

Didn't Catch Them Young Enough

A couple of weeks ago we ran an editorial condemning, among other things, action of the State Highway Commission in laying down a centerline on a highway near Crabtree Creek and covering it up again only ten days later. We scored a clean miss on this opinion, at least as far as one of our readers is concerned. He writes:

"Don't scoff at the highway officials for their ten-day centerlining activities. What we're looking for around here is a man with enough political pull to get our highway centerlined for just seven days!"

We were talking to the boss of an irrigation project out in New Mexico a few years ago, and he joked mildly about his job, saying that his toughest problem was to train water to flow uphill. He said he could do it only when he caught the water very young.

We reckon that's the trouble with the powers-that-be over in the ivory towers of the Highway Commission. The people of North Carolina just didn't catch them young enough.

North Carolina Needs Seaports

Both Tar Heels and Virginians say that Norfolk is North Carolina's largest city. The difference is in the inflection. Virginians say it with amusement; Tar Heels say it with bitterness.

Virginians, naturally enough, are amused at North Carolinians who work themselves silly making things, only to have to pay residents of another state to move the finished products.

The fact is that the State of Virginia has provided Norfolk with port facilities far superior to those of our two deep sea ports, Morehead City and Wilmington, and North Carolina industry (which far outproduces that of our neighbor to the north) takes advantage of those facilities. The rub comes in the matter of North Carolina's lost shipping revenue, in the form of private income and taxes.

Even Charleston shares in the shipment of North Carolina goods. Not that we begrudge South Carolinians any improvement in their economic status they are able to make, but we had just as soon have the cream along with the skim milk.

The remedy for this unhappy situation lies in adoption of the port improvement plan of the North Carolina State Ports Authority. The Authority is seeking funds from the 1949 North Carolina General Assembly to expand facilities for water transportation, both foreign and domestic, at Wilmington and Morehead City.

North Carolina should have a comprehensive ports program designed to make shipping a principal industry; for when water transportation becomes a major industry in a region as blessed with natural resources as ours, industry and agriculture alike reap unprecedented profits.

Those Kiplinger Letters

We always enjoyed reading Kiplinger letters, but we never took much stock in them. Sometimes they go off the deep end. The following is a classic example of what we mean. (Kiplinger, of course, supported Mr. Dewey in the recent presidential election).

The presidential campaigns that have won national majorities during the past 16 years are those which have come the closest to satisfying the "gimme" vote.

If you will pardon the vulgarity, it runs about as follows: "Gimme more social security; gimme more farm price supports (subsidies); gimme more unemployment compensation; gimme higher wages; gimme shorter hours; gimme benefits without responsibilities; gimme security without earning it; gimme more taxes. Gimme, gimme, gimme!"

This nation was founded, and present prosperity established, on a different premise. It included the proposition: "Give me liberty, or give me death!" The fuller quotation from Patrick Henry's speech is as follows:

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

Must we assume that such an appeal today would be as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness?"

You missed the point, Mr. Kiplinger. The American people asked merely for a frank statement of aims. Mr. Truman gave it to them; Mr. Dewey did not. And to most voters in these parts, the "gimme" aspect was confined to a request to "gimme prosperity" or "gimme depression."

And Patrick Henry, God rest his soul, would have waged a forthright Truman-like campaign. The Virginian never was so afraid to speak his mind on important issues as the Republican candidate appeared to be.



Sunday School Lesson

Next Sunday we study the work of the apostles as recorded in Acts. (This lesson is the first this quarter to deal with history in the New Testament.) Since Paul was the greatest Christian missionary, most of the scripture lesson deal with his labors.

From the first chapter of Acts we are given the charge to the apostles: first they received the Holy Ghost, which gave them power; then they preached the Gospel to Jew and Gentile alike—they were instructed in the golden text to "go... and teach all nations." The same instruction holds for all Christian people today.

From the fourth chapter of Acts comes an account of persecution because of missionary work, and an account of successful missionary work despite that persecution. Other portions of the scripture lesson tell of the selection of Paul and Barnabas to carry on the major portion of early evangelism.

The most striking call in the entire Bible, with the exception of Christ's personal appeal to his

disciples, is the vision or dream of Paul, in which the man from Macedonia asked for Paul's assistance in finding truth. Paul answered the prayer of Macedonia, and today—despite periodic assaults by Mohammedans and recent attacks by communists—Macedonia remains Christian.

Paul was finally brought to Rome by the Emperor Nero, who undertook the most infamous persecution of Christians in all history. But Paul used the time between his summons to Rome and his martyr's death to evangelize the nation, and today Italy, too, is a Christian nation.

Paul took advantage of his position as a Roman citizen to hire a house and use it as a place of worship and instruction. Today we are not called to serve as missionaries, but like Paul, we may take advantage of our personal opportunities for service, giving our funds that the rest of the world may have opportunity to learn of Christ, and giving of our talents in making our home country more Christ-like.

Farm Home Hints

By Ruth Current
State Home Demonstration Agent
Misuse of kerosene, or coal oil, particularly in rural areas, causes hundreds of deaths each year.

One common and dangerous practice is the use of kerosene to spend up a slow fire. Kerosene vaporizes when poured into a warm stove, and this vapor may explode, igniting clothing and furniture in the room. Kerosene should never be used to start fires.

Kerosene as well as other fuels is often used in portable open-flame heaters. They must be cleaned frequently, handled with care, and repaired promptly when defects become apparent. They should never be filled indoors or placed where there is danger of knocking them over. They should never be used in tightly-closed rooms and under no circumstances should they be left burning in bedrooms after you have retired.

Use prunes in cookies, cereals, and puddings. They are a good source of iron, vitamin A, and niacin.

Molasses—the blacker, the better. Use in cookies, cakes, puddings, bread, and on pancakes. It is high in calcium, iron, and niacin.

Breads offer a chance for variety in your meals. The modern homemaker who is keeping up with the newer knowledge of nutrition is making sure that all bread and rolls she serves are enriched or whole wheat. In making biscuits, loaf bread, pancakes, waffles, cookies, gingerbread, and cakes, she uses whole wheat or enriched white flour. Oatmeal is an excellent food that adds to the variety and food value of cookies.

Baked Apples with Honey: Wash and core the apples and arrange in baking dish. Leave part of the core in the bottom of the apples. Fill the cavity with honey, using as much as the tartness of the apples requires. Top with 1-4 teaspoon butter. Add enough water to cover bottom of baking dish. Bake in moderate oven until apples are tender.

Curing Meat

You need the following equipment to do a satisfactory job of butchering hogs on the farm:

A sharp six-or eight-inch butcher knife, a sharp eight-inch boning knife, a smooth steel for straightening edge of knives, a good sandstone or carborundum, a hay hook for handling hog in barrel, one or two bell-shaped hog scrapers, several hog gambrel sticks or single-trees, and a saw, preferably a meat saw. In addition you will need a kettle or vat for heating water, a barrel or tank for scalding a table for scraping, and some type of support for hanging up the carcass.

The purpose of smoking is to add flavor as well as to give a more desirable appearance to the meat. Smoking also improves the keeping qualities of the meat. Hickory, hard maple, apple, and other hardwoods are satisfactory for smoking meat, although hickory has long been regarded as the best. Green wood and sawdust are desirable since they give a cooler smoke.

After the meat has been removed from the brine or dry cure it should be soaked in cold water for several hours, scrubbed with a clean stiff brush, and then hung to dry overnight in the smoke-house. Care should be taken to prevent the cuts of meat from touching since this will cause streaking.

It is possible to smoke meats by either of two methods. It may be smoked 24 to 48 hours at a temperature of approximately 125 to 135 degrees Fahrenheit. This will give a light mahogany-colored smoke.

If the meat is to be stored for summer use it is generally more satisfactory, however, to smoke it at a temperature of 80 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, at intervals of approximately five to 10 days, over a period of several weeks. After the meat is smoked many people like to season it heavily with black pepper.

Pork Sausage

For 50 pounds of pork (three-fourths lean and one-fourth fat) use the following: one pound fine table salt, 2½ ounces finely ground black pepper, two ounces sage. Mix this thoroughly and spread evenly over meat. Then stir the meat well before chopping.

Another recipe which is popular in North Carolina is one which includes red pepper. For 50 pounds of pork trimmings use the following: one pound salt, 1½ ounces ground sage, if desired, 1½ ounces black pepper, 1½ ounces red pepper.

Farm Trends

The 1948 potato crop was estimated at 418 million bushels on October 1.

The 1949-50 season is considered a crucial period in cotton since domestic prices of cotton already are at loan levels and prospects are that both the domestic and world carryover will increase during the current year.

In almost every year since 1900, Brazil has provided more than half of the United States coffee supply. Although the slang name for the drink is "Java," U. S. imports of coffee from the East Indian island of that name are relatively light.

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.