

The Journal-Patriot

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1934

AAA Benefits

Regardless of what each of us may think of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and its practices in reducing crops, we must admit that many farmers are being immensely benefitted.

A recent statistical report on four basic crops—corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton, tends to show that prices have doubled since the advent of the AAA.

Farmers have been in distress for years and volumes have been written on "farm relief." Today the farmer is receiving higher prices for his products, but time will tell whether or not he has been relieved of his major troubles.

Heretofore, the main objective in relieving the farmer was to lend them money, which practice soon relieved many of them of their farms and homes, because they could not realize any profits from their soil.

The new idea is to increase his income and at the same time reduce his work, all of which is, of course, very satisfactory to him. However, when he gets more from his crops he finds that he has to pay more for the things he buys, and after all, he is not in paradise. A wheat farmer in the midwest buys practically everything he uses, with perhaps the lone exception of flour.

AAA practices just now are in for an abundance of criticism and it is going to take time to ascertain whether they are good or bad for a nation as a whole.

With the farmers' purchasing power increased through AAA crop reduction payments and higher prices for his crops they and their families will be able to consume a greater share of manufactured goods and that, in turn, will put men to work in industry to consume more food from the farm. There never would be a surplus if the people possessed the means with which to buy. The importance attached to foreign markets is misplaced in the face of figures which show that in the most prosperous times we used in America more than ninety per cent of what we produced.

A Precious Cargo

Drivers of school buses should be impressed with their responsibility in hauling school children. They should realize something of the value of the thirty or more lives in their care.

Already reports are heard of children losing their lives on school buses. The following editorial from the Winston-Salem Journal of Friday sums up the situation:

"The school bus tragedies have begun. A press dispatch tells of the death of Ralph Land, 7, of Gastonia, killed this week when a door of a moving bus opened, causing the child to fall out.

"It's a precious cargo these school buses are hauling. A cargo that can never be valued in terms of dollars and cents. Dollars pale into insignificance in comparison with the life of one of these little ones.

"It is the duty of the state to safeguard the lives of these children. Every facility of protection should be thrown about them. They must not be led like dumb brutes to slaughter on our highways. The blood of dead children already cries out from the ground.

What to do about it? Well, the state should see to it that no defective buses are used. The general assembly must provide adequate funds for the purchase and upkeep of buses, so that dangerous machines will not be in operation.

"Drivers should be selected with the utmost care. Inspections of buses should be made at frequent intervals, and some adult should ride thereon to see that the child passengers are orderly. This adult probably could be one of the teachers employed at the school to which the bus takes its pupils."

C. B. Eller, superintendent of schools in Wilkes county, has assured us that county school authorities are going to do the best they can to avoid accidents with school buses. They are ready and willing to cooperate with the people in securing good and careful drivers and welcome complaints where there is cause. However, they do not care to hear complaints hatched up against any driver in order to give some one else the job.

If your school bus driver is not impressed with his responsibility to the extent that he will use extreme care and caution, you would do the public a great favor by

Taxes Cost More Than Food

Last year the people of the United States paid more for taxes than they did for food; taxes amounting to \$9,000,000,000; \$7,650,000,000 for food; \$3,600,000,000 each for clothing and shelter, and \$1,035,000,000 for medical service.

These figures were compiled by the United States News and are supposed to be reliable and we mention them in passing for whatever they are worth.

Food is naturally thought of as the most necessary of all necessities of life and it is truly an alarming fact that we must spend more for taxes than for food.

However, along with the rapid increase in taxes in the last two decades, responsibilities of government have been increased. Government has broadened into varied fields of activity which were unnecessary before the advent of this fast and modern age in which we are living.

But, nevertheless, nine billions is a stupendous sum to pay for government and we would venture to assert that if government was carried out as economically as the successful business this cost could be cut at least 25 per cent without seriously handicapping its facilities. The nine billions paid in taxes, as we understand it, were federal, state, county and municipal governments, and represents the total of the nation's tax bill.

Gen. Hugh Johnson

General Hugh Johnson, head of the National Recovery Administration since its organization, has stepped down from his perch in favor of the new setup which is now being organized.

General Johnson has come in for much criticism, but who would not in the responsible position he held? We give him much credit for whatever success the NRA has attained.

Although many were opposed to his "crack down" tactics, we can look back over those distressing days and wonder if what he dealt out was not just what was needed to put the New Deal across. Anyway, we admire his courage and it may be that another setup may serve better at this time than a one-man advisory board.

General Johnson leaves the NRA with the goodwill of President Roosevelt and a majority of the American people, is our candid opinion.

The Book

the first line of which reads, "The Holy Bible," and which contains four great treasures.

By BRUCE BARTON

THE FIRST CHURCH TRIAL

A strange thing had happened at Jerusalem. The brothers of Jesus had not believed in Him during His ministry, and at one time thought Him insane, but after His death they became loyal converts. Two of them, Jude and James, wrote short books, which are in the New Testament, and James went to Jerusalem and became very active in the church there. He was a "just man," a phrase that had been used of his father Joseph. It is said that his knees became calloused like those of a camel through his long periods of prayer. He was the head of the conservative faction, and Peter was at first of the same persuasion. James, by reason of his brotherhood to Jesus, had risen above Peter in Jerusalem, and he it was who presided over the first heresy trial in church history—the trial of Paul and Barnabas for baptizing Gentiles without insisting that they conform to the whole Jewish ritual.

It was a decidedly surprising experience for Paul. He had sat in Jerusalem as one of the seventy members of the Sanhedrin, the supreme court of the nation. Now he found himself back in the same city before Peter and James and John in positions not unlike that which he had occupied. He saw "those that were reputed to be somebody," as he rather loftily described them, and said, "Whatever they were it maketh no matter to me." All the same, he cared greatly for their good will and the effect of their endorsement.

The story is told in the fifteenth chapter of Acts, one of the great documents in the history of the liberation of the human spirit. Paul's accusers presented their case, and Paul and Barnabas replied, and after a long debate a compromise was arrived at. The church in Jerusalem, consisting entirely of Jews, would stand firm for the old fundamentals, but the churches abroad, being Gentile, might follow a more liberal faith. At the suggestion of James a letter was sent out to the Gentile brethren in the churches which Paul had organized:

Forasmuch as we have heard, that certain which went out from us have troubled you with words subverting your souls, saying, Ye must be circumcised, and keep the law: to whom we gave no such commandment:

For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things;

That ye abstain from meat offered to idols, and from things strangled, and from fornication; from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well. Fare ye well.

Thus there were to be two kinds of Christianity, the fundamentalist and the liberal, and they were not to quarrel. Christians who had been reared as Jews were to be required to keep the whole Mosaic law, and those who were not so reared were to be accepted on their love of Jesus and a very simple code of morality.

Housing Administration Helps Small Industries To Renovate And Improve Their Properties

Small industries throughout the country will find a helping hand in the Federal Housing Administration, which is making it possible for these industries, to finance the making of many essential improvements which have been delayed because of lack of working capital.

The housing administration, under the direction of James A. Moffet, is guaranteeing up to twenty percent of the loans made for such improvements, and banks and other financial institutions are making funds available.

The coal yard is a good illustration of this smaller type of industry which needs improvements but which has been held back by the lack of necessary financial backing.

"We believe in keeping our yards and our equipment in the best physical condition," says LeRoy O. King, of the National Retail Coal Merchants Association.

"During the summer months, when business is slowest, our men usually are kept employed repairing and repainting buildings and equipment—bins, sheds,

fencing, trucks, building. All need to be kept in good condition; all need painting because of the constant exposure to the weather."

Mr. King believes that clean, freshly-painted surroundings have a very definite psychological effect on employees. Equipment that is in good repair, he states, not only makes the best appearance and saves costly repairs on wood and steel constructions, but also fosters a feeling of pride and responsibility among his personnel. Workers, the coal merchants believe, take a personal interest in keeping attractive surroundings in good order.

"The annual property loss from deterioration probably exceeds all other losses," according to Dr. Henry A. Gardner, one of the leading paint research experts in this country, who estimates that the conservation of lumber by the use of paint amounts to some \$92,000,000 each year; of metal, \$450,000,000; pipe lines, \$100,000,000; and cement, \$20,000,000—or a total saving of \$662,000,000 a year.

Seven Accused Using \$120,000 Relief Funds

Prestonburg, Ky., Sept. 25.—Seven persons, including the mayor, county judge and a minister, were indicted here today on charges of fraudulently converting \$122,500 in the administration of federal relief money.

Mayor A. C. Carter, it is alleged, deprived the poor of \$25,000 by using relief orders to pay for work on his garage and in conducting his motor agency.

W. L. Stumble, judge and a physician, is accused of using \$20,000 to improve his private hospital and his farm.

Mrs. Regina Mayo is accused of using \$50,000 in relief funds to erect her husband's coal tiple.

George Woods and Otto Fannin were accused of using \$10,000 each; Woods on his farm and Fannin in his business.

Herbert Salisbury and the Rev. W. M. Chapman are accused of conspiring with the others.

Denmark some months ago ordered all foreign jazz bands to leave the country.

KILLS DAUGHTER AND TAKES OWN LIFE

Athol, Mass., Sept. 27.—A 22-year-old crippled girl was slain with an axe by her father, who afterward killed himself here today.

The girl, Phyllis Smith, was a lifelong cripple and was unable to move except with the aid of crutches. The father, Clifford B. Smith, 48, had been despondent since the death of his wife two months ago, and neighbors believed grief, together with despair over his daughter's condition, caused his act.

Ashe Man Ambushed

E. T. Johnson, of the Sutherland community of Ashe county, died a few days ago in a hospital at Bristol, Tenn., after being a patient there several days suffering from gunshot wounds received while on his way home from visiting a neighbor. Johnson was shot from ambush.

Certain parts of India have a woman's language which men cannot understand.

"ALL IN"



AND THEN HE SMOKED A CAMEL!

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- Headache, Heart Trouble,
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- 3 days' and 2 nights' hotel accommodation.
- Transportation from terminal to hotel.
- 3 General admissions to the Exposition grounds.
- Admission to one of the following: Fort Dearborn, Lama Temple, Colonial Village.
- Sightseeing bus tour of the fair grounds.
- Choice of one of the following sightseeing trips: (a) Chicago Northside tour by Gray Line (b) Chicago Southside by Gray Line, (c) Chicago Stockyards Tour by Gray Line, (d) Moonlight cruise on Lake Michigan or any of the other sightseeing cruises operated by the Steamer Roosevelt.

6-DAY ECONOMY TOUR "B" \$35.60

(Transportation to and from Chicago Included)

This tour rate of \$35.60 is for one person, and includes all features listed below:

- 6 days' and nights' hotel accommodation.
- Transportation from terminal hotel.
- 3 General admission tickets to the exposition grounds.
- Admission to one of the following: Fort Dearborn, Lama Temple, Colonial Village.
- Sightseeing bus tour of the fair grounds.
- Includes same as listed in paragraph six above.

For Further information consult Local Agent

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Batch Kellar, Agent North Wilkesboro, N. C.