

They Can't Buy This One!

Mr. John I. Barnes, who served as manager of R. Mayne Albright's state headquarters prior to the first primary, struck a telling blow at machine rule in North Carolina when he began work as assistant manager of Kerr Scott's campaign for the governorship. Indicative of the attitude of the many people who voted for Mr. Albright in the first primary is a statement made by Barnes after taking a position in support of Scott.

"I believe," he declared, "that this year the people of North will decide who will be our governor. We are tired of machine rule, and we are going to do something about it."

Indicative of the attitude of others is the statement made by a Johnson supporter to this writer following Mr. Barnes' announcement of his personal support of Scott: "We are not worried about any of the Albright people voting for Scott, because we can still buy the election in the West."

The statement was made in jest, but it is still not a pretty statement for a man to make under any conditions. Certainly few residents of western North Carolina would agree.

Since we believe that Mr. Kerr Scott will be the next governor of North Carolina, we certainly do not believe that anyone has enough money to buy the gubernatorial election this year.

A Word to the Wise

An election should be a time of expression of opinion by means of secret ballot, free from coercion or penalty. Unfortunately overzealous campaign workers often nullify the good work of registrars and election judges, and an abrupt calling-down is necessary for a final vote indicative of the opinion of a majority of the people.

We believe that the majority of the people who voted for each of the six gubernatorial candidates last Saturday have an honest desire to see the best man elected, regardless of their personal preferences. We hope and believe that they frown on illegal action, whether it be taken in behalf of their own candidate or another.

Individual efforts in any election campaign, however, often are made in ignorance of the specific details of the law, and with no thought of the penalties provided for a particular action, which may be undertaken in all good faith but nonetheless is classed as illegal by the State of North Carolina.

Hence every worker and every citizen should be familiar with most if not all of our general statutes pertaining to elections. A little care exercised on May 29, for example, would have kept several campaign workers free from personal liability resulting from mistaken action. We ask them to take note of the following facts from the North Carolina General Statutes:

No one is allowed within the voting hall while the polls are open except election officials, voters in the act of voting, persons aiding voters entitled to be helped, peace officers engaged in keeping the peace, and watchers and challengers in the act of challenging. When not actually engaged in preventing disorders, peace officers must stay ten feet from the entrance, unless requested by the registrar or judges to enter the hall. (G. S. 163-165, -166, -170, and -182.)

Any voter, whether disabled or not, is entitled to have a "near" relative go into the voting booth with him and get whatever help he wants from that relative. The statute defines a near relative as a husband, wife, brother, sister, parent, child, grandparent or grandchild.

Physically disabled voters who cannot go to the booth to mark ballots alone, and illiterate voters (if registered under the Grandfather Clause) are entitled to help after stating their incapacities to the registrar. If no near relative is available, any other voter of the precinct who has not given aid to another voter may be called upon. Each person assisting in the latter circumstance may mark a ballot for only one person, except the election officials and near relatives. (G. S. 163-174.)

Election day—no person may loiter within 50 feet of the polling place, and no political banner may be displayed in or near the polling place. (G. S. 163-165.)

Observance of these few simple rules will make the tasks of Mrs. Gill, Mr. Culpepper, and Mr. Puryear far easier on June 26—and will still leave plenty of room in the precinct for campaigning and electioneering.

This, That and the Other

By Mrs. Theo. B. Davis

All through the war years I measured, calculated, skimmed and saved, and did not once get out of sugar. Of course we had few desserts, but we never failed to have sugar on hand. Yet one day last week when I went to set the table for breakfast there was not enough sugar in the house to use on cereal. That shows how careless one can become when things are easy; and I was really embarrassed.

For years I thought tolerance meant patience, or a sort of broad-minded sympathy; freedom from a critical attitude. And that was partly right. But I've learned another definition for tolerance through hearing sons and grandsons discuss machinery. In work that requires precision all parts of a machine should fit together perfectly. The degree to which they will work together, though not perfectly matched, is called tolerance. And, while a certain amount of tolerance is much to be desired, too much of it means that the machine will not work.

I keep thinking about how that definition agrees with the other. Too much tolerance of too many beliefs and ideas means that nothing much gets done.

If I had never seen the Columbia River, I would not feel nearly

so much concern over its flooding such great sections of the Northwest. But the Columbia means business whenever and wherever it starts and I keep remembering its powerful rush and sweep, and with it have a sense of horror for the destruction of the town of Vanport, Oregon.

Reading that the radio station at Wenatchee, Washington, is supported now by something like stilts that hold it above the river brings the realization that the floods reach into the section where I spent most of the winter and I stay anxious about people and things there. Too, the Kootenai River has washed away many sections of the Great Northern railroad; and I recall how that river is in sight of the tracks for miles and miles and grow more uneasy.

There's nothing like taking on a really big anxiety to help make petty trials look small.

When, last Saturday, I told Raymond Pippin my family reunion is to be held at my home this year he said it was certainly a concession for that many Virginians to travel to another state to reunite. It will be the first time they have done this, and I deeply appreciate their going to so much extra trouble. But, since my husband is partially crippled, the others will be doing the journeying this time.

The date is Father's Day, June 20, and already I am excited.

When our evening paper came one day this week there were on the front page headlines telling of a wreck. There was also a picture of the wreck. It looked dreadful—so bad, in fact, I couldn't tell a thing about it. After a shudder or two I went on to another column. Later my son, Barrie, came home and picked up the paper. Glancing at the horrible picture he said, "They got that one upside down." When turned rightside up it was clear and not nearly so bad as my imagination had made it. And I felt too silly for words.

Some weeks ago I saw a nephew who lives in Arkansas. He asked me if I had used any of his cannery products, saying that the Zebulon Supply Company handles them. Again carelessness in noting the manufacturer's name kept me from knowing what to say. But the next time I bought peas in a can I took care to see where they came from. And there was the name: *Thomas and Drake Canners, Arkansas and Oklahoma*. Good peas, too.

With many others I had hoped last Saturday would mean an end to political campaigning for a while. Instead, we have to live through four more weeks of it—at least, I hope we live.

Bjork's Tips

By Carl E. Bjork

Sinister forebodings of an uncertain future alive with the sorrows multiplied in war have been issuing forth from the land of Palestine, now the recognized State of Israel.

There Arab and Jewish citizens, plus their allies, have been at strife for several years, and more intensely so in the last few weeks.

All of this trouble returns to the family scene of centuries long gone when Abraham expelled Ishmael, the father of the modern Arab from his home, and selected Isaac as the child of his inheritance. All of this trouble could have been avoided if Abraham had been more wise, Sarah more patient, and Haggai less revengeful. Out of this family quarrel has grown modern Mohammedanism.

The historic Jewish claim to the land is based upon history as recorded in The Bible. Therein is the deed as given to Abram, and preserved through the centuries. But the Arab will not own Isaac as the rightful heir, and they claim Ishmael as the true son of Abram since Ishmael was his first son.

The Scripture pronounces Isaac as the child of promise, and religious Jewry are as zealous to their Old Testament, as the Arab is to his priority in Ishmael's birth.

This is the crux of the whole Palestine problem. Oil ports, communism, homes, etc. are all secondary.

In matters involving economic and racial antagonisms, many utterly disregard the religious elements. But they cannot be disregarded; they intend to be noticed; they will have to be noticed to settle Palestine's turmoil.

Beside all this the Christian is interested in much that the New Testament has to say about the Jews. Placing the two sections of The Bible together, the Christian believes that he has a more full answer to the Palestine problem.

I was asked to speak on this subject of Palestine when it became more noticeable. As I recall it, I was supply pastor at Southern Pines Baptist Church at the time, and the men of the community met at some spacious garden for a fish fry first, and the lecture later.

I used Luke 21, a portion of Jesus's sermon of things in the latter days before His return, for my base. I broke the message down to four main parts, thus: (1) The Jews were to be dispersed. "for there shall be great distress in the land, and wrath upon this (Jews) people. And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations." THIS OCCURRED. (2) The Jews were to be degraded. "and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." THIS IS YET IN PROGRESS. (3) The Jews were to be in distress. "and upon the earth distress of

nations, with perplexity." The Jews are in those nations, having been dispersed there. National and international situations promote this world distress. THIS IS NOW EVIDENT. (4) The Jews will be delivered. "and when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." The "your" means Jews. The redemption is "the Son of man (Jesus) coming in a cloud with power and great glory." THIS IS YET TO OCCUR.

The conclusion of this message, which was based upon history and prophecy, was that the acceptance of the Son of Man NOW by the warring factions in Palestine would cause a more suitable mental state, common ground, and hopeful attitude for all. The failure to do so NOW would prolong the tension until Christ returned and blessed ONLY the Jews who receive him as Saviour and Lord.

Farm Home Hints

By Ruth Current

Some of the "picking up" jobs around the house are difficult, even dangerous if done by hand. Because burns and cuts are some of the most frequent home accidents suffered by women, more care should be taken with hot and sharp articles. For safer and easier pick-ups, home management specialists suggest:

TONGS to pick up hot articles at the stove, outdoor fireplace or sink. Use tongs to lift jars from hot water in canning, large vegetables from cooking water, baked potatoes from the oven, hot grates or lids from the fire, silverware from hot rinse water.

MAGNETS to pick up pins and needles in home dressmaking.

DAMP COTTON to pick up fine particles of broken glass.

Eating between meals is not always a bad habit. Nutritionists say it depends on the food, the time, and the person who does the eating. Between-meal snacks may be used to supplement meals and to help provide an adequate diet and keep energy up.

Growing children, active workers and underweights often need more food than they can take comfortably at a meal. For them a light fill-in at a mid-point between meals protect against weariness and getting too hungry that they do better by eating frequently and lightly rather than by holding to three square meals daily.

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