

The Journal-Patriot

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Four Months50
Out of the State \$2.00 per Year

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1935

The most heartening assurance of peace comes in the statement of Senator Pope of Idaho that war is more certain.—Indianapolis Star.

The movement to do something for poets continues to languish, most folks apparently being more anxious to do something to them.—Omaha World-Herald.

A man who was put in an Illinois madhouse in 1930 has made \$75,000 in the last five years speculating in stocks, and he wants to be let out. Well, if he could do that it surely looks as if all the crazy people were on the outside.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Childhood and Youth

We have read with interest this week the account of the observance of "Childhood and Youth Week" at the local Methodist church.

Sometimes it is feared that in this fast age that children and youth are not receiving their proportional share of attention, especially from parents who are engrossed in the business of earning a living or accumulating something for old age, business retirement, or that their children might not have such a hard life.

They are too prone, is the common belief of many philosophical writers, to leave the problem of educating their children to the schools and do not realize that the fundamentals of education are in the early ages of childhood when honesty, truthfulness, integrity, initiative, reasoning, courtesy and other essentials of good character have their foundation.

No one can blame a parent for wanting to leave something of material wealth for his or her children but it is better to let them start in life with a good character and material possessions at 0 than to be paupered with wealth or social position and not have the character.

"Childhood and Youth Week" should be a time for serious consideration on the part of every parent when they can take inventory of the way in which they are contributing to the coming generation.

World Series Figures

The biggest sports event of the year ended Monday when Detroit defeated Chicago for the baseball championship of the world.

As usual it was a great event. All baseball fans throughout the country enjoyed it immensely.

But all that is immaterial to the idea we wish to express today in these columns. We shall attempt to show that business conditions are better now than in several previous years.

As we stated several days ago in commenting on gate receipts for a prize fight, a sure sign of more spending and better business conditions generally is spending for something other than dire necessities of life. The thousands and hundreds of thousands of baseball fans who paid highly for a chance to see world series games were spending for something they could have lived without and that is certainly a sign of more money in the spenders' pockets.

People paid \$1,173,000 to see the six games played and this lacked only about \$28,000 of equalling the record set in 1926 and very nearly equalled the second largest gate receipts in 1923.

Of course the calibre of the opposing teams and their sensational rise in baseball during the latter part of the season had much to do with large crowds turning out. But if people did not have the money they could not have seen the games, regardless of how much they had been enthused.

We shall watch with interest the record of attendance at big college football games this year and we predict larger attendances than at any time during the past five years.

Fire Prevention Ideas

This week has been set aside by the President of the United States, governor of North Carolina and mayor of North Wilkesboro as "Fire Prevention Week" and anything this newspaper might add to the idea of fire prevention we are willing to do.

This is the proper time of the year for setting aside a period to teach and emphasize prevention of fires—fires in the homes and fires in the forests, which are one of the greatest resources in this immediate section.

October is the month when we build the first fires at home to banish the first chills of frosty weather. It is also the time when fire can easily get into accumulated rubbish and cause terrible loss in property.

Regardless of whether or not insurance is carried on property fires result in losses. In this age adequate insurance is considered a necessity and a matter of course to the home owner and business man. If there are heavy fire losses insurance rates must be higher and the property owners must pay more in insurance. To the business man it is an obvious fact that insurance companies must collect from the insured to pay losses.

October is the time to clean up trash and other inflammable rubbish about the home. It must be remembered that the largest blazes start from small flames and that a little bit of inflammable material in the wrong place can cause great loss.

October is also the month in the year when frosts kill leaves in the forests. The leaves dry and fall to the earth, making a mass of highly inflammable material that is easily set afire and which carries the flames through the forest and destroys young timber. Forest fire losses, which will be felt by this and coming generations, are hard to estimate.

This is the time of the year to teach fire prevention in the school and impress upon children the danger of fire. Fire is no plaything and should always be used with the utmost caution.

Borrowed Comment

NOT WHOLLY ILL WIND

(Greensboro Daily News)

The counties of North Carolina, it would seem, stand to get something after all from the unenforceable dog vaccination law.

What with those who are having their dogs inoculated who have never publicly admitted having a dog before, the tax collectors are furnished a means of checking up on canines subject to the state dog tax.

From Warren county comes word that 1,000 dogs not listed for taxes have been vaccinated, and there is assurance that Warren intends to do something about it. Of course, it was an office deputy in the sheriff's office who made the discovery, and naturally she was a woman.

The Daily News accords to every man the right to believe what he pleases about vaccination against rabies; but it doesn't think that any man who backs his dog up against a veterinarian's needle should be excused from paying taxes on this form of personal property.

It isn't fair to hold a man accountable for anything he says under the influence of whiskey, women, fear or eloquence.—Washington Post.

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. CHARLES E. DUNN

JEREMIAH

Lesson For October 13, Jeremiah 36-38. Golden Text: Jeremiah 1:7.

Jeremiah is the greatest of the Old Testament prophets. Born about 650 B. C., he lived to see Jerusalem destroyed and her people driven into exile. For nearly 40 years he pursued his prophetic career in response to a divine inspiration. Those years were the most significant and tragic in the whole history of God's people. One student calls this period "The Decline and Fall of the Hebrew Nation," and compares Jeremiah with Washington and Lincoln, both of whom faced similar catastrophes.

Now fortunately we know more about Jeremiah's personality and career than we do about those of any other Bible prophet. He had a devoted biographer, his nephew Baruch, who became his private secretary. As Boswell later worshipped Dr. Johnson, so Baruch idolized his uncle. The result is that we have spread before us in the 52 chapters of the prophecy of Jeremiah a complete record of the prophet's acts and message.

And what a prophet! Some one has beautifully called him "The Shadow Christ." Surely Jeremiah anticipated the gospel of Jesus more fully than any other representative of the old dispensation. To be sure, he was a rebel, and other waited and screamed.

It is to be regretted that so great a figure should be so little known, and his book so seldom read. One reason for this neglect is that the book is so badly arranged. It consists of a "conglomeration of prophecies," as George Adam Smith well says, all thrown together in a helterskelter fashion. One of the first duties of the diligent student is to attempt to straighten out this inchoate mass into some semblance of chronological sequence. When this task has been accomplished, the prophecy of Jeremiah at once takes rank as one of the most rewarding books in the Bible.

The Story of the Constitution

by CALEB JOHNSON

XIII. EXPANDING NATIONAL POWERS

While the war between the states was in progress, almost dictatorial powers had been exercised by the Executive. The President, under the Constitution, was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and the whole nation was involved in the war. Many things were done under the stress of the war emergencies for which there was no specific warrant in the Constitution. Among these, for example, was the imposition of a national income tax. This, like the other war emergency measures, was abandoned at the close of hostilities. After the turmoil of the Reconstruction period had subsided, there was general satisfaction with the demonstration that had been given of the flexibility of the Constitution. It had been stretched to cover the emergencies of war and reconstruction; now it had shrunk back to its peace-time functions.

But those functions had become far greater than they were, and were to keep on expanding. A new spirit of nationalism had taken possession of the Government, and in the 20 years from 1878 to 1898 Congress and the Executive, sometimes together and sometimes in opposition to each other, undertook to enlarge Federal powers while the powers of the states were constantly being diminished.

The whole social and economic picture of the nation began, in the 1870's, to change from a system based almost exclusively on agriculture, forestry and mining, to one based primarily on industry. Revolutionary new inventions began to appear. Lines of communications multiplied, the great industrial centers began to develop and their products to be distributed throughout the nation.

For the first time the United States began to be an exporter of manufactured goods as well as of agricultural raw products.

Just as new ideas of Government had been developed by the pioneer settlers on the Atlantic Coast in colonial days, so new ideas of the relation of the government to the people began to develop in the pioneer West. As the population of the newly created states grew, their influence in national affairs naturally increased. Before long, pressure from the agricultural West induced the Federal Government to assume authority to regulate railroad communications between the states. There was serious doubt of the Constitutionality of the interstate commerce act, in the minds of many, but the Supreme Court upheld it as coming within the purview of the commerce clause of the Constitution.

But when, in 1893, Congress undertook to enact a new income tax law, the Court held it to be unconstitutional. The West, however, was insistent upon an income tax, and after 20 years of agitation the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, authorizing Congress to impose a tax, was submitted and ratified in 1913.

Out of the agrarian West also came demands which gradually became irresistible, for other changes in the Constitution.

The Spanish war of 1898 put the finishing touch to the antagonisms between North and South and launched the United States upon a broader nationalistic career. So completely dominant was Federal supremacy that President Theodore Roosevelt, in 1906, did not hesitate to advance the idea that state lines should be wiped out.

The power and authority of the Federal Government spread in directions and to distances which the framers of the Constitution could never have foreseen. We annexed Hawaii under President Cleveland. We took possession of the Philippine Islands, 7,000 miles away across the Pacific, and of Porto Rico, almost at the end of the Civil War. We had purchased Alaska from Russia and under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt we embarked upon the gigantic enterprise of the Panama Canal. Probably not one of the men who sat in the convention of 1787 would have called this imperialistic expansion constitutional, but under the clauses authorizing Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the states and to provide for the common defense and the general welfare, the Supreme Court held that the documentary basic law of the land was sufficiently flexible to warrant these acts.

will carry with it all the tradition and color that have marked contests between these ancient rivals in the past, and will center a gala program of banquets and celebrations for the old grads of both institutions.

AM indications point to a large attendance.

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University Is Getting Ready For Homecoming Celebration October 26

Many University alumni and other football fans in this county are making plans to attend Carolina's annual fall homecoming celebration at Chapel Hill on October 26 when the Tar Heels will renew an ancient rivalry with the Golden Tornado of Georgia Tech.

On that day the Carolina football team, which is being accorded national recognition since its 38-13 upset of the highly touted Tennessee Vols, will parade its wares before the home fans again for the first time in three weeks at Chapel Hill.

In the meantime the Tar Heels have two more hard games on foreign fields on their hands: Maryland at Baltimore Saturday, October 12, and Davidson at Davidson October 19.

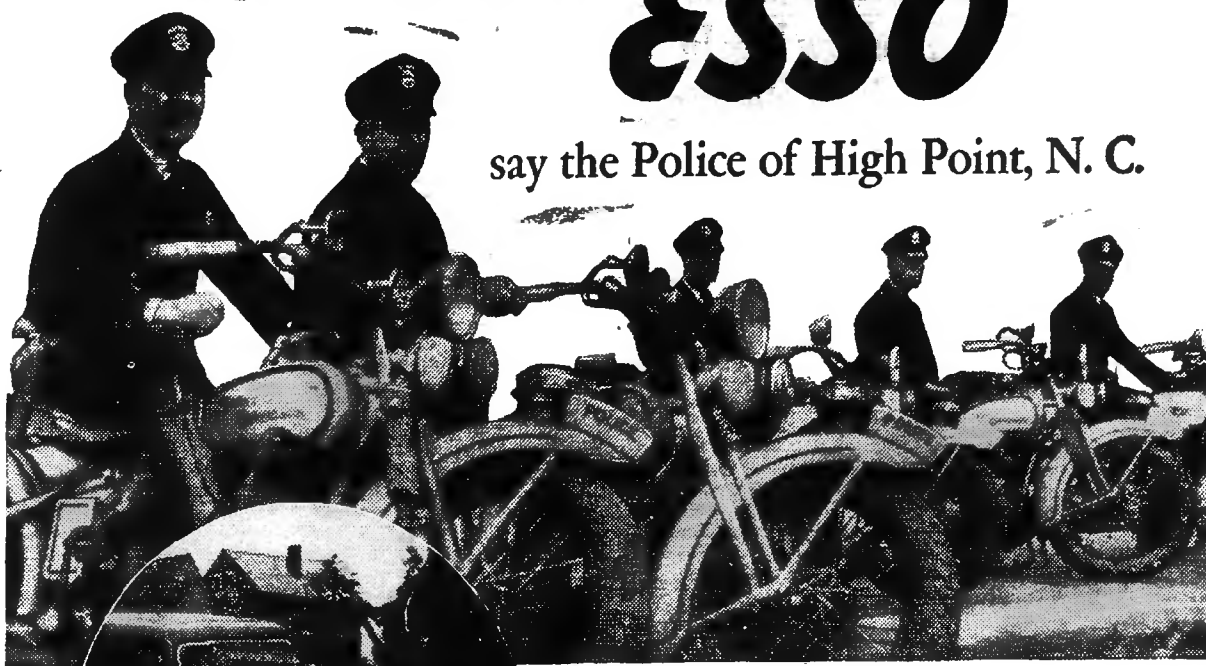
The contest with Georgia Tech

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