

# THE ZEBULON RECORD

MEMBER NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION

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## A BIRTHDAY

Fourteen years ago the Zebulon Record was first published. It was established by Geo. W. Mitchell, a pioneer in the newspaper business. After a few years he sold the plant and paper to M. F. Grote, a Kentuckian. The Grotes "carried on" in a fine way till Jan., 1932, when the present management took over the business. Not knowing a line gauge from a column rule and almost as ignorant about all else in a modern print shop, we have found it a difficult job. Yet, as the associate editor once remarked, it is the most fascinating work we have ever done and a day passes more swiftly than a weaver's shuttle, as Job might say, when one deals with printers' ink and characters.

These fourteen years have been interesting to us and we hope we have through our columns added to the knowledge and pleasure of our readers in a way that has justified our efforts. We have tried to make the paper stand publicly for the same things we stand for in our private lives.

We wish with this first number of the fifteenth volume to express our appreciation to all those who have helped in making the Zebulon Record a better newspaper through their sympathy, criticisms and subscriptions. We begin the first number of the 15th volume with due appreciation for our friends and deep gratitude to God for His help without which even life itself would be barren and miserable.

## PRACTICING ONE'S RELIGION

A citizen of Zebulon who does not make much pretension of being an ideal Christian, asked the editor to mention the following facts: On Wednesday afternoon almost every store in town is closed and it is next to impossible to buy anything, even food. He said that on Sunday there was hardly a store in town where food or anything else could not be purchased. What he meant to say was on Wednesday afternoons the business places were closed for the convenience of the owners; that on Sunday they were open on request or otherwise for the sake of the gain.

When one remembers that nearly every owner of a business on the main street of Zebulon is a member of a church and does not hesitate to close his business on a week day, it does seem inconsistent if not worse for him to open his place of business for trade on Sunday, a day set apart for rest and worship by the Lord himself. Our own opinion is that such living may be good business religion, but not Christian living. This is only one thing. There are even worse ones, in which church members live little if any different from the world around them. If the way many church members live even here in this community is Christian then the clear teachings of the Bible are false and the Lord Himself knew less about what men need and how they should live than the people themselves.

One man in speaking about what Jesus did on Sunday mentioned healing. It is true that he did "good on the Sabbath day," but who would ever believe that the Lord was living on earth today. He would go to White Lake bathing, pay to see a ball game in the school park, drive to Norfolk for a Sunday trip, pay to see a Sunday movie, and do other worldly and secular things on the Lord's day to the neglect of Sun-

day School and worship. He might do it, but if so, then he is quite different from the Christ our Bible tells us about as to his character and ministry.

## GROUCH AND GRATITUDE

A preacher was in the Record office a few days ago and was telling us about an experience he had a week or two ago. He said he was passing through Zebulon when a man hailed him for a ride. He picked the man up and as he went along the fellow gave his opinion of Zebulon and church members especially. He said he had been living in the town several years and that he did not believe there was a Christian in the place. He said no one invited him to church and intimated that the people were selfish and mean and—well, most everything is wrong with the folks living in this burg. The preacher asked him what church he attended and he said none.

We do not know who this man was, but have an idea. If he is the man we have in mind, our opinion is that not only is he a grouch, but he lacks gratitude. To our own knowledge he has been offered work, contributions of various things have been made by the people to his family, and they have generally done all possible to help the family to help themselves. This may apply to more than one family, but we know it fits one situation mighty well. Zebulon may be selfish and mean. It is not what many of us would like for it to be, but it is better than some people say it is. As long as a man assumes the attitude of this one and especially so long as he advertises his neighbors as he did, we hardly see how he could expect any assistance whatever from the community. He needs some self-respect and also a good dose of work to cure him of his laziness and a very bad disposition toward his neighbors.

## DRUNKENNESS AND RESPONSIBILITY

A new trial was granted by the Supreme Court of North Carolina to a man condemned to die. The defense claimed that the murderer, being drunk, was incapable of premeditating the crime. The knowledge that liquor destroys reason and makes one more liable to commit crime should magnify his responsibility instead of minimizing it. Drinking is a crime within itself and its effects are such that it makes every man under its influence a potential criminal.

We have heard of numerous instances in which a man became drunk for the purpose of exciting his mind and raising his courage to the point where he would commit the premeditated crime. If we are to have liquor, then let's make a man responsible for all that attends its use and consequences. In our opinion, when the state takes this into consideration and enacts laws that make drunkenness a crime and holds a citizen responsible for all its attendant consequences, it will strike at the very tap root of many of our worst crimes.

## SENATOR BAILEY'S STEWARDSHIP

Because of certain developments at the time the editor of this newspaper did not support Senator Bailey in his first campaign for the U. S. Senate. Since that time, however, we have followed his course in Congress with a great deal of interest. One thing we have admired in him has been his independence in thought and action. On the whole we approve of his stewardship to the people. His statement is published elsewhere in the Record. Read it and we believe our readers will find that his stand on party platform and principles actually harmonizes better than that of the President himself, if they take the time to check the two records. Although we have not agreed with the Senator in a number of matters of public concern, we are frank to say his course meets our approval far better than most representatives in Congress. If North Carolina had another Bailey in the Senate it would be top-notch in ability of a superior sort making our state stand out much above the average state at Washington.

# Senator Bailey's Report On Stewardship

The session of Congress, which began in the form of a special session November 15, 1937, having ended, it may be of interest to submit a record of my votes on important measures.

I supported the following measures:

1. The Commodity Credit Act.
2. The Farm Loan Act providing the rate of four per cent interest, and sustained the President's veto of the three and one-half per cent. The President informed the Congress that the lower rate would cost the Treasury several millions of dollars.
3. The Agricultural Appropriations Act carrying about a billion dollars, including the \$500,000,000 for Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment, and \$550,000,000 for Farm Tenancy, and \$14,000,000 for forest roads and trails.
4. The Aviation Act creating the Civil Air Authority.
5. The new Bankruptcy Act.
6. The Independent Offices Act, carrying \$329,000,000 for Social Security Board; \$40,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority; \$548,000,000 for the Veterans Administration; \$41,000,000 for Rural Electrification.
7. The New Civilian Conservation Corps Act.
8. The Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act.
9. The Flood Control Act, which also included the prevention of water pollution.
10. The Housing Act.
11. The Maritime Act.
12. The New Construction Finance Recovery Loan Act.
13. The World War Veterans Act, and the Pension Act for veterans of the Spanish-American War.
14. The New Revenue Act.

In addition to these, I supported all the Departmental Bills according to the President's Budget recommendations, and also voted to confirm all appointments recommended by the President, to the number of several thousand, except one.

I did not support the following acts:

1. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, because I am opposed to the principle of compulsory control.
2. The Appropriations for Relief, because I thought they were too large. I am willing to make generous provision for the unemployed, but this provision must be consistent with the capacity of the country to raise the money. I am not in favor of pump priming because I think it a failure. I think the balancing of the budget would do far more to stimulate business than any amount of borrowed money to be paid by our children, if paid at all. Moreover, I cannot favor the present policy of paying WPA workers over \$60.00 a month in New York and other States, and

paying them only \$31.00 a month in North Carolina.

3. I voted against the Wage and Hour Bill.

4. The Special Provision of a billion dollar addition to the Navy. I voted for the regular Navy appropriation carrying \$550,000,000.

5. The Anti-Lynching Bill.

6. The Reorganization of the Government.

The foregoing is set forth as my record in the special session and the regular session for the information of the people of North Carolina. It will show a very large preponderance of affirmative votes and will surprise those who have been misled by disposition to emphasize my negative votes. In all matters, I may faithfully say that I voted conscientiously in the exercise of the best judgment of which I am capable, after investigating the facts and the needs and taking everything into consideration.

I may close with one statement in the nature of a parable. On the day the President was inaugurated the second time, there was a young man in a building here who went up to the top of the building to look down upon the Inaugural Parade. There was a parapet wall on the roof. He leaned over it and did not come to a stop until he hit the ground six stories below. He was killed. He leaped without looking. I have tried to look ahead and see the implications of bills laid down before us.

The Congress appropriated between twelve and thirteen billion dollars. Taxes will be not more than six billion dollars. This means we will add, in the course of the coming year, about six billion dollars to a National debt which now amounts to thirty-seven billion dollars, and the per capita public debt of the American people, all told, is likely to be somewhere around \$500.00 for each man, woman and child. It is my judgment that this implies a great burden upon workers and farmers and upon the children who are to come after us. I am for economy, retrenchment and a balanced budget. I have never known a government or a man to succeed by continually running into debt.

I know it is easy for a Government to contract debt, but I know it is just as hard for a government to pay its debts as it is for a man to pay his, for the truth is they are paid by men. This is not new doctrine. Thomas Jefferson warned us that public expenditures and high debts were burdens, first of all, upon labor, meaning labor on farms, labor in industries and all other labor. I think common sense will tell our people this is true. We are in full sight of the end of borrowing money to spend, and we ought to prepare for it.

JOSIAH W. BAILEY.

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