

The Journal - Patriot
 INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

Published Mondays and Thursdays at
 North Wilkesboro, N. C.

W. J. CARTER and JULIUS C. HUBBARD,
 Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 In the State \$1.00 per Year
 Out of the State \$1.50 per Year

Entered at the post office at North Wilkesboro, N. C., as second class matter under Act of March 4, 1879.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1935

"How's Business?"

The commonest question when two men meet is: "How's business?" The answer may be anything from "Rotter!" to "Swell!" It is our observation that about half of those of whom the question is asked answer to the effect that "things are moving along."

Much depends upon what sort of business the man is talking about. A great deal more depends upon what part of the country he does business in, apparently.

We have just seen a survey of business conditions in the whole United States, based upon one of the numerous reliable indicators of business activity. We all know that the difference between good business and bad business is largely a matter of how fast money passes from hand to hand. The best index of that is the monthly reports from the banks of the number and volume of checks cleared.

Leaving out New York City, where these check exchanges may represent not so much buying and selling of merchandise as speculations in securities, these April figures show, on the whole, an improvement in business compared with a year ago. In twenty-three states—New York, South Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, North and South Dakota, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, California and Arizona—business is definitely better than at the same time last year, by this index. In nine states—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Missouri and Nebraska, it is just about the same as a year ago. In the other sixteen states—Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, Utah, Nevada and Oregon, business is not as active as at this time in 1934.

Summed up, here is the answer. In twenty-three states, business is better. In nine states about the same. In sixteen states not as active. On an average better.

Filled A Great Need

The National Recovery Act as a law of authority, is gone, wiped away in a unanimous decision of the supreme court of the land and a history making experiment is concluded.

The NRA filled a great need as an emergency measure and there is still a great need for many of its essential features. It is freely predicted that out of the scrapping of the act will come something of a permanent nature that can fill the need to a great extent and still be under the provisions of the constitution.

The National Recovery Act came into being at a time when industry was demoralized. Purchasing power was down because of unemployment and sweat shop wages. Cuthroat competition was going on at full speed in practically all lines of business.

The act resulted in a considerable spread of employment, elimination of sweat shop wages and long hours of work, and eliminated many forms of unfair competition in various phases of business. Morale of industry in general was lifted to a point where an employer could pay living wages with the knowledge that his competitor would not have an advantage because of the fact that he was paying his employees a pitiful sum for the work they turned out.

Regardless of what legislation may succeed the NRA, business will adhere to many of the policies that have been enforced by codes. Competitive businesses, it is presumed, have learned a great lesson through the workings of the NRA, which did not work miracles but did help to stabilize many tottering businesses in many lines of industry.

A breaking down of the minimum wage structure and a return to cut-throat competition would be very disastrous at this time but the initiative and foresight of industry heads in this country are considered above such procedure.

On National Politics

As we are nearing the half mark in the year 1935 the national political pot begins to boil with a significance that has never before been so apparent.

We hear people who have been Republicans all their lives expressing complete satisfaction with the Roosevelt administration and on the other hand we hear dissatisfied Democrats. Party lines as they have been in the past will not be so evident in the general election in 1936.

What is to come out of the political pot next year presents an enigma. One foregone conclusion is that the president will be renominated to head the Democratic party. The Republican party and who will compose that body presents the puzzle. By that we mean how many Republicans will stay by their party regardless of policies and how many Democrats who are unequivocally opposed to New Deal policies will line up with the Republicans?

The Republican party's rumblings grow louder as evidence of awakening but how will its policies be shaped and how will its many national factions stack up and co-operate toward its goal, which of course, will be to occupy the white house and run the national government? The liberal and conservative elements of the party are apparently as far apart on policies as the Roosevelt Democrats and those Democrats opposed to New Deal policies.

Regardless of the Democratic platform next year it will be a vote for or against Roosevelt and his administration. That seems to be clearly foreseen at this stage.

All of the talk is of interest, and it is significant because it indicates clearly that, whatever else we may have done, the people of America have not surrendered their political independence. Nothing, as we see it, would be worse for the future of America than to have any party leadership so firmly seated in power that nothing could dislodge it. That, of course, is the ambition of the leaders of every party. It has seldom been realized, probably never will be. For any element which remains in authority too long inevitably gets to the state of mind where the maintenance of the party, rather than the best interests of the nation, controls its activities. That has happened more than once in our history.

A healthy opposition is needed at all times. That can only come about when the mass of the people take a genuine interest in politics. Before there can be any such opposition set up for 1936, however, there must be an agreement upon principles on which to base the opposition. It seems to us that it is foolish to talk about candidates before there is a clear definition of the differences between the Ins and the Outs.

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. CHARLES E. DUNN

OUR DAY OF WORSHIP
 Lesson for June 2nd. Psalm 100. Golden Text: John 4:24.

We are all well aware of the marked change in the observance of Sunday. We have swung far away from the strict habits of our forefathers. In some ways our modern Sunday is an improvement. For example, we do not frown on the play of children as did the Puritans. "Children," declared Increase Sather, "must not be allowed to play on the Sabbath." This prohibition we rightly consider absurd.

Neither do we tolerate today the long services of the past in unheated churches. Nor do we harbor that marked dislike for fine music which was so characteristic of our colonial period. And we are happily removed from the yoke of those harsh "Blue Laws" the fanatical rigor of which was such that a Boston husband was once set in the stocks for two hours for kissing his wife on Sunday, after an absence from home of three years!

On the other hand there is no doubt that the pendulum has swung too far in the direction of a Sunday that is essentially a secular holiday. "A free Sunday for free Americans" is the slogan of the hour, and this is interpreted in such a fashion that the highest values of the day are lost.

Certain standards can be upheld. First of all, the Lord's Day should be observed as a day of rest. Disraeli said that the Sabbath is the corner-stone of civilization.

Secondly, Sunday should be a time for the cultivation of the personal life. "Know thyself," said Socrates. It is a good practice to get away from the crowd on the Lord's Day. In the third place, Sunday should be a day of the home. We call God "Father," and surely His Day ought to be a family day. Finally, the Lord's Day should be devoted to public worship. While we love God always, Sunday is a special occasion when we draw unusually close to Him.

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

REASON FOR SPEED
 Washington, May 27. (Auto-caster)—The Senate showed a sudden burst of speed in passing, in quick succession, the Clark resolution to extend NRA until April, 1936—which amounts to abolishing that institution out of existence—the amendments to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act which broaden that organization's powers, and the Wagner Trades Disputes bill. Such speed is in sharp contrast to the two months that it took the Senate to pass the Works Relief Act. Observers seeking the reason for this change of pace find it where reasons for anything that happens in Washington are usually found, in politics.

The strongest political influence on the Senate today is that of the four billion dollars which the President has begun to allot for Work Relief projects among the states. Where this huge sum was merely a lot of figures on paper a short time ago, now it is real cash actually being disbursed. That is much more impressive to the Senatorial mind. Privately some of the Democratic Senators talk bitterly against the President; but when it comes to voting, few are unable to restrain the urge to bite the hand that feeds them.

NRA and Wagner Bill
 They voted against him on the NRA extension, to be sure; but it begins to look as if the President himself had discovered that NRA is a dead issue and that his "pressure" for a revised and strengthened law was never as strong as was represented. And the Senators who voted for the Clark resolution practically killing NRA went in a body, almost, for the Wagner Labor Disputes bill. It was pointed out in this correspondence some weeks ago that the choice probably would be between continuing NRA with its labor clause which hasn't worked to the satisfaction of organized labor, and the Wagner bill, which is an out-and-out Labor measure.

Some of the Senators who voted for the Wagner bill did so because they believed in it; more of them, it is gossiped here, voted for it because they wanted to go on record as "friends of Labor," believing that the Supreme Court will set it aside as unconstitutional.

The Bonus Situation
 The President's veto of the Patman Bonus bill does not end the Bonus matter, by any means. The accepted interpretation here is that the President's real objection is not to prepayment of the veterans' Bonus, but to the inflationary "greenback currency" provision of the Patman measure. Either the Vinson bill or the Harrison "compromise" measure will pop up, and one or the other may be passed, and will not be vetoed.

While the President's position is against inflation, he is strongly insistent now upon the Eccles banking bill, which has the political value of promising inflation to the inflationists and control of inflation to the anti-inflationists. There is a better outlook for the ultimate passage of this measure than seemed apparent a few weeks ago. It will put complete control of all of the major functions of banking in the hands of the Government. Protests against it have come mostly from bankers and big business men.

There is a strong feeling here that Father Coughlin's radio appeals for centralized banking control have had a strong influence upon Congress, though the Eccles bill is not Father Coughlin's plan.

The "radio priest" with a following of nobody knows how many million voters, looms up now as one of the most potent political forces of the time. Explain Changes of Tactics
 Another reason for the recent speed shown by the Senate is the apparent decision of the Republican minority to use no more obstructive tactics, a decision in

which some of the anti-administration Democrats appear to have concurred. There are several reasons for this change of tactics, the principal one being the belief that the Supreme Court will nullify more than one of the measures now in process of passing. The Wagner Labor bill is one of those, whose constitutionality is seriously questioned even by those who voted for it; so, also, is the Social Security bill, which is all set for Senate enactment.

The amendments to the Agricultural Administration Act will undergo a good deal of change before this measure gets through. As drafted, the bill would make all distributors of agricultural products practically public utilities and subject to Government regulation.

Washington has been quite stirred up over the question of who paid the expenses of the several thousand farmers who came to Washington to demand continuance and strengthening of AAA. It can be stated definitely that their expenses were not paid out of Federal funds, though the movement may have been encouraged.

Al Smith's Condition?
 Looking ahead to next year's Presidential elections, as everybody here is doing with one eye, whatever he seems to be looking at with the other, the most interesting development is the talk of a conservative coalition of Republicans and anti-administration Democrats, under the leadership of Al Smith. Your correspondent passes the gossip along for what it is worth. It is not as absurd as it may seem to many at first glance.

There is little hope that the Republican party alone and under that name can challenge Mr. Roosevelt with any great hope next year, especially since the La Follette crowd of Northwestern Progressives seem ready to come into the Roosevelt tent. Perhaps a Coalition or Fusion Party might get somewhere—provided anybody could get them to coalesce in the first place and that they would stay fused up to election day.

PRINT CLOTH MAKERS WILL STAND BY CODE

Spartanburg, S. C., May 27.—Within an hour after the United States Supreme court's decision that all codes under the NRA were unconstitutional, the print cloth group of cotton manufacturers, meeting here this afternoon, announced its determination to continue that industry's present NRA program "until further notice."

Reins-Sturdivant
 Inc.
 THE FUNERAL HOME

LICENSED
 EMBALMERS

AMBULANCE
 SERVICE

North
 Wilkesboro, N. C.
 Phones 85 - 228-M

Special Prices ON TIRES AND TUBES THIS WEEK

TIRES . . \$3.85 up
BATTERIES . \$3.95 up
 (With Your Old Battery)

Don't buy a Car or Truck until you have investigated the Chrysler and Plymouth, Cars or International Truck.

Motor Service Store

WILEY BROOKS :: PAUL BILLINGS
 Phone 335 North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Quarterly Conference
 The third quarterly conference for the Moravian Falls charge will be held in Moriah's church next Sunday, June 2, at 8:00 o'clock.

Rev. A. C. Gibbs, the presiding elder, will preach.

The officials of the charge are urged to be present, and the public is cordially invited.



On the FARM Anywhere

NO MATTER how many hundreds of miles you live from the big town, you can enjoy all the advantages of modern city refrigeration if you have Superfex, the Oil Burning Refrigerator, in your kitchen. Superfex works anywhere. It works without outside connections, without gas or electricity, without a motor to get out of order, without drains or pipes.

Just by burning a few cents worth of kerosene every day, Superfex protects your food from spoiling . . . it safeguards your health . . . it saves you trips to the market . . . it makes your kitchen hours shorter . . . it gives you more variety in your meals . . . it gives you ice cubes for cooling drinks . . . it helps you to serve more delicious meals, all kinds of puddings, salads, frozen desserts, ice cream. Like everything else down on the farm, Superfex is self-sufficient and will prove itself the best friend in your kitchen.

Let us show you Superfex soon.

Ralph Duncan
 DEALER IN ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
 PHONE 302 NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.

A PRODUCT OF PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

SUPERFEX
 Oil-Burning REFRIGERATOR

BUY YOUR . . . CRADLES and BINDER TWINE

where you can get the best value for your money, and a call at our store will convince you of superior value for your money.

See us for anything you need in summer hardware . . . such as lawn hose, lawn mowers, garden and field tools, as well as paints, roofing, etc.

CHURCH Hardware Co.
 J. C. CHURCH, Prop.
 Next Door To E. E. Eller Produce Company
 NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.



See These Used Car Values Before You Buy A Car or Truck:

PASSENGER	1 1931 Ford Tudor	1 1929 Chrysler Coupe
1 1934 Ford Tudor	1 1931 Pontiac Coach	
1 1934 Chevrolet Coach	1 1928 Pontiac Sedan	
1 1934 V-8 Coupe	1 1929 Ford Roadster	
2 1933 Ford Tudors	1 1929 Chevrolet Coupe	COMMERCIAL
1 1933 Chevrolet Coupe	1 1930 Chevrolet Coach	1 1934 Chevrolet Pickup
1 1933 V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	1 1929 Nash Coupe	1 1930 Ford Truck
1 1932 V-8 DeLuxe Coupe	3 1928 Chevrolet Coaches	1 1932 Ford Panel 157
1 1932 Chevrolet Coach	2 1929 Chevrolet Coaches	1 1931 Ford Panel 112
1 1930 Ford Coupe	1 1929 Chevrolet Sedan	2 1930 Ford Trucks
1 1930 Ford DeL. Roadster	1 1929 Epick Coach	1 1933 Chevrolet Truck

Yadkin Valley Motor Co.
 Ninth Street SALES SERVICE North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Buy Your Used Car on the Easy Payment Plan of the Universal Credit Co.