

Fire Sale At Smoke Furniture To Begin Friday

\$50,000 Stock Of Furniture
And Hardware To Go
On Bargain Block

The Smoke Furniture company, which experienced a disastrous fire on April 24, has announced that a fire sale will begin at the same location on Friday morning, June 17, nine o'clock.

The entire stock, consisting of \$50,000 worth of furniture and hardware, is in the hands of salvage adjusters and ordered sold as early as possible, the management said. A great part of the stock was only slightly damaged by smoke and water but in order to clear the building for renovating the entire stock has been turned over to The National Sales System for quick disposal.

The stock consists of living room furniture, bedroom furniture, dining room furniture, ranges, stoves, cabinets, odd pieces, refrigerators, rugs, floor covering, house furnishings and a large stock of hardware.

The sale is announced today on page three of this newspaper, to which attention is called for further details of the sale that is expected to attract wide interest and large crowds from all parts of Wilkes and from adjoining counties. Every piece will be offered at give away prices, the announcement said.

The store is closed and no goods will be sold until Friday morning. Meanwhile the stock is being arranged to afford a maximum of convenience in selection and finding just what the customer desires. People are invited to attend the sale early while there are more articles to choose from and to continue to attend the sale until the stock is sold.

The management and the adjuster said today that the stock must be sold and that prices have been placed so low that it is expected that the stock will be sold in a short time.

A. F. OF L.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, criticizes Government spending as a means to recovery and thinks that the best way includes better wages and hours to increase private employment. Mr. Green advocates peace between industry and labor, he pledges the cooperation of his organization, and attacks the use of sit-down strikes and "other illegal and high-handed procedures."

USE A Want Ad FOR QUICK ACTION

Rates: 1c A Word
(MINIMUM CHARGE 25c)
(Each Insertion)

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: House in Wilkesboro; all modern conveniences; on hardsurfaced street.—Phone 146-J. 5-20-21

BUSINESS PEOPLE wanted for furnished bed rooms. Also garages for rent. Call Journal-Patriot. 11-pd

THREE - ROOM APARTMENT upstairs, private entrance, lights, hot and cold water, bath, suitable for couple. All for \$9 per month. C. B. Grayson at Home Chair company. 6-9-21-pd

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, 804 Trogon street, large porches, good basement and large yard. Write Mrs. R. E. Paw, Hickory. 6-2-tf

FOR RENT: Apartment nicely furnished, good location. Call Journal-Patriot. 5-30-tf-(M)

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Thoroughbred Persian Cats. See or write Mrs. Lundy Minton, Wilkesboro, N. C. 6-13-11

DOG TONIC—Don't wait until your dog is sick, but give him treatment now. See T. E. Cain at City Barber Shop. 6-13-20-27-(M)

PIANOS FOR SALE: Several slightly used Pianos, good as new, and new apartment sizes; also spinettes. Write Albert F. Johnson, Troutman, N. C. 6-6-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

LEARN BEAUTY CULTURE—Enroll now—prepare yourself for a well paying position. Call or write for rates. Hinshaw School of Beauty Culture, Box 46, North Wilkesboro, N. C. 4-28-tf

DRILLED WELLS for all purposes at prices the lowest ever quoted. For estimates call or write at once. R. E. Faw, Hickory, N. C. 5-3-tf

Dale Carnegie

5-Minute Biographies

Author of "How to Win Friends
and Influence People."

CATHERINE THE GREAT

She Ruled An Empire, Married an Imbecile, And Had a Score of Lovers

Catherine The Great was the most famous Empress that ever sat upon the glittering throne of Russia.

Yet her real name was not Catherine. And she was not Russian. And some historians don't even think she was great.

When she came to Russia, she was a nobody—a little poverty-stricken German princess who had been reared like a ragamuffin. She arrived in Russia, friendless and penniless, and with only three dresses to her name. Yet she managed to marry the Grand Duke Peter, the heir to the throne of all the Russians. But Peter didn't amount to much. He was a driving imbecile. His face was pitted and marked with the ravages of small-pox, and he used to go to bed with his boots on. Even after he became Czar, he got drunk with his own servants, took a whip and beat his soldiers with his own hands, and lay on the floor, for hours at a time, playing with wax dolls dressed in military uniform.

He despised her, and she loathed him. So she staged a revolt, kicked him off the throne, and had one of her lovers put arsenic in his vodka.

But he was so tough that even arsenic couldn't kill him; so Catherine's lover knocked him down and choked him to death by thrusting a napkin down his throat.

Then, for thirty-four years after that, Catherine ruled one of the greatest empires on earth—ruled over a land inhabited by fifty different races, and she called it her "Little Household." She never married again; but she wasn't exactly lonesome. For scores, yes, perhaps hundreds of different lovers, danced in the ballroom of her warm and romantic heart. Yet she was so strict with her grandsons that she made them stop studying botany because they asked questions about the repro-

duction of plants. She supported her lovers in regal splendor and squandered on them five hundred million dollars—Even though some of them didn't have the least bit of ability, nevertheless she made them generals in the army. She made them generals and plutocrats and premiers. She conquered Poland and made one of her lovers King of Poland. He didn't want to be a King; but she was tired of him and wanted to get rid of him so she made him a king anyway. Later on, she ruined him, and brought his gilded throne back to Russia and used it in her bathroom.

Then Catherine the great fell in love with an ugly giant, bearing the name of Potemkin. Potemkin only had one eye. He had lost the other one in a tavern brawl.

Although Potemkin lived in a palace glittering with all the splendor and riches of Asia, he went about with nothing but house slippers on his bare feet. His hair was uncombed; and he always needed a bath. He chewed his finger nails; and he ate raw onions and garlic. But Potemkin was a tornado of physical energy, and the mere touch of his hand filled Catherine with a vast and tender happiness. She called him her "golden pheasant," her "pigeon," her "bow-wow."

Her "bow-wow" was one of the greatest generals Russia ever had; and yet he was afraid of the noise of guns and trembled like a school girl whenever a cannon fired.

Although Catherine was the richest woman in the world, she ate only two meals a day; and almost anyone in America of modest income enjoys better cooked food than Catherine the Great often had. She had her dinners served on plates of gold; yet if the cook burned the meat, she merely laughed and ate it just the same. (Copyright 1938)

WET WALLS AND CEILINGS

Moisture collecting within walls and in attics or roof spaces during winter has become a subject of considerable concern to many home owners and prospective builders. The problem is not new. It has been known for many years that condensation occurs under certain conditions in houses and barns, particularly in the Northern States during severe cold weather. Only recently, however, has it become a general problem, especially in the better class of construction. It may result in ice and frost forming under the attic roof or in side-walls, and later melting and dripping down on the plaster causing stain or more serious damage.

Why do we hear so much more about this condition now than we did a few years ago? The answer, according to engineers at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., is relatively simple. During the last few years there has been a tendency on the part of builders and home owners to improve homes, both old and new, by the increasing use of storm sash, insulation, weather-strip, and other means of stopping heat loss. Because of this tighter construction the normal

humidity or vapor moisture is higher than in houses less tightly built. In addition, as a health and comfort measure the normal humidity is usually raised by evaporating much water. Improvements that add to the comfort and health are worth while and should not be discouraged, but they introduce the moisture problem just described.

In order to prevent these conditions the Forest Products Laboratory suggests that in new construction a suitable vapor barrier be installed on the sidewall studs and below the ceiling insulation to prevent excess moisture getting into the walls and that some attic ventilation be provided. This will not only protect the house for normal humidities but should prove ample if winter air conditioning is installed. Among the materials tested at the Laboratory and found suitable for use as vapor barriers are asphalt-impregnated surface-coated sheathing paper, glossy surfaced, weighing 50 pounds per roll of 500 square feet; laminated sheathing paper made of two or more sheets of kraft paper cemented together with asphalt (equal to a 30-60-30 grade paper); and double-faced reflective insulation mounted on paper.

Right Nailing Makes Strong Wood Joints

Nails afford one of the commonest and simplest ways of fastening wood together. The strength of a nailed joint, unlike a bolted or riveted one, depends on the frictional contact of the nail with the wood fibers. Good nailing practice consists largely in selecting the proper kind, size, and number of nails to be used, and then employing the proper way in assembly to insure necessary frictional contact between the nail and the wood, say engineers at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

To secure the greatest strength in nailing wood, to avoid accidents resulting from improper nailing, and to eliminate weak and faulty construction require care in observing a few important details. Use nails of proper length and wherever possible the nails should be long enough so that in soft woods about two-thirds of the length goes into the piece receiving the point. This means that the length of the nail should be at least three times the thickness of the outer piece. Where the thickness of the pieces does not permit this depth of penetration, a sufficient number of nails should be used to provide equivalent area of contact in the

wood receiving the point.

Drive nails so that the points do not come out of the side of the piece. These "shiners" as they are called not only result in a weakened joint, but are also a cause of injury. Be sure the nails you use do not split the wood for splitting greatly weakens the joint. If the wood tends to split badly use a thinner nail, blunt point, or better still, purchase blunt-pointed nails. Use plenty of nails as the strength of the joint increases directly as the number of the nails.

Do not expect good nailed joints when using green wood that will later dry out. Nails driven into green wood that later dries out very commonly lose most of their holding power, therefore, use dry lumber. Nails are more efficient when driven into the side grain of dry wood than when driven into the end grain.

TAX COLLECTIONS

Internal Revenue Collections for April were \$202,375, an increase of \$2,085,872 over April, 1937. For the ten months of the current fiscal year, which ended April 30, collections amounted to \$4,623,704,848, an increase of \$1,079,048,676 over corresponding receipts for the same period of the previous year.

Traphill News Of Past Week

Rev. C. M. Caudill, of Hays, N. C. filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church here last Sunday with an inspiring sermon for his congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Nicholson entertained visitors and relatives from Princeton, W. Va., last week-end.

Measles which have been very prevalent in this vicinity for some time are about extinct now. There has been a considerable amount of rain in this section for the last several days.

Farmers are beginning to harvest wheat in this section now.

Mary McCann Hinson was born May 25, 1855 and preceded us on June 5, 1938. She was 83 years and 10 days old.

Aunt Mary, as she was often called, was the faithful mother of six children, namely: C. C. Hinson, Elkin, N. C.; J. M. Hinson, Pulaski, Va.; Mrs. L. D. Cockerharp, Festus, Mo.; Miss Laura Hinson, Winston-Salem; Mrs. Zack M. Yale, Traphill, and Fred Hinson, who preceded her in death.

She had 33 grandchildren, over fifty great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

She was known as "Granny Mary" to most of her friends and was loved by all who knew her. Her quiet disposition and peaceful ways made her very outstanding in her community.

A brief service, in charge of her pastor, Rev. D. L. Earnhardt, assisted by Revs. C. M. Caudill and H. V. Hicks, in the presence of relatives, friends and neighbors, was conducted in the home of Mrs. Zack Yale. Interment was at Charity Methodist church of which she had been a member for many years.

Her friends and neighbors join together in expressing their sympathy for her family during the grief of this loved one.

Farm Youths Meet At State College

"Community Building" was the theme of the second annual Older Youth Conference at State College, June 7-11, attended by 113 boys and girls from 30 North Carolina counties.

In urging the young people to prepare themselves for their life's work, L. R. Harrill, 4-H club leader in charge of the conference, also asked them to do what they can to build up their home communities and to make this world a better place.

Col. John W. Harrelson, dean of administration at the college, counseled the young people to take stock of their physical and mental abilities before choosing their vocation, then do everything possible to prepare themselves for that work.

"Go to college if you can," he said, "but if you can't don't be discouraged. You can do much to overcome this handicap if you will use your own initiative."

Gov. Clyde R. Heay appealed to the young people to drive more carefully on the highways, then lauded the school bus drivers for their record last year of more than 90,000,000 passenger miles without a fatality.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina discussed the possibilities of providing better schools for rural children.

Dr. K. C. Garrison, professor of psychology at State College, advised that to succeed, one must do more than is required of him, and said that success is not measured in terms of money or social position.

Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the extension service, stated that families who farm to make a good living will get ahead faster than those who farm money crops to get rich.

F. D. R. AND GILLETTE MAKE POLITICAL PEACE

Washington, June 12.—President Roosevelt and Senator Guy Gillette sat down in their shirt sleeves to a chummy luncheon today and talked of a united Democratic party in Iowa.

The presidential gesture of friendliness to the Iowan, renominated despite opposition of some high administration advisers, was carried out in the informality of Mrs. Roosevelt's second-floor study.

CONTINUOUS GRAZING

A system of growing feed crops in winter, and utilizing forage crops to provide continuous grazing throughout the year, will improve agriculture and help build a superior civilization in the South, in the opinion of Hugh McRae, of Wilmington, owner of Invershield Farm, in Pender county.

On May 3 he showed his system of continuous grazing to visiting farmers. Dean I. O. Schaub of State College, and former Congressman A. F. Lever, of South Carolina, were the principal speakers.

Insects eat about one-tenth of all the food grown in the United States.

FARM FACTS

Hay.—The number of farms in North Carolina was increased only two and one-half per cent, or from 273,680 farms in 1934 to 285,519 last year, the State Department of Agriculture farm census report reveals.

Tar Heel farmers put 189,059 additional acres of land in production in 1937.

S. M. Hines, farm census supervisor, reported increases or decreases in the state's major crops last year as follows:

Corn—2,298,140 acres in cultivation, three per cent less than 1936.

Cotton—1,077,000 acres, seven per cent greater than in 1936.

Tobacco—639,780 acres, 12 per cent greater than in 1936.

Wheat—488,880 acres, 11 per cent less than 1936.

Oats—280,690 acres, 7 per cent less than in 1936.

Peanuts—234,330 acres, no change.

Irish Potatoes—94,150, 11 per cent increase over 1936.

Sweet Potatoes—80,450, 7 per cent less than in 1936.

The leading county in each of the nine leading crops surveyed were reported as follows:

Corn, Robeson county; first; Cotton, Robeson, first; Tobacco, Pitt county, first (also leading in the nation); Wheat, Rowan;

Oats, Anson; Rye, Ashe; Peanuts, Bertie; Irish Potatoes, Beaufort; Sweet Potatoes, Columbus.

In crop land harvested, Robeson was first with 218,000 acres; Johnston, second with 189,000 acres; Union, third with 165,600 acres and Wayne, fourth with 148,000 acres.

Senator Truman, of Missouri, whose bill to require automobile drivers to have licenses recognized by the Federal Government has passed the Senate, says that if enacted, the measure would save 10,000 lives annually, \$1,500,000,000 in property damage and would prevent injury to about 1,200,000 persons each year. The Senator says he has assurance of the support of President Roosevelt in his efforts to have the bill enacted into law.

Hot Months Require Extra Poultry Care

Poultry authorities agree that adequate range, shade, and green feed are three essentials for well-managed flocks during the hot summer months, says C. W. Parrish, extension poultryman at State College.

When growers are ready to market their birds, those who have been careful to observe these essentials will find they have been well paid for their efforts.

Where home-mixed rations for pullets are used, Parrish recommends the following growing mash: 35 pounds No. 2 yellow corn meal, 20 pounds standard wheat middlings, 20 pounds No. 2 heavy oats finely pulverized, 12 pounds standard wheat bran, 4 pounds fish meal (55 per cent protein), 2 pounds meat meal (55 per cent protein), 2 pounds dried skim milk, 2 pounds ground limestone or oyster shell, 2 pounds bone meal, and one pound iodized table salt.

Farmers having an adequate supply of milk may omit the dried milk recommended in the above ration. Because it is a valuable food, milk should be given to poultry in some form.

However, when fed as a liquid, it should be placed in clean, easily accessible containers. Surplus milk should not be allowed to remain in the containers since it attracts flies.

Plenty of water should be available at all times. If possible, it should be kept in a shady place.

Along with the mash, birds should have all the grain they will eat each morning.

Well Prepared Hay Is Higher In Feed Value

Thick-stemmed hay cut at the wrong time, improperly cured, and filled with weeds has comparatively little feed value.

A good hay should be leafy, small-stemmed, free from weeds, and have a good green color, said John A. Arey, extension dairy specialist at State College.

Many farmers make the mistake of waiting too late to cut their hay. The result is that the plants have thick stems with much coarse fiber and a smaller proportion of leaves.

Rapid curing is desirable, but only in dry weather, raise the hay to windrows and let it cure before placing it in the barn. If the windrows are turned over about three hours before the hay is to be baled to the barn, the curing process will be speeded up.

Over-curing damages the hay. And if under-cured hay is stored in the barn, it will generate enough heat to fade out the green color, lower the vitamin content, and become moldy. Green hay has been known to set barns on fire through spontaneous combustion.

When soybean and cowpea hay is being cured in the fall, Arey pointed out, it is advisable to cure it in small stacks placed on tripods. The stacks should not contain more than 200 pounds of cured hay.

The best time to cut alfalfa is when the crop is from 1-10 to 1-4 in bloom; lespedeza when the crop is about 1-2 in bloom; soybeans when the seed just begins to form in the pods; cowpeas when the first pods begin to yellow; small grains when in bloom or the early milk stage.

Grasses such as timothy, red top, and orchard should be cut in the early bloom stage, because the protein moves toward the seed as the plants mature, the stems become coarse and woody, and the leaves begin to drop off.

Mr. H. M. Parlier, of Hollywood, California, is here on a visit to relatives and friends. This is his first visit here in twenty-two years, and he left the county in 1902. Mr. Parlier is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Parlier, of Gilreath postoffice.

Why Suffer With Colds— ? — TAKE COOKS — ?

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- \$1.00 REXALL "93" HAIR TONIC 49c
- ARSENATE OF LEAD, PER POUND, 19c
- 50c BLACK FLAG FLY SPRAY 24c
- RUBBING ALCOHOL, FULL PINT 8c
- 15c PRINCE ALBERT SMOKING TOBACCO, PER CAN 10c
- CIGARETTES—ALL LEADING BRANDS, PER CARTON, \$1.14

35c This Certificate Is Worth 35c

This Coupon and 65c in cash is good for a full size \$1 bottle of Old Indian Kidney and Liver Tonic. This is the Pioneer of all Indian Medicines and has relieved thousands of sick men, women and children all over the U. S. where many other medicines have failed.

This wonderful medicine will give a new lease on life, make the eyes brighter and clear up the complexion in just a few day's time.

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Takes the place of Calomel without any restriction of diet. Drives out malaria, builds up the entire system, purifies the blood and makes life worth living. A trial will convince you.

- GIANT ICE CREAM SANDWICH 5c
- BIG DOUBLE CONE OF ICE CREAM 5c
- DELICIOUS TOASTED SANDWICHES 10c
- 5c SCHRAFFET'S CANDY 3 FOR 10c

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- 25c GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR BLADES 19c
- 50c CALOX TOOTH POWDER 24c
- 15c PUTNAM FADELESS DYES 8c
- \$1.20 DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP OF PEPSIN 77c
- DR. HESS FLY SPRAY, 5 GALLONS 14.95
- \$1.00 FOUNTAIN SYRINGES, 2 QUART SIZE, 49c
- 25c SHU MILK SHOE POLISH 14c
- HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC FAN 1.29
- MILK OF MAGNESIA, FULL PINT, 17c
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