

MUESTER ENTERPRISE

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WHOM DO WE FAVOR?

During the past week we have heard a few remarks about the "meddling women" who want to have business houses closed at 11 o'clock and clean out the slot machines. The attitude is that anyone who disapproves can stay away but said proprietors feel that they may and can maintain the status quo for the benefit of their regular customers.

Either the pro or con position in this controversy can be defended with highly plausible arguments. But since one course or the other must be followed Muenster citizens should consider the problem carefully and then decide for the common good.

As for us, our sympathy is with the group that desires a change. Even though we Americans are a liberty loving people and are prepared to defend our privileges vehemently, we must acknowledge that privileges can be carried to the extent of infringing on the rights of others. Any one, for instance, has a right to take music lessons, but he has no right to practice at midnight while his neighbors want to sleep.

Business men have a right to sell as much merchandise as possible but when their places become a center of disturbance or a rendezvous for people who should be at home and asleep, their right begins to conflict with that of another and either of them must give ground. In such a case the common good must be considered. The people of Muenster must decide which of the two courses will be better for them.

We say, "More power to the Ladies Civic League." They have decided on a course that will eventually result in a better reputation for their home town, eliminate a few disturbances, and delay many a gray hair for anxious mothers. The proposed change is not the idea of just a few cranky meddlers, it is the earnest desire of sincere parents who resent the idea that their boys are feeding coins into mechanical thieves—the slot machines—and are lured down town at any hour when they should be asleep.

That beer is available in Muenster is no secret. We have tried repeatedly to sell it legally but circumstances over which we have no control force us to operate beyond the law. Neither do we feel guilty over our action because the law in this case is not the will of the people. On the other hand, however, it is not the will of the people that beer be sold at all hours. The dozens of old timers who have their three or four steins daily are not midnight customers. The younger crowd that thinks it's wise to get tight, and an overflow of undesirables from other places are the ones benefited by keeping places open at all hours.

That is the group that has delayed the legalization of beer and in many cases brought down the wrath of law enforcement officers. That is the group that brands Muenster as a center of carousal and causes prematurely gray hair for many an anxious mother.

The Ladies Civic League has submitted an important question. In answering it people must decide to whom they will show preference—the solid citizens or the prowlers.

SEE THE DOCTOR AND KEEP WELL

Two thousand employes of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and its affiliated agencies have entered into a co-operative plan whereby they will receive necessary medical and surgical examinations to ward off illness. It will cost members of the plan from \$2.50 a month to \$3.30 a month.

The clinic stresses "preventive medicine." A physician of high standing in the government has been selected as administrator of the plan and he says that results obtained in similar clinics outside of Washington show that illness among the members has decreased "sometimes" as much as one-half.

Quite likely local physicians throughout the country would welcome the acceptance of a plan to count a few hundred pulses and look at tongues every month for a total remuneration of several hundred dollars. The

old theory that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" appears to be involved in the above proposition. — Salem (Ind.) Republican Leader.

Enough said about the practicability of the idea. It stands to reason that people who see a doctor regularly or at least when the first symptoms of sickness appear will enjoy better health.

A similar plan for Muenster has been suggested, but since the driving and organizing force was lacking no headway was made. There are still too few who have heard anything at all about the idea and the others simply have not taken time to consider it.

During recent months we have given more than a little thought to a newly adopted five year program of civic improvement. Fully as important as any social or business improvement is a general improvement of community health, a goal that can be realized only through constant contact with the doctor. But that contact cannot become general under our present system unless human nature changes. People simply will not see a doctor for minor injuries or minor cases of sickness and the result is usually a great deal of unnecessary suffering—sometimes even death.

This cooperative medical plan is working elsewhere and bringing good results. Isn't it time that we at least gave it a little consideration?

THE RIDDLE OF EDUCATION

That this nation leads all others of the world in crime, is a fact known to almost every one of us. That men who are acknowledged as our leading thinkers are at a loss to find a remedy for this deplorable state of affairs indicates beyond a doubt that there is something wrong with our system of training children and youth.

Down at Houston only a few weeks ago a principal of a junior high school stated that "normal conditions in and out of the classroom are better than they were a generation ago, in spite of the fact a majority of our criminals are under 21 years of age." It is hard to understand how the two ideas in that statement can be reconciled. He goes on to state that the purpose of an education is to establish a healthy mind in a healthy body and when that purpose is achieved there need be no further fear of crime waves.

The worthy—or unworthy—educator failed to explain his meaning of a sound mind or the method by which the soundness is obtained. When coming to the root of the problem he, as well as many other renowned educators, are at a loss for an answer.

No less a personage than Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago admits that "We do not know what a good general education is. We do not know how to communicate it—Our confusion is so great that we can not make clear to our students what we are trying to do."

In the face of such a condition it does seem a hopeless riddle to determine what will develop "a sound mind in a sound body." And it will continue to be hopeless until educators make an attempt to determine the purpose of life. Their failure in that respect is responsible for this failure in an educational system.

Educators of the old school have an answer to this problem. They begin with the purpose of life—"Man was born to love and serve God in this world and be happy with Him in the next." Their educational system begins at the mother's knee when the child first reached the age of reason. At a tender age children are told that God made them, that they have a duty of doing good and avoiding evil, that unless they perform the duty faithfully they are doomed to eternal punishment. Through the days of elementary and higher education persons are constantly reminded of their obligations to God and their fellowman.

Morality is the prerequisite to a healthful training of the mind. When educators become aware of that fact they will have the answer to their riddle. And they will help many an unfortunate misguided youth to avoid a criminal career.

DRIVING COURSES

Traffic conditions at Muenster are pitiful. Considering the small population and the number of accidents, some of them fatal, we must acknowledge that few localities rank higher than this in accident records. Hardly a day passes without another addition to the list.

The number could be decreased in many ways but in the opinion of traffic engineers the most effective system is to teach drivers the correct way to drive. One university in the East is reported to have added a driving course to its curriculum. Several high schools now have similar courses.

Logic dictates that this is one of the most effective ways of getting the desired result. If children learn early their responsibility behind the wheel and the danger in their show-off antics they are less likely to take the chances that now result in wholesale slaughter.

What Others Have to Say--

"I MADE A LEETLE"

A MAN from the United States Department of Agriculture was riding recently through Western Kansas examining the condition of the cattle range so severely stricken by drouth. He saw miles and miles of grass nibbled to the bare earth and then parched by months of torrid sun. He was beginning to doubt whether grassland could be saved even by conservative grazing.

Then in the center of a very badly burned area he came upon one ranch where the forage was at least 50 per cent better than on the surrounding areas. The owner was a sturdy German immigrant who spoke rather broken English. He told the visitor that he had been grazing only one cow to every 37 acres, while his neighbors stocked their range with one to every eight to 13 acres.

But the Department of Agriculture man was curious as to how the farmer could make out by so restricting the size of his herd. The farmer replied:

"Vell, ven times vere goot, my neighbors make a lot. I make a leettle. Ven times got bad, my neighbors break even. I make a leettle. Now my neighbors all broke. Still I make a leettle."

The philosophy of the German farmer in Kansas can be well applied to many other enterprises as well as to grazing.—Christian Science Monitor

REAL SOCIAL SECURITY

With all the talk about "security" which is finding expression in new laws and in the efforts of the trade unions to obtain for their members the exclusive right to work in many industries, we hear very little about the only way in which a man can insure his own security in his employment and for old age. So-called security which rests upon the changing vagaries of politics, or for which its beneficiary has to pay by surrendering his personal liberty and freedom of choice to labor leaders or others, is pretty sure to turn out to be insecurity in the long run.

The one way in which any young man can insure his own future security is to master some trade, craft or profession so completely that his service will always be in demand. The highly skilled worker is seldom out of a job except by his own choice. In the very depths of the depression, few first rate men were unemployed. It was the second-raters, the ones who had never develop-

ed their skills, who were dropped from the pay rolls.

Too much attention and effort has been directed toward getting more pay for less work for the less competent, and not enough to training young men in the arts and crafts to become really skilled workers. As a result, the nation's industries are complaining that there are not enough skilled workers available to fill the jobs which are waiting for them. Whitesboro News-Record.

WHEN JOHN BARLEYCORN DRIVES

John Barleycorn causes a high percentage of our 38,000 annual traffic deaths.

A report from the California Department of Motor Vehicles shows a condition that exists in many states. California experienced 2,838 traffic deaths last year. Of these, about 21 per cent involved drivers and pedestrians who were known to have been drinking. It is reasonable to assume that liquor was a factor in a much greater proportion, as it is often impossible to legally prove mild intoxication.

No lethal weapon ever invented by man is more potentially deadly than a mixture of alcohol and gasoline. Medical tests have proven that as little as two or three ounces of liquor will seriously impair a driver's reflexes—even though he may appear to be sober in all respects—and at the same time give him an influx of Dutch courage that results in inexcusable recklessness. By the same token, drinking pedestrians, their senses of caution dimmed, unknowingly take the chances that breed death and injury.

There is no excuse for a driver taking the wheel of his car after drinking. Here is a case where the law must be adamant, and must be exerted ruthlessly, impartially and immediately. It is a notorious fact that in many communities, prosecuting and police officials are lax about the drinker at the wheel, and are only too willing to reduce a charge of drunken driving to the less important charge of recklessness, if a little "pull" is exerted. The sole consequence of such a policy is to make these drivers believe they can get away with it—and they repeat the offense at the first opportunity.

Drunken driving can be handled by adequate laws, which imposes fines, jail terms and license revocation on offenders, coupled with aggressive police and prosecution work. When a fifth of the traffic fatalities in a representative state are known to be the result of liquor it's time to "crack" down.—Mission Times.

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