

The Journal-Patriot

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

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MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1938

The Communist Menace

The Congressional Committee headed by Representative Martin Dies of Texas, which is charged with "investigating un-American activities," has been furnishing a lot of sensational headlines in which great numbers of individuals and organizations are accused of collaborating in underground activities designed to turn the American government over to the Communists or the Fascists or advocates of some other form of government different from our own.

A great deal of the stuff which gets into print about such subversive movements seems pretty silly. There are only two ways in which our government can be overthrown. One is by force of arms, the other by the voice of the people. Some European and many Latin-American governments have been overthrown by force. To do that, the opposition must first get control of the army and the navy. Nothing has been brought out at the Dies committee hearings or hinted at elsewhere to suggest that the armed forces of the United States harbor any such seeds of revolution as those of Russia and Germany did.

As to votes, there is nothing in American law to prevent the Communist party from putting its candidates into the political race, or to prevent anyone from voting for them. For years there has been a Communist ticket on the official ballots of most of the states.

We do not believe that the American people are in danger of surrendering their fundamental rights voluntarily, and we see no immediate likelihood of those rights being taken from them by force. The danger is that their elected representatives in Congress may be led into acquiescing in too many well-intentioned strivings for social justice which in the long run hold the possibility of curtailing individual rights.

A Hazardous Road

This newspaper does not believe in spending highway money to make magnificent thoroughfares where present roads are sufficient and while large populated areas do not have an all-weather road, but it is apparent that something must be done soon toward revision of highway 421 from this city to Millers Creek, because of the importance for interstate and distance travel.

When Wilkes county issued bonds and constructed that road with concrete—heavily reinforced with steel—it was the pride of this section.

Today it is out of date and its multitudinous curves not properly elevated, and its narrow pavement constitute a road hazard noticed by all travelers.

As far as local use is concerned the road is sufficient, although hazardous. But highway 421 is one of the state's main arteries of travel and is the link connecting a great part of the state with parts of Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and the mid-west. It is also the route of the Tenne-Sea trail through this section.

It may be possible that a part of the PWA and state fund for elimination of road hazards as proposed by Governor Hoey can be used on the highway from this city to Millers Creek, or federal aid money from some other source may be secured. The need for revision of the road is more than a local problem.

Fire Takes 7,500 Lives

This year, if past present holds, some 1,500 people will be cremated in burning buildings. Six thousand more will die as the results of burns and scalds.

When an airplane crashes and a dozen people burn to death, the news makes international headlines and the world is horrified. Yet the public at large is callous to the fact that our annual total of deaths from fires is greater than the toll would be from 600 airplanes carrying to flaming doom 12 persons each.

Practically every one of those thousands of fire deaths could be easily prevented. Due to the carelessness of adults, children are among the principal sufferers. Unprotected stoves, matches left about, steam and hot water—these the major causes of death and suffering among the very young. Death takes no holiday when those things which may cause fires and scalds are within reach of a child's untaught, exploring fingers.

Equally dangerous, particularly in the case of adults, is the practice of starting stoves and furnaces with kerosene, gasoline or other inflammable liquids. You may get away with it a thousand times. But the thousandth and first time may mean a job for the undertaker—with you and possibly others as the objects of interest.

Next time you read of a spectacular disaster, reflect that something equally horrible can occur in your home. Think of this before you stir up a balky fire with kerosene. Think of it again when children are about. It is easy to prevent a fire—but it is impossible to ever make up for the consequences of a fire that takes a life.

Serving Purpose

Fairs—county, community and state—were conceived with the aim in view of encouraging production of better products.

Many so-called fairs have strayed from sight of the original goal and are operated for profit, offering only amusements and calculated to entice hard-earned dollars from pocketbooks.

The move of the directors of the Northwestern Fair to offer \$2,000 in prizes at the fair here this year was wholly commendable and the way people have been making arrangements to compete for the premiums indicates that the people appreciate the offer of liberal premiums and are going to support the fair with an abundance of exhibits.

The exhibit hall should reflect credit on the county, its farmers, orchardists and home makers. We would like to be able to tell people in other places that Wilkes people produce the finest products and that we have seen them on display at the fair.

No doubt the placing on exhibit of excellent specimens, whether it be a highly prized cow or just an ear of corn, offers encouragement to others to produce better products.

Markets are becoming more discriminating every day. Products are being sold by grades and the time is rapidly approaching when the producer of low grade products will not realize cost of production, and profits for such production will be something of the past.

Do not become so excited over the next world that you lose interest in the things that happen here.

Some men think "good wife" and "hard worker" are synonymous.

Borrowed Comment

HAIL AND FAREWELL
(New York Times)

The wind haults round to the northwest, and it turns cooler and stops raining for a while. Real breakers are riding in on the ordinary quiet beach. Mother says the children mustn't be allowed to go out so far, on account of the undertow. Father says they're too old to be coddled—didn't they pass the super-porpoise tests?

Out of the Sound the spray is coming thick over the bows of the knockabouts. The summer sunburns, have changed into sunbrows, permanent in appearance, out, like the rose, too soon to fade. Down trails in the Rockies and the Sierras, the Green, the White and the Adirondack mountains, riders and walkers move on their final excursions. On the Great Lakes and all the little lakes canoes glide, sails belly and outboard motors sing their mechanistic songs—there is now a touch of pathos in these things. Campers on the tall hills and in the North Woods huddle in their blankets, and the busy mosquito thinks of his long home. The summer romance reaches its quick height, but it will wither, as a rule. Shorts are packed away, and it's time to get Willie and Jennie back to school. Why couldn't vacation last forever? Must we go back to our desks? Vacation, thinks mother bitterly! Try keeping this cottage in order and see if it's like vacation. The bathing suits come off the line for the last time.

TODAY and TOMORROW

FRANK PERKINS STOCKBRIDGE

TEDDY idol

The other day the survivors of "Roosevelt's Rough Riders" gathered at Montauk Point, at the east end of Long Island, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the return of their famous regiment, the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, from the Spanish-American war. The event took my memory back to "Teddy" Roosevelt and his remarkable personality and career, and the political history which he made.

When Col. Roosevelt landed at Montauk at the head of his troops he had the Republican nomination for Governor of New York "in the bag." He little dreamed that in three years he would be President of the United States. I was with him throughout his campaign and during his term as Governor. He got in by the skin of his teeth. It was not a Republican year in New York. If the Democrats had had political sense enough to nominate a war hero to oppose "Teddy" they would have beaten him. As it was, he scraped through by a bare 18,000 plurality.

Teddy Roosevelt made enemies of all the machine politicians, but how the common people of his time idolized him! No President before or since ever had such a hold on the public imagination, except perhaps his fifth cousin, Franklin.

REFORMER showman

The people loved Teddy Roosevelt because he was by temperament a hater of oppression and in all his public life an apostle of political reform. The politicians of his own party hated him because he was a reformer.

As a young member of the legislature he fought the bosses and put through the first tenement-house reform bill. He was a consummate showman, and could dramatize himself and the causes he advocated in a way which appealed to the public heart. He took orders from nobody and was the boss of whatever job he was in. U. S. Civil Service Commissioner, New York City Police Commissioner and Assistant Secretary of the Navy "Teddy" stole the show and made people like it.

When the party bosses discovered that they couldn't give orders to the young man they had made Governor of New York they tried to "kick him upstairs" by getting him nominated for Vice President in 1900. He was elected with McKinley and took office March 4, 1901. Three months later President McKinley had been murdered and Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States.

RICHES interest

What made "Teddy's" career so interesting to me is that, although he was the wealthiest man who ever occupied the White House, his interest and sympathies were all on the side of the common people. Rich men mostly hated him, called him a "traitor to his class."

When "Teddy" first ventured into politics at 23, as a candidate for the legislature, his friends and family protested. "You'll have to rub elbows with crooks, bartenders and all sorts of disreputable characters," they told him. "If that's so, then they are the governing class," he replied, "and I intend to belong to that class."

So sickly as a boy that his family feared he would never live to grow up; his eyesight so impaired that he had to have constant attention from oculists. Teddy Roosevelt built himself into an athlete by sheer strength of will. Of all the men I have ever known, I think of none who had such indomitable courage and such persistence in the face of opposition.

COURAGE boldness

I had many opportunities to observe Theodore Roosevelt's courage in standing up for what he believed to be the right, no matter how strong the political pressure to do something else might be. He was never a compromiser for the sake of expediency. He went ahead and did what he thought ought to be done, regardless of political consequences.

I once heard him say that his conception of the authority of the President was that he could do anything which the Constitution did not prohibit him from doing, whereas his predecessors had the view that the President's powers were limited to what the Constitution specifically permitted him to do.

It was that quality of boldness and aggressiveness which made "Teddy" the most popular Chief Executive the nation had ever had since Washington, and which made him a man whose figure in the eyes of every predatory inter-

The Labor Day Parade



Paste, Jelly Stock Can Be Made Easy

A solution for the housewife who doesn't like to make grape paste or jelly in hot weather, or who finds it isn't convenient when the grapes are ripening, is offered by Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, extension economist in food conservation at State College.

Stock can be made when the grapes are picked and then kept in storage until the housewife is ready to prepare her paste and jelly, she pointed out.

Paste stock is made from the pulp left after grape juice has been pressed out. Cook the pulp slowly in a large dish pan until the seeds begin to separate from the pulp. Stir with a wooden spoon, as the pulps scorch easily.

Remove the pan from the stove and pour the pulp through a colander or potato ricer to remove the seeds. Pour the hot pulp into hot, sterilized jars and process in a hot water canner for 30 minutes at boiling temperature. Remove jars from the canner, complete the seal and store until ready for making paste.

Paste is best made in small quantities. Two cupfuls of pulp and one of sugar may be cooked in a large flat-bottomed dish pan. Stir constantly with a wooden spoon until the mass will hold its shape. It should have the consistency of fudge. Pour on a platter or marble slab to cool. Then cut into one inch squares and roll in granulated sugar. It may be packed in wooden boxes when dry.

For jelly stock, take eight pounds of grapes, one-half under ripe, and one quart of water. Crush grapes and boil in water for 20 minutes. Strain juice through cheese cloth, then pour it thru a flannel bag. Store in a cool place until it is used in making jelly.

While the stock stands, the cream of tartar crystals slowly settle to the bottom, and this reduces to a minimum the chystallization in the jelly. To make jelly, test juice with alcohol and add the required amount of sugar, usually one-half to three-fourths as much sugar as juice. Cook to 223 degrees F. or until the jelly sheets from sides of the spoon. Pour into hot sterile glasses and seal.

HISTORY influence

"Teddy" made world history by one exploit which he undertook on his own responsibility. That was the building of the Panama Canal. For the adequate protection of both coasts of the United States the canal was essential, to move the fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific without a 3,000-mile detour around Cape Horn. Without any authority but his own high hand, he encouraged the State of Panama to secede from the Republic of Columbia, set up its own independent nation, and grant a concession for the canal to the United States.

Our government later paid \$25,000,000 to Columbia as balm for our hasty recognition of the new Republic of Panama, but we had the canal.

It seems difficult to realize that it is only forty years since "Teddy" came back from the war in Cuba, when one reviews the tremendous changes that have since taken place. The principles of Theodore Roosevelt still apply.

MORE COLOR COTTONSEED GRADING

All alfalfa and red clover seed imported into the United States under green coloring regulations are to be colored 5 per cent green instead of 1 per cent as formerly, the Division of Seed Investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has ruled.

Cottonseed produced and marketed in North Carolina this year will, for the first time, be sampled and graded under supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to J. A. Shanklin, extension cotton specialist at the State College.



"Economy-Plus"

—That's Me!
Says REDDY

Although Reddy Kilowatt was not born in Scotland, the Scotch have nothing on him when it comes to saving money and being thrifty in the home. Intelligent and progressive housewives are not only relieving themselves of household and kitchen drudgery and making their homes healthier and happier, but they are actually and substantially reducing their household budgets through the wise use of Reddy Kilowatt in their household duties.

Take the two all important matters of cooking and refrigeration for instance. With all of its advantages of coolness, convenience, the saving of time and labor, and other advantages, electric cookery costs no more than the old fashioned ways. And electric refrigeration, with all its advantages over ordinary refrigeration, actually costs less—much less!

MAKE REDDY KILOWATT YOUR SERVANT!

Duke POWER COMPANY