

The Journal-Patriot

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

Published Mondays and Thursdays at
North Wilkesboro, N. C.

D. J. CARTER and JULIUS C. HUBBARD,
Publishers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
\$1.00 Year in the State; \$1.50 Out of the State.

Entered at the post office at North Wilkesboro,
N. C., as second class matter under Act of March
4, 1879.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1933

A Pittsburgh paper made a rather ridiculous blunder recently. Speaking of a certain state measure about which there had been some opposition, the editor said, "The legislature pasted (passed) the bill over the governor's head."—Elmira (N.Y.) Gazette, 1874.

Young at 92

Oliver Wendell Holmes, a justice of the United States Supreme court, who celebrated his 92nd birthday last Wednesday, is still young even at that advanced age. Famed for his liberalism during his long career on the bench, Justice Holmes has retained that spirit even as he grows older in years.

The majority of us, while progressive and liberal in early life, become more or less conservative as we grow older. We have difficulty in keeping step with the times.

However, Justice Holmes has more than kept his mind in tune with the march of progress. He has proved himself a liberal in a day when conservative opinion is radical compared with what was considered liberalism in the days of his young manhood.

The influence of Justice Holmes upon the Supreme court has been wholesome.

Zangara To Die

While not an ardent proponent of capital punishment, The Journal-Patriot finds the deepest satisfaction in the knowledge that the would-be assassin of Franklin D. Roosevelt is to die in the electric chair. Of course Zangara is not to die for the attempt to kill the then President-elect, but for killing Mayor Anton J. Cermak, of Chicago.

As the nation mourns for Mr. Cermak, it shudders with horror at the thought that it might have been Mr. Roosevelt. Long will the memory of the little Bohemian, who came to this country as an immigrant, boy and rose to leadership of the second largest city in the United States, linger in the minds of the American people. His words, "I'm glad that it was me," meaning that he was happy that Mr. Roosevelt escaped, will become a permanent part of the record of this sad affair and will show the patriotism of that truly American Bohemian.

A Public Warning

The Greensboro Daily News comments upon what it terms the "government's disjointed efforts to handle relief programs" and calls attention to a front page story in the Charlotte News which is quoted as saying that "seed supplied in furtherance of the gardening campaign for the idle must be placed on the shelf with carbolic acid, strychnine and other deadly poisons whose labels bear the skull and cross bones and which are closely guarded lest they fall into childish hands, as despite their precautions, they frequently do."

Here is the Charlotte News' story:

Garden seed supplied by the government in relief work for this year are for planting, not eating, says Charles F. Gilmore, of the United Welfare Federation, and to emphasize that fact they will be dipped into poisonous chemicals and labelled "Poison—Not Fit For Food."

Announcement of this plan was made by Charles A. Sheffield, of the State college extension service, who said that last year when free seeds were supplied the needy they cooked the seed for dinner instead of planting for future dinners.

This is termed a noble idea by the Greensboro publication which cites it as worthy of "that ingenious mind who conceived the prohibition bureau's order that industrial alcohol be similarly treated with a subsequent toll of death and suffering which has never been compiled in its entirety."

The Greensboro News goes on to say that "if a single death or, even illness, results from poisoned government seed, the Daily News hopes that somebody will face a jury composed of relief gardeners."

Whether one agrees with the editorial or is in sympathy with the government's decree, if the seed are poisoned, as it appears they are, here is a public warning which should not go unnoticed. We certainly do not wish to cause illness or death in our efforts to aid the needy.

"Fire Sales"

An individual has the right to do about anything he wishes to with his own property so long as he does not encroach upon the rights or endanger the life and property of others in attaining his wishes. If there were no such thing as fire insurance, society could offer no complaint against the owner if he decided to burn his own home, barn, store or other property, provided, of course, that the property and safety of others were not endangered thereby. However, there is a different situation to consider, as the Union Republican, Winston-Salem newspaper, points out.

"Fire sales," to use an expression common in street conversation, cost every citizen. The cost of insurance mounts as the number of fire losses increase and in a number of ways, "set" fires take their toll.

The Union Republican makes the following comment on the subject:

"How does the crime of arson take money from my pocket?" is a question that citizens of the United States and North Carolina will find worth investigating. In practically every state property loss due to incendiary fires is near the head of the list.

"Set" fires are usually destructive of much property and it is not difficult to see how they effect the individuals' pocketbook. They swell the total of fire losses, which is the main basis used by state rating bureaus in determining the cost of fire insurance. Thus every policy holder pays the price of dishonest fires in the cost of his own insurance protection. Again the property destroyed in arson fires yields no further tax revenue. This decrease must be made up by taxing other property more heavily. Once more the arson thief has his hand in our pocket. In many instances incendiary fires take a heavy toll of human life because they spread so rapidly often involving other structures and trapping innocent victims. Firemen lose their lives because of unexpected explosions and collapse of floors and walls.

"The activity of fire bugs should be curtailed if possible and when a suspicious fire occurs the insurance should not be paid until every angle of the fire has been investigated, whether the property was overinsured, whether certain policies were allowed to lapse as a bluff, whether the owners were on the brink of bankruptcy, whether their business had ceased to be profitable and many other things. Citizens should encourage local police and fire departments, as well as prosecuting attorneys, to be active in combatting dishonest fires.

"The American people have paid a heavy penalty for permitting lack of interest in arson fires to give the criminals a freer hand. One year's incendiarism cost the nation \$20,831,101 in property damage. Let's stop the fire criminal."

COUNTRY DOCTOR'S LAST STAND
(Skyland Post, West Jefferson)

Within ten years farmers everywhere in America, except those who live near a large town or city, will be almost completely deprived of medical service, according to a survey just completed for Thomas E. Catheart, editor of The Country Home. The country doctor is making his last stand, and unless something is done about it, he will soon be as much a relic of the past as the mastodon. Here is the proof:

The average age of the country doctors in 1926 was 52 years. Today it is higher. The total life span of the average American physician is 62 years. With the majority of country doctors well past the half century mark six years ago, it appears that four years more will see virtually the last of them.

If younger men were replacing them, there would be no cause for alarm. But every year fewer and fewer medical graduates go into rural practice. In the past ten years only one graduate in a hundred settled in a community of less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Right now there are scores of communities, hundreds of square miles in area, and with populations that run into thousands, which do not have a single resident physician, and year by year the number increases.

One reason for the situation is the heavy cost of medical education. Today medicine has become a profession for rich men's sons. That cuts the farmer off at both ends. He can't afford to give his own son a medical education; and as for rich men's sons, none of them are tempted by the hardships and difficulties of rural practice. The average cost of medical education at present is \$10,000, and the time required is nine years.

"The country doctor's lot is not a tempting one," Editor Catheart admits. "The grocer and the butcher and the coal dealer can cancel a customer's credit if they don't get their money, but the doctor is helpless. When a call comes he must go. He may know that the patient will never pay him. No matter! winter and summer, day or night, if he is able to move, he must never fail to answer a summons. He may be old and worn out and half sick! . . . But whatever the circumstances, he must never shirk or seek an excuse."

Mr. Catheart suspects that country people might do a good deal themselves to make the country doctor's life more attractive. "For one thing, they should take a more sympathetic attitude toward their doctor's money problems. After all, a doctor has got to get along, just like anybody else. He doesn't ask his debtors to give him first consideration. All he wants is fair play. If he doesn't get that, you can hardly blame him for going somewhere else."

Bowie Election Bill Gets Second Reading

Senate, However, Defers Final Action On Measure Estimated to Save \$70,000

Raleigh, March 9.—Pooling with election laws was considered too ticklish a business in the senate tonight to go far at one time and the Bowie bill, over from the house, which it is estimated will save the taxpayers more than \$70,000 at each general election and provides a number of reforms, got by its second reading but went over for a third reading.

The bill, among other things, would provide that the name of the president and the vice president would be printed on the ballot in place of electors; that the vote would be canvassed by the county and state board of elections instead of the board of canvassers; that registration days would be reduced from six to four; that annual filing fees for the primary would be for state officers one per cent of the annual salary; for county and legislative officers one-half of 1 per cent of the annual salary; for coroner, surveyors and township officers \$1 each; that any political party who had a registration of as much as 3 per cent of the total votes cast or would be represented by a petition with as many as 10,000 names on it could be represented on the ballot; that registrars may have an assistant for each 500 registered voters instead of every 300 as now; that in the primaries a voter could select any person of choice to mark his ballot without approval of the majority of the election officials.

Senator Blackstock made an unsuccessful attempt to amend the law providing that a person could only mark one ballot besides his own in a day.

"That won't work west of Asheville," shouted Senator Francis.

"It won't work in Sampson county," said Senator Barker.

"I am diabolically opposed to it and that's all I have to say," said Senator Bailey, and the amendment failed.

A new tax lien law, introduced by Representative Wilson and others with the approval of the governor, that provides a simpler method of foreclosing taxes; less

costs and a system of partial payments passed its third reading but notice was given just before adjournment by Senator Land that he would move to reconsider so that he may study the bill further.

Before passing the bill the senate adopted an amendment exempting Guilford, Forsyth and Gaston counties until and unless their governing bodies vote to come under the act.

Elkin Board Declines To Release North Elkin Area

Elkin, March 10.—The town board of Elkin, in a session of length last night, discussed various matters. In anticipation of the coming town election, March 31 was decided upon as the date for the nomination of candidates for the offices of mayor and city commissioners.

The matter of releasing the North Elkin area from the corporation boundaries of the town was presented to the town council again when J. Hayden Burke, of Taylorsville, council for the North Elkin contingent, made another strong plea for setting aside the boundaries incorporated into the town by a vote in a election three years ago.

The town board after weighing the matter of the issuance of bonds, etc., following the extension, refused the request of the Taylorsville attorney. They, however, framed a resolution to be forwarded to Representative C. H. Hayes, now in the Legislative halls in Raleigh, asking for another election to decide the matter.

Walker's Wife Sues To Obtain a Divorce

Miami, Fla., March 9.—Mrs. Janet Allen Walker today filed divorce proceedings against Jas. J. (Jimmie) Walker on contention the former mayor of New York deserted her in 1928—the year his political star was at its zenith.

Her petition recites that Walker, who lives now at Cannes, France, left their New York home in October, 1928, and moved to a hotel, and since then has "wilfully and obstinately" refused to resume marital relations.

Mrs. Walker refused to discuss the action. They have no children.

Used Car Bargains

FOR CASH

	Regular Price	CASH PRICE
CHRYSLER ROADSTER	\$295.00	\$ 59.00
CHRYSLER COUPE	306.00	139.00
DODGE TRUCK, Half Ton	175.00	99.00
DODGE TRUCK, Two Ton	275.00	125.00
DODGE PICKUP	285.00	185.00
CHEVROLET TRUCK	125.00	49.00
CHRYSLER SEDAN	175.00	75.00
MODEL A FORD SEDAN	295.00	195.00
CHEVROLET COACH	195.00	95.00
GOOD MODEL T TRUCK	75.00	35.00
DODGE COUPE	150.00	95.00
CHEVROLET COUPE	75.00	35.00
MODEL T SEDAN	40.00	19.00

Wiley Brooks and Jeter Crayel

The Motor Service Co.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.



Construction Had Big Increase In South Last Month

Baltimore, March 10.—A 40 per cent increase in construction contracts in the south last month as compared with January and a 55 per cent gain over February of last year were reported today by the Manufacturers Record.

The Record also said the total value of contracts since the first of the year was \$46,862,000 as compared with \$35,891,000 for the first two months of 1932, representing a gain of 3 per cent.

Contracts let last month for industrial plants generally, filling stations, garages, bus and truck terminals, levees, sewers and waterworks amounted to \$9,019,000. The biggest single project

was a \$2,000,000 oil pipe line in Oklahoma.

General buildings for such projects as apartment houses, hotels, banks and office buildings, churches, dwellings and stores entailed contracts valued at \$1,279,000 as compared with \$1,125,000 in January.

Dredging rivers, inland waterways and harbors on the Atlantic coast and Gulf coast called for contracts totaling \$2,679,000.

February's road and street paving contracts amounted to \$8,750,000 despite the fact that building programs of many states have been held in abeyance pending legislative action.

A marked gain was shown in public building awards. Last month they amounted to \$3,341,000 as compared with \$5,804,000 in January.



Now- CHEVROLET presents

THE WORLD'S LOWEST-PRICED FULL-SIZE SIX-CYLINDER ENCLOSED CARS

A NEW AND ADDITIONAL LINE OF CHEVROLET SIXES

COUPE

\$445

COACH

\$455

COUPE

With Rumble Seat

\$475

Another great new line of cars from the leader! Chevrolet introduces, as an addition to its present Master Six, the new Standard Six line. Big, full-size, full-length automobiles. Built to Chevrolet standards of quality . . . performance . . . dependability . . . and economy. And selling at the lowest prices ever placed on six-cylinder enclosed motor cars.

The styling is modern, aer-stream styling . . . ultra-smart and up-to-the-minute. The bodies are Fisher wood-and-steel bodies—spacious, tastefully finished—and featuring Fisher No Draft Ventilation. The windshields have safety plate glass. The trans-

mission has an easy, clashless shift and a silent second gear. The engine is a smooth, fast, responsive six. And Chevrolet engineers have made economy an outstanding feature! Engineering tests show that the Standard Six goes more miles on a gallon of gas, more on a filling of oil, than will any other full-size car on the road. As for reliability—remember, it's a Chevrolet!

Introduction of this new Standard Six opens the way for new thousands of people to enjoy the advantages of Chevrolet quality. It gives the public, for the first time, a full-size automobile combining maximum quality and maximum all-round economy.

CHEVROLET STANDARD SIX

A GENERAL MOTORS VEHICLE