

The Journal-Patriot

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1936

forces on both sides are killing people by thousands, and looting the churches and big estates of the nobility. The situation has been likened to that which existed in Italy before Mussolini took charge; with the exception that no strong leader has yet appeared to seize power and restore order.

Spain differs from most other nations in that it has no great commercial middle class. Its population consists on the one hand of laborers and peasants and on the other of the so-called upper class of nobles and grandees. The upper class supplies the officers of the army, but the rank and file come from the lower class, and the present situation began with a revolt of soldiers against their officers.

It is possible that the other European nations, particularly Great Britain, may seize this opportunity to step in and "pacify" Spain. It is hardly likely that any of Spain's neighbors will be happy to see a new Fascism or a new Communist nation develop so close to them.

Death Walks the Highway

The gods of recklessness are devouring thousands of lives each month on American highways—and there is no limit to their appetite.

During the recent Fourth of July week-end, close to 500 people met accidental deaths—the largest number for that period since 1931. Fireworks were responsible for a smaller number of fatalities than usual—but that greatest destroyer of all, the carelessly operated motor car, chalked up a grisly record. And every week-end witnesses similar occurrences. If, in a single disaster such as earthquake or a fire, as many people were to be killed as have been killed in accidents in the last month, the world would be aghast. But we seem to regard accidents as being inevitable, and look upon them with equanimity.

But the great tragedy is that accidents are not inevitable. Nine out of ten are preventable, and easily preventable. Carelessness, recklessness, ignorance and stupidity are the principal causes of accidental injury and death, and surely they can be cured—through law, through force of public opinion and, perhaps most important of all, through education of the individual.

Death walks the highway. He strides through our homes. He is an unseen visitor at every place of amusement. He is apt to put in his appearance in the happiest hours. The deaths that follow accidents can be eliminated almost 100 per cent if we will only make a small effort, and learn that a foolish act that saves a minute or provides a brief, futile thrill can send us or others into eternity. No graver problem faces the American people than the accident problem—and its solution is entirely up to the people.

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. CHARLES E. DUNN

SAUL CONVERTED AND COMMISSIONED

Lesson For August 9th, Acts 9:1-9; Golden Text, Acts 26:19

In his eagerness to stamp out the Christian faith, Saul, whom we know better as the Apostle Paul, only succeeded in spreading it. The followers of Jesus were, by his persecution, scattered throughout Judea, Samaria and the territory beyond.

Angered by this unexpected result Saul obtained letters from the high priest giving him the authority to arrest all Christians whom he might find in the ancient city of Damascus. But all the world knows that as he journeyed toward his goal he heard a voice from heaven, was felled to the earth, and stricken.

Led into the city he was in darkness for three days, and abstained from both food and drink. Then a devout disciple named Ananias instructed and baptized him, and restored his sight by the laying on of hands. Tarrying in Damascus for a time the converted apostle visited the synagogues and heralded the Christ he had so lately condemned. From that time on until his death Paul was a fervent evangelist laying, by ceaseless journeys and constant preaching, the foundations of the foreign missionary enterprise.

Today we realize that Christianity is a universal faith with a saving gospel for all. The challenging task of the Christian church is to permeate the world with Christian principles and leadership. In the gallant spirit of the Apostle Paul, schools, hospitals and churches have been planted in all corners of the globe to carry forward the banner of the Christ. Consider the Doshisha University and Ai Kei Gakuin Social Settlement in Japan, the Marathi Mission in India and the China Medical Association.

Fortunately the various missions overseas are now able to depend in increasing measure upon native workers. The domination formerly exercised by the white missionary is passing, and a national church is appearing with such leaders as the great Japanese Christian Kagawa.

This Week In Washington

Washington, Aug. 3.—(Autocaster).—The old-age pension question comes to the fore again as a result, partly, of the convention of the Townsend plan advocates in Cleveland, and partly of Gov. Landon's acceptance speech at Topeka. There are really three old-age pension plans under public consideration in the United States at the present time. They are:

1. The Townsend plan for a straight pension of \$200 a month for every person over 60 years old regardless of need.
2. The system now in effect in many states, and available to every state which wants to take advantage of this provision of the social security act, namely, of providing a pension of not less than \$30 a month for every needy person over 65 years old.
3. The old age benefit provision of the social security act, which is an annuity insurance plan, to which workers in certain occupations and their employers are to contribute to a fund administered from Washington to provide for retirement pensions at the age of 65.

A Permanent Fixture
Washington has not yet recovered from the surprise at the apparent strength of the Townsend plan movement as indicated by the enthusiasm at the Cleveland convention. That the Townsend plan is utterly impracticable is the opinion of most economic authorities; that it is politically potentially powerful is conceded by every political expert. The old age pension idea has taken possession of an apparently increasing proportion of the American people.

Gov. Landon's pronouncement on old age pensions was an endorsement of the present plan of federal co-operation with the states to take care of the needy aged, to which he added the promise to make the social security act workable in its other aspects.

The old age insurance benefit and the unemployment insurance features of the social security act have been under critical examination for a year now and considerable concern is expressed over the possibility of administering these phases of the law from Washington.

Washington forecasters are in agreement, however, that whether Mr. Roosevelt is reelected or Mr. Landon takes his place, some kind of an old age pension system, at least for every elderly person in need, is a permanent fixture in the American system from now on.

Landon's Acceptance
Naturally, political comment on Gov. Landon's acceptance speech ranges from enthusiastic endorsement to equally enthusiastic denunciation, according to the political temperament of the commentator.

The point upon which the opposition fire is focused is what he said

NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
North Carolina, Wilkes County. Notice is hereby given that on August 12th, 1936, at one o'clock, p. m., at the place of business of the Motor Service Company in North Wilkesboro, North Carolina, the Motor Service Company will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy a mechanic's and storage lien on same, the following described personal property, to-wit: One Ford Sedan Automobile, 1931 model, motor number A3990286.

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- 1 1931 Ford DeLuxe Road.
- 1 1931 Ford Coupe
- 1 1931 Chevrolet Sedan
- 1 1931 Chevrolet Coupe
- 1 1930 Ford Tudor
- 1 1930 Ford Coupe
- 1 1930 Chevrolet Sedan
- 1 1929 Chevrolet Sedan
- 1 1929 Ford Sedan
- 1 1929 Ford Tudor
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- 1 1935 Ford Truck
- 1 1935 Dodge Truck
- 1 1934 Chevrolet Truck
- 2 1934 Ford Pickups
- 1 1934 Chevrolet Panel
- 1 1932 Chevrolet Truck
- 1 1931 Ford Truck

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about the rights of labor to organize. His declaration that, if elected, he would use his official power as far as possible to guarantee to workers the right to belong to any union or no union, as they individually chose, either a company union, a craft union or an industrial union, "without interference or coercion from any source" is the sore spot with organized labor.

Labor organizations do not like the intimation that the power of government will not be placed behind them in their efforts to organize workers. Mr. Landon's acceptance of the company union system of organization is also not reliable by labor leaders.

How far this may have the effect of further alienating the labor vote is a good deal of an open question. One of the shrewdest political analysts here points out that 80 per cent of organized labor is already safely in the Roosevelt camp and that Mr. Landon's remarks may have alienated another five per cent.

Just what this strength amounts to and how effective it may be in determining the result of the election in close and doubtful states is something upon which nobody cares to make a definite prediction.

Civil Service Reform

The action of President Roosevelt in placing all postmasters under the civil service system is variously interpreted. Republican commentators point to it as an effort to insure permanency in office of the large number of politically appointed Democratic postmasters now on the job. Democratic spokesmen cite this action as proof of the sincerity of Mr. Roosevelt's desire to take the administrative functions of government out of politics.

Pure and nonpartisan civil service reformers are naturally pleased at winning at least a partial victory. They point out, however, that this has not been brought by an act of congress, but by an executive order, which any future president can revoke at will.

What the Civil Service Reform League is seeking is a law of congress extending the classified civil service to include all postmasters.

Such a law passed very close to enactment at the last session of congress but failed to pass.

Robinson-Patman Act

Washington is still trying to figure the probable effects of the Robinson-Patman act. It is in essence, an anti-trust law reaching farther down the line and with more teeth in it than any previous legislation having for its purpose the regulation of business.

Reports from all the wheat-growing regions of the world are giving the department of agriculture some concern over the possibility of a real wheat shortage. This year's drought, added to the curtailment of production, has resulted in reducing the food production of the United States. Drought conditions elsewhere have also re-

sulted in a short wheat crop. The outlook is distinctly for higher prices to continue for all food stuffs.

All the guests at a party which Mrs. L. D. Carson of King City, Calif., gave in celebration of her birthday were more than 98 years old. Mrs. Carson herself is 88.



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Condensed Report of the Condition of The

Deposit & Savings Bank

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.

at the close of business JUNE 30, 1936, and at the close of business JULY 31, 1936

RESOURCES

	June 30, 1936	July 31, 1936
Loans and Discounts	\$409,004.50	\$404,624.42
Overdrafts	NONE	NONE
United States Government Obligations	149,198.39	149,198.39
State, County and Municipal Obligations	177,322.65	177,322.65
Other Stocks and Bonds	4,635.48	12,135.48
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	22,000.00	22,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	730.00	2,980.00
Cash, balances due from other banks, and items in process of collection	127,927.74	143,940.36
TOTAL	\$890,818.76	\$912,201.30

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus	20,000.00	20,000.00
Undivided Profits	8,096.13	6,233.38
Reserves	6,831.54	8,296.02
Total Capital Account	\$ 94,927.67	\$ 94,529.40
Other Liabilities	4,133.01	6,357.02
	99,060.68	100,886.42
DEPOSITS	791,758.08	811,314.88
TOTAL	\$890,818.76	\$912,201.30

OTHER COMPARISONS

	June 30, 1934	June 29, 1935	June 30, 1936
Loans and Discounts	\$340,865.49	\$363,422.69	\$409,004.50
U. S. State and Municipal Bonds	183,262.90	278,119.13	326,521.04
DEPOSITS	504,203.77	737,968.32	791,758.08
TOTAL RESOURCES	599,063.18	834,315.99	890,818.76

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