

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, JUNE 5, 1933

A Shocking Tragedy

The tragic death of Policeman James Grayson was a severe shock to North Wilkesboro. Lacking in sufficient provocation—if there ever is sufficient provocation to warrant the killing of a man—and lacking any reasonable excuse from the standpoint of fear of what the consequences would be if he submitted quietly to arrest, the slayer's act was all the more understandable.

It is difficult to comprehend the strange trait in a person's character that will lead him to become more deeply involved in violation of the law when an officer is doing no more than the law demands and the individual himself ought to expect. Yet such things happen and obviously there was no excuse for the dastardly crime.

Officer Grayson, although a young man had proved himself a capable and efficient policeman during the time he had been on the force. He had consistently maintained the dignity of the position he held.

What greater tribute can be paid than that he died unafraid in the line of duty, rendering the service expected of him by the people who employed him and looked to him for protection?

Protection For Officers

The untimely death of Officer Grayson at the hands of a drinking man who was carrying a pistol is another illustration of the need for stricter regulation of the sale of firearms.

Speaking as a newspaper editor rather than as a manufacturer of firearms, we can see no reason for the wide distribution of pistols which more often prove more useful to criminals and the criminally-minded than to those who obey the law.

We are not familiar with all the present regulations, but it is apparent that almost anybody who so desires can come into possession of a pistol. All the officers in the world couldn't prevent a man from concealing a pistol on his person when he is so minded. In the hands of some people, the pistol becomes a menace to society and the most innocent are often the victims.

Control of the sale of pistols will meet the need for protection from such fiends, not locking up an occasional fellow who happens to be found carrying one. However, the latter course is the only one that can be purchased until some nation-wide provision is made to regulate the sale.

Good News

W. R. Graeber, extension forester of State College, furnishes the county agents some good news indeed regarding the position of North Carolina as a farm forest state.

The facts which should be of special interest to our people of North Carolina are:

- "North Carolina stands:
- (a) Among Southern states:
 - First in value of farm timber harvest.
 - First in per cent of farm area in woods.
 - Fifth in area of all farm land.
 - (b) In the nation:
 - Third in value of farm timber harvest.
 - Third in per cent of farm area in woods.
 - Third in area of farm woodland.
 - Twenty-first in area of all farm land.
 - "Income per acre from North Carolina farm woodlands, in 1929, averaged \$1.28, while in Tennessee it reached \$2.40, in Maine \$3.53, and in New York state \$4.47.
 - "Income per farm family from the farm woods amounted to \$54.10. In this we rank above South Carolina with \$36.88, and Tennessee with \$53.00, but below Virginia whose average was \$70.50. In New York where forestry has been taking first rank among farm problems the average forest income per farm family jumped to \$101.74, in Massachusetts to \$116.46, and in Maine to \$202.88."

These figures surely suggest the possibilities for North Carolina farmers. Certainly they show the position forestry holds in the matter of farm income.

"The World and Ourselves"

B. Conway Taylor, manager of the Baltimore branch office of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty company, writes an inspiring message to his agents in a leaflet, the title of which is "The World and Ourselves."

It contains more than an optimistic feeling; it has a deep conviction that better days are not just around the corner, that instead they have arrived. The editorial—it is really that—is worth quoting:

When President Roosevelt issued his recent appeal to the rulers of the world, urging that the nations join as neighbors to work for a restoration of normal trade, of prosperity and economic safety, he caused diplomats to gasp. Just such a message, delivered in just such a forthright, common-sense way, had never been issued before. But it worked.

Around the world there was a joining of hands and a quickening of realization, now growing apace, that no longer can nations stand alone in aloof isolation. New emphasis is given the fact that the depression from which we are recovering is a world depression, and that it is the business of all the nations not only to hasten the return of safe and sane social, economic and industrial conditions, but to make as sure as can be made that no such malady be visited upon us again.

Within the last few days have come abundant evidences of this momentous movement of world harmony. War clouds which hung ominously on the European horizon have cleared away. And America again has proven her influence and her fitness for leadership.

This international accord already has accelerated the pace of America's own economic recovery, and in anticipation of the fulfillment of our national program toward tariff and other readjustments designed to restore our export trade, the wheels of American industry are turning with new speed.

The chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation asserted on May 21st that the experience of the corporation in the last two months had revealed decided evidences of national business recovery. Throughout April, he said, banks had been re-opening at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five a week, and that the rate of reopening had increased throughout May.

Resumption of industrial activities has already given employment to hundreds of thousands of those who were but recently in the army of the unemployed; many hundreds of thousands more will be called back to work, not only into private industry, but in carrying out the national construction projects contemplated in the administration program. Many millions of dollars will be spent in performing these projects.

An inspiring challenge and a great opportunity are presented us. Better days are not "just around the corner"—they have already arrived. Let us make the most of them.

BRUCE BARTON WRITES

WEAKNESS OF GENERALITIES

"When you are going about your business, be as kind as you can. Be thoughtful of the other travelers on the highways of life. Take time to look for those who have fared less fortunately; lend them a helping hand whenever you can."

I say Jesus might have uttered such generalities. But if he had, do you suppose that they would ever have been remembered? Would the disciples have recorded them? Would our age ever have heard His name? He was far wiser in the laws and habits of the human mind. Instead of the common-place phrases written above, He painted this striking picture:

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves.

There's your illustration and your head-line. If you had lived near Jerusalem or Jericho; if you often had occasion to use that very road, wouldn't you want to know what happened to that unfortunate traveler?

"They stripped off his raiment," the parable continues, "and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead." Pretty soon a priest came by and seeing the victim said to himself: "That's a shameful thing, the police ought to do something about these outrages." But he crossed over carefully and passed by on the other side. A certain respectable Levite also appeared. "His own fault," he sniffed, "ought to be more careful." And he too passed by. Then a third traveler drew near, and stopped—and the whole world knows what happened. . . . Generalities would have been soon forgotten. But the story, that had its roots in every-day human experience and need, lives and will live forever. It condenses the philosophy of Christianity into a half dozen unforgettable paragraphs. The parable of the Good Samaritan is the greatest advertisement of all time.

Take any one of the parables, no matter which—you will find that it exemplifies all the principles on which advertising text books are written. Always a picture in the very first sentence; crisp, graphic language and a message so clear that even the dullest can not escape it.

Here is another one:

What Happened To the One Lost Sheep
 What man of you, having a hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it?

And when he hath found it, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing. And when he cometh home, he calleth his friends and neighbors, saying unto them, "Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost" . . .

I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance . . .

This Week In Washington

Washington.—The trend of the Roosevelt policies, if not their ultimate outcome, is beginning to become clear. Everybody has been asking what the "New Deal" is going to be like. Well, the preliminary shuffling of the pack has been finished and enough cards have been dealt to give a pretty good idea of what the rest will be.

Summarizing the opinions of several of the men closest to the President, it can be said quite definitely that the program on which the Administration has embarked is one of complete social reorganization. It is based upon what is, so far as practical applications are concerned, a new idea in American history. It involves new conceptions of the relation of worker to employer, of debtor to creditor, of the Government to the people.

The theory of the "New Deal" is that the day of individualism has passed; that under the old American system some people got too much and some too little out of life; that it is the Government's business, as Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department put it, to set up a social control over the sources from which men get their living, to make it certain that all do get a living.

A Nation of Equals

The "New Deal," according to Professor Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State and the President's closest confidant, conceives the relationship of worker and employer, debtor and creditor, Government and people, as a common effort to unify the people of the nation into a genuine nation of equals. Mr. Moley refers to America's earlier economic development as having been actuated by what he calls a wrong concept of the right of one man to profit at the expense of another.

Mr. Moley is the leader of the so-called "brain trust" of the Administration. He spends nearly every forenoon with the President, and so may be regarded as voicing, in large part, the President's own ideas.

Another member of the "brain trust," Professor Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said the other day that what happened last Fall was not so much an election as a revolution. And the first purpose in the measures which the President has put through, Mr. Tugwell holds, is to make the Government a more flexible instrument for translating the wishes of the people into action.

Other Cabinet Interpretations

Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture talks of the "New Deal" as "social justice," and an effort to bring about cooperation between the Government and the people to make the new social order work in a precise and well-balanced way. Secretary Roper of Commerce used similar language recently when he spoke of Government collaborating with business in essential planning, and in national controls of private endeavor, to the end of greater justice and broader happiness for all.

Assistant Secretary Dickinson of Commerce, who has had a great deal to do with the railroad bill, amplifies this. Denying that the purpose of the "New Deal" is to make labor and the farmer wards of the Nation, he says they should be given the same protection granted to "those at the top." And Henry Morgenthau, Jr., head of the Farm Board, declares that the "New Deal" involves a readjustment of old ideas of commercial

freedom and freedom of contract.

Evidence that the President's program and policies, as thus disclosed, are receiving overwhelming support from the mass of the people of the United States leads many observers here to the belief that, if the plans laid down work out in practice as well as they do in theory, the "New Deal" will be recognized generally, a few years from now, as a genuine revolution, American style.

President's Going Swimming

Very much depends upon President Roosevelt's continued good health. Senator Copeland of New York, who is a physician, looked him over the other day and reported Mr. Roosevelt "One Hundred percent." Because of his physical affliction, the loss of the use of his legs from infantile paralysis in 1921, when he was 39 years old, the only form of exercise which the President can indulge in is swimming. The new swimming pool in the White House basement, paid for by subscriptions raised by several newspapers, is about completed and soon the President will be able to take the daily exercise which all of his predecessors have found necessary to keep them fit for their arduous duties.

Mr. Roosevelt has the happy faculty of being able to shake off all worries when he goes to bed.

Washington Shorts

The appointment of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, President of Antioch College, to head up the Muscle Shoals administration, is not merely another case of a "professor" being put into an executive job. Dr. Morgan is one of the most experienced and practical engineers in America, having made a great reputation in hydraulic engineering and flood control before he was called upon to succeed Senator Fess as President of Antioch.

Whether Bernard M. Baruch actually heads up the industrial control organization of the Government or not, evidence of his influence increases daily. His close associate, General Hugh S. Johnson, is now talked about for the post and certainly will have some sort of administrative post, most people think.

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, who was a strong contender for the Republican nomination for President in 1928, is the most prominent Republican to date to cooperate with this Democratic administration. Gov. Lowden has been brought in as an adviser in Farm Relief matters, and is thoroughly in sympathy with the program.

Silver advocates are rejoicing at the outcome of recent conferences between Secretary Hull and delegates from silver nations to the economic conference at London. There is said to be full agreement on remonetizing silver.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Question: What is the best crop to plant now for temporary grazing this summer?

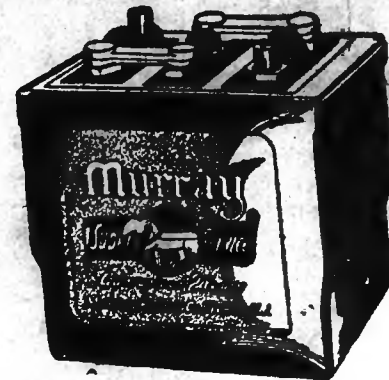
Answer: Sudan grass will probably give more grazing during July and August than any other crop sown at this time. If this grass is sown on fairly fertile soil it will produce an abundance of excellent grazing within six weeks of seeding date. Sow about 35 pounds of seed to the acre and apply 400 pounds of a high grade fertilizer to the land at seeding time.

Hicks: "What are you doing in my swimming pool?"
 Thick: "The sign said, 'Stay off the grass.'"

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Where and How Loans Are Made Under New Farm Mortgage Act

In the first two days after the passage of the federal emergency farm mortgage act, applications for relief were received from 1-269 farmers. Most of these applications were sent to Washington, indicating that few farmers know where the federal land banks of their districts are located.

There are twelve of these banks, and in connection with each of them a loan commissioner to operate under the new law has been appointed. These new loans are made to refinance farm indebtedness, provide working capital for farm operations and to aid in the redemption of foreclosed farms. They are not, primarily, made for the purpose of refinancing farm first mortgages. That is to be done through the federal land banks working in connection with the present holders of first mortgages.

Loans under the new law are limited to \$5,000 to any one farmer. The amount that may be loaned, added to existing mortgages or other debts secured by the farm property, cannot be more than sufficient to bring the total debt up to three-quarters of the appraised value of the property. These are second mortgage loans, repayable over a series of years, and an agreement has to be obtained from the holder of the first mortgage that he will not proceed against the farmer for failure to pay the principal of the first mortgage.

Applications for loans under the new law should go to the federal land banks for the district in which the farm is located. The third district land bank, located at Columbia, S. C., serves the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Henry S. Johnson, Columbia, is agent.

Farmers desiring to borrow under the new law should write for information to the agent for their district. Address "Loan Commissioner's Agent, Federal Land Bank," and the name of the city in which district head-

quarters are located. It takes a little time to get action. Local appraisers have to be called in to look over the property and examine title and records of existing mortgages, but the farm board promises to move as fast as possible in each case, and some loans were actually made within a few days after the law was passed.

The first loan was to Elijah Purvines, of Sangamon county, Ill., on a farm which he has owned and operated for 31 years. This was for \$3,500 and was made through the federal land bank of St. Louis. The second loan under the act was to W. H. Chapman, of Whitney, S. C., who borrowed \$2,000 under the act on a first mortgage on his property.

Health Officer To Lecture Midwives of the County

Dr. A. J. Eller, county health officer, is giving a course of instruction to midwives at the Wilkesboro school building today. He will continue his lectures at four other points during the next four days, midwives being required by law to attend these lectures. They begin at 9 a. m. and continue until 4 p. m. The remaining schedule follows: Traphill, Tuesday; Summit, Wednesday; Roaring River, Thursday; Ronda, Friday.

SCHOOL BURNS

Wake Forest, June 2.—Wake Forest's handsome 2-story public high school was destroyed by a fire which broke out shortly before midnight last night.

Fire department officials said they had no idea what caused the blaze as the building was supposed to have been closed for about two weeks, since the school term ended.

The loss was estimated at about \$50,000, partially covered by insurance.

A: "I owe all I have to one woman."
 B: "Your mother?"
 A: "No, my landlady."



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