hand they almost destroyed the business of the country. They locked up their money and the people's, in strong vaults and absolutely refused to help in bringing business back to a sane and normal basis. Had they displayed a sympathetic attitude towards hard pressed business executives we would have long since recovered from the depression. Not satisfied with denying the urgent need of the country, they even went further and withdrew entirely the financial assistance which thousands of worthy people were entitled to, forcing them into bankruptcy by the foreclosure of perfectly sound loans. No greater crime has ever been committed than the American bankers have committed in the past four years against the people of this nation.

President Roosevelt has the power to break the strangle hold the banking world has had on this country and if he neglects to use this power to the limit, his administration will soon become a dismal failure. The people are awake and they will no longer submit to such conditions as we have been living under. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been lending billions to banks all over the country but so far the business world and individuals have received no benefit from this generosity of the government. The banks have not passed on to the people the aid which they have been granted and some method must be found to force them to do so or our last state will soon be worse than the first.

A long sigh of relief and a fervent prayer of thanksgiving is going up all over the state at the apparent nearness of the final adjournment of the General Assembly. It is highly probable they will leave Raleigh early in the coming week if no other member has a belated brainstorm and throws a monkey wrench into the legislative machinery. The record made by this general assembly will long be remembered and when it at last begins to dawn on the people just what has been done to them by this Legislature, a howl will be raised that will be heard from Dan to Beersheba. No boy or girl now living will ever brag about the fact that their dad was a member of the North Carolina General Assembly of 1933. The members of this Legislature who can go back home and point with any degree of pride to anything they have done or attempted to do are very few in number, and even those who think they have accomplished anything will be unable to get a respectable hearing from their home folks. The Governor is the only man in the state who has reaped any benefit from the long session. He went before them with his proposal early in the session but it took the session three months to grudgingly give him what he wanted. If his council had been accepted, the session could have been ended two months ago and everybody would have been fairly well pleased. As it is now, nobody is pleased with the rotten record made. Repercussions from this legislature will rebound to plague the Democratic party for the next fifty years and will result in many new Republican faces in the next session of the General Assembly.

14—All attacks on the state primary laws failed. A bill to abolish primaries failed, another to abolish the second primary failed, as did one to repeal the absentee ballot law for primaries.

15—An attempt to repeal the workmen's compensation act failed, though both branches of the assembly did pass a bill exempting Mecklenburg county from its provisions. The senate found out what it had done, however, recalled and killed the Mecklenburg bill.

16—Bills affecting attorneys, physicians, nurses, barbers, and beauty parlor operators were passed. The organization of the state bar as an agency of the state government was included in the bill passed upon the request of the state bar association.

17—An attempt to change the method of election of trustees of the consolidated University of North Carolina was defeated. The bill would have increased the board from 100 to 120 the seats to be apportioned in the same manner as those in the house of representatives.

18—The penalty for kidnaping for ransom was fixed at life imprisonment. An attempt was made to make that a capital crime with death as punishment but the bill was reported unfavorably by a committee since such a change would be constitutional in nature.

19—Lastly, during the closing days the assembly named the chickadee the official bird of North Carolina. A few days later the same assembly repealed the resolution and North Carolina still has no official bird.—Greensboro News.