

The Zebulon Record

VOLUME IX.

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NUMBER 1.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER

By MRS. THEO. B. DAVIS

A very young lady of our town was pleading with her father to be allowed to keep a nondescript puppy that had strayed into her neighborhood. When he seemed hard to persuade she said coquettishly: "Now, Daddy, wouldn't it make you happy to see me satisfied?"

I am not in any sense interpreting what follows; merely reporting. Draw your own conclusion.

On last Sunday just before dinner our cat came to the back door, stood up on her hind legs and begged so hard to let in that I opened the door for her and gave her some milk in a pan. When I left the kitchen for a few minutes she left the milk and stole a piece of chicken from a platter on the table. Finding her eating it on my return, I not only took what was left from her and made her leave the house but hastened her departure with the broom, at the same time scolding her.

We had finished our dinner but had not left the table when the cat was heard again at the door. This time she was meowing loudly, but as not begging to come in. She kept calling until my husband remarked that something was surely wrong outside and I went to investigate. When I stepped outside the door she dropped a dead mouse at my feet, and kept touching it with her nose then looking up at me and meowing. I had to decline it several times before she picked it up and went off.

Because of an unusual combination of circumstances I did not go to Sunday School and church last Sunday morning, though I did go in the afternoon. Thus it happened that I was standing at the kitchen window as a number of boys of assorted sizes and ages were on their way home at about 11:00 a. m. As they reached the sidewalk at our place, with one accord four of them rushed for the plum trees where the fruit wore that deceitful flush that comes some time before ripeness.

From the window I spoke, greatly to their surprise: "Those plums are not ripe". Faster than they had entered they left the yard, went out and told them again that the plums were still green. Some of the crowd declared that they had not been near a tree; but one boy politely explained his conduct by assuring me that he really thought they were ripe, or he would not have started to get them.

I am somewhat distressed over the actions of a lady goldfinch in my yard. For several days I have noticed her eating poppy seed. You now what big pods of seed some oppies have, with little openings at the top. Well, this bird will sit or ever so long on a poppy stalk and keep reaching her bill in for those seeds. And they contain opium. I do believe that she is becoming what we used to call a dope end.

Today I watched her for a good while. Her husband came and crept on another stalk for a few minutes. He tried to remonstrate with her. Probably he told her how becoming such conduct was, and in danger of her forming a habit he could not break. He may have said that there was no real food value in poppy seed and that the seed was not nearly so well kept as formerly.

It is likely that she told him she did not really like the stuff, but that the children had perished nearly to death and she grieves were in such a state she simply had to have something to eat them; that only a mother paws the burden on a mother's heart and strength and that if he couldn't help her he might at least be willing for her to get me relief; that the strain of watching that gray cat was enough to give any bird nervous prostration; that she still worried over his new suit being prettier than hers.

Change In Local Postage Rates

Restoration Of 2-Cent Rate On Local First-Class Matter Effective July 1, 1933.

AMENDMENT TO THE POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Office of the Postmaster General, Washington, June 19, 1933. Order No. 3722.

Section 509, Postal Laws and Regulations, is amended to read as follows, effective July 1, 1933:

509. On and after the thirtieth day after the date of the enactment of this act (Revenue Act of June 6, 1932, sec. 1001) and until July 1, 1934, the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class (except postal cards and private mailing cards or post cards, and except other first-class matter on which the rate of postage under existing law is 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof) shall be 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof in addition to the rate provided by existing law: Provided, That such additional rate shall not apply on or after July 1, 1933, to first-class matter mailed for local delivery. (Act of June 16, 1933, sec. 3 (a), Public No. 73.)

2. Upon all matter of the first class postage shall be charged at the rate of (three) cents for each ounce or fraction thereof; and drop letters shall be mailed at the rate of (two) cents per ounce or fraction thereof, including delivery at letter carrier offices, and one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof where free delivery by carrier is not established. (Act of June 16, 1933, sec. 3 (a), Public No. 73.)

3. Postage on first-class matter deposited at a post office for local delivery to patrons thereof but rural or star-route carriers and on that deposited by such patrons in rural or star-route boxes for local

delivery to other patrons of the same post office, including those served by rural or star-route carriers, shall be charged at the rate of 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

4. Letters, bills, statements, etc., prepared at a central office of a concern rendering service at some other place, presented for local delivery at the post office of such latter place, shall be accepted at the 1-cent or 2-cent drop letter rate, whichever is applicable for local matter at the particular post office. The stamps used in the payment of postage on such matter or others in lieu thereof should be purchased at the post office where the matter is deposited for mailing. (See par. 2, sec. 1719.)

Note.—A drop letter is one addressed for delivery from the office at which it is posted.

See section 516 as to rates of postage on ship and steamboat letters; sec. 579 as to payment of postage in money.

Paragraph 2, section 510, Postal Laws and Regulations, is amended to read as follows, effective July 1, 1933:

2. The postage on business reply cards when collected on delivery as provided in this section shall be 2 cents each, and the postage on letters in business reply envelopes shall be the regular first-class rate plus 1 cent additional for each letter. When such cards and envelopes are prepared for return by air mail, the regular air mail rate plus 1 cent additional shall be collected on delivery.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney,

Acting Postmaster General.

Third Assistant Postmaster General,

Washington, June 19, 1933.

In connection with the order of (Continued on page Two)

Holloway's Hits

By James H. Holloway

Owing to the excessively hot weather, this scribe played hookey the past week and failed to erupt. It was so hot in Raleigh that both saints and sinners were forcibly reminded of that place the preachers warn us to shun. The cool weather of this week has been a welcome relief to people and animals but the crops suffered.

Congress has completed its work and adjourned. The President's program was translated into the law of the land. The promised new deal is now a fact and as soon as the mighty forces set in motion by the President and the Democratic Congress begin to function a great business revival will follow. No man in all human history has achieved on such a magnificent scale as President Roosevelt has done in less than four months time. He has restored confidence to the county and the entire world and if he is satisfied to rest on his oars without further effort until the end of his present term he has won a high place among the immortals. Business has already begun to respond favorably to the impulse it has been given by the new laws and if the upturn continues at the present rate, much of the remedial legislation will never be used. What we needed was courage and confidence when that is restored the people will do the rest.

Governor Ehringhaus has at last relieved the anxiety of a number of the state's hirelings by reappointing them. The predicted surprises failed to materialize as with one exception all of the old office holders were reappointed. Dr. Noble, the new appointee, is practically unknown to the voters and just what his duties will be is still a matter of speculation. He is rated an efficiency expert and it is rumored that he will reorganize the revenue department and weed out the great amount of deadwood in that department. There are many uneasy heads on capitol hill as the dromes and loafers with which the various state departments have so long been cluttered have no idea where the lightning will strike. If Dr. Noble succeeds in cleaning up the mess he will earn many times his salary no matter how large it may be.

Governor Ehringhaus has qualified as the most accomplished keeper of his own council who has ever occupied the Governor's mansion. From all reports no one on earth had any advance knowledge of the Governor's intention until after he made his announcements. The news writers indulged themselves in all kinds of wild speculation but none of them were successful in breaking through the armor of silence of the man in the executive mansion. The present Governor is the least vocative of all his predecessors. He has never indulged in the pastime of so many public officials of sending up trial balloons to test the political atmosphere, he makes his own decisions and accepts full responsibility for what he does. There has been less buck passing since he took charge than ever before. He has quietly but firmly assumed the role of supreme boss and not even Henry Burke has been able to turn him from his purpose. This is probably the cause of Burke's departure to new fields. No tears are being shed over his leaving and no regrets will be entertained by any state employee when he passes out of the picture. His job has been a very unpleasant one, made more so by his utter lack of tact and courtesy. He has always seemed to glory in his personal unpopularity. His successor is a very different type of man and it remains to be seen just what his policy will be. He will accomplish the same results by firmness seasoned with courtesy and politeness.

Carl Goerch has been flooding the state with his new publication for the past four weeks and its reception has been indifferent. It is so obviously a propagandist sheet for certain vested interests and so short on news value the people

Acreage Allotment For Cotton Farmers

ANNOUNCE ACREAGE ALLOTMENT FOR STATE'S COTTON FARMERS

North Carolina's share in the minimum of 10 million acres to be retired from cotton production in the South this season is 363,000 acres; Dean I. O. Schaub of State College, was notified from Washington this week. Before any farmer may share in the rental and option benefits offered, he must retire as much as 25 percent of his individual acreage and not over 40 percent. The plan of payment for the acreage retired will be put into operation when the Secretary of Agriculture has received sufficient contracts to justify his declaring the plan operative. Mr. Schaub said:

This means that North Carolina's 90,000 cotton farmers must agree to plow up or otherwise completely retire from production at least 363,000 acres of the cotton now under cultivation. Before any one farmer can share in the cash rental payments and take advantage of an option on government cotton, he must sign a contract to remove from cultivation at least 25 p. ct. of his own growing crop. He will not be paid for retiring more than 40 percent. This is a new ruling as previous advice had said that 30 percent must be retired and a man could plow up and be paid for all of his crop if he so desired.

Mr. Schaub also called attention to the fact that a cotton farmer might take either one of two plans. If he elects to take a cash rental and option, his rental payment will be smaller in the expectation that he will more than make up the difference on his option. If he does not want an option, he will be paid a larger cash rental. In other words said the Dean, by not taking an option a grower will get more mon-

ey immediately but will not profit as much as if he uses the combination of rental and option. Payments will be made on a production basis, the Dean explained, and before rental payments will be made the acreage contracted for must be inspected by the local committee before and after removal of the crop. Options on Government cotton will be offered in the same amount as the production destroyed by any farmer. The option is at six cents a pound with the farmer to take whatever profit may accrue to him and to have no obligation in case of the price going below six cents a pound.

With the option, rental payments will be six dollars per acre for land that produces 100 to 124 pounds an acre; seven dollars per acre for land that produces 125 to 149 pounds an acre; eight dollars per acre for land that produces 150 to 174 pounds per acre; \$10 per acre for land that produces 225 to 274 pounds, and \$12 per acre for land that produces 275 pounds an acre and over.

For the man that desires to take the straight cash rental only, the rate of payment is as follows: seven dollars per acre, for land that produces 100 to 124 pounds an acre; nine dollars per acre for land that produces 125 to 149 pounds an acre; \$11 per acre for land that produces 150 to 174 pounds an acre; \$14 per acre for land that produces 175 to 224 pounds an acre; \$17 per acre for land that produces 225 to 274 pounds an acre and \$20 for land that produces 275 pounds and over.

North Carolina cotton growers will be paid at these rates for retiring 363,000 acres only. Mr. Schaub said. The rates are liberal, he believes, and growers are urged to give careful study to the two plans by the time the canvass for reduction begins next week.

Strange Sentence

At High Point Wednesday four boys were sentenced to spend 5 1/2 hours alone for five consecutive nights in a cemetery where they opened a grave. The first begins his sentence tonight at 10:30, and the others follow in turn.

They were found at an open grave with a rope, a poker and a sack. They had opened the grave, and claimed they only intended taking pictures of the skeleton for their order, the Friendly Order of Galahads.

Beauty Show Is To Be Staged

This is beauty year. Chicago has had its World Fair Beauty Show.

Towns and cities throughout the state, have also staged their individual beauty shows—naming local young ladies possessing rare charms, outstanding personality and perfect forms to be the queen of the hour. All these events have been successful and have had their certain amount of interest and comment.

Now—comes along the greatest event of all time—the Atlantic City Pageant of Beauty.—After a lapse of five years—the coast shore city is again to name a "Miss America"—and who can tell—it might be some fair daughter of Wendell or Zebulon to be accorded that grand opportunity.

This year Atlantic City is only going to recognize state winners. Inter-city winners will have to compete with other winners from all parts of their state, vying for the honor of "Miss North Carolina"—and if fortunate to be so elected, to be accorded a grand trip to Atlantic City.

To elect Miss Wendell and Miss Zebulon, the pageant committee has already selected seven contestants, and these winners will compete with other winners which will be selected at the Star Warehouse, Wednesday evening June 28.

The Raleigh commissioners are still at loggerheads and one sensation follows another with almost daily regularity. Commissioner Ed Barton is the storm center but he keeps plowing ahead with his plan and he is apparently sincerely trying to accomplish things that are helpful to the city. His exposure of the loose methods in which the finances of the city have been handled is commendable and some reforms will follow his initiative. He is on the right track if he will only follow through.

ANGE-LAND

On Monday evening at eight o'clock, in the home of Rev. Theo. B. Davis, officiating minister, Romulus Ange and Miss Maude Land were married. Only the necessary witnesses were present and the couple left immediately for a short trip.

Mrs. Ange is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Land, of Elm City formerly of Zebulon, and has many friends here.

Mr. Ange is a member of the U. S. Marine Corps, Norfolk. Prior to his enlistment he lived in Wendell.

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The following young ladies have already been selected: Misses Elaine Strickland, Zebulon; Emily Hunt, Wendell; Rachel Roberts, Wendell; Marian Nowell, Wendell; Lila Cahoon, Zebulon; Mary Cockrell, Zebulon and Kathleen Nowell, Wendell.

Wednesday evening June 28 at the Star Warehouse, at Wendell, under local sponsorship of Messrs. (Continued on Page Four)

YE FLAPDOODLE

By The SWASHBUCKLER

Of all weather predictions, 90 per cent are said to be correct. That being the case, most of the Wake county farmers are waiting the weather man to predict continual showers for the next couple of weeks...When Paul Robertson was robbed last Friday night, the thieves secured some twenty-five in cash and a preacher's check. The next morning the sheriff was called and he recommended blood-hounds for trailing purposes. Hearing the suggestion one of the bystanders commented, "What do he want with blood-hounds? There ain' no blood around." —Ethiopians, according to one of our local geniuses, are members of a popular college fraternity, The Ethiopian Society. I suppose that Utopia is probably a very popular society too—And the surprise of the week comes from Private Fite, 3rd Asst. Co. Mechanic, formerly of Philadelphia, now of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H. Mr. Fite has sold to the "House of Swashie" all patent rights. These patent rights were purchased by my special agent at Schofield for the quite reasonable price of two cigarettes. Now for the invention: Mr. Fite (pronounced Fite) puts "bone meal phosphate" and ground glass on the lawn to kill worms. The bone meal phosphate lures the worms to the surface and when their heads break the surface, "Snick-up!" Mr. Fite demonstrates the action by hitting one palm a glancing blow with the other, and it appears that this logical formula will, and does do the work satisfactorily. This formula may be used by anyone, provided the "House of Swashie" is given full credit. You can purchase the ingredients of this wonderful discovery at any drug store selling "bone meal phosphate" and ground glass. The case of Mr. Fite only goes to prove that genuine geniuses can be found in all climates. However I think that this genius was made, not born. Probably the heat had something to do with it— I am also informed by my Hawaiian correspondent that there are no poisonous snakes on the Islands. My correspondent further informs me that this is probably due to the fact that the snakes and other reptiles would kill themselves in trying to cross some of the canyons and gorges.—J. B. Wilder, educationalist extraordinaire, of Louisville, bursts into print with an alliterative bit, the best I've run into this week. "Old Big Black Bug's Blood." Yes, I too thought it sounded easy. Try it; and please reserve your next-door neighbor a cell too.—The infantile paralyzing of the week comes from Barrie Davis who inquired of his mother as to whether she wished him to put chipped ice in the chickens' water. I know it's been hot, but I wish to question also whether it has been that hot.—Miss Marion Whitlock wishes it be made public that I was seen with my hair combed last week. If this absurd statement is true, I assume no responsibility whatsoever.—Due to the heat, some of my violinistic nature has been curbed by one of the local barbers.— Be it hereby understood that a beauty contest is under weigh in the Old No'th State. I was planning to enter, but there is no place for pansies in the show. After all, some pansies are beautiful things, I'll take another look, yes, Lady Godiva. Where's the horse? This show is another proof of that old theory that figures don't lie—especially in bathing suits. The reason the young entrants of all beauty contests are forbidden more than a bathing suit is, that the judges, have to have some means by which to "figure" out the winner. One can't choose a winner in these affairs by mere sight, figures are necessary.—Why not change Huey Long's name to "Gluey", he's always sticking around.—And you people who think it's dry here don't have the slightest conception of what real dry weather is. Had a letter from a friend in Kansas the other day in which he stated that the weather (Continued on page Two)

SNAKE STORY

Did you ever see how small boys react to a snake, especially one that is seen when it's sorter dark? Well, we had that pleasure last Sunday afternoon.

It was necessary to turn on the cut-off to the water pipe leading to the Wakefield church baptistry for the baptismal service that night. Being too big for the hole leading under the church, the pastor asked two boys to go under. One went in but was soon out saying he could not get through that way, it was too dark. And he was the smaller boy, too. The other went in, but even came backing out, saying there was a big snake in there. With much persuasion and encouragement the boys went in again with a stick and ball bat.

Then the real fun began. Nothing could be seen from without but we heard. The snake was lying close to the cool brick wall. One boy got the bat on its head, then the other rained blow upon blow on its body. With a cry from which went out all suggestion of fear and into which came the full Tarzan-like call of victory each said, "I got him."

It was a wonderful victory, too. But words fail to describe it. The boys brought the snake—a long moccasin—out and it was dead!

George Lows: "It's Sho' Hot!"

But it must be hot to weld iron or steel, or even shoe mules. So no matter how hot it gets, George says you'll find him at the old stand soon and late to slap new shoes on that mule, mend that old plow, or make repairs on anything that will "pass out" if something isn't done, and done pretty quick for it.

See George Winstead, expert horse-shoer.

and he had no idea of forming a habit, and could stop eating poppy seed any day she pleased.

STATE'S DEBT

The State's gross debt, which now stands at the all-time high record of \$182,464,000, will be reduced by principal payments of \$2,600,000 on July 1 and will then stand at \$179,864,000, slightly below the total of \$180,411,371 on July 1, 1932.

On July 1, 1931, the gross debt was \$176,609,000; on July 1, 1930, it was \$176,164,600, and on July 1, 1929, it was \$173,192,600.

The 1931 figure, composed entirely of bonds, represented the highest bonded debt to date but will be exceeded if the present deficit is funded before more bonds are retired. The totals prior to 1931 included notes issued in anticipation of bond issues for improvements and since 1931 the totals have included notes issued on account of the present deficit. As of July 1, 1933, the debt will consist of \$167,634,000 in bonds and \$12,230,000 in notes.

On December 1, 1920, the total state debt was \$11,513,400, consisting of \$7,601,000 in bonds and \$3,912,400 in notes.—News and Observer.

Relief Funds Used In Month of May

Raleigh, N. C., June 23—A total of \$1,043,666 was spent for relief purposes throughout North Carolina during the month of May, according to statistics made public today by the Governor's Office of Relief. This sum is approximately \$50,000 less, or about five per cent, of the \$1,091,835 spent during April and nearly 23 per cent less than the \$1,323,346 spent during March.

The total amount spent during May in Wake County was \$51,101; in Johnston, \$14,045; in Nash, \$9,840 and in Franklin, \$4,535.

He didn't look convinced, but he flew off and she kept on eating. It may have been all imagination, but she didn't seem nearly so alert as goldfinches usually are.