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INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935

A Young Folks' World

More than half of the people in the world at any given time are under 30 years old. In the United States only 55 per cent of the population enumerated in the Census of 1930 were more than 21 years old.

Seventeen years ago the World War began, resulting in social and economic upheavals so widespread that it is fair to say that since 1914 no part of the world has returned to its former normal conditions. More than half of the people of this country have never had any conscious experience of the world that older folk knew and lived in.

It is hard to teach the young to see through the spectacles of the old. Men and women of mature age look back to a background totally outside the experience of youth. Young people who are now arriving at voting age have had no contact, since childhood, with anything but economic depression. Since they were fifteen or so they have heard little from their elders but moans of anguish over vanished prosperity, a prosperity which, so far as the young are concerned, is entirely mythical; they never experienced it.

It is not to be wondered at that young folk are easily led into belief in economic and social experiments which older ones deprecate as impractical and unworkable. We don't know what anybody can do about it; we are not sure that anything ought to be done about it. It's their world, and they have to learn from their own experience. And maybe, somehow, they'll find ways to make it a better world than the one upon which the old folks look back with longing and regret for the "good old days."

Cows and Cash Income

When the price of butterfat exceeds 30 cents per pound agricultural authorities agree that farmers can realize a substantial profit from selling milk if the proper management is used.

There is no use beating around the bush. Dairy farming will be a failure to the man who enters it blindly and invests lots of capital without careful spending and plenty of toil.

We do not advocate that Wilkes county farmers make a grand rush of buying cows just because butterfat has passed the thirty-cent mark. That would be folly unless he is prepared to feed them in the manner approved by dairy specialists.

He should raise his own herd. He may have to buy a few good blooded animals for a starter and the increasing of his number of cows may be slow but he will find that after he has grown them that he does not have such a large investment and that he can begin to realize a substantial cash profit. There are four essentials in successful dairy farming:

1. Get your herd of milk cows to the desired number with as little investment as possible but always keeping in mind that only good cows pay dividends.
2. Preparing good pastures for summer grazing.
3. Growing your own feed for winter use.
4. Approved dairy barns for housing cows and keeping dry feeds and the construction of trench silos for storing silage.

These are important and make for success. However, there is a by-product of dairy farming that is almost as beneficial as the cash income and that is the resultant improvement of farms by keeping cows. If a farmer rightly keeps and cares for a small herd of six cows he can improve two acres of his farm every year and within a few years can have fertile fields where it was once "too poor to sprout peas."

Like everything else with success attached dairy farming takes many hours of honest toil each week. It is not a bonanza but a sound proposition to the farmers who have been hard pressed to make ends meet.

35,000 Slaughtered

Recent statistics show that 35,000 people were killed by automobiles in this country in the past year. Of course the number killed on the highways by autos has increased from year to year but the rise of 16 per cent in 1934 was unparalleled and fearful, especially in view of the fact that automobiles and highways were constructed more safely than ever and with less excuse for accident in the hands of intelligent people.

It is well estimated that more than nine tenths of these accidents were due to the fault of the driver. There are many who would pass laws requiring regular inspection of motor vehicles but as we see it that would be a waste of time.

There is a growing group who are favoring a driver's licensing law and perhaps such a measure would not be amiss if we could have anything like assurance that the law would not become a tool for an end and that it would be enforced with the strictest merit and without the faintest trace of partiality.

There are still many places where anybody may drive a car, whether licensed or not. Then, every licensed driver should be required to carry his license with him at all times, and every accident involving violation of traffic rules should be noted on the license by a police officer or other authority. After three or four such citations, the driver's license should be suspended or revoked.

In case of a death due to a motor driver's negligence there should be prompt, swift and severe punishment, and permanent revocation of the driver's license.

As long as they feel that they can get away with it, irresponsible boys and girls will drive their cars recklessly and men who have had one drink too many will take chances on the road, endangering not only those in their own cars but everybody else on the highway. The drunken driver is not such a menace as the driver who has had a few drinks but is not actually intoxicated. Nothing calls for such complete, instantaneous coordination of eye, brain and hand as driving a modern high-speed automobile over a smooth, paved highway. That coordination is lacking under even a moderate alcoholic influence.

Control of road accidents and an end to the slaughter of a hundred persons a day, one every fifteen minutes, is a matter of adequate policing and strict enforcement of rigid laws and regulations. If the states will not do it the Federal Government must undertake it. It would cost plenty of money, but motorists are so used to being taxed that they probably could stand a little more.

It may be necessary, however, for scientists to get to work on a machine that would measure accurately just how much devil there is in a driver's mind in order to know whether or not he should be risked with a driver's license. In his mind is where the trouble lies and it would take quite a difficult examination to find just how far he could be risked on the road.

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. CHARLES E. DUNN

PETER'S GREAT CONFESSION

Lesson for January 13th. Luke 9: 18-26. Golden Text: Matthew 16:16.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of Peter's confession chosen for our Golden Text. "You are the Christ," he cried, "the Son of the living God!" This acknowledgment of Jesus as the Messiah is of crucial importance in the gospel narrative. For there is reason to believe that the Messianic secret was shared by the Master with His disciples for the first time here at Caesarea Philippi. In confessing that Jesus was God's Son Peter brought into the open what hitherto had been a closely guarded mystery.

Peter and the rest of the twelve had been approaching this conviction for many months. They had not listened in vain to the strange words of their beloved Teacher. As they hearkened to His sayings and parables they felt increasingly sure that He must be the greatest of men, even that Messianic Prince the chosen people of God expected.

How grateful was the Master for this brave, outspoken confession! "Blessed are you," He responded. "But I tell you, your name is Peter, a rock, and on this rock I will build my church." What did Jesus mean by "this rock"? The two great wings of the Christian Society, Catholic and Protestant, differ fundamentally in their interpretation of this phrase. Catholic theologians maintain that Peter himself is the rock, and they canonize the apostle as the founder of their great communion. Peter is regarded as the first bishop or pope of the Roman church.

Protestant interpreters, on the other hand, consider Peter's confession as the rock.

The church, according to the Reformation tradition, was built on Peter's avowal of Jesus as the Christ. But there is a sense in which Peter himself is the rock, for he was the first of the apostles to make this confession, and the leader of that little band that flowered into the church of the living Christ.

This Week In Washington

THE NEW CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 7. (Auto-caster).—The program which the Administration desires, but which may be modified in many respects before Congress gets through with it, is beginning to take form. So are the plans of the powerful bloc in Congress, some of which have ideas which do not tally with those of Mr. Roosevelt.

There will be a lot more give-and-take between the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the Federal Government than there was last season. There will be compromises on both sides, and much less of the appearance, at least, of a supine Congress taking orders from the White House. But the smart observers here who know what the President wants and what the temper of Congress is on many important topics, look forward to ultimate legislation which will, in the main, tally with the President's wishes, although there may be some loud and bitter debates before it is all accomplished. They also anticipate that none of the projects which do not have the White House O. K. will be enacted, with the exception of the immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Congress is prepared to go over the President's head on the bonus matter; but Mr. Roosevelt has proved himself more than once in the past as smart a politician as any on Capitol Hill, and it is not to be assumed that he has given up the effort to stop the bonus issue. He may find a way to do that, in spite of the powerful influence of the veterans' group.

Early Labor Test

The labor group will face a trial of strength in the session, it is expected, in the effort to force the compulsory 30-hour week through. This is one of the items on which a compromise is expected. The labor situation under the National Recovery Act is also scheduled to come up for Congressional review. Neither labor nor employers is satisfied with the way in which the famous "Section 7a" has worked out. The whole NRA is to be revamped, beyond doubt. Whether organized labor will get more or less out of the process remains to be seen.

The rift in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, caused by the withdrawal of the great building trade units, leaves the forces of labor rather more disorganized than they were before. The building trades may or may not set up their own separate national unit. If they do there will be four strong labor groups to be reckoned with; the Federation, the Railway Brotherhoods, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Building Trades.

Old Age Insurance

The old age insurance advocates are prepared to put powerful pressure on Congress to adopt the Townsend Plan of \$200 a month for everybody over 60 years old. Back of this is a voting strength far greater than that of the veterans or of organized labor. There are six million widows over 60, besides about 4,000,000 other persons. Some form of old age insurance, thought probably not in the form of a direct Federal grant, is likely to be adopted. It probably will be administered by the Federal Government, but the fund will be made up of percentages deducted from wages, contributions by employers and grants by states. If it runs to more than \$30 a month for persons over 65 some of the smartest observers here will be surprised.

Congress will fall in line with the President on the plan of extensive "work relief" as opposed to a direct dole. It will also enact any legislation necessary to enable the FERA to shift the burden of "unemployables" to the states. These include some four million aged persons, women, chronic invalids and plain bums.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation probably will get another billion dollars for home loans. It is not likely that Congress will pass or the President approve any project for paying of all depositors in all closed banks in full out of Federal funds, but there will be a lot of agitation for that in both houses of Congress.

A lot of words will be spilled in Congress in the effort to put through various greenback inflationary currency plans. There's little chance of any of them getting to first base. Neither is it likely that the 16-to-1 silver program will be adopted, but there will probably be some new silver legislation representing a compromise.

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companies will get a lot of consideration. Look for new laws to regulate holding companies, probable progress toward ratification of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty with Canada, perhaps a few new Federal projects for water-power development.

Plans of leaders in both houses of Congress contemplate more different investigations of business and industry than ever, with great accompanying publicity and political value for individual investigators. It looks now as if the War Department was going to be under fire, with an effort to make juicy front-page scandals out of Army cooperation with private business enterprises in public works.

Members from the cotton states are telling the President that the only hope for the future of cotton is George Peek's international barter scheme. Other farm region members are urging the AAA to put a tax on

every potato patch above a given size, to raise the price of spuds.

Senator Glass is expected to head a vigorous fight against the confirmation of Marriner Eccles as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and he is expected to have the backing of other Senators who don't think well of the Administration's apparent purpose to subordinate the Comptroller of the Currency to the Federal Reserve.

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