

Fountain May Be Formidable Opponent For Senator Bailey

The results of the election in the eastern half of the state, Bailey's own district, Bailey's own county, Bailey's own city and Bailey's own precinct. If it hadn't been for the organization vote in the west Fountain would be the senator from Eastern North Carolina today. As it was Bailey got 247,336 votes, Fountain 184,197 and there were 31,252 votes divided between a couple of other candidates whose name you have forgotten as we had until we just looked it up to get the vote.

ONCE AGAIN—And here comes Dick again. The automobile and tire situation may interfere with his house-to-house campaigning but we hear he's going to get around a bit and go in for extensive speeches over small, local radio stations when they don't cost too much. He'll ask Bailey some embarrassing questions about why he voted against giving the farmers a chance even to vote on crop control. He'll tell about Bailey and his love for the President which awakens only every four years. He'll stick pins wherever the senator leaves himself unprotected. From the senator's standpoint he is going to be at the very least, an initiating nuisance.

PERSONALLY we don't see where and how Dick has a chance. But then, neither did we see his strength six years ago when we went into 90-odd of the hundred counties during the campaign. There's only one thing we are willing to predict. We'll bet our shirt that Dick Fountain will get a darn sight more votes than we think he will.

SPEAKER—Fountain's several successive elections to the legislature came before our time. But we did arrive on the Capitol scene at the time he ran for speaker of the house of representatives. It was obvious he didn't have a chance. The first political story we ever wrote, based on an interview with such fellows as Pete Murphy and the other big shots of those days said that the fight was between "Nat" Townsend, backed by Governor McLean, and "Tobe" Conner, one of the leading legislators for session after session. Fountain was a big blunderbuss, we were told by the experts. He meant well but was slow, ineffectual, awkward, a poor speaker.

The next day Dick beat "nat," "Tobe" and the Governor, hands down and shuffled up to the speaker's dias like a man who wasn't paying much attention to anything but the way his corns hurt.

LEUTENANT GOVERNOR—With apologies to Dick, he was the worst presiding officer we ever saw. (We heard that Lieutenant Governor Cooper was worse but not having seen him, still don't believe it.) His knowledge of parliamentary procedure was on a par with his knowledge of cosmetology. He wasn't a bad speaker but he gave that appearance. Obviously when he ran for lieutenant governor against such men as Col. John Langston, of Goldsboro, known all over the state, and Sumner Burgwyn, now judge, he was going to get licked. He didn't have any money, he didn't have an organization, he didn't have a prayer.

The vote was Fountain 84,477, Langston 68,480, Burgwyn 62,866. Langston didn't call for a second primary.

GOVERNOR—There were several prospective anti-organization candidates for governor in 1932. Joseph Daniels wanted to run the worst way but he had an automobile accident as well as inhibitions. The late Dennis Brummit wanted to in the worst way. His health was not too good and he didn't have much money in sight—though considerably more than Fountain. So the bright boys stood back and let Fountain run. They helped, of course, but about all they hoped was that Dick would give Gardner and Ehringhaus a run for their money—which is one of the things Dick never seems to have.

To begin with the organization was pretty certain of itself though the first candidacy of Maxwell, the octennial No. 3 man in gubernatorial primaries, irritated them. But when the first primary ended with Ehringhaus having 162,498, Fountain 115,127 and Maxwell 102,032, they breathed easy. Maxwell had done his usual stunt of going over to the high man on condition he could keep his job as commissioner of revenue—despite an agreement made by one of his headquarters staff who came to Fountain's headquarters on the night the votes were being counted, and while Maxwell was in second place. Few people believed Dick would even call for a second primary.

But call Dick did and for the next four weeks gave Ehringhaus and Gardner and the organization the scare of their lives. If he had had another week, a few more dollars, or a share of the "machinery" there is no telling what would have happened. The final vote was Ehringhaus 182,055, Fountain 168,971.

SENATOR—That campaign, said the wisacres, ended the Fountain threat in North Carolina politics. What six years ago he announced against Bailey he was as poor as a church mouse, and without the help of the few practical politicians who backed him the first time. He tried to hand out to McDonald's coat tails but the professor didn't want to bother with the has-been, the venerable automobile, by his occasion, actually by his name, but not about

Thinking It Over

In the quiet of war philosophy lies the secret of victory. America faces a gigantic job. A nation which has always thought in terms of peace must now grapple entirely to the grim business of war. A people who for more than a century and a half have been taught to rely upon a policy of neighborliness and fair dealing must now learn to combat ruthless treachery. A great republic which has been built upon the right of men to govern themselves must now face the danger of losing that right. Never before has America been threatened with actual physical invasion as today. She must now guard against that menace.

The United States must furnish men and means for a war that endures the whole earth. American soldiers must fight on all fronts. This means a reversal in historic policy, a revolution in the American way of living, cataclysmic changes in every phase of America's economic, political and social life.

The war must be carried to the enemy. The Star Spangled Banner must lead fighting men to the four corners of the globe. Our boasted isolation is dead.

Tremendous sacrifices in property and lives may have to be made. There may be untold privations to be suffered.

As one looks at the dark and dreary picture one may be tempted to believe that all this is impossible. But the kind of morale that negro soldiers had in mind will carry America and her allies on to triumph.

USE THEM WISELY—Washing Machines Need Good Care

Rural electricity has brought, among other things, the washing machine to the farm. It has made the old iron wash pot a fit item for the Scrap Metal Collection campaign. "But we must guard our new freedom from the back-breaking drudgery of washing clothes over a hot fire," says Miss Ruth Current, state home demonstration agent of the State College extension service.

"The washing machine that saves clothes, time, energy and labor must be taken care of and used wisely," she said. "The production of guns, tanks, and other implements of war has cut down on the supply of new washing machines."

Miss Current makes the following suggestions for prolonging the life of the washing machine, and for protecting clothing: Use no more water in your machine than the water line indicates. "Wash clothes at the temperature best suited for the kind of clothes you place in the machine. For instance, very hot water cannot be used for white clothes. In washing colored clothes, it is safe to use water that is comfortably hot to your hand. Water should be lukewarm for wools, silks, and clothes of rayon or other synthetic fibers.

Soap is a do-not-waste item, but is necessary for a snow-white wash. Be careful how you use it. About two inches of suds are needed in your machine. Most important of all: Do not overload your machine. The amount of clothing it will handle depends, of course, upon its size. For the average machine, six to eight pounds of dry clothes is a safe load. The clothes should circulate easily and should not be too compact for the best results.

Makes Art Objects From Cow Horns

Tulsa, Okla.—When a cow stops giving milk she usually goes to the packing plant, where there is use for everything but her horns. Herbert H. Belcher of Wimbeldon, N. D., has found a use for those. Spending the winter here, Belcher has convinced local citizens that cow horns can be converted into quite attractive objects.

In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1941, total of 501 contractors dealing directly with the Bureau of Yards and Docks worked on Naval defense projects involving expenditure of \$656,659,000.

provide useful public work for needy citizens who are unable to secure private employment. It is not the intention of WPA to keep anyone employed on a project who is offered fair and reasonable private employment.

WPA has ousted 1,395 workers to receive training in skills needed by the war effort. Of these, 1,048 were found jobs by the re-employment division. "This is one phase of the WPA effort to

Upward Trend In N. C. Birth Still Increases

Raleigh.—The upward trend in North Carolina births, which has gained in momentum with the progress of World War No. 2, continued unabated in January, 1942, the second month of America's actual participation in hostilities. Last month, according to official figures compiled by the State Board of Health's division of vital statistics, there were 7,162 babies born in this State, as compared with 6,071 in January, 1941, a gain of 1,091, or 18 per cent, for this one month.

Births for the calendar year of 1941 totaled 85,366, which was 4,395 in excess of the number reported in 1940. Only two months, January and November, showed a decline under the previous year. During the remaining ten months substantial gains were reported. A decline in deaths has accompanied the sustained gain in births.

Lower Infant Mortality

An encouraging feature of the January, 1942, report, the first issued during the present calendar year, was the decline reflected in the infant mortality rate, which dropped from 68.7 in January a year ago to 60.7 last month, a decrease of eight points while the downward trend in the maternal death rate continued. Although there were 7,162 live births reported in the state last month, there were only 30 maternal deaths, as compared with 32 during the corresponding month a year ago, the monthly rate having dropped from 5.3 to 4.2. There were no deaths from puerperal septicemia. Four such deaths occurred in January, 1941, and 53 during last year, but this figure was decidedly lower than the 1940 total, which was 112. This marked decline was attributed by physicians to new methods of treatment, which has proved highly successful.

With 1,862 chalked up in 1941 deaths from preventable accidents continued to mount with the advent of 1942, the number reported in January having been 167, as compared with 149 in January 1941, which ushered in a year marked by an all-time high.

Trends Closely Watched

While vital statistics for a month, a year, or even three years, cannot be taken as absolute, it is pointed out by public health officials, yet these reflect trends; and, during the war period, these trends are being studied closely for danger signals.

As yet, there have been no signs of any epidemics in North Carolina, but carefully-laid plans to prevent these are under consideration by the State Board of Health and, in due time, these will be officially announced.

Last month effected a substantial downward trend in the number of pneumonia deaths, with a total of 285, as compared with 262 the corresponding month a year ago, while suicides dropped from 18 in January, 1941, to 14 last month.

Homicides Decline

The January, 1942, homicide toll in North Carolina was 11, against 30 during January, 1941, while there were seven fatalities resulting from airplane accidents, as compared with none in January, 1941, and only 13 for the entire year. There were 14 in 1940.

Six persons were drowned in North Carolina last month, against two in January, 1941. The number of instances of deaths

Garand Rifle Is The Right Medicine For The Japanese

General Douglas MacArthur, who has been in the Philippines since the Japanese invasion, has said that the Garand rifle is the right medicine for the Japanese.

The war department officials said today that the Garand rifle is the right medicine for the Japanese because it is so simple and so effective.

The Philippine commander suggested no modification in the rifle or assembly, the department added.

More Fire Power

Ordinance experts say the gas-operated, clip-fed Garand has about three times more fire power than its predecessor, the bolt-action Springfield. The average rifleman fires about 40 shots a minute with a Garand.

Officially known as the U. S. rifle caliber .30 ML, the Garand was sponsored by Major General Charles M. Weason, the chief of army ordnance. With it a soldier can fire eight shots as rapidly as he can pull the trigger. He does not have to bring the rifle off the target by handling a bolt between each shot, as is necessary with the Springfield.

Women Doing Bang Up Job

Philadelphia.—Three hundred young women are doing such a bang-up job as mechanics at the naval aircraft factory here that Uncle Sam plans to put thousands more to work in his other war industries.

An extensive training program was announced by the third district of the U. S. civil service commission yesterday after the navy said it's pioneer women mechanics, hired on an experimental basis after Pearl Harbor, had proved just as good if not better than men.

Now Available—Movies To Show Phases of Defense

Richmond.—Eight motion pictures portraying various phases of the national defense program, have been released by the Office for Emergency Management, and these are now available here for showings by schools, clubs, civic groups and other non-profit organizations in the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The eight films, offered in 16 mm. sound editions, are as follows: "Aluminum," "Defense Review No. 1," "Defense Review No. 2," "Homes for Defense," "Power for Defense," "Army in Overalls," "Bombers," and "Women in Defense."

No charge other than transportation is made for use of these films. They may be borrowed from the Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, 10 South Fifth Street, Richmond, Va. The borrower must furnish its own projector and only a sound film projector can be used. Reservations for the films should be made as far in advance as possible.

"Aluminum" traces the importance of bauxite from Dutch Guiana and describes the subsequent chemical processes which convert this ore into the "fateful metal" of modern warfare. "Defense Review No. 1" deals with the contracting of defense orders and the utilization of all existing machine shop facilities, the training projects of the National Youth Administration, and the tremendous merchant shipbuilding program. Portrayed in "Defense Review No. 2" are the building of new airfields and air bases, the salvaging of aluminum and its conversion into weapons, and the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Various types of housing for defense workers are shown in "Homes for Defense," while "Power for Defense" depicts the production of plants using TVA power. "Army in Overalls" deals with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in clearing military reservations for the United States Army.

Photographed in the Glenn L. Martin plant in Baltimore, "Bombers" gives a glimpse view of the making of Uncle Sam's war planes. The "Bombers" is shown in the

Questions Answered By State College

QUESTION: What is the best method of measuring timber from the farm?

ANSWER: R. W. Graeber, Extension Forester of State College says the International Log Rule is the most accurate device yet found to measure timber in log form. The forester says timber should be measured accurately, and sold by grade according to quality, size, clearness of knots and other defects. This will discourage the bad practice of over-cutting small timber, he explained.

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QUESTION: What types of peanuts should be grown to produce oil to meet the war-time emergency?

ANSWER: In the old peanut belt (the northeastern Coastal Plain) the increased acreage should be planted mainly to the large-seeded varieties or small runners, says John W. Goodman, assistant director of the Extension Service. In new areas, such as the southern Coastal Plain, and in counties bordering the Piedmont, the Spanish or Virginia Bunch varieties should be used. Where peanuts are grown on Piedmont soils, the Spanish type should be used.

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