

**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 Months ..... .75  
Four Months ..... .50  
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 3, 1879.

MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1939

**Democracy**  
The principles of Democracy — American Democracy — have been demonstrated in the clearest terms within the past few days in Washington in committee hearings on presidential appointments to his cabinet.

Felix Frankfurter, the Harvard law professor who was appointed to the United States supreme court by the President, declared the fundamentals of democracy, which should be sounded into every corner of this nation.

In genuinely satisfying answers to questions Frankfurter declared: "Civil liberty means civil liberty for those we do not like as well as for those whom we do like." That principle, he said, applies to all whether Ku Klux Klan, Communists, Nazis, anti-Nazis, or anything else. "All," he added, "must be protected whether we believe in their principles or not."

That declaration contains the essence of democracy. Upon the adherence to that doctrine democracy must rise or must fall. There is no middle ground. It is either all the way or none of the way.

Democracy includes the faith that a people intelligent enough to chart their government through their representatives is intelligent enough to select those doctrines which protect their own rights and the rights of their fellow men and reject any doctrine which would threaten such rights. That is a primary assumption of democracy. If it is false, democracy can not endure. If it is true a democratic people must adhere to that doctrine closely or else lose it. We must be consistent if we are to preserve democracy. We can not preach it without practicing it if we would preserve it.

Democracy is for intelligent people. For only intelligent people can hear the wild doctrines of the world proclaimed and out of the maze of conflicting claims choose those which are right and apply them to all alike.

It was that high intellect of Voltaire which summed up the whole of democracy by that gem:

"I wholly disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it."

**Freedom of The Press**  
The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold Ickes, took occasion in a public debate the other day to denounce the newspapers of the nation.

He charged that the press is not free, but is controlled by advertisers and financial interests. His allegations were refuted by Mr. Frank Gannett, publisher of a number of daily newspapers, but Mr. Ickes' charges, because of his official position, made the greater impression upon his hearers.

Mr. Ickes ought to know better than to indulge in such loose talk. He was a newspaper man himself in his younger days. He should know, as every newspaper man knows, that the constitutional right of freedom of the press means that the press of the United States cannot legally be prevented by government from criticizing government.

It is no concern of government whether a newspaper sells out to an advertiser or not. That has nothing to do with the principles of a free press. The publisher is free to do whatever he pleases. But every newspaper man knows that the freest newspapers are those which have the largest number of advertisers and so are under special obligations to none of them.

The newspapers of the United States are not only freer but more truthful and courageous than those of any other nation in the world.

Look out for trouble in Europe almost any month this year.

**By All Means Visit Both Coasts**  
If the King and Queen of England visit the United States, it is to be hoped that they may be induced to extend their trip to include the Pacific Coast and the great International Exposition to be held in San Francisco, as well as the New York World's Fair.

Traveling from Atlantic to Pacific would show King George and Queen Elizabeth, as nothing else could, the tremendous sweep of the country, the resources and the friendliness of the people of the United States.

Commenting on their proposed visit, New York Times says editorially: "Their visit would symbolize in an unprecedented manner the friendship of the great English-speaking peoples and a century and a quarter of peace between them. To increase still further the good-will between this nation and the British Commonwealth would imply no sort of an alliance, but merely greater cooperation on the part of both countries in striving to build a world that may be dedicated to the ways of peace rather than the ways of war."

**The Beneficiary Pays**  
The fact that government is not a mysterious Santa Claus with things to give out without first collecting the money is best revealed by the proposal of W. Kerr Scott, commissioner of agriculture, to increase taxes on fertilizer and feeds to raise revenue to pay for a marketing program.

It is interesting and refreshing to note that no effort was made to try to tell the farmers that they will get something for nothing. The increase in feed and fertilizer tax will mean a small increase in the amount the farmer pays for these necessities and he will be paying the bill.

It will be a good thing for the American people to learn that all government services, from the most essential down to the relief handout, must be paid for. The cost of the services represents a part of the tax bill. A great amount of tax money is also spent for distribution and administration.

Silence is often better than speech, but very often, a little talking clears the air.

**Borrowed Comment**

**The Religion Of Democracy**  
(Shelby Daily Star)

In his annual message to Congress President Roosevelt took occasion to call the attention of the American people, and of the world which was listening to him, to the essential and unchangeable difference between democracy and the totalitarian forms of government, whether those are called Communism, Fascism or Nazism.

That difference, reduced to the simplest terms in which the President expressed it, is that democracy alone of all of them is founded upon religion. If that is not instantly clear, consider it for a moment.

We who believe in religion believe that all men are equal in the sight of God and that every human soul is capable of reason, of choice, of developing and perfecting himself in the image of the Divine Ideal. On that belief was our democracy founded, and in that belief it must persist, or it will perish.

The philosophy of Communism is that man is the product of economic forces. The Nazi doctrine is that the only people entitled to exist in the state are those of a particular blood strain.

Totally different is the democratic philosophy that every human being partakes in some measure of Divinity and that the goal of his life is not to live and labor and die under the lash of authority, but to strive for self-perfection.

In a society so organized on the democratic philosophy, the final authority is the moral principles based upon the Ten Commandments of Judaism and the Golden Rule in which Jesus summarized the law and the teaching of the prophets. As William Penn said, men must be governed by God or they will be governed by tyrants.

Those are some of the implications of Mr. Roosevelt's first message to the new Congress. It is no wonder that in nations such as Germany, Japan, Italy and Russia, where the exactly opposite view rules, official spokesmen denounced his speech as significant of hostility to themselves.

America is not hostile to the people of any nation in the world. It is definitely hostile to the ideas and principles upon which many nations are being governed today, and to the false prophets who have led their people into subservience.

**TODAY and TOMORROW**  
— by —  
FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

**FIGURES . . . . . science**  
When I was a schoolboy we used to sing-song a bit of doggerel which expressed the average pupil's feeling about arithmetic: Multiplication is vexation, Division is as bad, The Rule of Three perplexes me And Fractions drive me mad.

One has to have a natural talent for figures to be able to grasp their meaning and to understand their applications to the hundreds of fields of knowledge in which mathematical calculations are of first importance.

All science in every field of knowledge is based upon mathematics, "the mother of science." From the astronomer who measures space in units so large that it takes a row of hundreds of figures to express them, to the physical chemist who measures a film of oil on the surface of the water in terms of a millionth of a millionth of an inch, everyone who seeks to learn the unrevealed secrets of the universe must be a master of figures.

**BUSINESS . . . . . bookkeeping**  
The most important thing in American life is Business, and the most important thing in business is figures. The bigger the business, the more essential are accurate figures.

Business concerns not only have to keep accounts for their own information, but the requirements of the Government for accurate reports for all sorts of purposes are constantly increasing.

The income tax laws have made America, as a witty commentator remarked, a nation of bookkeepers. Now every corporation and operator of any sort of business enterprise has to keep and report to Uncle Sam accurate records of payrolls and the taxes paid on them under the Social Security Act.

One of the largest industries in America is the manufacture of bookkeeping and accounting machines to put down on paper the countless millions of mathematical calculations required every day in the ordinary course of business.

**OPPORTUNITY . . . . . demand**  
For the boy or girl to whom arithmetic came easy in school, who has a real liking for figures, I know of no greater opportunity, or one which is growing larger all the time, than that offered in the field of business accounting.

There is more demand for people to fill well-paid jobs in the accounting department of business than there are people qualified to fill them.

At the bottom, where everybody must begin, are the operators of bookkeeping machines, who get higher pay than the general run of stenographers. At the top are the Certified Public Accountants.

It takes years of hard work, and real love of it, to reach the top in accountancy, but that is true of every occupation. One of my friends, who started life as bookkeeper in an Iowa country store, worked twenty years before he reached the top. Now he earns forty or fifty thousand a year as a partner in a firm of certified public accountants.

**PROFESSION . . . . . G-men**  
Possibly the best-paid and the least crowded profession in the world is that of Certified Public Accountant.

As the name implies, those who hold that title are the ones who have gained such proficiency that they are capable of examining and reporting on the finances of any business or corporation, however large, and their services are available to whomever is willing to pay for them.

A report by a Certified Public Accountant is required by investors, Government bureaus, and in many other cases before authority is granted to offer securities for sale, or banks will extend material credit.

No one can practice as a C.P.A. without a state certificate of experience, competence, character and responsibility.

More than once in recent years Certified Public Accountants have disclosed irregularities in the accounts and practices of business institutions which even the company's directors had not suspected. They are in a real sense public servants, a sort of "G-men" in the world of figures.

**EDUCATION . . . . . work**  
It does not take a college or university education to qualify anyone to practice as a Certified Public Accountant.

Most of those engaged in this honorable and lucrative profession began working at accounting when they were quite young, and mastered their art by steady, hard work, sometimes supplemented by special evening school classes or correspondence courses. First-rate men often serve for years as junior accountants before they are able to pass the very difficult state examinations

**4 STEEL FACTS**  
in one minute

**School Training of Steel Workers**  
About half of the employees hired by the steel industry in 1938-39 had high school or college training, an equal only one-fourth in 1929.

**Steel for Household Goods Hit Peak in 1937**  
More steel went into household refrigerators, ranges and washing machines during 1937 than ever before, reflecting recent purchases of household goods.

**When Blast Furnaces Were Feminine**  
Old-time blast furnaces were often named after the wives or children of the iron makers. There were once nine furnaces in this country named Grace, five named Fanny, and four each called Emma, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Lucy.

With the proper key the heavy door will swing wide open on its hinges.

I am told that in some states, notably Ohio and Pennsylvania and perhaps in others, there is a movement on foot to require every applicant for a public accountant's certificate to have a full-time university degree.

I can't quite see the point of that. The young man who has a natural genius for figures cannot gain from any college course as much as he can by spending the same time in actual work with figures in business affairs.

I think, too, such a requirement would be a handicap to many able accountants who have neither the time nor money in their early earning years to take a full college course.

I believe in the value of all the education one can get, but I believe even more strongly in the ancient American principle of placing no artificial barriers between youth and its opportunities. Any law which limits the right of the able and talented to do what they can do best seems un-American to me.

**Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On**

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold, or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with any remedy less potent than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble and aids nature to soothe and heal the inflamed mucous membranes and to loosen and expel the germ-laden phlegm.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, try Creomulsion. Your druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not thoroughly satisfied with the benefits obtained from the very first bottle. Creomulsion is one word—not two, and it has no hyphen in it. Ask for it plainly, see that the name on the bottle is Creomulsion, and you'll get the genuine product and the relief you want. (Adv.)

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**BEFORE NERVES GET JITTERY, JUMPY... LET UP—LIGHT UP A CAMEL**

RALPH S. WILLARD'S analytical work puts a premium on steady hands, steady eyes. He's a specialist in industrial chemistry—a job that causes plenty of strain on nerves. Says Mr. Willard: "I've found that tension doesn't 'get' my nerves when I rest them regularly. My rule is a simple, enjoyable one—it's to let up and light up a Camel when I can. A moment's pause and a refreshing Camel help smooth out that feeling of tension."

Smokers find Camel's Costlier Tobaccos are Soothing to the Nerves!

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1937 Plymouth Pickup — Low mileage; on original tires. WAS \$445. Sale Price ..... <b>\$385</b>	<b>If you want the best used cars at the lowest prices, go to your Chevrolet dealer!</b>	1936 Plymouth Coupe — Tip-top shape in every way. A good buy. WAS \$395. Sale Price ..... <b>\$345</b>
1936 Chevrolet 1 1/2-Ton Truck— Good tires, paint, and mechanically O. K. WAS \$445. Sale Price ..... <b>\$345</b>		1934 Chevrolet Master Coach— Looks plenty good. Worth twice what we ask for it. WAS \$245. Sale Price ..... <b>\$195</b>
1937 Plymouth Coach—This car is in A-1 condition. Worth over \$100 more than we ask. WAS \$535. Sale Price ..... <b>\$465</b>		1937 Chevrolet Pickup—Driven only 10,000 miles. New car service. WAS \$465. Sale Price ..... <b>\$435</b>
1930 Ford Coupe—Plenty good. Come and get it. WAS \$145. Sale Price ..... <b>\$65</b>		1933 Chevrolet Coach—With a trunk. New paint, good tires. Runs like Oh! well, it will satisfy everybody. WAS \$235. Sale Price ..... <b>\$185</b>
1930 Ford Coach—We have 3 of these. Take your choice. WAS \$145. Sale Price ..... <b>\$115</b>		1937 Chevrolet Town Sedan — One of the most beautiful jobs Chevrolet ever built. Spick and span. WAS \$585. Sale Price ..... <b>\$545</b>
1936 Ford Coach—Looks like a new car. New tires all 'round. WAS \$435. Sale Price ..... <b>\$395</b>		1931 Chevrolet Coach—This car is in good condition every way. WAS \$165. Sale Price ..... <b>\$125</b>
1936 Chevrolet Pickup — Looks and runs like new. WAS \$395. Sale Price ..... <b>\$360</b>		1935 Chevrolet 1 1/2-Ton Truck— This job don't look so hot, but pulls like an Ox. Awfully low at the price! WAS \$195. Sale Price ..... <b>\$145</b>
		1936 Chevrolet Town Sedan — Black paint, good tires. An O. K. used car. WAS \$465. Sale Price ..... <b>\$425</b>
		1931 Chevrolet Coach — New license plate. Hole in one rear fender, otherwise fairly good. Priced too cheap! WAS \$145. Sale Price ..... <b>\$95</b>
		1937 Chevrolet 1 1/2-Ton Truck— Good tires, reconditioned, and ready to pay for itself—hauling. WAS \$445. Sale Price ..... <b>\$395</b>
		1936 Ford V-8 Coupe—An awfully nice job for two. WAS \$395. Sale Price ..... <b>\$360</b>

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