

### Join the Farm Bureau

Mr. Sam Yancey of Varina, for whom we acquired a great deal of respect during the past gubernatorial campaign, is currently engaged in a campaign to obtain a record number of members for the Wake County Farm Bureau, of which he is president. Emphasizing the need for a strong farm organization next year, the south Wake farmer declares:

**"The coming year is the most important ever faced by farmers and we in North Carolina know that to hold on to the gains already made, we must more strongly and fully organize than ever before.**

"The North Carolina Farm Bureau's current state-wide campaign for 80,000 members provides Tar Heel farmers with an opportunity to get into the fight for agriculture," he says. "On all sides we hear the farmer being unjustly blamed for the high prices of food.

"Some of the leading radio commentators and newspapers in the nation's industrial centers, and even in some of our bigger Southern cities flatly blame the farmer and his program for inflated food prices.

"We hear these charges that the farm price support program has skyrocketed the cost of food, even though we know this to be untrue because most commodities are selling at prices far above the government price support schedule. Despite the fact that this argument against supports does not hold up, some consumers are being led to believe it.

**"This condition alone should be enough to alert farmers to the need for strong, sound organization."**

Yancey points out that on Friday, September 3, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan emphasized that high food prices are not the result of farm price supports. Brannan pointed out that the government is not supporting the price of dairy products, poultry, meat or any animal from which meat comes.

Brannan added that bread has no government support price, but the price of bread has not come down even though wheat prices have dropped almost \$1 per bushel in recent months. He also stressed that the 1948 wheat price support is \$2 per bushel while the 1947 season average price received by farmers was \$2.31.

"Price supports are helping the consumer by encouraging production," Brannan said. "It is partly due to the price support system that our people are enjoying better diets, including a great deal more meat and milk than in pre-war years."

Yancey says that because some people would like to have the farmer take the blame for the high cost of living, farmers should be more determined than ever to organize to work together for their own welfare. Wake County has a Farm Bureau membership quota of 3,000 in the present drive, he adds.

"There is no reason why every farmer in North Carolina should not be a member of Farm Bureau," Yancey says. "The only way farmers will ever reach and maintain their rightful place in our national economy is through organization, and Farm Bureau, with more than 1,276,000 farm families making up its membership in the nation, provides the American farmer with the strongest voice he has ever had."

With such progressive leaders as Mr. Yancey in the Farm Bureau organization, we can rest assured that the leadership of the farm group will chase no such will-of-the-wisps as have been chased during the past year in North Carolina; we sincerely hope that every farmer in this community will affiliate himself with the Farm Bureau this fall, and that every merchant will become an associate member.

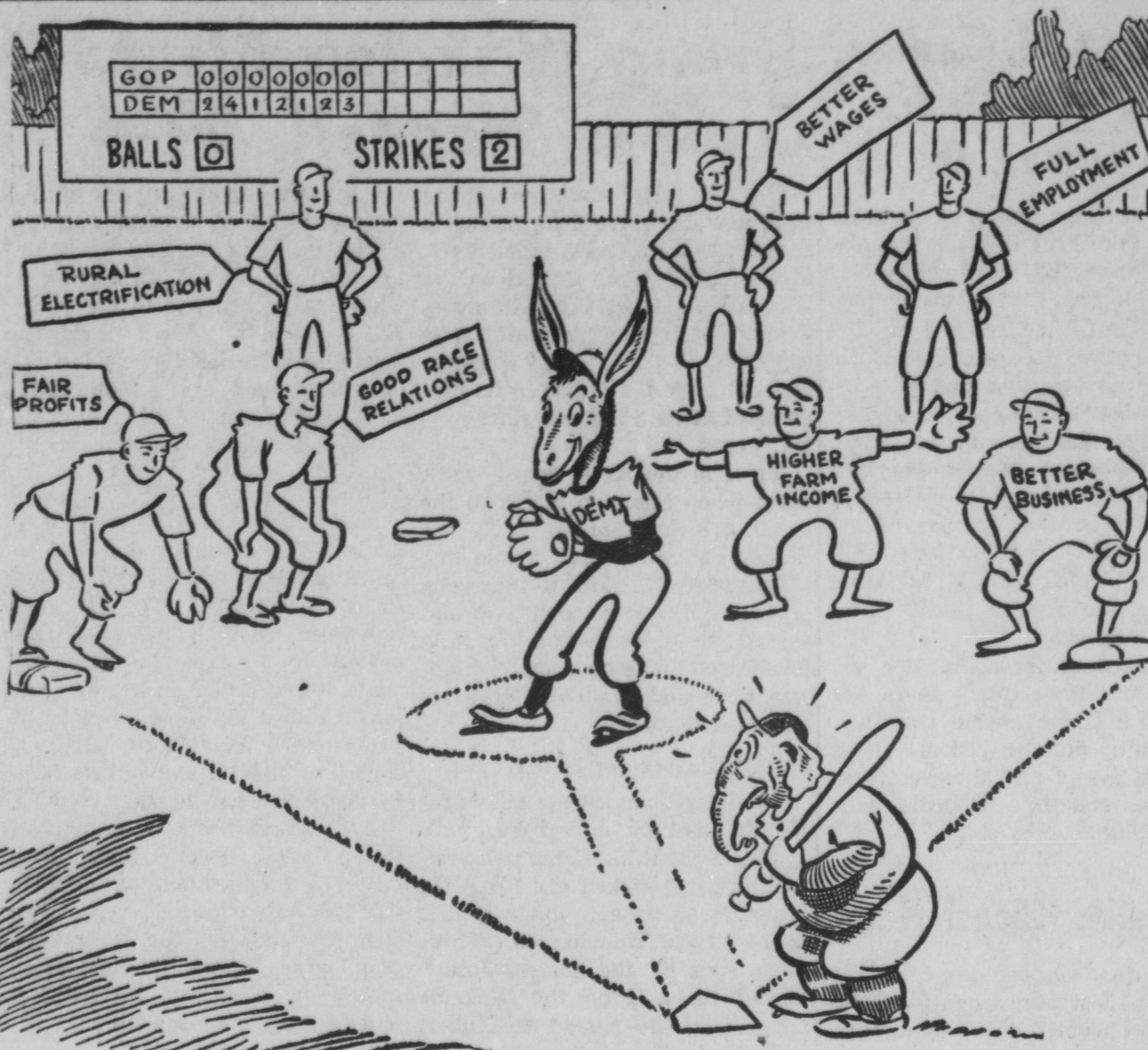
### From Whence Cometh Our Help

Perhaps it was the pathetically small crowd that came out to greet the Dixiecrat presidential candidate in Raleigh Tuesday night (we got a better crowd last June in a county our candidate lost by 3 to 1) that made Mr. Thurmond bitter, but he seemed a bit too critical of North Carolina's middle-of-the-road attitude.

We might join Senator Broughton, who expressed a belief at the August meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee meeting in Raleigh that North Carolinians did not need anybody coming down from Yankeeland to tell them how to get along with the Negroes; we can add without rancor that neither do we need such advice from south of the border.

## The Zebulon Record

Ferd Davis ..... Editor  
Barrie Davis ..... Publisher  
Subscription rate: \$1.50 a year. Advertising rates on request.  
Entered as second class matter June 26, 1925, at the post office at Zebulon, North Carolina, under the act of March 3, 1879.



## This, That and the Other

By Mrs. Theo B. Davis

A housekeeping expert advises us to save soap and work by washing dishes this way:

Mix only a small quantity of suds and do not immerse the dishes. Instead, hold each piece in one hand (one at a time, of course) and with the other dip a dishmop in the soapy water, wash the piece and rinse it at once in hot water, which is supposed to be flowing from the faucet.

I tried it, mixing my soap in water in a quart can. Then I mopped and rinsed—and measured. If you don't let the hot water run freely, this method takes little more water and much less soap than when a big pan is used; but I felt too silly for words; as if I were playing. I never feel my duty has been done to dishes unless I get into the water up above my wrists.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt's death last week brought back many memories to us who are older. We recalled that her three sons were all killed in World Wars I and II, and wondered at her courage. We remembered the gentle lady she was during the days her husband was our president; days when any reporter who needed a Washington story had only to pass the White House and observe the Roosevelt children, who were forever "up to something," and when

have rest periods. In Mrs. Page's her stepdaughter, Alice, was astonishing the natives all over the country. Last Sunday an elderly lady remarked to me "It was Alice Roosevelt who started the fad for women to smoke." It has long ceased to be a fad, but I recalled the sizzling editorials written before we became accustomed, if not reconciled, to seeing—and smelling—women smokers.

Mrs. Roosevelt was among the last survivors of her era, and it is probable that no president's wife ever saw more changes than did she.

Last week Principal Fred Smith of Wakelon's faculty gave me a copy of the Handbook issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and printed last year. I had not seen a copy of this for years, and I am finding entertainment and information in reading it as time permits.

On page 123 of the handbook is a schedule for pupils in the first grade. It was amazing to find they are supposed to stay at school from 8:40 or 9:00 till 3:15 or 3:30; and Dr. Miller tells us that schools not complying with this regulation will next year lose their accredited rating. So, if your six-year-old stays longer than you feel he should, don't blame the teachers. They can't be held responsible.

Of course the little ones get tired in the six required hours, and they

first grade at Wakelon the children have brought blankets, rugs or quilts and make pallets for lying down to rest—and some go to sleep. This is more comfortable than sitting with head bowed on arms at desks; but Mr. Smith thinks they might have folding cots that would be a big improvement over pallets. Just canvas stretched on folding frames that could be made in the school workshop would be adequate and inexpensive. The cots would keep the children above the floor, which is worth considering when really cold weather comes.

When your child, your grandchild, or a neighbor's youngster comes hurrying to you with a request that you join the Parent-Teacher Association—he will call it PTA—don't refuse him, if you can possibly spare the fifty cents required for joining. It means so much to be able to take in a list of names, to be praised by the teacher, and, perhaps to win the prize offered annually for the room that secures the largest number of members.

The fifty cents will be put to good use and careful accounting will show where all the money goes. Should it happen that no child asks you to join, volunteer. You can belong without attending a single meeting; but you'll not enjoy your membership as you will if you go.

## Sunday School Lesson

Continuing with this quarter's study of the Bible as living literature as well as a book of religious instruction, the Sunday School lesson for next Sunday concerns itself with a biography of Abraham, the father of a race and, to a great extent, of a religion.

While the scripture lesson itself gives only a portion of the life of this great and good man, the background material gives virtually a complete picture of the man of Ur. Abraham is most often pictured as an aloof, almost ascetic person; but a close study of the Bible reveals him as a human, down to earth character.

Like the rest of us, he had his failings. He was steeped in superstition, but was freed from the belief that he must offer his first-born in sacrifice. He was modern enough to be possessed then, of an open mind—one of the principal attributes of today's true Christian.

Again like most of us, Abraham was essentially a physical coward; in any event, he twice denied that he was married to his wife because he feared for his life. In each case God rescued him from his folly, and Abraham—this time like few of us—profited from his errors.

Abraham was compassionate. He was inclined to hedge. He pleaded

for the Lord to spare Sodom and Gomorrah even though he personally knew the towns to be deserving of the punishment of the Almighty. How like many of today's Christians who hesitate to invoke the full punishment for any crime upon the miscreants!

All in all, Abraham shows us that there is hope for salvation for the average man. He was not perfect, and he was not the greatest sinner of his time; he was about average, and the Lord loved him. So may we consider that the Lord loves all of us, if, like Abraham, we make conscious efforts to follow the teachings of God's word.