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INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

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MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1940



Dangerous Enemies

Now that the world knows that the United States is definitely on the side of the Allies in the second World War, although we are not in the war, this nation may expect trouble from enemy sympathizers within our borders.

While we build a great navy, a big army and a powerful air force to prevent or repeal an invasion from abroad, we must continually keep alert as a nation to prevent dirty work within.

In this nation are millions of Italians and thousands of German sympathizers. There are also an alarmingly large number of communists, among whom are paid workers of Stalin's Russian government. In addition to building armaments second to none, this government must keep check on the whole collections of Wops, Dagoes, Japs, Stalin's hired men and various other kinds of aliens.

Every one of them who shows any indications of wanting to start trouble should be given a one-way ticket to one of the dictator countries.

Just imagine the danger that one person could do in an airplane or munitions factory or what a group could do to our vast system of communications should this nation be really threatened from abroad.

The situation is so critical that this nation cannot take chances on having spies within and even if it should make a few mistakes and deport some who may be all right, there should be no leniency and tender hearted dealing with suspicious characters. Too much is at stake. The very foundations of freedom and liberty may hang on the balance in a few short years or months and we cannot afford to make the mistake of allowing enemies of freedom any liberty to carry out their dastardly machinations.

Protection of liberty for a nation or race of people may depend upon extermination of enemies of liberty.

Borrowed Comment

BUT WHO IS NOMINATED?

(Christian Science Monitor)

All but eight of the 1,000 delegates to the Republican National Convention have been chosen, yet no one knows who is to be the nominee. Of the 992 selected, 672 are uninstructed, and no candidate has more than 200 instructed or publicly pledged.

If this instead were a Presidential election and the membership of the Electoral College had been chosen, the country would know immediately who the next President would be. If Presidential primary laws were more wide-spread and binding, the composition of the convention would tell immediately who the party nominees are to be.

The farmers of the Constitution contemplated that the Presidential electors should be chosen without previous commitments to meet and select a chief executive. A political party convention, they contemplated not at all. How does it happen that the political convention now leaves the designation of a Presidential nominee to a coterie of insiders while practice has made the electoral college a rubber stamp for the ordinary voter?

LETTER TO HENRY FORD

Will He Light The Spark For Peace?

(Macon Evening News)

Mr. Henry Ford
Dearborn, Michigan.
Dear Mr. Ford:

You are the one man in America equipped to meet the nation's military

emergency.

You are the one man in America with more iron mines, steel mills, boats, forests, rivers and machine shops than any other man.

You are the one man in America with research laboratories, scientists, chemists, metallurgists and other experts capable of turning almost over-night your gigantic industrial empire into a tank, anti-aircraft or airplane factory or all three.

Your soft voice speaks with quicker authority, brings speedier action than any other man, in the land; any other man, including the president, who, at the best, merely proposes action.

Your plant is Henry Ford. Your stockholders are Henry Ford. You can close it, leave it open, divert it to war-material or give it away.

The nation today needs a Horatius to seize the bridge.

Everybody is willing to help; ready to turn all facilities into war needs; everybody waits for M-Day, when our entire resources would go to military production.

But, as we wait for signs of further danger, the enemy bores deeper and deeper into our first lines of defense.

You, Mr. Ford, could set America to work in a frenzy of preparedness to continue our peace, by suddenly turning your gigantic factories for the manufacture of vehicles and articles of peace until such a time that the danger can be assimilated by other agencies.

Your life, Mr. Ford, is a life of peace and contentment. You cherish the simple little things; the abundant prosperity that goes with the good, old-fashioned American way.

War disturbed you 25 years ago, when you were a much younger man. You tried boldly then, with your peace venture, sending emissaries into the neighborhood of the barking guns.

You failed to stop that war because the war lords would not listen to your prayers of peace any more than today's war lords will listen.

But they will hear your machines, Mr. Ford.

You can, if you so desire, speak the language all dictators everywhere understand.

That is the language of steel fashioned into airplanes, tanks, guns.

Of all the men, in all the world, you, Mr. Ford, are perhaps the one man able to stop Adolph Hitler.

You can stop Hitler in his tracks in Europe by suddenly transforming your factories from producers of pleasure cars to producers of protective cars.

Hitler may go on and conquer England, destroy it, along with France. But Hitler won't go much further if Henry Ford, America's largest industrialist, begins the manufacture of half a million airplane motors, half a million tanks, and half a million guns.

Next to the president, Mr. Ford, you're America's greatest hero.

You represent the wholesome tradition of American business. The poor boy who made good by doing something for his fellow man.

Your name is linked with the first news of an eight-hour work-day: of a \$5 pay-day when \$3 was thought to be just about tops.

You picked up the little red school house, the blue-back speller and Mary's Little Lamb and preserved their place in our life.

Fortune Magazine this current month discovers the American working man believes you have done more for labor than John L. Lewis, William Green or Senator Wagner.

Of all our industrial leaders, past and present, the people really love you. You are more than a manufacturer of an automobile. You are a part of America's modern tradition. You are Henry Ford.

You can set off the spark that will burn a torch of liberty so big it will be seen 'round the world.

All this country needs is a little inspiration.

You have the money, you have the machinery, you have the heart and the desire to do that kind of a job.

Rockerfeller finally turned his wealth to medical research; Carnegie put his in books and marble porticos bearing his name; Frank left beautiful pictures.

But what value books or pictures or medical cures in the face of an invader who levels all these things before him?

You, Mr. Ford, have the answer to Hitler and the answer to liberty.

Yours is a greater heritage to America than all the books or pictures or medical science any of your industrial predecessors gave before you.

Very sincerely yours,
MACON EVENING NEWS.

Reynolds Says Don't Miss the Bus

Raleigh.—In view of the swiftly moving events of the past few days, Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, who recently issued an appeal for a physical preparedness program in North Carolina to back up President Roosevelt's military preparedness policy, declared tonight:

"Don't miss the bus!"
"History teaches us that in former wars more people died from preventable diseases than from bullets. That could hardly be true, however, with the present means of human slaughter that are sending thousands into eternity every hour.

"But whatever our material resources may be, we cannot properly utilize them unless they are placed in charge of those who are mentally and physically fit, and there is but one way to determine physical fitness, and that is by medical examination—first, to determine what impairment there is, if any, and then to effect a restoration.

"Upon whom does the responsibility for this physical preparedness rest? This question has been put to me, and in reply I should say that it rests primarily upon:

"(a) The individual—self preservation is the first law of nature.

"(b) The physician—the guardian of health.

"(c) The employer—the major source of intelligent group attack.

"It is the duty of the individual to see that he is immunized against diseases which can be prevented and to undergo, voluntarily, a physical examination that will serve as a check-up and then correct the correctable. If the examination shows the presence of some malady which could not have been prevented, the patient should place himself under the care of a competent physician, immediately, for treatment. It is well for the layman to understand the devastating potentialities of many maladies which, within themselves, appear easily curable. It is neglect that gives them their fatal aspects.

"It is well for the individual to have himself checked for syphilis, remembering that, untreated, the 'Great Imitator' not only renders him unfit for military duty but is the cause of from 10 to 12 per cent of all heart trouble, 15 per cent of all blindness and more than 10 per cent of the total insanity.

"It is also important to check for various other diseases, as well as their symptoms, including, for example, latent and early tuberculosis, hookworm, malaria, diabetes, nephritis, (Bright's) heart and compensatory channels.

"We have realized for a long time that medical science and laboratory research are far in advance of the public's willingness to take advantage of them. A cursory examination is both insufficient and misleading and should be abandoned. Instead, there should be a careful physical examination, coupled with laboratory findings, to discover not only the apparent but the incipient diseases, bearing in mind always that the whole truth is not ascertained in every instance.

"There rests with the physician the responsibility of encouraging physical examinations with a view to the administration of preventive and correctional measures. No one enjoys more fully the confidence of those with whom he deals than does the physician. There is a sacred relationship between the physician and his patient—like that between the pastor and the parishioner. In this crisis, then, the physician does now, as he has in the past, hold himself in readiness to perform a distinct service to humanity and to his country.

"There is yet another responsibility in the present crisis, the fulfillment of which will result in enhancing the physical preparedness program which ought to mark this period, when we may be on the verge of having to actively defend our land against foes from without, and perhaps from within. This is the responsibility of our employers for the millions in industry who, whether in war or peace, should be physically fit. It should be insisted upon that these millions undergo physical tests. There need be no fears on the part of those to be examined. To be physically impaired does not necessarily mean inability to work, but for one to know his weaknesses helps him to overcome them.

"Let each of us realize and bear in mind his own personal responsibility in this hour when the nation needs men and women.

"It is truly a momentous hour!"
Husband: If I were to die, would you marry again?
Modern wife: You funny man! What gives you the idea I'll wait that long.

Willkie Camp Grows As Date For Republican Convention Draws Near

Brawny, two-fisted Wendell Lewis Willkie is perhaps the most colorful figure that America's vast industrial life has produced since the turn of the century. As head of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation he is an important utilities executive, but as a member of the Republican party he is a leading Presidential candidate. "Dark horse," may be the usual name for such a candidate, but this hardly seems adequate for Willkie who in the last two months has risen from comparative inconspicuousness to third place in the Gallup poll of Republican possibilities for the Presidency.

Recent months have seen a boom unprecedented in political history for this Indiana farmer who has made good in the business world. Percy Waxman, in the July issue of Cosmopolitan Magazine, writes that thousands of letters and telegrams poured in daily to the hastily set-up office of his managers, urging him to throw his hat in the ring. The nomination without any strings attached, he would be delighted to accept, but as Willkie himself says, "I wouldn't spend a dollar or permit any friend of mine to spend a dollar for a delegate to the National Convention, and I refuse to go around making two-way promises, kissing babies or dressing up like a cowboy. I am distinctly not a professional politician. I am a businessman.

Born some forty-eight years ago in Elwood, Indiana, Willkie in all probability owes a debt to heredity for his great ability, for his father was one of Indiana's most successful trial lawyers, his mother the first woman ever admitted to the bar in that state, and his grandmother a well-known preacher. At college he was singled out for his willingness to fight others' battles, and for his outspoken disregard of the "joe-college" attitude. Graduated at the head of his class he went on to law school where again he won all top honors.

With bar exams out of the way he settled down to practice with his father, but America's declaration of war abruptly ended his first law attempts, and he promptly enlisted, seeing action overseas.

Little time elapsed after the Armistice before Willkie had become a leading figure in legal circles in Ohio. Among his clients

were several utilities companies, and he was soon known as an outstanding authority on matters pertaining to the creation and sale of electric power. This led in 1933 to the presidency of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation whose deficit of \$1,600,000 he converted into a profit of \$10,000,000 in the short course of three years. During all the years of depression, instead of letting men go, he increased the sales force, and doubled the use of electricity in rural communities by cutting the rate in half.

Though a utilities executive himself, Willkie has long advocated the regulation of holding companies, and originally supported President Roosevelt on that score. That regulation, he believes, has gone too far. "Today," he says, "the abuses which corrupted the 1920's seem to have been transferred from Wall Street to Washington. It is no longer Big Business we have to fear. It is Big Government."

Shrewd Republican scouts who

have watched Willkie's work are convinced that he would be an able campaigner, and that if the National Convention came to a deadlock, he would be an excellent bet for the nomination.

Two Cows and Six Items

1. SOCIALISM—If you have two cows, you give one to your neighbor.
2. COMMUNISM—You give both cows to the government, which gives you back some milk.
3. FASCISM—You keep the cows, but give the milk to the government, which gives you back some of it.
4. NAZISM—You keep the cows, but give the milk to the government, which gives you back a little of the skimmed milk.
5. NEW DEALISM—You shoot one cow and the government pays you not to milk the other.
6. CAPITALISM—You keep both cows, milk them, sell the milk and buy a bull.

LUCKY BRIDE

How lucky is the modern Bride! Though cooking may be strange She still can serve an epic feast From her electric range.

2% Discount

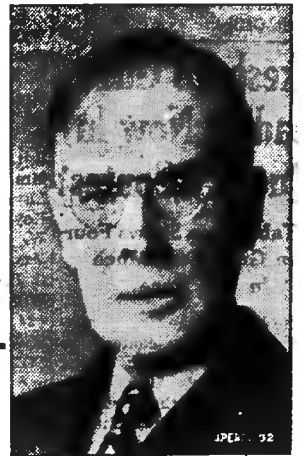
On 1940 County Taxes During Month Of June

Be sure to take advantage of this saving on your county taxes. Make payment at my office.

C. G. Poindexter,

WILKES COUNTY ACCOUNTANT

BURGIN VOTED FOR Farm Parity Payments



False statements circulated over the Eighth District during the past few days claiming that Representative W. O. Burgin had voted against PARITY PAYMENTS to the FARMERS are positively refuted by the record:

MR. FARMER READ THIS!

Washington, D. C.
June 14, 1940.

The Honorable
W. O. Burgin
House of Representatives

My Dear Mr. Burgin:

In accordance with your request, I have verified your record on the Agricultural Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5269) of the Seventy-sixth Congress, First Session, regarding the item of parity payments, which shows that you voted "Yes". This vote occurred in the House of Representatives on March 28, 1939, being Roll Call No. 44.

On the Agricultural Appropriations Bill of the Seventy-sixth Congress, Third Session, you are recorded as having an active pair with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey, favoring the item of parity payments, which means that Mr. Thomas was against the bill and you were for it. This vote occurred in the House of Representatives on May 9, 1940, being Roll Call No. 103.

I hope this is the information you desire.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
SOUTH TRIMBLE

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Every fair-minded Democratic farmer in the Eighth District should repudiate the effort of Mr. Burgin's opponent to delude them by false propaganda, and

Vote For Burgin On June 22nd