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This Week's Tragedy

During the coming week a ghastly tragedy will occur.

Two hundred or more lives will be destroyed. Property valued at about \$8,000,000 will be reduced to ashes. Because of it, businesses will close, men will lose their jobs, taxes will increase.

You won't hear much about it—because it won't happen all at once. It will be divided among a thousand communities, a thousand different kinds of property. The destruction of a great factory or a portable garage will all contribute to it. The world remembers the great fires—the Iriquois theatre, the Cleveland hospital, the little school at Collinsville. What the world does not realize is that these fires are no worse than those that take place every week in this so-called civilized world, and which, by cumulative action, even exceed these single disasters in loss of life and property. Many years can pass without the occurrence of a fire as horrible as that in the Iriquois theatre—but each year witnesses the destruction of ten thousand lives and half a billion dollars in property values.

If we look on fire in the mass, we will come close to gaining some idea of the unnecessary menace it is. Billions of dollars have been spent in seeking to prevent it—and while these efforts have borne good fruit, public indifference has prevented the success that should be achieved. It is time for a "Fire Prevention Year."

It won't be long until the forests will be in danger. Wilkes citizens should be careful to protect them from fire. That is a warning in advance.

However, throughout the year, we should take every precaution to avoid the useless waste of life and property through fire.

Organizing The Hen

The Federal Government is going to try its hand at controlling the price of poultry and eggs, in the interest of the producer.

We have a notion that this is going to be a more difficult and complicated job than putting up the price of cotton, or wheat, or tobacco. But we are for it. We want to see the hen come back to her appropriate place in the scheme of things.

It will be a hard job, because there are so many hens so widely distributed. It doesn't take a farmer to keep hens. In fact, a lot of farmers don't bother with hens. According to the Agricultural Department statistics, out of about 6,000,000 farms, there are hens kept on 5,400,000 of them, but the vast majority of these, more than 5,000,000 farms, have flocks of less than 200 hens, while only 22,000 farms have flocks of 700 or more.

But besides these hens on the farms, there are the backyard hens, who aren't counted in the picture at all. The total value of eggs and poultry which figured in the commercial statistics the last time they were counted ran to about 848 million dollars; that covered some twenty-seven hundred million eggs from 379 million hens. It would be our guess that there are another hundred million hens that never got counted, in dooryard flocks of a dozen or two.

We are for giving the hen a break. We would like to see the poultry business as profitable in reality as it is on paper. We know of no line of business that has tempted so many people with the notion that it was easy to make money, as the poultry business has done. It is an easy business to get into, and usually an easy one to get out of. If the Government can put it on a basis where the possible profits become real profits, we wish them well, but we don't want the job of trying to do it.

Carrying On
Despite the handicaps under which they labor, our teachers are carrying on. The enthusiasm they continue to show toward their work and their conscientious endeavor to improve and build up their schools are sufficient evidence that they realize the responsibility of their task.

Glenn Frank pays a beautiful tribute and a worthy tribute to these teachers, this band of faithful workers, and in reproducing this tribute, we heartily endorse the sentiment expressed. He says:

"The vast army of educators throughout the nation who, in this crisis, are flying in the face of trumped-up hysterias by doing everything within their power to save the schools from financial strangulation and increasing political manipulation are doing so because their sense of relative values tells them that education is one of the supreme responsibilities and functions of government, that, after the provision of relief for those in distress and out of work and the protection of life and property, education is the most important single obligation resting upon government in this crisis, for it is to education alone that we can look to produce a leadership for the future that might conceivably use this magnificent machine economy of ours to free the race from drudgery, poverty, and insecurity instead of letting us starve like Midas in the midst of plenty."

Brings Good News

Mr. Jeffress, chairman of the State Highway Commission, brought good news Tuesday when he assured friends of the Millers Creek-Glendale Springs road that a surveying party will be put to work within the next few days locating a route for an improved highway.

Apparently we are the nearest to getting some action that we have ever been. A survey will be a start and no stone should be left unturned to get the road construction under way.

Time after time, the importance of this road has been cited. There is no need to review these citations or the points which should commend the road to the highway authorities. But we cannot urge too strongly that all our citizens keep active in behalf of the project.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. CHARLES E. DUNN

JONATHAN

Lesson for September 10th. 1 Samuel 18-20. Golden Text: Proverbs 17:17.

History records some noble friendships. In ancient times there lived Damon and Pythias, and more recently, we think of Shelley and Keats, a friendship immortalized in Shelley's noble elegy, "Adonais," and Tennyson and Hallam, whose golden affection for one another is celebrated in the music of "In Memoriam."

Our lesson deals with as fine a friendship as any of these, that of David and Jonathan. So completely adapted were they to one another that they grew together as one soul. Both were courageous, gifted, and noble-hearted. "Jonathan loved David," wrote Charles Kingsley, "because his soul was like the soul of David. Because he was modest, he loved David's modesty; because he was brave, he loved David's courage; because he was virtuous, he loved David's virtue; he saw that David was all that he was himself."

Dr. Matheson calls Jonathan "one of the sweetest souls that have ever breathed." He is "a rainbow in a storm," full of tenderness and generosity. Certainly his career is all beauty and sunshine, avoiding the dark blots that mar the biography of David. He was a popular Crown Prince, trusted implicitly by his father. All the qualities needed to make friendship a success, fidelity, love, disinterestedness, and self-sacrifice, were present in him.

Now note that there was no envy in Jonathan. He was the logical successor to the throne. David was his rival. Yet he was not in the slightest degree jealous. His love for David was so complete, so unselfish that all thought of his superior claim to preeminence was entirely smothered. His perfect devotion is well expressed in that vivid verse, "Jonathan stripped himself of the robe that was upon him, and gave it to David, and his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle." No wonder David loved him, and composed a magnificent lament in his honor! "O Jonathan, my brother! You were my dear delight, your love for me was a wonder, far beyond a woman's love."

A Kansas hen laid four eggs in one day. Now what are the experts who are against overproduction going to do about this?—Florida Times-Union.

If a child begins to become unmanageable, advises a Chicago expert, switch his attention. Ah, how we do progress! That wasn't what they used to switch when we were a boy.—Boston Herald.

Miss Louise M. Popp, New York telephone employee, who won \$118,000 in the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes, evidently did not get the wrong number.—Boston Transcript.

This Week in Washington

Washington.—Before the end of this month 110 million dollars will have been paid to cotton growers by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as compensation for cotton plowed under. Add to that a market price of cotton more than double that of a year ago, and it is easy to share the Administration's enthusiasm for this method of putting more money into circulation and restoring the purchasing power of a large number of farmers. The \$110,000,000 comes, of course, from the ultimate consumer of cotton goods, by means of the processing tax on the mills.

Cotton growers were the first to get the benefits of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, because their crop matures first. The wheat program is just now getting into effect, but enough headway has been made to satisfy the authorities that they will have to distribute more than \$125,000,000 to wheat growers before the end of the year, raising the money by a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel levied on millers. And with wheat almost double last year's price, there's a lot of real money going into circulation fast in the Wheat Belt. In return for their payments wheat growers must agree to reduce their 1934 and 1935 acreage.

Corn, Hogs, and Milk
The corn-hog problem seems to have been solved, by an agreement between the Government, the packers and producers, which has resulted in an immediate emergency program for the killing at once of 4,000,000 pigs and light hogs, weighing from 25 to 100 pounds, and a million sows due to farrow this fall. This is to be done before the end of September.

These hogs are to be processed in the usual manner and edible meat from them is to be marketed at moderate prices to the Unemployment Relief Administration, to feed destitute people. The rest of the meat is to be converted into tannage and grease, to be marketed outside the trade. A processing tax of about half a cent a pound, paid by the packers, is to finance this emergency program, and the distribution of money from this source has already begun.

The dairy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is working out with dairymen a system of "milk shed" and national milk marketing agreements. These are mainly designed to do away with cut-throat competition which has resulted in ruinous prices to milk producers.

The milk program is far from completed, but enough hearings have been held on national agreements among milk producers, ice-cream manufacturers, producers of evaporated milk and dry skim milk to make it reasonably sure that some sort of a national program for the whole dairy industry, heretofore utterly disorganized, can be worked out. The first agreement to be put into effect is for the Chicago milk shed, which took effect Aug. 1 and requires every milk producer to be licensed.

The butter and cheese situation is now getting a great deal of attention, and there is little doubt that some national plan for the marketing of those and all other milk products will be in effect by New Year's, with a fair price to milk producers which can be enforced on middlemen and consumers.

Special Crops Committee
About three-quarters of the cigar-leaf tobacco growers have signed agreements to reduce their acreage and destroy part of this year's crop, so that outside of the Georgia-Florida district the output will be only about half of last year's, and about three-quarters in that district. About \$3,500,000 will be paid to these growers, derived as in other cases from a processing tax.

One flue-cured and burley tobacco no agreements have yet been reached on the precise type of plan best adapted to control of those crops.

In order to aid a number of producers of farm commodities not specifically included in the Act, a special crops committee is working on marketing agreements for those lines. For example, a marketing agreement for the California cling-stone peach industry has just been made effective.

This agreement assures growers \$20 a ton, or its equivalent, for their entire No. 1 quality crop, and has been signed by canning companies representing more than 80 percent of the output. Each canner of peaches must be licensed, so that those who did not sign can be forced in. Tomatoes for canning is another special crop in which the effort is being made to insure a fair price to growers. Similar action is under way in sweet corn. When completed, these agree-

ments will benefit about 775,000 to the sweet-corn growers.

An agreement of sugar interests to correlate production with consumption has been completed. Cane and beet sugar interests, refiners, and representatives of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines took part in the negotiations. The total consumption of sugar in the United States for the year ending next June 30 is estimated at 6,550,000 tons, and the supply available, if not curtailed, would be nearly a million tons more than that; so the different districts are working out agreements for the allotment of production on a reduced scale to adjust production to demand.

The Idle Acres
What is to be done with the land taken out of cultivation by these and other parts of the Adjustment plan? Well, the Administration has set up a crops-replacement section, to promote land uses which will not adversely affect the prices of cash crops. The effort is to assist farmers in shifting production from surplus basic commodities to other crops, and thus attain a better balance in agricultural production. Studies are being made of uses to which lands taken out of production can be put, and as soon as the basic agreements are completed and working, there will be an intensive campaign, begun to grow many other things which can be consumed locally.

About the only basic commodity which has not received attention so far is rice; but there are hundreds of special crops which also have to get consideration. When it is all done, Secretary Wallace believes, every farmer will be able to get a good surplus above a living—if he knows his business as a farmer—and future complaints about injustice to the farmer will mostly emanate from the incompetent, who are often the loudest complainers.

An Appreciation

The Journal-Patriot, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:
I wish to express my appreciation to the people of North Wilkesboro and Wilkes County through your paper, for the fine spirit shown me, by them during the revival meeting. I feel to say it was that, that made the meeting a success. I want to say I shall never forget the good people of Wilkes county and I shall continue my prayers for them.

I am now in a revival meeting near Jennings, N. C., will be there for ten or more days. I ask that the Wilkes people pray for me and the revival, there.

Please announce that I will hold a special service on the streets of West Jefferson, next Saturday, at 11:00 A. M. and will go from there to Shatley Springs for service at 12:00 noon, and back to North Wilkesboro for a service on the old camp lot, at 4:00 p. m. The young people with their string band who were with me in the revival here, will be with me Saturday, in all the said services.

B. H. VESTAL.

Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Stomach

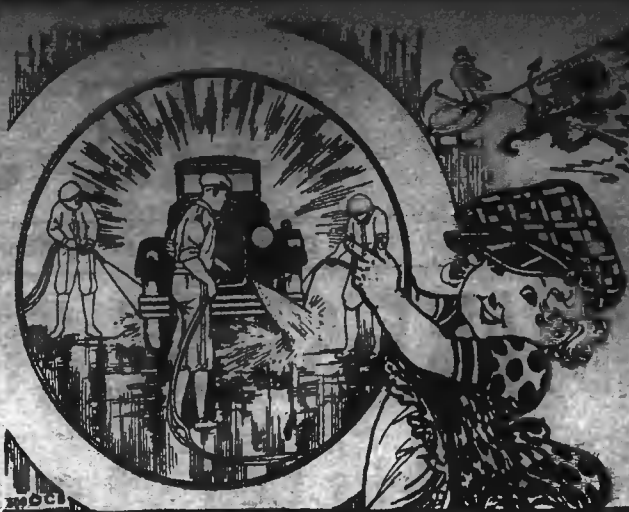
For quick relief from constipation troubles, such as are mentioned below, get a 25-cent package of Theoford's BLACK-DRAUGHT and begin taking it today.

"I have suffered a great deal from biliousness and constipation," writes Mrs. D. C. Jones, of Waterloo, Ala. "When I get bilious I have a bad taste in my mouth, have sour stomach, my color is bad, and I get dizzy and feel awfully bad. I have headache constantly. When I take Black-Draught it relieves me and I feel like a new person. I don't think there is a better medicine than Black-Draught."
Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for children.

Underweight Children

Need More Iron in Their Blood!

Children who are thin and pale and who lack appetite are usually suffering from a deficiency of iron. When the blood lacks iron it becomes thin and poor and fails to nourish. Then a child loses appetite and becomes still thinner and weaker—and easy prey to disease! To build up your child, give him Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It contains iron which makes for rich, red blood. It also contains tasteless quinine, which tends to purify the blood. These two effects make it an exceptional medicine for young and old. A few days on Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic will work wonders in your child. It will sharpen his appetite, improve his color and build up his pep and energy and increase his resistance to disease. Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is pleasant to take. Children like it and it's absolutely safe for them. Contains nothing harmful. All stores sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. Get a bottle today and see how your child will benefit from it.



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For Boone, West Jefferson, Mountain City, Abingdon, Bristol, Johnson City, Knoxville, Bluefield, Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. North Wilkesboro	10:30	2:30	7:30
Statesville, Charlotte and all points South; Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, Danville, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York.			

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30x3½	\$5.15

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