

# The Zebulon Record

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## Editorial

About the greatest comfort poor  
people have these times is that they  
do not fear being kidnaped.

It appears that those High Point  
mill operatives do not want to re-  
cover, but are rather determined to  
go under in spite of the President's  
Recovery Act.

Elliott Roosevelt, the President's  
second son, got a divorce the other  
day and immediately left for Chi-  
cago where a Texas girl awaited  
him. The court rendered its deci-  
sion in his favor; the public re-  
serves its opinion of the man.

The revival closed at the Baptist  
Church Wednesday night. We  
think a lot of good was accom-  
plished. However, we wonder if a  
lot of social leaders will now re-  
sume their card gambling parties.  
—North State News, Apex.

We wonder if the bridge players  
of our town even stopped playing  
for the revival.

### MORE TAX EATERS

Dr. Noble, Executive Asst. Com.  
of Revenue, has more than 125 men  
going to a tax school in Chapel  
Hill. The last legislature did very  
little constructive legislation, in our  
opinion, in actually reducing taxes.  
And all the savings instituted will  
doubtless be swallowed up in new  
departments since set up.

This Sales Tax Commission is a  
fair illustration. With more than  
125 employees paid an average salary  
of \$1,500 and \$50 a month ex-  
penses, the state will slice into  
this tax pie about \$275,000. Every  
officer or official from policeman  
and constable up should be officers  
of the state and should be enlisted  
wherever possible in the state's  
business. If the Governor had en-  
listed all patrolmen, sheriffs and  
other officials of like character in  
administering the collection of the  
sales tax, we believe it could have  
been collected without one cent ex-  
tra cost to the state, except the  
cost of the salary and expense of  
the head of this department.

### "TO H— WITH LAW"

The caption of this editorial is  
virtually the conclusion logically  
reached in relation to all law by  
most people today. We have heard  
it used frequently.

All the whoops and hurrahs of  
those determined to destroy the  
18th Amendment in the last anal-  
ysis say that all law is bosh, a  
failure and should be discarded and  
sent to oblivion.

To carry the argument on. When  
the Lindbergh baby was kidnaped,  
the government passed very drastic  
laws to prevent a recurrence of this  
deplorable act. Instead of lessening,  
this crime has become almost an ep-  
idemic. No one for a moment would  
even think of repealing the present  
laws against kidnaping, but rather  
make them more severe. Every law  
regulates conduct, and takes away  
more or less of one's liberty. Also  
every law has been broken by some  
one at some time. Yet, never in the  
history of our country, has there  
gone up such a cry of repeal as  
that against the 18th Amendment.  
Talk about fanatics! The craziest,  
narrowest fanatics in America are  
not the people who believe in law—  
broken or kept—but those who are  
shutting their eyes to all else and  
mushing "hell bent" to repeal one  
law of many that are constantly  
being broken.

The acreage to gardens in Cas-  
well County has increased by 40  
per cent over the 1932 acreage and  
corn planting increased over 12 per  
cent this season.

### WAKELON SCHOOL BOARD

Sometime ago petitions were cir-  
culated in the Wakelon School dis-  
trict asking that a law be passed  
to elect the Board by popular vote,  
so as to get a more general repre-  
sentation of the committee. Supt.  
Lockhart and others assured those  
especially interested that if this  
was what the patrons wanted, it  
would doubtless be done.

A new committee has been ap-  
pointed, or rather the old commit-  
tee has been reappointed. These  
men are all excellent men and no  
charge can be made against any  
of them, except that all are Zebu-  
lon men, two are not patrons of the  
school, since they have no children  
in school, and perhaps that one or  
two take too little interest in the  
meetings of this committee.

This paper believes if a commit-  
tee selected from the rural commu-  
nities and Zebulon, and from  
those having children in school, had  
been appointed, that it would be  
much better for the general inter-  
ests of the school. The effort to  
get a bill through the Legislature  
to elect the committee by the peo-  
ple was stopped because of the as-  
surance given that this matter  
would be adjusted so as to give the  
country people membership on the  
committee. There is considerable  
dissatisfaction over the fact that  
Zebulon controls Wakelon school,  
and had at least two of the new  
members of the committee been  
from other sections of the district,  
it would have allayed in a good  
measure, the unrest that was in  
evidence sometime ago.

But—since this action has been  
taken by the County Board of Edu-  
cation and Supt. Lockhart, nothing  
more can be done or need be said  
about it for the present. It is the  
duty of every patron now to get  
behind the school and do all he can  
to make this year Wakelon's best.  
The school will be more or less  
handicapped by the cut in funds, so  
we should do our best to supple-  
ment otherwise that the record of  
the past may be carried forward  
with greater glory to our children's  
future welfare.

## Hazards Afoot

Pedestrian deaths in 1932 were  
44 per cent of all deaths due to au-  
tomobile accidents. There were 12-  
770 foot travelers killed out of a  
total of 29,000 automobile accident  
deaths in the United States. This  
fact appears in an analysis by Max-  
well Halsey, Traffic Engineer of the  
National Bureau of Casualty  
and Surety Underwriters.

Mr. Halsey finds four chief factors  
in pedestrian accident problem:

1. Auto-pedestrian accidents are  
only 5 per cent less than auto-auto  
accidents.

2. The pedestrian is almost twice  
as likely to be killed as the motor-  
ist.

3. Only 25 per cent of all acci-  
dents occur outside of cities or  
towns, but they are responsible for  
more than 50 percent of all deaths.

4. Accidents to pedestrians walk-  
ing along rural highways are at  
least four times as fatal as any  
other type of accident.

The following are the chief dan-  
ger points to pedestrians: Narrow  
roads; black pavement that offers  
less contrast to the pedestrian and  
requires greater illumination; cuts  
through hills, fills and curves; re-  
creation and refreshment locations  
where parked cars interfere with  
pedestrian visibility; schools, fac-  
tories, parks, etc., where pedestri-  
ans walk on or cross highways; ve-  
hicles passing vehicles; "thumbing,"  
where pedestrians stand on edge of  
road to attract attention; roadway  
laborers inadequately protected by  
signs; glaring lights; wet pave-  
ment.

Pedestrians should walk single  
file facing oncoming traffic; avoid  
blind spots; get out of the way of  
meeting or passing cars; wear light  
colored clothing at night or carry a  
reflecting device. The motorists, in  
turn, should know that pedestrians  
are not entirely visible at night.  
They should avoid the extreme  
edge of the road and sound their  
horns for any pedestrian situation  
that seems doubtful. Street light-  
ing, wide sidewalks and traffic  
signals should be provided.

States without laws prohibiting  
hitch-hiking, or laws requiring pe-  
destrians to walk to the left facing  
traffic, should pass them. These are  
constructive suggestions and should  
be seriously considered by all intelli-  
gent persons.—Industrial News  
Review.

The newly established cream  
shipping station at Morganton paid  
Burke County farmers \$366.13 for  
surplus milk and cream during the  
first month of operation.

## Washington Current Comment

On his vacation, President Roose-  
velt walked about on Campobello  
Island, a place from which ten  
years ago he was carried on a bed,  
paralyzed beyond what was then re-  
garded as the hope of recovery. As  
a public official, a state of paral-  
ysis was thrust upon him on the  
fourth of last March. In ten days,  
the President of the United States,  
officially considered, was no longer  
a paralytic. The name of Roosevelt  
has been linked for all time with  
the idea of recovery. As he conquer-  
ed his own physical ailments, so he  
has conquered the ailments of the  
land.

For some unknown reason, the  
general impression seems to pre-  
vail in Europe that the United  
States is in a position in which it  
has to do as it is told. It is true  
that internal affairs have kept  
the President busy, but the resolute  
manner in which he has handled  
matters within our own boundaries  
ought to mean something to those  
who live outside of them. The United  
States is far from being down  
and out. Mr. Roosevelt's actions  
can have teeth in them, if neces-  
sary. Our domestic problems are  
moving rapidly toward solution, and  
with peace and prosperity secured  
at home, Europe may learn in the  
near future that it has to deal with  
an administration that is in a po-  
sition to demand, rather than to ask  
or suggest.

The business year of the govern-  
ment began on the first of July.  
Its plans for the coming twelve-  
month cover a good deal of ground,  
and are not easy to understand in  
their entirety. Here and there, how-  
ever, something stands out which  
is so plain that the wayfaring man,  
though a fool, need not err therein.  
For instance, there is the determi-  
nation that bankers shall not specu-  
late with the money entrusted to  
their care by depositors. If that can  
be accomplished, with everything  
else going into the discard, the ad-  
ministration will not have labored  
in vain. The new year will inaugu-  
rate a closer control of industry.  
How far that control can go, and  
how far it will have to go, are mat-  
ters of conjecture. Will a heavy  
socialistic hand be laid upon the  
business of manufacturing? What  
must be done in order that wages  
may be kept up and work provided?  
Is a curb to be placed on the  
amount produced? Just now, the  
only purpose that a gold dollar  
serves is to land its possessor in  
jail. What will be the condition  
of the currency at the beginning  
of the fiscal year in 1934? Much  
studying and suggesting have been  
done during the past few months.  
What was determined upon is now  
to be put to the test. Those who  
live until the first of next July will  
be likely to have more to say about  
the year now beginning than about  
the year that closed with the last  
days of June. The new and untried  
is about to be put into practice.

"If a copperhead, water moccasin  
or rattler bites you, treat it  
quickly." Sound advice, but what  
is a person going to do if the snake  
does not drink?

It is said that whiskey has to be  
three years old before it is fit to  
drink. There is not enough three  
year old whiskey in the country to  
go around, in case of an emergency.  
Sixteen states have voted down the  
Eighteenth Amendment. If the other  
twenty register their disapproval  
of prohibition in an unexpectedly  
short time, nothing will be left but  
to fall back on the bootlegger, per-  
haps as a public-spirited dollar-a-  
year man, to help out the country  
in a pinch.

Americanization classes for ali-  
ens are being held in Washington.  
They will be taught arithmetic,  
among other things. Why does  
someone not open a similar school  
for financiers of the sort who have  
been testifying before Senate com-  
mittees? When it comes to the in-  
come tax they cannot count beyond  
ten.

Carnera, the new champion of the  
prize ring, is a member of the  
Black Shirts of Italy. He won the  
match with Jack Sharkey because  
he was the larger and stronger  
man, and packed an unscientific  
but walloping smash. Mussolini  
and the Black Shirts control Italy.  
Is it because they too are of the  
blind battering-ram type?

Several noble experiments in gov-  
ernment that are being tried in

Europe are not receiving the whole-  
hearted support that might be de-  
sired, either at home or abroad, on  
account of the fact that they have  
attempted to deal with the delicate  
question of the relation between  
state and church, or with the still  
more delicate question of the rela-  
tion between state and religion. A  
man may not have much religion in  
his make-up, but when dictation  
along that line is attempted, it is  
usually found that he has more re-  
ligion than he or anyone else sus-  
pected, and that tampering with it  
is a bad thing for governments.

Alfred E. Smith has had some  
good things to say about recon-  
struction and putting the world  
again on its feet. They have been  
printed so widely that they need  
not be repeated here. A word of  
comment on Mr. Smith personally  
may not be out of order. It may be  
said of him, as Seneca said of Plato,  
that philosophy did not receive him  
as a noble, though she made him  
one.

The Economic Conference at Lon-  
don is having hard sledding. The  
word from Washington is to keep  
it alive and working. Back in 1918,  
we had a song about a long, long  
trail a-winding somewhere or other.  
There was an end and a favorable  
end, to the war trail. Sticking ever-  
lastingly to it may clear things up  
in London also.

Mount Everest still raises its 29-  
000 foot crest in the air, a patch  
of ground never pressed by the foot  
of man, the latest British expedi-  
tion having returned with its ob-  
ject unaccomplished. The story is  
much the same as that recounted by  
the parties that set out for the  
summit in 1922, 1924 and 1930.  
Storms and wintry conditions were  
too much for the explorers. Per-  
haps the cog railroad, built pain-  
fully foot by foot, will be the way  
out, or rather up, and a trip to the  
crown of Mount Everest may some  
day mean no more than a ride up  
Pike's Peak.

The fact that Senator Borah has  
been operated on for a typical old  
man's disease, recalls the fact that  
he was born in 1865, and the fur-  
ther fact that he is getting well  
rapidly is in line with other events  
in his life. He is one of the men  
whom nature selected to come out  
on top. Borah isn't a Democrat and  
he is not particularly popular with  
the Republicans, but he bears his  
sixty-eight years easily, and it will  
take more than the surgeon's knife  
to put him down.

With the Hollywood payroll  
standing at about a million and a  
half a week, and with the florists  
trade running at approximately  
two hundred million dollars a year,  
the depression must have a bottom  
that is still somewhat remote.

The Fourth has passed, but  
whether it was safer and saner than  
ordinary is something to be deter-  
mined from statistics yet to be  
compiled. Seventy-five children on  
the average are blinded each year  
by fireworks, and the total eye in-  
juries run in the neighborhood of a  
thousand a year. The price paid for  
a noisy Fourth is heavy, but the  
matter is of so small consequence  
that it has not been considered  
worthy of federal action.

The campaign of the government  
to secure the return of gold to the  
Treasury continues, but is not being  
carried on with high-handed force.  
About two hundred have declined  
to turn in their stores of the good  
yellow metal. Gentle measures still  
prevail, and there is wisdom in such  
a course. It is well to continue col-  
lection plate methods until such  
plans fail. If the club of prosecution  
is used there will be resistance, and  
the courts may hold that the gold  
return edict cannot be sustained at  
law. Those who have parted with  
their coin have received paper that  
seems to do fairly well. Perhaps it  
is the duty of the good citizen not  
to force the government into what  
might be a very unfortunate po-  
sition. Things more valuable than  
gold have been surrendered to pro-  
mote the general welfare.

The King and Queen of England  
were married forty years on the  
6th of July. It would be interesting  
to know all the things that they  
had disagreed about during that  
time, but the story, although inter-  
esting, probably would not disclose  
anything differing materially from  
what is passed back and forth now  
and then across the garbage col-  
lector's breakfast table.

Four sheep growers of Cumber-  
land County pooled 2041 pounds of  
wool and sold it for \$511.50 cash.

## Holloway's Hits

By James H. Holloway

Cotton at twelve cents a pound  
and wheat at a dollar and a quarter  
a bushel is bringing a smile of  
happiness to the faces of the farm-  
ers of America and is also demon-  
strating the overwhelming success  
of the "New Deal" of President  
Roosevelt and the Democratic Con-  
gress. If the present prices can be  
maintained throughout the fall, so  
as to give the farmers time to har-  
vest and market his crop, the coun-  
try will be back on the main high-  
way of peace and prosperity again.  
Moreover, if the President can de-  
vise some plan to keep the tobacco  
manufacturers from again stealing  
the farmers crop, the South will be  
setting pretty. We have already  
come a long way from the depths  
of depression and despair which  
gripped the country for the four  
long and trying years of Hoover  
misgovernment and the brilliant  
sunrises of the dawn of the new day  
are visible over the hills of hope.

The Textile Code has gone into  
effect and this will soon reflect it-  
self in a largely increased buying  
power among the operatives. Shorter  
hours and increased pay will give  
many men now idle a job and new  
inspiration. As soon as all the var-  
ious industries of the nation put  
their codes into operation our re-  
covery will be very rapid. Large  
buying power is the mortal enemy  
of depression and as soon as all  
those who want work find a job at  
a living wage the fight will be won.

The strike at High Point and  
Thomasville is very unfortunate at  
this time. No doubt the workers  
have many grievances, but this  
seems to an outsider, a very inop-  
portune time to take such drastic  
action, to remedy the conditions  
complained of. With the govern-  
ment straining every nerve to help  
the workers, strikes should be post-  
poned for a little while, so as to  
give the new plans a chance to  
function.

The North Carolina Sales Tax  
is now in full swing and we will  
soon know just what it will raise in  
revenue. Several hundred new jobs  
will be created and filled by incom-  
petents with a political or personal  
pull. This will absorb about a mil-  
lion dollars of the tax and will also  
tend to make the law obnoxious to  
the people. As soon as all the little  
inexperienced tax collectors start  
to running around over the state  
the fireworks will commence. It  
seems impossible to perform any  
service for the people of North Car-  
olina in an efficient and economical  
manner. Five thousand dollar sal-  
aries for one thousand dollar offici-  
als is being continually saddled on  
the tax payers of the state. No  
matter who is elected this shame-  
less graft goes merrily on. A moun-  
tain was once said to have been in  
labor and brought forth a mouse.  
Dr. Noble, the newly appointed ex-  
ecutive Revenue Collector, after  
several weeks of hard labor and  
secret conferences, finally brought  
forth a lot of little political mice  
in the form of tax collectors which  
will soon proceed to gnaw away the  
proceeds of the sales tax. It is a  
safe ten to one bet, that the limit  
will be raised two years from now,  
in all probability it will then be 5  
per cent instead of three. North  
Carolina Democrats are a long-suf-  
fering people and unless they take  
charge of the state government  
soon the government and the crook-  
ed politicians will take charge of  
them.

The Eighteenth Amendment to  
the Constitution will be repealed,  
if reports from widely scattered  
states can be believed. This state  
will go by more than a hundred  
thousand majority for repeal. If  
any man had predicted this five  
years ago he would have been  
laughed at, but any one who travels  
over the state at this time cannot  
fail to see the rising sentiment for  
repeal.

Ernest Bain will no longer make  
water safe for the people of Ra-  
leigh; he is out.

### Collection Set-Up

In the rearrangement of districts  
for collection of taxes in the state  
there have been made 54 districts.  
Collectors will look after all other  
taxes in their districts as well as  
the sales tax.

Wake and Franklin Counties  
comprise district No. Seventeen.

## The Consumer Always Pays

Our law-making bodies are be-  
coming past masters in figuring out  
ways and means to dodge responsi-  
bility for increasing taxes which  
the public has to pay.

A legislative measure will be  
broadcast to the public as a tax  
reduction measure for the people,  
but pull aside the curtain and see  
what the real truth generally is.

The net result of most tax re-  
duction measures is a shifting of  
taxes from one class of voters to  
another, hiding taxes under a new  
name, or the collection of more  
taxes through splitting up the levies  
in various smaller assessments.

The reason for constantly clim-  
bing net tax collections is obvious—  
thousands of new laws, a great per-  
centage of which demand increased  
public payrolls and expenditures.

As an example of tax camouflage-  
ing, take the Federal 3 per cent tax  
on electricity which was formerly  
added to the customer's electric bill.  
This was in line with special taxa-  
tion such as the gasoline tax, the  
tax on bank checks, the Federal tax  
on automobiles, etc. Congress, to  
make some kind of a tax reduction  
showing for electric consumers, has  
shifted the 3 per cent electric tax  
from the user to the company. In  
other words, the 3 per cent must  
come out of the scant earnings of  
the investor.

This hides the tax from the gen-  
eral public, although it will still  
continue to pay the tax in one of  
three ways, namely: It must be de-  
ducted from the earnings of the  
millions of investors in the power  
industry, thereby reducing their  
previous income; or it will be re-  
flected in increased rates to cover  
this tax; or it will prevent a reduc-  
tion of rates which might otherwise  
have been secured.

Switching this tax from the elec-  
tric user to the security holder is  
on a par with switching the gaso-  
line tax from the buyer of gasoline  
to the oil company.

The politicians know the electric  
company cannot add 3 per cent tax  
to its bills unless it goes through

the long process of securing a rate  
increase from each of the regula-  
tory commissions in the various  
states. They also know that no such  
regulatory price restrictions apply  
to other sales taxes, such as on  
gasoline, where companies affected  
can add the tax immediately to the  
consumer's bill.

This political process of dodging  
responsibility for tax increases is  
all part of the breaking-down pro-  
cess that is trying to discredit the  
investor and inflame the public  
against the individual who has  
earned and saved, and is trying to  
make a legitimate return on his  
capital—the stored-up labor of  
years of hard work.

How much longer the people can  
be fooled with these tricks remains  
to be seen, but the longer their  
eyes remain closed, the heavier will  
be the bill they have to finally pay.  
Never forget that the taxpayers  
and the consumer ultimately foot  
every bill for every dollar that our  
lawmakers add to the cost of gov-  
ernment.—Industrial News Review.

Despite the drought, John Rowe,  
of Catawba County, harvested 1000  
bushels of oats from a 15-acre  
field.

Gardens, hay crops, corn and pas-  
tures are seriously hurt in Cleve-  
land and adjoining counties by re-  
ason of the prolonged dry weather.

The 15 strawberry growers who  
formed a small selling association  
in Catawba County this season re-  
alized \$2,847.28 from their sales.

Corn following clover has been  
damaged by dry weather less seri-  
ously this spring than corn planted  
on other land, observe a number of  
piedmont farm agents.

Nineteen Edgecombe County  
farmers sold 198 fat hogs for \$1-  
525.32 net and 11 other farmers  
sold 104 lambs for \$327.35 net last  
week.

Lenoir in Caldwell County eight  
months ago, is now selling over  
\$500 worth of farm produce each  
month. There are 21 farm families  
that sell each market day.

**Buy Now! Prices are going up!**

## Beds--Springs--Mattresses

In spite of advancing prices, we are still offer-  
ing our full line of staple Home Furnishings at  
the same low cost-saving price.  
Come in and see for yourself how reasonably  
we will sell you a good bed complete.

# Zebulon Supply Co.

Furniture Department — Funeral Directors  
ZEBULON — NORTH CAROLINA

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YOU WON'T GET TIRED OF THEM EITHER. CAMELS NEVER GET ON THE NERVES.

Camel's Cougher Tobacco NEVER GET  
ON THE NERVES... NEVER TIRE THE TASTE

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PLANT NOW

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PLENTY CORN FIELD SNAPS

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