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Sixteen Years Ago

Sixteen years ago November 11, was the end of the greatest conflict among men that this old earth has ever witnessed. In previous wars men had been slain in what was more or less man-to-man conflict but in the World War all the inventions of science were called in to make the slaying and maiming more on a wholesale basis.

Well do we remember the morning when the news was received that an armistice had been signed and that the great war had ended. Whistles were blowing, church bells were pleading from the countryside and everywhere there was tearful joy that the slaughter of men had stopped.

Sixteen years have elapsed and on Sunday we paused to pay a tribute to those who fell for their country and those who returned from foreign fields and were fortunate enough not to have stopped an enemy's bullet.

And when we pause to think of the last war let us look into the future and try to picture what the horrors of another great conflict would be after sixteen more years of development in scientific research. Let us imagine that the terrible means which would be used would take their toll, not only of the prime of manhood, but everybody in the path of conflict.

When we have considered war in this light, let us teach peace, talk peace and live peaceful lives toward our fellowmen, setting an example for nations. For nations are made of states, states of counties, counties of townships, and townships of homes—the starting point of all government and endeavor.

At The Beginning

Crime and the crime wave that has encompassed this nation for the past ten years has been the subject of more comment than any other subject with the possible exception of politics.

Crime is one thing that is talked about too much in proportion to what is done about it.

The recent war on gangsters by the department of justice has been a signal success in killing off the maniacs who reached the top of the criminal profession. For these victories of the forces of law and order we are grateful.

Let us consider, however, that those who reached the heights of gangdom left a trail of blood and took their toll of human lives before they were stamped out. Considered in this light, it appears that there is much to be done yet for the law only gets revenge but cannot bring back the murdered lives.

Regardless of how good your community may be there are boys and girls growing up under adverse circumstances, who are failing to follow a course of honesty and diligence. There are boys who no doubt have hours each day to loaf and improperly spent leisure time breeds criminal instincts and the desire to get easy money.

The cure for criminal ills seems to be furnishing youth something interesting and wholesome to occupy all their time. By education, discipline and teaching diligence in the home, school and church the trouble can be stopped at its source. It is all well and good to slay the arch criminal but even more can be accomplished for the present and future generations by preventative measures.

Election Comment

Our readers are familiar enough with local politics and the results of last Tuesday's election and any comment we might make would be that many words of little worth, but a glance at the national situation might be worthwhile.

Never before has the Democratic party, or any other party, held such power in national politics as it will in the next

Congress, and predictions of writers that congress would be Democratic top-heavy have come to pass.

The election was truly an endorsement of New Deal policies and President Roosevelt. In only a few sections of the country there were other issues, but it seems as if the people, generally speaking, voted New Deal or Conservative instead of Republican or Democrat.

Thus we see party lines almost entirely abolished in the next congress and the alignment will be along the lines of so-called progressive and so-called conservative. It is to be expected that some of the few Republicans will side with the conservative element of the Democratic party and there will be the division. The Republicans will not have enough votes in either the house or senate to amount to much in regular party lines, because the Democratic party has the necessary two-thirds majority if the old-time party alignment was the order of the day. Some Republican senators and congressmen, termed progressives, are backing the President's program with far more enthusiasm than the more conservative element of the Democratic party.

As it appears now, however, President Roosevelt will have no more obstacles in the way of getting the legislation he favors than he did in the last congress and the New Deal will have full sway. Yet, President Roosevelt is not a radical in the extreme sense of the word and he may find danger in the new congress wanting to go too far "to the left." The President is regarded as a well balanced executive, who, though the experiments, goes about the business of government with a marked degree of caution. Many people are prone to think the changes he has brought about are the stepping stones to a more radical shake-up of the form of government and in this attitude on the part of the people—not the president—lies the danger.

Then there will be many new members of congress who may be so badly fooled as to think that they were nominated and elected because of their supremacy and ability and may feel that they are capable of fostering great and revolutionary changes. The fact is, a great many of those who were elected won because of their pledge to support the administration. How long before some of them will think they are supermen and try to foster some move that is not at all to the president's wishes.

County, state and national officers are elected. They have been chosen by the people. In turn the people should give them every support and co-operation so long as they think their leadership is sound.

The Book

By BRUCE BARTON

PAUL'S GREAT WRITINGS

That white-hot letter to the Galatians, product of Paul's intense moral indignation, whose curses remain untranslated because the translators have feared to put them into plain English, is the Magna Charta of Christian liberty. It is the rebuke of bigotry and the battle cry of freedom.

Paul soon set forth on his third and last missionary journey. He started northward as he had done before, passing from Antioch by land around the end of the Mediterranean, preaching as he went, till he came to Ephesus. There he seemed to find an opening in the Jewish synagogue, but after three months a sharp clash arose, and he rented a schoolroom from a philosopher named Tyrannus, the philosopher using it half a day and Paul the other half. He took a two years' lease of this place and developed his extension service so fully that all they which dwell in Asia (the province, not the continent) heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks.

The growth of his body of adherents was so remarkable that in this city, where the beautiful temple of Diana stood, and her shrine was sacred, the idol makers were almost out of work. A large mass meeting of the silversmiths and allied trades convened in the theatre. There was a great shout for two hours, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." But then, as often,

the more part knew not wherefore they were come together. So the crowd shouted itself tired without violence, and the town clerk said a tactful word that dismissed the assembly.

In Ephesus, before this riot made his withdrawal wise, Paul heard occasionally from his churches in Macedonia and Achaia, and he kept in touch with them by means of his letters, which were increasingly comprehensive.

From here he wrote his two letters to the Corinthians. If you will read them you will see that he canvassed pretty nearly every subject of church organization and of practical sociology: Ought the church to retain in its membership a fornicator? Ought Christians to observe the festivals of the moon? What about eating meats that had been offered to idols? Ought Christians to marry? Ought women to have part in public worship? Ought Christians to have lawsuits?

Prompted in part by questions submitted to him, his letters grew to include more and more of doctrinal instruction and of practical application of truth to life. Read these letters and see how there came into them such sublime passages as the chapter on charity (I Cor. 13).

THE McNEILL FAMILY

By JOHNSON J. HAYES

Rev. George McNeill's sons, Joseph and Thomas, have many descendants living in Wilkes county and I will give below such information as I have concerning them.

Joseph McNeill, son of Rev. George, born 1767, died 1858; married first time Hannah Wilson and second wife was Elizabeth Viars. His children were:

(a) Larkin. Married Nellie Ferguson October, 1837, relative of Arlie Wilson. By first marriage:

1. Franklin died in war. 2. John McNeill married Rebecca Ferguson.

3. Rev. Milton, born Jan. 8, 1846, married Martha Adelaide Barlow, daughter of Braxton Barlow.

4. Louisa married William Parsons, of Boomer.

Second marriage to Elizabeth Viars: 5. Rebecca, my grandmother, married Franklin McNeill, her cousin.

(b) Rev. James McNeill. (c) William McNeill (Little Billie), born Oct. 20, 1818, died August 15, 1869; married Nov. 20, 1843, Martha Elvira Robinson.

1. George Bartlett, born August 31, 1844, died February 10, 1905; married Mary Ann Vannoy.

2. James Oliver, born May 11, 1846.

3. Mary Evaline, born April 19, 1846, died December 26, 1916, married William Harrison Stout, son of Jonathan Stout.

4. Thomas Irvin, born November 20, 1849, and now living at Purlair.

Thomas/McNeill, a son of Rev. George, was born 1782, died Sept. 8, 1865; married Mary Hannah, daughter of Rev. James Parsons, of Surry county.

(a) Polly married John Parsons (lived above Odell Parson's).

1. Franklin married Elizabeth Lenderman, daughter of Henry.

2. Gordon married Nancy, daughter of Johnny Phillips on Big Lump.

(b) Sallie married William Blackburn.

1. Thomas died in war without children.

2. Malinda died without issue.

3. Adelaide married Calvin Thomlinson, brother of Levi.

4. Adolphus married Lydia, daughter of Sol Green.

5. Finley married Rhoda Michael, daughter of Dave Michael.

(c) James died February 16, 1865. Married Fannie Dula.

1. Eda, born July 28, 1858; married George W. Bradley Aug. 4, 1881.

2. George (Hill's father) married Mary Miller, daughter of Jesse Miller.

3. Mary Ann married Bennett Welsh.

4. Fanny married Joseph Jones.

5. Martha married Jno. Thompson.

(d) George W. Sr., married Levisa Triplett January 30, 1847.

1. John married Frankie, daughter of Squire Yates, and sister of Scott, of Idlewild.

2. Sallie married Alfred Profit.

3. Salina married Wesley Green.

4. Albert went west.

5. Thomas lives near Lenoir.

6. George William, born March 9, 1860, married Sallie, daughter of Jim Messick and Mary Triplett Messick.

7. James died in Alabama and left a child or two.

8. Rufus, Boomer R. F. D., married Cora Foster, daughter of Killis Foster.

9. Alice married Jackson Wilson, Zionville.

10. Mary married Joe Goodman.

11. Alverta married Senter Stansberry, Zionville.

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BORAH INSISTS UPON REORGANIZING G. O. P.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Senator William B. Borah, Republican, Idaho, today proscribed an overhauling of the Republican party to save it from political death.

"I should like to see the Republican party reorganized," the Idaho veteran said in an interview, "and I believe it can be done and should be done and further, that if it isn't done the Republican party will die like the old Whig party when it showed political cowardice."

He examined the wounds his party had suffered in Tuesday's election and observed:

"It will have to be resuscitated. I don't think there is any room in this country for an old conservative party. If the Republican party is reorganized, it will take a more liberal course. If not, it won't."

"Under Theodore Roosevelt the Republican party was the most liberal and there is plenty of opportunity for that kind now. It is the only kind of Republican party that can exist."

"There is no reason to give up the name, principles and teachings of the party. Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt were liberal leaders, it doesn't take very long to shake off what you call conservatism."

The senator indicated he did not believe the new and successful progressive party in Wisconsin was the instrument for the transition.

"In traveling over the country," he related, "I find the rank and file very anxious to retain and rebuild the party. I don't want to get personal but they find certain people do not represent their views."

25 PER CENT CUT IN COTTON ACREAGE FOR NEXT YEAR

Washington, Nov. 8.—A 1935 program for America's principal export crop—cotton—which calls for the largest possible acreage reduction and increased payments to co-operating farmers, was drafted today at the agricultural adjustment administration.

As yet the plan is labeled "unofficial" but authoritative quarters report Secretary Wallace almost certainly will order an acreage cut of 25 per cent below the average in the past of around 41,000,000 acres.

TO CANVASS VOTES

The state board of elections, as required by law, will meet in Raleigh on November 27 to canvass returns from Tuesday's election.

In addition to checking the reports from the 100 counties in the state, the board itself must canvass the returns from the voting in the solicitorial, judicial, congressional and state officers election, as well as the results from the five counties which, because of their population, have one state senator each.

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Mothers Have Found Way To Keep Family's Colds Under Better Control Millions of mothers are helping their families to greater freedom from colds—fewer colds, shorter colds, milder colds—by following Vicks VapoRub for Better Control of Colds. To End a Cold Sooner—If a cold has already developed, apply Vicks VapoRub on throat and chest. It fights a cold direct—two ways at once. The combined effect of VapoRub's double direct action—by stimulation and inhalation—loosens phlegm—soothes irritated membranes—eases difficult breathing—helps break congestion. Sure relief and with safety. No "dosing." Full details and proof of the effectiveness of Vicks Plan come in each Vicks package.

Announcement We have opened a branch office in the Ralph Duncan building near Hotel Wilkes for the purpose of issuing bags to be strung and tagged. The office is in charge of Mr. L. L. Godfrey, who is well known by Wilkes people. You Can Make Money by stringing and tagging bags for us. We pay good prices for this work, and we want to put you to work so that you will have some extra money to spend—money made mostly during your spare time. See Us Wednesday Morning Millhiser Bag Co. L. L. GODFREY, Local Manager North Wilkesboro North Carolina

1-2 of 1 Per Cent Discount On 1934 Taxes If Payment Is Made On or Before Nov. 1st Due to postponement of sale of land for taxes for the year 1933, I have the 1934 Tax Books in my office. C. H. FERGUSON County Accountant