The Journal - Patriot

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

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THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1939

Pay For Teachers

Teachers this week received some good news in that they were to get consideration from the group who sets their salaries.

Teaching is one of the hardest professions and teachers deserve all the consideration they can get.

As for financial remuneration, almost any good workman can do better elsewhere.

Their jobs lasts only eight months in the year except for the fortunate few who are able to land jobs where the school term lasts for nine months.

Teachers must spend more for clothing than an ordinary workman and they must continually strive to keep up with the times along educational lines. That calls for additional study, summer schools, magazines and membership in various organizations. All those things cost money.

Teachers are targets for those who are seeking donations and contributions of various kinds. They are in such a position that they cannot afford to refuse many of the requests.

The yearly salary of the average teacher is low. The chances for advancement in the field of teaching are limited.

These facts account for so many good teachers leaving the profession for more lucrative jobs.

The influence of a good teacher lasts long in the lives of students. There are many, no doubt, who would leave the teaching profession but for the fact that they conscientiously believe that it is their profession and that by following it they are doing something beneficial for the coming generation.

Educational authorities should not only try to pay the teachers all that is practical but they should make efforts to protect the teachers from so many items of expense in order that they might have something left after living expenses and costs incident to the profession are paid.

Silliness Personified

The way many people are climbing all over themselves to try to make themselves appear important before the King and Queen of England on their visit to the United States no doubt causes the Royalty to grin behind their ears.

The Shelby Daily Star sums the situation up in the following manner and the summary is adaptable to almost any community:

"King George and his queen, of England, will arrive in America at the height of the silly season and their visit here is expected to send silliness in America to all time peaks.

"Already the well known American characteristic, worship of royalty and nobility, is asserting itself in the silly antics of those that go in for that sort of thing. And it is surprising the number of good Americans who do go in for form and ceremony.

"For example the rector of the church where the king and queen will worship while visiting President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt at their Hyde Park home, already is besieged for requests for pew reservations. That must irk the good rector mightily for he knows that perhaps many of those who are now straining to go to church June 11 ordinarily pay little attention to church services and attend, if at all, irregularly.

"Then in Washington there is a bitter contest on for the right to attend receptions honoring the visiting British rulers. Persons high in the official family of the government are vying with each other in the matter of where they shall be placed and what they shall do when the king and queen arrive.

"It is all so utterly silly. All of it must be utterly boring to the king and queen.

"But it is but a demonstration of the "climber" spirit that is found in every city, town and hamlet in the land, and Shelby is not excepted. The attitude of catering to others to a ridiculous degree in order to improve one's social position is about as prevalent in Shelby as it is in any town of similar size. All towns are alike. All towns have these climbers and probably always will have them.

"Such a spirit is based on selfishness. Instead of seeking to make newcomers, strangers, visitors, feel at home, feel welcome, feel free to help in the building of the community, that climber spirit is based solely on doing something for someone else in order to gain some personal social advantage or benefit.

"The silly people who are falling all over themselves on the occasion of the visit of the British rulers, and make themselves ridiculous at the same time—are but exaggerated examples of the social climber spirit that is found to an unfortunate degree in every town in America."

Personally, we believe that the king and queen would enjoy their visit to this country more and would gain a more favorable impression if there were less formality and sham in the greetings of the people and if Americans acted their natural part of free born citizens who believe that they are just as good as anybody, or maybe a little bit better than some.

The silliness of the situation is best shown by the fact that when two senators decide they will be informal and wear white, comfortable, clothes instead of cutaway coats and striped pants in the presence of the king, their decision got into the headlines.

A WORTHWHILE MOVEMENT

(Reidsville Review)

Rev. J. H. Armbrust and his committee assistants are going right ahead with the ambitious program of city playgrounds in Reidsville. This in spite of the fact that funds are mighty, mighty low.

But these deserving men are saturated with the abiding faith that gets results.

Some of the communities' philanthropic (not necessarily wealthy) souls might profit by coming to their aid. Years hence the children of today will no doubt bless those who "come across" in this present time of need.

This prayground project is certainly a worthwhile movement. Marvelous good has already been accomplished.

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. CHARLES E. DUNN

Paul Solves Church Problems

Lesson for June 11: 1 Corinthians 4:14-21

Golden Text: Philippians 1:27

Paul's first letter to the Corinthians is a document of the utmost value.

In the first place, it contains one of the most precious passages he ever wrote, chapter 13, the wonderful hymn to love.

Secondly, it deals directly with two of the most significant happenings in the gospel record, the Last Supper and the Resurrection. Again, it unfolds some of the apostle's deepest, most profound and mature reflection on theological questions.

But it is also of the highest practical significance for it illustrates so well how the ethical teaching of the gospel is to be understood and applied. Finally, it is our principal source for the study of early Christian institutions and customs.

With all of this varied wealth we are not surprised to find the epistle highly miscellaneous in its contents. The Christians at Corinth placed before Paul a number of their problems, and he tries to solve them one by one without any attempt at logical arrangement.

For example, there were party divisions; there was a distressing case of gross immortality; there were lawsuits; and there was the perennial difficulty concerning marriage and divorce, as well as other perplexing questions.

Not all that Paul said is valid for today. In some of his comments he is distinctly old-fashioned, and therefore his remarks are of historical rather than of permanent interest.

But in the early chapters, from which our lesson text is taken, where he grapples with the problem of party strife, he lays down a principle of universal force, namely, that all sectarian divisions must be transcended by a common loyalty to Christ.

If the great-hearted apostle were now alive, he would be among the first to give his blessing to the recent merger, at Kansas City, of the northern and southern Methodist Churches and the Methodist Protestant Church, the largest reunion in the history of Christendom. What a glorious fulfillment of Paul's declaration to his friends at Corinth, "For we are labourers together with God"!

TODAY and TOMORROW

By FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

HATS . . . . . beavers

When the first colonists of New England began to explore the natural resources of the New World, they found the most valuable thing for export was beaver skins. There were plenty of beavers, they were easy to catch, and their furs brought high prices in England, for the beaver fur turned out to be the very best fur from which to make felt hats.

A good beaver hat would last a lifetime or longer. It would shed water and was much lighter than hats made of rabbit or cheaper furs.

I haven't been able to find out when or by whom the shape of the hats worn by Englishmen was changed from the peaked crown to the flat-topped hat with out-curved sides, but it was some time in the 1700's.

Then a Frenchman, in 1760, invented the silk hat, which is no good at all as a hat except for show. It spoils in the rain and it's a lot heavier than a good felt hat.

But by the early 1800's everybody who had the price was wearing silk hats. No politician's outfit is complete without a silk hat. Every "stuffed shirt" wears one. There are more milk hats sold in Washington than any other place in America.

* * *

WILSON . . . . . dignity

Shortly after Woodrow Wilson had become Governor of New Jersey I was talking with him about the troubles of being a Governor. He said that he had been notified by the head of the New Jersey National Guard that one of his duties was to review the state militia, riding a horse and wearing a silk hat.

"There's no position I look worse in than on horseback," Mr. Wilson complained, "and no kind of headgear I despise as I do a silk hat. I tried to get the Adjutant General to let me review the troops riding a bicycle and wearing an old soft hat I've had for ten years, but he said that would not be dignified enough."

By the turn of the wheel of fate, Woodrow Wilson became President, and had to pose and be photographed wearing a silk hat oftener than any President before or since.

He never was really happy in the stiff, uncomfortable topper. He stuck to his old, brown soft hat, however, whenever he could get away from public view and wear something really comfortable.

* * *

PRESIDENTS . . . . . pomp

I have known, or at least met in the White House, every President in the past sixty-odd years, beginning with President Hayes. Most of them cared very little for the pomp and circumstance of their official position, and preferred to wear old clothes and old hats when not on display.

The two best-dressed Presidents in my time were Arthur and Harding. President Arthur took great pride in being well-dressed. He was a very handsome man, and knew how to wear good clothes properly.

Warren Harding always spent a lot of money on clothes, ever since I first knew him, when he was a small-town editor in Ohio. He also wore his clothes well. The first thing he did after being elected President was to give an order to his tailor for thirty new suits.

President McKinley told me, soon after he came to the White House, that to him the greatest satisfaction he got out of his new job was being able to afford a pair of suspenders for every pair of trousers. "I've never owned more than one pair of suspenders at once," he said.

* * *

COMFORT . . . . . emancipation

Most of us ordinary Americans, unless we have to dress in stiff, formal clothes for special occasions, wear much more comfortable attire than we used to. We men haven't yet got our Summer clothing down to the few ounces which the ladies wear, but we don't wear such heavy clothes or as many of them as our fathers did.

Men in the South dress for hot weather more sensibly than those in the North, though it can and does get as hot in July and August in New England as in Texas.

Most of us wear ready-made clothes, and I suppose there isn't as much profit for the makers and dealers in cotton goods as in the wool they still try to clothe us in in Summer.

We men have, however, achieved a considerable degree of emancipation by the general adoption of the soft, unstarched shirt with attached collar as proper wear for all but the most formal occasions. We still wear too many folds of cloth around our necks in hot weather, but give us time. We may yet be as free as the girls.

* * *

PAJAMAS . . . . . nightshirts

I don't know what proportion of American men stick to the old-fashioned nightshirt; probably more than one would imagine if he tried to buy one in a store. Pajamas are a very modern innovation for sleeping wear in this country. I never saw or even heard of them until I was in my thirties.

Pajamas which are pronounced "pyamas" in the Hindu tongue whence we get the name, originated in the hot lands of India, where two simple cotton garments, tied in the middle with a string, are about all that anyone can stand, even for dress-up.

The English administrators of the Indian government adopted pajamas as semi-formal lounge clothes for strictly "stag" affairs in the hot Indian nights. They came to America from England.

I don't know why any man should prefer pajamas to the more comfortable long night shirt, cotton in summer, cotton-flannel or wool in winter. I suspect that a very high percentage of American men feel the way I do; uncomfortable in bed with a string tied around the middle. I suspect, in fact, that many men still stick to nightshirts.

FARMERS MUST SIGN BLANK LIKE THIS

Form ECP-[illegible]
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Silty Cotton Division
Revised, 1939

FARM PLAN

1939 Agricultural Conservation Program

(Name of farmer) (Township)

For this farm containing a total of _____ acres and _____ acres of cropland, the following have been determined under the provisions of the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program:

1. The maximum payment that can be earned $ _____ Acres
2. Acreage allotments:
   Special crops:
   Wheat _____
   Flue-cured tobacco _____
   Burley tobacco _____
   Cotton _____
   Potatoes _____
   Peanuts _____
   Commercial vegetables _____
   Other soil-depleting acreage _____
   Total soil-depleting _____
3. The soil-building goal is _____ units of practices.
4. The following soil-building practices have been agreed upon as being needed on the farm, and when carried out in accordance with good farming practice will meet the soil-building goal:

Soil-building practice	Amount	Number of units

The maximum payment may be earned by planting within the acreage allotments and by carrying out soil-building practices to meet the soil-building goal. If any acreage allotment is exceeded, or if the soil-building goal is not met, the maximum payment will be decreased. If the acreage planted to wheat, cotton, potatoes, or commercial vegetables is less than 80 percent of the acreage allotment, the maximum payment will be decreased, that is, the payment will then be computed on an acreage equal to 125 percent of the planted acreage rather than on the acreage allotment.

The purpose of this farm plan is to help the farmer arrange his farming operations in order that he may cooperate fully in the 1939 program. In signing this form, the operator indicates his intention to participate in the program.

(Signature of county office representative) (Signature of operator)

(Date)

Dan Holler, Wilkes county agent, is calling attention of all Wilkes county farmers to the fact that they are required to sign a blank like the one given above before June 15 if they are to receive a payment for compliance with the Government's farm programs this year. Those who have already signed may disregard this request but those who have not signed are asked to call at the office of the county agent and sign before June 15.

DOG GETS MEDAL AS SCHOOL ENDS

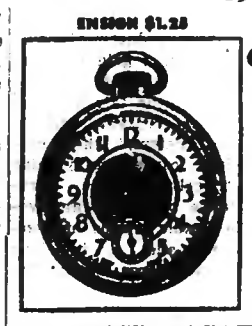
Durham, June 1.—Jiggs, a mongrey canine, claimed the spotlight today as E. K. Powe junior high school here passed out awards for the year. Jiggs, pet of Mary Palmer Stokes, eighth grade pupil, was presented a certificate for perfect school attendance for eight years and another for "A-plus conduct" during the school term just closing.

Jiggs has not missed a single day from school for eight years and his conduct has always been perfect school officials said.

HELP STOMACH DIGEST FOOD

[illegible]

ENSIGN $1.25



Ingersoll

POCKET AND WRIST WATCHES
$1.00 to $3.95

ALARM CLOCKS
$1.00 to $2.95

LOOK FOR [illegible] ON THE DIAL

Philco, the quality name in over 11 million American homes, presents the greatest refrigerator improvement in years! Amazing Conservador, or Inner Door, holds food most often used—makes it easy to put away, easy to reach! Maintains more constant cold for better food protection. You save time, effort, money. In addition, you enjoy every other fine refrigerator feature! Come in—see it!

RALPH DUNCAN

Electrical Contractor —o— Electrical Supplies

Phone 301 North Wilkesboro, N. C.