

Better Days Are Coming

The advancement of Congressman Harold D. Cooley to the chairmanship of the House Agricultural Committee will be one of the reorganizational moves of the new Congress. His leadership of this committee will mean much to the farmers of North Carolina.

Mr. Cooley has placed himself on record, in Zebulon and elsewhere, as favoring strongly the increased use of tobacco as incentive goods under the Marshall Plan. We can expect that he will exert his now considerable influence on behalf of increased exports of tobacco to participating countries, thereby supporting the local market price of our chief agricultural product.

We may also expect that further action will be taken to remove the punitive tax on oleo margarine, bringing to our cotton, peanut and soy bean growers the added prosperity they deserve.

These two developments have not been anticipated prior to the election, and for that reason are all the more gratifying. Things are looking up.

Price of Socialism Too High

We took a course in logic one time, and learned that we should never try to argue a generality from a particular. We also learned that when we get enough particulars, they constitute a generality.

Ten years ago we used to pay around a hundred dollars a month for lights and power. Today we use considerably more electricity and pay less for it. Over in England the government socialized the power industry six months ago, and in that six months the cost to consumers has increased 50 per cent.

This case is a particular. Taken with other particulars such as the spiraling British cost of living, the increasing cost of government, and the general inefficiency of nationalized British industry, it constitutes a generality that living is neither as pleasant nor as profitable under socialism as it is under the free enterprise system of America.

A Victory for Principle

Mr. Truman's election, which was gratifying in the extreme to most folks hereabouts, firmly establishes his place in American history, regardless of what his administration may bring. He appealed his case to an electorate at first almost completely indifferent or hostile, and won his appeal. He stuck by commitments which apparently were enough in themselves to insure his defeat—and the fact that the motivating factor behind these commitments was political by nature does not detract from his courage.

Four months ago most Democrats, ourselves among them, were wishing for someone they could campaign for with fervor and enthusiasm. Big-city politicians went so far as to ask publicly for Mr. Truman's withdrawal in favor of some national hero (preferably General Eisenhower) with whom they could wage a victorious campaign.

Here is the greatest purely political sin against the nation: knowing nothing of General Eisenhower's views on domestic policies, these politicians nonetheless were willing to accept him blindly, just so they could win an election—and thereby retain their local power.

If there is one great lesson to be learned from the recent campaign, it is that principle must hereafter be the dominant factor in American politics. The great medium of radio has provided the means for getting political issues before the people, and the people obviously now expect the issues to be conscientiously debated.

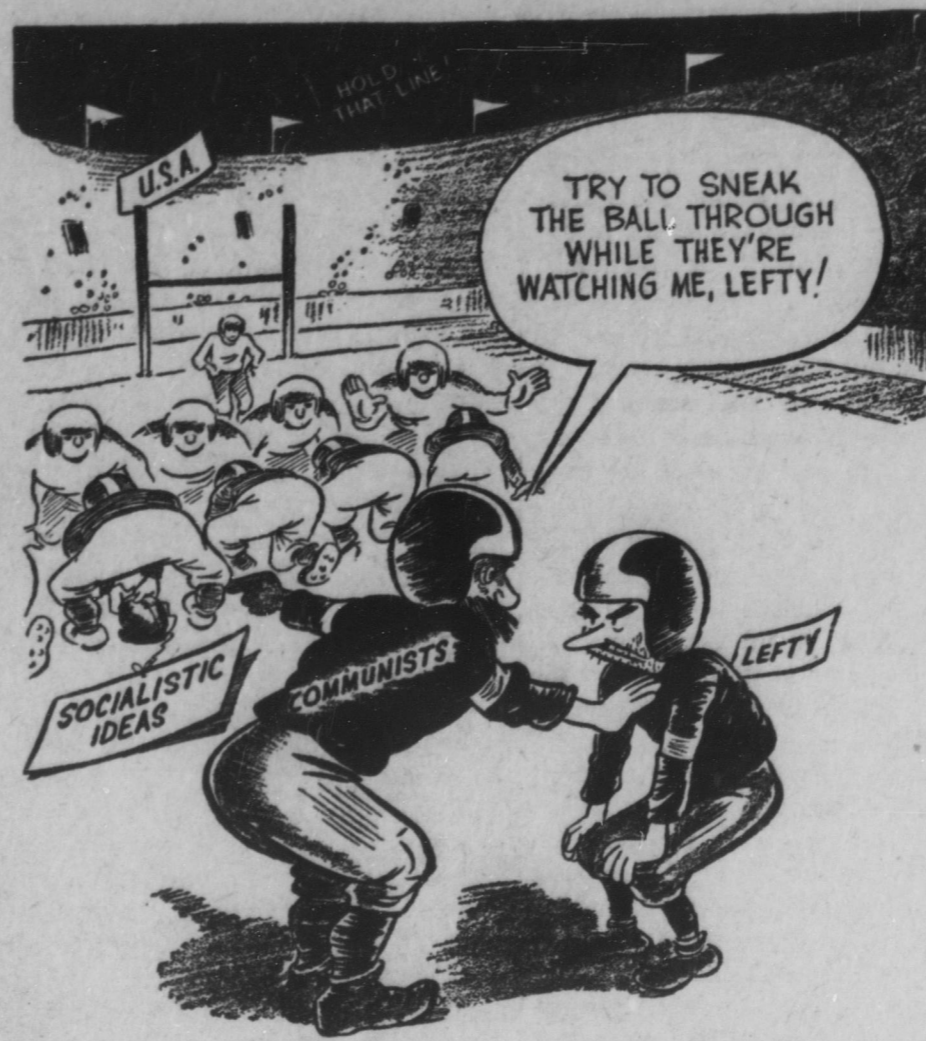
If any man is to be elected president of the United States, he must from 1948 forward possess a straightforward political philosophy, and he must have the intellectual and moral courage to make that philosophy known.

Unfair Voting Method Ended

The most important of the proposed constitutional amendments passed in last Tuesday's general election. In all bond and supplementary tax elections the vote necessary for passage will henceforth be a majority of the votes cast instead of a majority of the registration.

This is as it should be. No man should be denied the right to vote against such bond issues and tax levies, but it is unfair to make it more convenient to vote against such moves than to vote for them.

Possibly no higher percentage of proposed issues and levies will be passed under the new law than passed under the previous system, but the issues will be more seriously contended. A change from negative to positive methods of government necessarily means better government.



Sunday School Lesson

Americans are great people for going straight down the middle of the road. In the recent election they rejected the extreme leftist views of Henry Wallace, the extreme anachronism of the Dixiecrats, choosing to follow the moderate policies of President Truman.

Even in the period of our Revolution they were the same; the American people veered from traditional British conservatism, but accomplished their ends without the bloodshed of the French Revolution.

In international politics most Americans still possess the same spirit of moderation: they believe that they must not knuckle under to the Russians, but the United States must not deliberately provoke warlike acts.

Americans believe that Germans and Japanese must henceforth be kept incapable of waging war against this nation, but they do not favor—as do the Russians and the French—destruction and ultimate annihilation of the German people.

It is small wonder, then that next Sunday's lesson, which calls for religion with neither too much ritual and pomp nor too much mere entertainment, appeals to Americans. Centuries ago the ancient Hebrews discovered that while the zeal of martyrs is often

required for survival, a spirit of moderation aids everyday living most, and that truth is told in the scripture lesson.

Amos spoke out strongly against empty formality in worship. The people of his day observed the letter of scriptural law without deigning to think of the spirit of that law. Such an attitude, he declared, results in moral, spiritual, and intellectual decay—and subsequent events proved this prophecy true. The Jewish nation disappeared from the earth for over two thousand years.

Micah predicted universal happiness for mankind in the days when the teachings of God should be universally observed. We are still striving toward that goal, and with God's help our progeny shall reach it. Already we have seen the happiness resulting from an entire community's practice of Christianity. Through example and evangelism the world will be free from war and similar disasters of insanity when the world is converted to Christian principles.

The golden text provides us with a stirring question, which if answered at all, must lead us toward this end:

"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" (Micah 6:8).

Farm Home Hints

By Ruth Current
State Home Demonstration Agent

The bright color and tart flavor of cranberries can be used in many ways to enliven meals. Cranberry sauce and jelly go as well with other meats as with the traditional chicken, pork, game, and turkey. Fresh cranberries can be used in many different desserts and are recommended as good pie fruit. Combined with apples, they give color and extra flavor to pie filling; combined with raisins they add tartness to keep the pie from being too sweet. Chiffon cranberry pie made by the following recipe is both decorative and delicious.

Cranberry Chiffon Pie: Ingredients: 3 cups cranberries; 1 cup hot water; 1 cup sugar; ¼ cup cold water; 1-½ tablespoons gelatin; 2 tablespoons confectioners' sugar; pastry. To make: Wash and pick over berries, discarding those that

are soft or imperfect. Boil the berries in the hot water until soft, and press through a fine sieve. Add sugar, salt, and well-beaten eggs yolks and cook over hot water a few minutes. Soak gelatin in cold water and then stir in hot mixture until dissolved. Chill. When it begins to set, fold in whites of eggs which have been beaten with confectioners' sugar. Blend well. Pile into a 9-inch baked crust with a high rim. Chill.

Boiling potatoes in their jackets—when potato and jacket are sound—is a good start toward serving them scalloped, mashed, creamed, or in other ways say the food specialists. Peeling after cooking is a quick task. Mashed potatoes prepared from potatoes that had just been boiled in skins, the specialists found, retained most of their nutritive value.

Top Wheat Yield

A field of wheat harvested this year on the Watson Seed Farm in Nash County yielded slightly more than 100 times the amount of seed used for planting and set what is believed to be a record in wheat production in North Carolina.

The outstanding yield, according to Dr. E. R. Collins, in charge of Agronomy for the State College Extension Service, was made with a spectacular variety of wheat recently bred by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station and first planted last fall for increased seed.

The Watson Brothers planted 3½ bushels of the wheat, made available to them through the Experiment Station. The wheat was planted on October 25 on slightly less than 10 acres of land which was in tobacco last year. This is a seeding rate of 1.4 pecks per acre as compared with the normal recommended seeding rate of 5 pecks per acre. By carefully following the recommendations of the Extension Service from the time the land was being prepared until the crop was harvested, a yield of 363 bushels, including 352 bushels of clean seed and 11 bushels of cleaned crack wheat, was realized. In other words, Dr. Collins points out, this is a production seeding ratio of 100 to 1.

Farm Futures

Slightly lower tobacco prices are expected next year because of increased acreage, unless the Marshall Plan administrators can be persuaded to take more tobacco for Europe.

The demand for various fruits during 1948 will be about the same as for the current year.

The 1948 cotton crop will be the largest in 11 years.

Wheat prices have been below the loan level so far this season, and because of the large crop are expected to remain low.

Scientists and engineers have been working for 20 years on the problems of growing and processing sweet potatoes for starch. No new development is seen in this product during the next twelve months.

Basic research by the Bureau of Entomology and Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has led to revolutionary improvements in sprays and spraying equipment for the control of forest insects. Better timber land yields are foreseen for eastern Carolina farmers when the new sprays are used universally.

It is now possible with either aerial or ground equipment to treat an acre of woodland effectively with one gallon of concentrated spray applied with a power sprayer, as compared with the former requirement of 600 gallons of dilute spray. These sprayers are now obtainable in all Wake County towns at almost any farm equipment or feed store.

Loan rates on 1948-crop burley tobacco average 42.4 cents per pound. With the Democratic Party remaining in power, the 1949 loan rate will be as high, if a fair crop is obtained.

This year's corn crop is estimated at nearly 3.6 billion bushels. No break in corn prices is anticipated by North Carolina millers at this time.

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