

The Journal - Patriot

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1934

The only real party lines left are the rural telephones.—Greensboro Daily News.

The heart has nothing to do with love, says a professor. Well, maybe the reaction is similar to indigestion.—Atlanta Constitution.

"I know where all my money goes," said Dolores Del Rio, "except what I pay for taxes." And as to that part of anybody's money, quiten sabe?—Tampa Tribune.

A Kansas man drank 30 glasses of beer and then became deathly sick after eating a hamburger. It's awful what they put in meat nowadays.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Max Baer says he wants to get out of the boxing business. There are plenty of husky youngsters who'd just dearly love to knock him out of it.—Roanoke Times.

F. bert M. Washburn describes Senator David I. Walsh as a "maverick Democrat," which is not quite the same thing as a bull moose Republican.—Boston Globe.

In spite of what the papers say, we still think that public enemy No. 1 is the guy who signals for a righthand turn and turns to the left.—North Shore Almanack (Great Neck, N. Y.)

Congratulations

Here's congratulations to all the public spirited citizens and civic organizations who invited the 1935 Grange convention to North Wilkesboro and to the Wilkes Pomona Grange, the first organization of its kind formed in North Carolina.

The convention will bring to North Wilkesboro next year around 500 delegates who are representative of the best citizenship in the state. Such a number of men and women in our midst for three days will do much to advertise our city and county. It is not too early to begin laying plans, 12 months in advance, to give these people a warm reception.

Higher Education

The colleges and universities of America are in full swing again, and with larger enrollment of both young men and young women than ever before. It is not so long ago that going to college was outside the scheme of things for most American youth. Now it is so much the usual thing that there is hardly a village or town in the whole nation that is not represented in one or another of the institutions of higher education.

We just happened to look at the figures. In 1910, only 24 years ago, there were only 332,000 students in all the colleges, universities and professional schools. In 1930, twenty years later, the number had almost trebled, reaching almost a million—971,584, according to Government statistics. We haven't the figures for later years, but we understand the million mark was passed in 1931 and that this year the expected size of the student bodies is above a million and a quarter.

Those are important figures. They mean, if they mean anything, that the future leaders of thought in America are increasingly men and women who have had far better educations than their parents had, and who are more widely diffused among the whole people than ever before. And that makes it the concern of everybody that the colleges themselves and their faculties should steadily increase their efforts to turn their student material into people capable of doing their own thinking.

No college can put into a student more than his or her capacity to receive. No student can get out of college more than he or she puts in. All that college can do is to show the student how to make the widest and best possible use of whatever innate powers he has.

Fire Prevention Week Coming

Next week, October 7 to 13, will be "Fire Prevention Week throughout the country. This annual occasion designed for the benefit of the people will be ushered in through proclamations by the president, governors and mayors.

During the week every citizen will have a splendid opportunity to learn the fundamentals of fire prevention and control. Through speeches, newspaper and magazine articles, exhibits and other means, an intensive effort will be made to enlist the citizen's interest. He can blame no one but himself if he fails to learn.

Fire prevention is a civic duty which every citizen owes to himself and to every other person. We all pay for fire—we pay for it in lost business, destroyed jobs, higher taxes and insurance rates. On the average, each family contributes \$4.00 a year as a tribute to Moloch—dollars which are destroyed as surely as if we tossed them into a stove. Worse still, three people—two adults and a child—out of each 39,000 of our population, are sacrificed to the pagan god—because we are ignorant and careless when it comes to fire.

In the past, it has often been the experience that fire losses dropped during the week and for a short period thereafter, only to rise again as the public gradually forgot the information gleaned. This year we should look forward to the week and devote a little time during it to really learning the fundamentals of fire prevention, then remember and practice them in the future.

Our Light and Power Bills

This month the local branch of the Southern Public Utilities made a lot of folks in this part of the country feel better. Many light and electric bills showed a decrease, notwithstanding the fact that longer evenings are creeping up.

In making a reduction in electric rates the Duke Power Company and Southern Public Utilities took the lead and by so doing hit a strong blow at those who would like to see the government go further into private industry.

Since electricity is perhaps one of the greatest of natural resources we naturally want to see everybody take advantage of it who can and at the lowest possible cost. One very pleasing thing about the new rates is that it affects the smallest user of electricity along with the largest.

Multiplied millions of private capital are invested in the production and distribution of electricity. The stockholders deserve a fair profit on their investments and it is our candid opinion that the recent reduction in rates will prove beneficial to the utility owners in an increased consumption, greater goodwill of the public, and lessened danger of government-owned competition.

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. CHARLES E. DUNN

FELLOWSHIP WITH CHRIST
Lesson for October 7th. John 15. Golden Text: John 15:4.

This is the first of a series of studies in the Christian life. The chapter chosen for the lesson, John 15, belongs to that sublime section of the gospel devoted to the discourses of the Master at the Last Supper. It begins with the wonderful allegory of the vine and the branches. Here we have a clear picture of the roots and fruits of the Christian vocation.

One of the key phrases in this eloquent passage is "Abide in me." (vs. 4) Do we abide in Christ? Is He our living room? Prof. Lucock, of Yale, reminds us of the parlor of a typical old-time New England dwelling, with its shut windows, drawn shades, and horsehair furniture covered with crocheted dollies. The wall paper and carpet were in hideous taste, and the gold clock was utterly unable to keep time. This stuffy room was reserved for painful occasions such as a funeral or a minister's call. No one actually lived there.

Now it is the business of religion to take us out of such a stifling parlor into the living room where Christ dwells. And what a spacious, attractive chamber it is, large and hospitable enough to harbor every person of generous impulses and spiritually-minded aspiration! There is nothing narrow or confining about fellowship with the Master.

But how shall we enter this appealing room? Well, like all compartments, it has a door. The door stands between Christ and the human soul. Open it, enter in, and the Saviour and your own heart will abide together in the gracious abode of God's truth and love.

And from this comradeship there will blossom rich fruit. "He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same beareth much fruit." This is the explanation of the magnificent success of Sir Wilfred Grenfell in Labrador, of Albert Schweitzer in equatorial Africa, of Toyohiko Kagawa in the slums of Kobe, and of Frank N. D. Buchman, the founder of the Oxford Group Movement, in reclaiming the lost. We can share in their reward.

Today and Tomorrow

LOTTERIES and morals

The whole subject of lotteries has been opened afresh by the action of the New York Municipal Assembly in adopting a plan for a city lottery to raise funds for the relief of the destitute.

That is an ancient and still popular way to raise money for public or charitable purposes. It seems to me that there is a decided difference between a commercial lottery operated for private profit and a public lottery in which the bulk of the money paid for tickets goes to a worthy purpose.

The outcry against any form of lottery, which has been embodied in the laws of every state and in the constitutions of some, is based upon the supposed debasing effect upon the winners, and the temptation to the poor to waste their scanty resources in the hope of winning a big prize.

I am not prepared to subscribe to the doctrine that it is a function of government to regulate any individual's private morals.

GAMBLING large and small

Where one should draw the line between lotteries, gambling, speculation and the taking of risks in business is a matter that I have never been able to determine to my own satisfaction.

In a sense we are all gamblers. We use the term ordinarily to apply to games of chance, in which skill may or may not have a dominant part. The golfer who bets a ball a hole on his game is as much a gambler as the lady who plays bridge for a prize; no more and no less.

It seems to me that most betting is foolish, because the betters have no control over the outcome of the thing they are betting on.

But most people are foolish, anyway, and so long as that is so there will always be plenty to bet on the outcome of the World's Series or the chance of throwing seven in a crap game.

SPECULATION its scope

The Federal Government has imposed upon the Stock Exchange and the other public markets for securities and commodities, regulations intended to curb speculation. About one million persons, considerably less than one per cent of the population of the country, were engaged in speculation when the big crash of 1929 came. Many got out with profits; those who lost made a lot of noise about it.

The ones who lost had nobody to blame but themselves. They were the "easy marks" who think money can be made by people who don't know how to make it. No sane person would go into the grocery or hardware business without knowing something about it, or expect to make money out of it without giving it all of his attention, day and night. Yet folks who had been successful enough in their own businesses to accumulate a surplus went into stock market operations without knowing the first thing about the market, and risked their capital in an enterprise over which they could exercise no control.

That sort of speculation is pure insanity. But that doesn't mean that all "margin trading" is foolish or speculative.

LAND and values

I was in Iowa in 1917 when the big farm land boom was rising to its height. Farmers were paying from \$300 to \$600 an acre for ordinary farm land. Sensible men knew that there wasn't an acre in Iowa that could earn interest on such prices, but that wasn't what these buyers were thinking of. They were thinking of selling the land next week at a profit. By and by the crop of suckers failed, and the last buyers were left holding the land.

Much of the distress among farmers has its root in land purchases at exorbitant prices, on partial payments with a mortgage on which the land can never earn interest.

I was in Florida all through the great land boom there. It was the western farm boom over again in a different setting. People bought lots, not because they had any use for them or because they were worth what they contracted to pay, but in the hope of selling them tomorrow at a huge profit. For a while it worked. Then, again, the crop of suckers failed.

Iowa land and Florida land and corporation stocks and all the other commodities in which men have speculated and lost have real value, readily determined. I think that anything to prevent free trading in such things is contrary to the public interest and runs against the American tradition.

What is needed is wider education in what constitutes real value.

LUCK always a factor

There is no question that the element of luck plays an important part in all human affairs.

Turn to the right instead of to the left and you may meet the man, or the situation which will determine your whole future. you would not have met had you turned to the left.

But luck is accidental, and those who stake anything of material value on it are taking unnecessary chances. Nobody can foresee the future. In a minute anything can happen which will change the whole course of human events.

I know a man who has just opened a restaurant on Market Street when the San Francisco earthquake occurred and ruined him. A cousin of mine cancelled his passage on the Titanic, only to be killed five days later in an airplane crash at Hendon.

The only safe rule of life is to earn your money by the methods of which you are a master, spend less than you earn, and put your surplus into commodities of enduring value at prices no higher than their permanent worth.

MANUFACTURERS ARE IN FAVOR OF TRUCE IN INDUSTRIAL WAR

New York, Oct. 1.—Issuance of a proclamation by President Roosevelt for a "truce on industrial warfare," during which present employment relations would be continued, was urged today by the National Association of Manufacturers, challenging the American Federation of Labor to take a similar action.

President Roosevelt, in his address to the nation last night, declared he would call for an industrial truce between capital and labor while the newly-organized NRA evolves legislation designed to safeguard the rights of each.

In commending the President's address, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in San Francisco, said last night that he hoped the National Association of Manufacturers would take the "President's requests to heart."

The association said that "undoubtedly the public recognition by the President in his talk to the nation that recovery must be based upon the system of fair profit and through the process of individual initiative will be a helpful factor in supplying the confidence in the future which is essential for business progress."

"The manufacturing employers of the nation have been and are now ready to co-operate with President Roosevelt in sound measures to restore cordial employment relations and speed economic recovery," the manufacturers' statement said.

Johnson Weeps, Smiles and Scolds in Leaving NRA Job

Washington, Oct. 1.—Tears streaming from eyes that once blazed defiance at the mightiest captains of American industry, General Hugh S. Johnson today said good-bye to the NRA.

Lately, he said, "there seemed to have been a regular 'last call for dead cats.'"

Johnson appeared a lonely figure as he strode on the barren stage at the Commerce Department auditorium. As he spoke, members of the new recovery board who will take over the duties the blustery general has abandoned, were moving into the administrative suite.



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WATCH IS FOUND AFTER 11 YEARS

Elkin, Oct. 1.—Almost 11 years ago, C. A. Coram, of the East Bend section of Yadkin county, lost a handsome gold watch while on a hunting expedition on the Arsie Davis farm near East Bend. A protracted search in which every foot of the ground was covered did not reveal the valued time-keeper. The incident had almost been forgotten, but last week Mr. Davis, while sauntering through the woods on his farm observed an object imbedded in leafmold. Kicking it up with his foot, it proved to be a watch which was found in fair condition and willing to tick again after cleaning. Suddenly he recalled the lost watch of 11 years ago and promptly communicated with Mr. Coram, who identified the watch as the one which slipped from his pocket in 1923 and which had battled the weather safely for nearly 11 years.

Attention

To any member of the Reins-Sturdivant Burial Association who does not get a statement for assessments due for October 1st quarter on or before October 5, 1934:

Please see your secretary at once after October 5th, as we have been unable to deliver some policies of our members on account of incomplete addresses.

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