

A dispatch from Amsterdam, Mo., states the grainers did not store food this fall. They, too, probably are depending on the government.—Atchison Globe.

Parking Problem

Other cities evidently have the same parking problems which disturbs the serenity of persons who travel the streets of North Wilkesboro. From the Lenoir News-Topic, we glean the following editorial paragraph:

Attention of the city police is invited to a condition that causes both annoyance and danger to vehicular traffic on West avenue on Tuesdays and Saturdays and which is occasioned by the practice of some residents who leave their cars standing either in the middle of the street or parked head-on to the curb while visiting the curb market. The police can render a public service by finding some other parking place for those who habitually transgress the ordinary traffic rules in such manner.

The police of North Wilkesboro seemingly have done everything possible to relieve the situation without actually arresting the offending motorists and they are to be commended for their courteous efforts at educating the public to a reasonable interpretation of what the streets are for. But apparently, more stringent measures must be adopted if the parking problem is to be relieved. The police should not hesitate if a warning is insufficient.

The Plight Of The Army

Army airplanes looked better coming down out of the air than they did going up. If the interruption in contract flying of air mail serves no other purpose, it has established beyond doubt the inadequacy of our air corps and has revealed its incompetency.

The United States has been niggardly in its treatment of the very unit which, in case of war, would be our chief defense against an invading enemy. We are a peaceful nation, but that is no guarantee that we will not be attacked. We are opposed to heavy armaments. But for the nation to let its means of defense suffer from lack of adequate equipment and sufficient training is like a policeman going around without his pistol or a billy.

The poor showing made by army fliers, if one interprets the record in that light, is not the fault of the fliers or army officials. The blame lies with Congress which has never appropriated funds to insure adequate equipment and a trained personnel.

On the basis of our recent experience, the conclusion might be reasonably reached that we would have to fight our next war with bombs sent by parcel post with commercial planes in operation.

A Timely Warning

County Superintendent of Schools Eller's warning that those who violate the law by passing school busses while children are being loaded and unloaded will be prosecuted is timely. It may save the life of some child. That child may be yours. Who knows?

Children will be children. There is no way of knowing just what a particular reaction of the moment may cause them to do. Forgetful of everything but that special something which happens to be foremost in their thoughts, they are just as apt to dash across the highway as they are to look up the road to see if anybody happens to be passing. There is no denying that.

For the safety of our school children, laws were enacted to require motorists to stop while the children are getting on and off busses. It is our duty to observe these regulations. It is important that we prevent accidents growing out of failure to observe the law from happening. And we, therefore, urge drivers of automobiles to be particularly careful when school children are on the highways.

The schools also have an obligation. That obligation is to teach the children to be cautious on their way to and from school. Certainly, instructions should be given them on the law which requires that they walk on the left side of the highway.

Back To The Farm

Were's hoping that the efforts of Manager R. L. Wooten, of the local office of the National Re-employment Service, to further a back-to-the-farm movement as a means of relieving the unemployment situation will bear much fruit.

While ours is essentially a farming county, there being no industrial center of the size of Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, etc., there are doubtless many families who could return to the soil with advantage to themselves and a consequent beneficial effect to relief agencies. The problem is where to go. That is the aim of the agency headed by Mr. Wooten.

If Mr. Wooten's office is able to locate places for stranded families, all heads should be bared in appreciation of this service. There need be no fear of over-production. Most of those out of employment within the city limits, even if they get a place on the farm, will be lucky to produce sufficient food for the winter.

A back-to-the farm program limited to a live-at-home production would go far to lessen the strain upon relief agencies next winter when the government may find it inadvisable to aid to the extent it has the past two years.

The Senator's View

When the question of appropriating some \$150,000,000 for the purpose of stabilizing the cattle industry came up in the United States Senate, North Carolina's senior senator, Josiah W. Bailey, could not see his way clear to support the bill. The proposition was to deal with the price of cattle in much the same manner that the AAA is handling prices of wheat, tobacco and several other farm commodities.

Failing to see the light as others saw it, Senator Bailey gave expression to his thoughts as follows: "Some may probably feel that an appropriation of \$150,000,000 will increase the production of this industry, will bring about a greater production of milk, of cream, of butter, and of cheese. That is a silly idea, for the very reason that in this country of ours we have never yet experienced overproduction. Since the creation of this, the greatest nation of all the earth, much as we have had, we have never had too much. It has never been a question of overproduction; it has been a question of under-consumption. That is the trouble.

"I am sometimes nauseated when I hear people say that the trouble in this country today is over-production. It is not over-production; it is under-consumption; and our products are not consumed because the people have not the money with which to buy them."

We find no fault with his logic. What the country needs is a system of distribution that will place the so-called surplus of food products in the mouths of undernourished children and hungry adults. Eggs are cheap on the local market. The price is ruinous to the poultry grower. But if everybody ate the number of eggs they ought to eat, Wilkes county would be short several thousand dozen. We sell milk to the cheese plant and send cream away, and we sell butter. But if everybody ate the amount of butter and drank the milk they need, we would soon be importing cows to increase our dairy herds.

The senator is right. It's not over-production; it's under-consumption.

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. CHARLES E. DUNN

JESUS RESPONDS TO FAITH

Lesson for March 18th. Matt. 15:53-16:12. Golden Text: Matt. 7:7.

It is a striking fact that the greatest life ever lived concentrated its energies upon a tiny area. Palestine does not comprise much more than 9,000 square miles, which makes it about the size of our state of Vermont. Now Jesus stepped outside this small region only once, in the incident of our lesson. Except for this single interruption, He lived entirely within the borders of the Holy Land, carrying on a varied ministry in Galilee and Judea, with brief excursions into Samaria and Perea. Within this circumscribed district the Master lived the most complete and perfect life of which history has any record. As our lesson text points out, he conceived His mission in definitely Jewish terms. "I have only been sent to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." (Chap. 15:24.)

One is reminded of the great German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, who, although much interested in geography, was never more than a few miles distant from his native city Konigsberg, in Prussia, and never saw the sea, which could be reached by a walk of two hours. In that relatively unimportant provincial capital he spent a long, full life, rich in friendship, and profound in thought.

A more familiar example is our own Henry David Thoreau, who could never be persuaded to leave his native Concord, then a village of some 2,000 folk only.

If people would be content to stay where they are, and live simply, making the most of what is immediately at hand, life would be much more serene and wholesome.

Jesus, however, did once cross the border of Palestine into the Gentile territory of Syria, seeking retirement and recreation. But His fame had preceded Him, and at once He was sought out by a Canaanitish woman of the district who persistently demanded that her sick daughter be relieved. So impressed was the Master by her ardent faith that He granted her request.

This Week In Washington

Washington, March 14. (Associated Press)—Summing up the results of President Roosevelt's first year in office, the general feeling here is that it has been about an even break between the Administration and the Depression. If the Government hasn't succeeded in lifting Hard Times, neither has that Big Bad Wolf got the Administration licked. And that, these observers point out, is all to the good, because the underlying causes of the depression, at home and abroad, have pretty nearly ceased to function, while the Government still has plenty of weapons left in its arsenal. There are a lot more experiments that can be tried.

One of the most important of these, in the view of many, is that of giving the President power to alter the tariff schedules at will. This appeals not only to those who favor tariff reduction but to those who believe that it is a sign that the Administration has come around definitely to the realization that the Depression is not a local affair but world-wide, and that it has its roots in international conditions.

Wallace, Clear Thinker

There has been a good deal of uneasiness over what seemed like moves toward a policy of narrow nationalism in the United States, just at a time when several of the other nations of the world were beginning to abandon their nationalistic policies. Some of the most vocal of the President's advisers have been outspoken in their advocacy of building a wall around the United States and proceeding to try to straighten out its affairs out as if there were no other people in the world but us.

It is regarded here as a victory for the sane and well-considered analysis of our situation by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, whose reputation for having the clearest, most logical and best informed mind in the whole administration group is growing. In his widely-circulated article, "America Must Choose," Mr. Wallace pointed out that Nationalism, pursued to its logical conclusion, could lead only to either Fascism or Communism. He did not think America was ready for either. Internationalism, he agreed, has its dangers, as has any other policy.

If America were to continue in its international relations on the principle that other nations must buy our goods but we would not buy any of theirs then we would be laying up plenty trouble for ourselves and destroying all the foreign markets, on which so much of our income from natural products, farm products and factory products depends.

Wallace's conclusion is that the Nation should follow a middle-of-the-road policy, neither wholly Nationalistic nor wholly Internationalistic. And that, his admirers say, is what Mr. Roosevelt has in mind in asking Congress for authority to elevate or reduce tariff schedules by Executive order without having to submit them to revision by Congress nor wait upon the slow "studies" by the Tariff Board necessary under the existing law.

The Roosevelt Courage

Mr. Roosevelt's friends call this the greatest display of courage he has given yet. For there is no political topic which carries so much dynamite in itself as the tariff. More than one Administration has been wrecked on the tariff rocks. One promising candidate for the Presidency, General Winfield Scott Hancock, who ran on the Democratic ticket again General Garfield in 1880, probably would have been elected had he not incurred the hostility of Eastern manufacturers by his perfectly truthful but politically tactless statement that "the tariff is a local issue."

It is just because the tariff is a local issue that it is so dangerous. It can stir up more sectional animosity than anything else in politics. There is nothing for which the average Congressman will fight so bitterly as for tariff protection for the industries of his home district, for not only votes but campaign funds depend upon his record in that respect more than in any other particular.

There is a pretty general agreement among Republicans as well as Democrats that the tariff increases, provided in the two tariff laws enacted by the Republicans in 1921 and 1930, ran the import duties on most of the list up to unworkable peaks, and by inciting other nations to set up defenses against American aggression in their markets, while shutting them off from our markets, had a great deal to do with prolonging the situation precipitated by the crisis of 1929.

Tariff to the Front

Now Mr. Roosevelt has bravely brought the tariff right up to the front of politics again. By all

CWA Work To Be Ended March 31st

Official notice of termination of CWA activities March 31 has been received by Mrs. G. G. Foster, county civil works administrator. All CWA workers in the county will be discontinued on that date, Mrs. Foster said.

Under a provision of the termination order it is anticipated that some projects will be transferred to the works division of the Emergency Relief Administration.

Institution of new projects under the new set-up is apparently anticipated by the order of discontinuance. Actual need will be the determining factor in the selection of workers for such projects, and selection will likely be the duty of the county relief administration. In short, the apparent effect of the termination of the CWA will be to transfer a large part of its activities to the several states, to be directed by state relief and welfare

agencies and financed by grants of federal funds, with more stringent restrictions thrown about the selection of workers for new and continued projects. Fifty more men will be cut from the CWA payroll in Wilkes tomorrow, leaving the number now working at 265.

Two Scouts Get Merit Badges At Honor Court

Luke Stacey, Jr. and Bill Jenkins received merit badges for handicraft at the meeting of the Boy Scout court of honor Tuesday evening. Members of the troops in the Wilkesboros are doing some very effective work. Scout leaders reported.

Person county farmers have purchased 18 western brood mares so far this winter and another shipment is on the way. These men say they are going to raise their own workstock and eventually have some to sell.

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Grange Master Visits Wilkes

E. S. Vannetta To Address General Meeting Saturday Afternoon At 1:30

E. S. Vannetta, master of the state Grange organization, will arrive here from his home in Orange county today for a three-day visit.

The high spot of his visit will be his address at a mass meeting of farmers at the courthouse Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Every farmer in the county is invited to attend this meeting.

Mr. Vannetta speaks tonight at 7:30 o'clock at Little Mountain. He will speak at Boomer at 2 p. m. tomorrow and at Mount Pleasant at 7:30 p. m.

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