

The Journal - Patriot

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

Published Mondays and Thursdays at North Wilkesboro, N. C.

D. J. CARTER and JULIUS G. 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 4, 1879.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1940



Criticisms—Here and There

On highway 18—Between North Wilkesboro and end of concrete at Fairplains shoulders along concrete pavement are too narrow and in some places are rough and in need of repair.

In Wilkesboro—Dirt alongside pavement on Main street washed out in some places to depth of 12 inches or more. Hazardous enough to cause serious accidents.

In North Wilkesboro—Taxicabs speeding on streets with impatient drivers screeching to sudden stops, blowing horns on almost everybody at stop lights and otherwise behaving like they own the streets.

On Highway 421 and Highway 18—Pedestrians west of this city on 421 and north on 18 to Fairplains have tenacious and dangerous habit of walking on pavement regardless of amount of automobile traffic.

In Wilkesboro—Unsightly weeds waist high on Main street between sidewalk and pavement.

In North Wilkesboro—Broken and rough sidewalk pavement at number of places; minor repairs needed.

In timberland—Sawmill men cutting saplings not large enough to saw into a four-by-four clear of bark, practice representing inexcusable waste of growing timber.

At school buildings—Window panes broken by prowlers during vacation season.

Along highways—Telephone poles broken and being kept in semi-upright position by props or by support of wires.

Everywhere—The weather is too hot, too cool, too wet or too dry—take your choice and say what you want too. It will probably do as much good as the other criticisms listed above.

Treat Soldiers Fairly

Our government is about to take an unprecedented step by conscription or selective service during peace time.

However, the proposition is debatable and there is loudly voiced opposition in some quarters. We believe, however, that the majority of the American people at this time favor selective service draft because it offers the only sure way to get a large number of men into military training in the least possible time.

Heretofore in peace time our government has always depended upon volunteers to maintain the standing army. The main argument at present against the volunteer plan as against selective draft is that an insufficient number will volunteer and that the type of men who volunteer is not as high as could be obtained by selective draft or conscription.

The draft question causes many Americans to pause for just a moment to consider what we have been offering young men in the service.

The United States army pays \$21 per month and to get in you must sign up for a three-year period.

That is not so lucrative, to say the least, and it is little wonder that an insufficient number have answered the call for volunteers to safeguard our nation's security in the world.

Let us compare the proposition offered a volunteer with some other government work, notably the C. C. C.

As we said above, a volunteer for the army must sign up for three years and he gets \$21 per month. Upon his shoulders rests the defense of the nation—the remainder of the population and all which they hold dear. When the security of the nation is threatened he is duty bound to protect it with his life.

On the other hand the government will

pay a C. C. C. member \$80 per month and provide for him the maximum in security, furnishing housing, clothing, good food, medical care and hospitalization. He is not required more than any other young man to defend his country or to face danger. He enlists for only six months and can leave any time. He can visit his home often.

The comparison, which could be drawn out along many other angles, does not indicate that we as a nation are treating the soldier fairly and little inducement is offered a young man to secure training for defense of his country.

Similar comparisons to show favoritism for other classes over soldiers could be made. Some interesting things could be said in comparison of a treatment accorded a soldier and a WPA worker.

It is time that our nation recognizes the importance of the men who bear the burden of defense and to at least offer him financial remuneration equal to that given persons who face no danger and carry very little responsibility.

What Is The American Way?

Everybody is inclined to consider that his own opinions and prejudices about customs and institutions, principles and practices, represent the "American Way." The term is used to justify the most contradictory ideas. Nevertheless there are some principles and practices that are distinctively American and that are believed in by most Americans; especially a fundamental conception of freedom which is a part of our heritage.

It is true that these are not regarded as absolute rights. We impose limits by custom and by public authority. But we try to adhere to the pattern and we recur to it whenever it is temporarily disregarded. The conviction persists that this individual freedom must be maintained—limited only in order to preserve the maximum of it for all. For in the freest possible exercise of individual initiative and energy we see the mainspring of our past achievement and the guaranty of a greater future—the fulfillment of the promises of American life.

There is no other plan of human relations we know of that has produced or is producing a like result. Certainly the totalitarian systems now spreading over Europe—and not without their advocates here—bear no fruit that we crave. We believe in hard work—but in occupations of our own choice; in discipline—but self-discipline; in individual duties and group duties—but not imposed by arbitrary power; in cooperation—but of a free people.

Free institutions, however, affording the maximum of individual opportunity are not an accident of nature, like the climate—nor do they persist like the sun, moon, and stars for whose existence and movements and continuance we feel no responsibility. Generations of vigorous, industrious, and adventurous people have established these institutions. Only people of the same sort can safeguard and maintain them. A corollary of individual freedom is individual responsibility; each generation must earn again, by hard work, devotion to duty, loyal cooperation, productive achievement, its right to be free.

Through all the changing conditions that our increased mastery of nature creates, through all the adjustments and readjustments of human relations that such changes require, we are insistent on maintaining our heritage of freedom. Essentially, this ideal, interpreted in practice as well as our social experience and social intelligence permit, is the American way.

In New York, a stand of sweet corn is coming back nicely on a skyscraper roof, as no corn borer would think of looking that high.—Charlotte News.

It may be that many a current comparison is unjust to the dead. After all, no one now alive could have known this Attila so well.—Charlotte News.

Now reported as missing are the little Baks—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. It is no time for children in the streets, when the elephants are coming.

Workers Over 65 Years May Qualify For Old-Age And Survivors Insurance

Congress made changes in the Social Security Act in 1939 which affect older workers especially. Under the original act a worker's wages, after he was 65, did not count toward old-age insurance benefits. The revised act says that from January 1, 1939, wages received in a job covered by the law shall count toward benefits no matter how old you are.

Even though you were 65 years old before the law went into effect (January 1, 1937) you now have a chance to qualify for old-age insurance benefits. If you made as much as \$50 on a covered job in each of the four calendar quarters of 1939 and in the first two calendar quarters of 1940, you can qualify for benefits. If you do not have six quarters of coverage by July 1, 1940, you still may earn them and qualify for benefits later on.

Under the old law, if you reached 65 before you could qualify for monthly insurance benefits, you received a lump-sum payment. If you qualify for monthly payments under the new law, the amount of the lump sum you received will be taken out before your monthly payments begin. For example: Suppose you received a lump-sum payment of \$64, and your monthly benefit under the new law comes to \$32. It will take two of your monthly benefits to pay back the lump sum which you received under the old law.

For further information in-

NOTICE SERVING SUMMONS.
North Carolina—Wilkes County:
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
A. A. Sturdivant and wife, Rosalyn Sturdivant, Et Al

Annie Lewis
The defendant, Annie Lewis, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Wilkes County, North Carolina, to have certain corrections made in certain deeds recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Wilkes County; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county in the courthouse in Wilkesboro, N. C., within ten days after the 5th day of September, 1940, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.
This 13th day of August, 1940.
C. C. HAYES,
Clerk Superior Court
9-5-4t

The Miracle Crop

Raleigh, July 12.—Since the World War, North Carolina's miracle crop has developed from an insignificant place as improved Japan Clover to more than 1,600,000 acres of Lespedeza. Thus, it ranks second in acreage of crops.

Ever since 1930 our Lespedeza acreage has grown tenfold. It is still spreading rapidly in the coastal and mountain counties. North Carolina's crop last year ranked second in seed and fourth in hay production.

The leading counties for total cultivated Lespedeza acreage are found in the southern piedmont or central part of the state. Included are Iredell, 54,000; Randolph, 48,000; Rowan, 52,000; Union, 44,000; and Stanly, 42,000. The seven leading counties in the area included above total 310,000 acres or more than 44,300 acres average, as compared with 34,300 acres of corn for the same counties. Thus, their chief crop is Lespedeza, even surpassing corn.

The miracle shows up in the following features. It is generally sown in grain crops, thus utilizing such land in a double capacity without extra labor or fertilizer. It is used for seed, hay, grazing, soil improving and soil erosion prevention purposes. It is easily planted and easily harvested for seed or hay and certain varieties stand heavy grazing while reseeding itself.

Pessimists have predicted overplanting Lespedeza all through the rapidly expanding years for this crop. Claims are now made that with the widespread usage of combines, that North Carolina will flood the market with Lespedeza seed next fall. This means that quality will be most important. Seed must be clean and free of dodder and weed seeds. The popular Korean variety is the most difficult to clean of dodder.

VERY THANKFUL
Knockem—I'll have you know I'm not as big a fool as I look.
Dedde—Indeed! You certainly have a lot to be thankful for.

W.N.C. Farm Meet Scheduled Aug. 20-21

Mountain farmers will hold their fourth annual Western North Carolina Farmers' Convention at Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, on August 20 and 21. About 500 are expected to attend, with the majority being cooperators in the TVA-Extension Demonstration Farm Program. However, all farmers are invited.

Fred S. Sloan of Franklin, Western district farm agent, is in charge of arrangements. He announced that the convention will formally open at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, August 20, and will close with a morning session on Wednesday, August 21. Several groups of farmers plan to arrive in Boone on Monday evening and spend Tuesday morning touring Watauga County farms.

Arrangements have been made with the college for the delegates to receive four meals and one night's lodging for \$1.75. For those who arrive Monday evening and spend two nights and eat six meals, the cost will be \$2.50. The farmers must bring their own bed linen.

For the most part the meeting will consist of discussions with the delegates being divided into subject matter groups according to their interests. Only four talks are scheduled for the first day, and one for the final session Wednesday morning.

Dr. B. B. Dougherty, president, will welcome the group to Appalachian State College, and R. W. Shoffner, Extension farm management economist, will discuss the demonstration farm program which he directs. J. C. McAmis or W. M. Landess of the agricultural relations division of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and

Frank H. Jeter, agricultural director of State College, will be the other speakers Tuesday.

Dean I. O. Schaub of State College, director of the N. C. Extension Service, will sign up the meeting before adjournment at noon on Wednesday.

Low Prices Every Day

NO DISGUISE

Yes, this is Prescription Pharmacy. That fact is immediately evident as you step across our threshold. We have no quarrel with and cast no disparagement upon any other type of mercantile establishment. But since we specialize in drugs—and in the proper compounding of prescriptions, we naturally emphasize this point. But the professional atmosphere so apparent here does not mean that you pay a higher price. Actually, because of our large volume and low overhead, it costs no more—and perhaps less—to have us fill your prescriptions.

When you "don't feel right," that's a case for your doctor; when your doctor prescribes, that's a case for us.



HORTON'S DRUG STORE

Fountain Phone 300
Prescription Dept. Phone 350

Two Registered Druggists on duty at all times—C. C. (Charlie) Reins and Palmer Horton.

Low Prices Every Day

"PERCE STRINGS" by THOMPSON

THOMPSON RETREADING CO.
PENNSYLVANIA TIRES AND TUBES
Phone 418 North Wilkesboro, N. C.

This Lamp FREE!

Beautifully Designed SEVEN-WAY Floor Lamp (Indirect Light)

Has sockets for five lights, and can be lighted from base to top, at will—one light or all five, or any combination of seven-way lights. Glare-proof bowl over indirect light; large cloth shade over top portion of all lights, as shown in picture. Soft light on base at floor. Compare with similar lamps priced at \$12.50. Or if you want to start a new account you can buy this beautiful seven-way lamp for \$6.95—95c down and 50c week.

BUY YOUR SUITE --- GET A LAMP FREE!

Or If You Need Several Items You Can Get A . . .

Lamp Free With Any \$25 Purchase

OFFER GOOD FOR 10 DAYS

If you do not need a suite, just buy any number of articles totaling \$25.00 or more, and get your lamp FREE. Cash or easy terms on anything you buy, making it easy to purchase and easy to pay, plus FREE LAMP. We urge that you . . .

Come In—See This Lamp!

YOUR DOLLARS BUY MORE AT

Mark-Down Furniture Co.

F. D. Forester Bldg. North Wilkesboro, N. C.

BUY on our easy BUDGET PLAN