

WOULD YOU?

## Visitor From Abroad

Suppose you had as a neighbor . . .

— A man who had beaten and driven out members of his own household and made slaves of all the rest, and who, even now, maintained his tyrannical mastery at home by brutal force.

— A man who, through deceit and robbery and murder, had enslaved his close neighbors, one by one.

— A man who, in his dealings with you, had lied quite as often as he had told the truth.

— A man who, far from being penitent, stood at his back fence and shouted imprecations at you, threats of what he was going to do to you and members of your family.

In such an intolerable situation, you'd try to find a way out.

And, if you were sufficiently afraid—or if you were a good enough Christian—maybe you'd politely invite him to Sunday dinner.

But would you seriously expect that neighborly courtesy, that chance for him to see how pleasant life is—when lived in freedom and with justice—would you seriously expect that to change him into a gentleman and a good neighbor?

## A Job Vs. School

Been working this summer, you teenagers? Earning a bit of money?

Has it seemed nice to be independent? To be able to buy what you need and want with your own money? Has it seemed so nice you're thinking about holding on to that job instead of going back to school?

Well, before you decide to do that, consider this suggestion from a man in position to know what he's talking about, Mr. Frank Crane, N. C. commissioner of labor:

"Earnings from a job may look good to you now, but don't forget the long haul ahead. Only the best possible education can give you the real break you need in this fast-moving, technological age."

And only the best possible education, Mr. Crane might well have added, can equip you to understand today's world, and so be able to shoulder your share of the responsibility for making it a better one.

## What Do We Want?

For a long-range solution of Franklin's water problem, should we pump water out of a creek or should we go to one or more controlled watersheds?

That question raises another one:

What do we expect to get for our money, when

we invest in a new water system?

Well, we want enough water; and we are assured we can get enough out of Cartoogechay Creek, as proposed.

But quantity isn't everything. Don't we also want good water?—the very best?

One of the characteristics of good water is purity. Theoretically, we suppose, it is possible to take even the most polluted water, and, by sufficient chemical treatment, make it safe to drink. Contrary to general opinion, though, that method is not recommended by the State Board of Health. It suggests getting the purest water obtainable in the first place, so a minimum of chemical treatment is necessary.

Another characteristic of good water is, it is pleasant to the taste. In many places, all the water is unpleasant—and there's nothing to be done about it. In others, the original supply is so polluted, it is necessary to pour chlorine in until you virtually have to hold your nose to drink the water. Those places have little or no choice.

We, here in the mountains, are more fortunate. Most of our water tastes good, some of it better. And, up on the mountainsides, the water is so pure that little chemical treatment would be required, even by the super-cautious state health authorities.

We want the best water obtainable, for ourselves. Beyond that, there's a dollars-and-cents consideration. Ask people who have moved to Macon County in recent years what brought them here. Nine out of ten will mention, among other things, "the good pure water."

Of course we want enough water. But if we're smart, we won't compromise quality just to get quantity. It's a good bet we can get both.

## As School Opens

How can parents, who usually are the ones most interested, help to make this school year a profitable one?

They can contribute a lot by doing three simple things:

First, inform themselves—find out just what the school is doing.

Second, try to understand how it is being done, and why.

Third, if they have quarrels with the what and the how, tell it to the school authorities, not to—or before—the children.

## Went About Doing Good

The name of Mrs. Marietta Stiles Cooper never appeared in the metropolitan press. She was never on television. So far as we know, she never held important office in any organization.

She did not win fame, because, first of all, her activities were restricted to this small community; and because, second, she possessed in remarkable degree a noble virtue that rarely accompanies fame—she was modest. Nobody who knew her can imagine her ever having pushed herself forward.

Instead, all of her life she went about doing good. Even she could not have told the number of her kindnesses, to strangers as well as friends; she, indeed, would have been the last to count them.

Why an editorial about this woman whose influence was neither spectacular nor wide? Well, why is it we always find ourselves somewhat awed by basic goodness?

Isn't it because we suspect that simple, quiet, useful persons like Mrs. Cooper have found a wisdom that often escapes those in high place? Because we know, in our hearts, that the world's only hope lies not in ruthless hate and grasping force, but in the selflessness of a life like hers?

## Easy

(Milford, Conn., Citizen)

A congested, grey and brown, hot, dusty, dirty city can be built without much trouble. All we have to do is let "progress" take its course, and Milford can become like so many other cities.

## Salary Comparisons

(Fayetteville Observer)

Teachers of North Carolina are to be congratulated on the increase in salary awarded them by the State Board of Education.

Under the new pay scale a classroom teacher with a college A. B. degree in education will make a maximum salary equal to that drawn by a Fayetteville police patrolman under the new pay schedule which the City of Fayetteville is putting into operation.

The teacher will draw \$4,144 a year and the senior patrolman \$4,236.

And the teacher who has acquired a master's degree in education, which requires at least five years of college, will receive a maximum salary almost equal to that of a senior traffic sergeant on the Fayetteville police force.

This teacher will draw \$4,556 per year, the senior traffic sergeant \$4,680.

And all teachers will make more money than City of Fayetteville truck drivers.

etteville truck drivers.

Now this is meant to be no kind of reflection at all on policemen or truck drivers. Their jobs are very important to the public and we couldn't get on without them any more than we could get along without our public school teachers.

We are just trying to show how the teachers stack up with two other classifications of public employees.

Two important differences should be noted, differences which partly balance one another: The teacher works nine months a year, the policeman and truck driver 12 months a year; the teacher must attend summer school periodically at his or her own expense to better the certificate which governs his or her pay, the policeman and truck driver do not have to attend such schools.

The point is that you do not have to have a college education to make as much or more money than a North Carolina public school teacher.

One can only hope that the average pay increase (less than 5 per cent) will encourage more and better teachers to remain in North Carolina schools and instruct North Carolina children, instead of grabbing a better teaching job at better pay in another state.

Another item for consideration is that local school districts have the opportunity to supplement teacher pay over and above the basic salaries paid by the state.

Perhaps in this opportunity the people in many North Carolina communities will be able to secure better instruction for their children by voting heavier taxes on themselves.

But it does not make for equality of education throughout the state.

## Academy For Diplomats

(Washington, Mo., Missourian)

Sen. Stuart Symington has introduced a bill to establish a Foreign Service Academy in this country.

The purpose of this academy would be to train men and women for the diplomatic service. It would be tuition free and be operated by the government pretty much along the lines of the military academies. The students would be selected on the basis of their scholastic standing, ability and character, and be required to pass entrance examinations, just as they do at West Point, for instance.

The setting up of such an academy seems to be a most worthwhile undertaking. We train war fighters in three top-notch schools, but we do not have a professional training program for our diplomats to fight for and maintain the peace, which is much more important.

We sincerely hope Congress will go along with Sen. Symington's proposal.

## DO YOU REMEMBER?

Looking Backward Through the Files of The Press



### 65 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

(1894)

The action of the Cold Spring Baptist Church in expelling a member for being a U. S. government (liquor) store-keeper and gauger gives rise to the question as to whether church members engaging in such work are violators of church discipline, and as such whether they are liable to be tried for it. If store-keepers are liable, what about all others in the revenue service as collectors, marshals, clerks, and as aiders in all the departments of the work?

Dr. A. C. Brabson was in town Saturday on business. Sandy Munday is a candidate for sheriff on the Republican ticket.

### 35 YEARS AGO

(1924)

Dr. George W. Truett, a native of Clay County, now pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dallas, Texas, will preach here Sunday morning.

The nominees for county offices, to run in the general election in November, are: For representative, A. W. Horn (D.) and Charles A. Lowry (R.); for sheriff, Charles L. Ingram and Charles H. McClure; for register of deeds, Horace J. Hurst and Robert Rogers; for coroner, J. J. Conley and T. W. Angel; for surveyor, John H. Dalton and E. L. Long; for county commissioners, A. B. Slagle, C. R. Cabe, and S. P. Pierson (Democrats) and W. B. McGuire, John H. Fulton, and Carey Hall (Republicans).

### 15 YEARS AGO

(1944)

Funeral services for Mrs. J. W. Cantey Johnson, publisher and editor of The Franklin Press, were held Tuesday afternoon at St. Agnes Episcopal Church.

### 5 YEARS AGO

(1954)

Dedication of the Burningtown Baptist Church is planned Sunday at 10 a. m., the pastor, the Rev. T. A. Slagle, has announced.

## Struggle Ahead: Industrialism Vs. Individual

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a condensation of an Associated Press dispatch from Woodbury, Conn., by AP Writer Fred Powlledge.)

Playwright Arthur Miller says the world will soon face the most profound spiritual struggle of its history.

He is not talking about the ever-increasing competition between America and Russia. Instead, he sees a later, "vastly more important" conflict.

He sees men's minds fighting against a uniformity brought on by a "tremendously industrialized society."

The 43-year-old writer, who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1949 for his play, "Death of a Salesman," set forth his ideas in an interview at his farm here.

Now in the air, he says, is the hidden problem of retaining human values which industrial society around the world seems to be rapidly destroying. He is working on a play that will discuss this problem.

The playwright thinks the struggle with Russia will stabilize itself, partially because men will be afraid to destroy themselves. Then,

he says, mankind will find that the competition between Russia and America was masking the more important problem.

"In the last decade or so," he says, "most people came to imagine that once they'd managed to destroy Communist influence, we would somehow be back in Nirvana.

"That was only an illusion." The settlement of the East-West power struggle, says Miller, "will only make more dramatic the problem this struggle masked.

"It is whether or not people can remain human beings, be it under communism or capitalism, when every human quality is being suppressed excepting the thing we need to have in order to fit in efficiently.

"With goods being produced at a larger rate than any time in history, there are already millions of people who are so closely organized into the economic machine that they no longer know why they are alive or should live.

"Is it possible," he asks, "that we have got to revise our concept of success, and face the fact that material advance and efficiency in themselves are not automatic-



## STRICTLY PERSONAL

By WEIMAR JONES

It was a purely informal discussion. The only specialist in the group was a sociologist. He was holding forth on the problems of the aging.

Somebody wanted to know did he think compulsory retirement at 65 was a good or a bad thing. "Well," he parried the question, "you can't turn the clock back?" "Why can't you?" someone else demanded, belligerently.

"In every area of life," the questioner continued, "we Americans have come to assume 'you can't turn the clock back.' What I mean is, we have come to take it for granted that trends, no matter how bad they may be, are inevitable and irreversible.

"Take our agriculture specialists. They freely admit it is unfortunate, really a calamity, that farming as a way of life is being replaced by corporation-type agriculture. But they throw up their hands, helplessly. They say 'it's the trend; there's nothing you can do about it—except adjust to it'.

"Then there's an awful lot of evidence that the radiation that goes along with release of atomic energy—whether it's for wartime or peacetime uses—is endangering us all, and especially the generations yet to be born. But it never seems to occur to anybody we might stop releasing it. 'It's the trend,' we are told; 'there's nothing you can do about it—except adjust to it.' And most of us accept that as gospel.

"And many people think this business of making everybody retire at 65—whether they want to or not, whether they are worn out or not—is bad business. But the only answer you, a specialist, can give us is: 'It's the trend;

there's nothing you can do about it—except adjust to it'.

"So," he continued, "what do we do?" "What we do is assume there's nothing we can do about the situations that really are the cause of our troubles, and so we scatter our energies more and more trying to solve the growing number of problems that really are results . . . like a doctor treating the symptoms instead of the disease.

"What I want to know is: What's happened to change the American character? We haven't always been defeatists and fatalists.

"There was a time when Americans took it for granted they could change conditions, instead of being changed by them. And it wasn't an attitude of 'maybe we can do something about this'; it was an attitude of 'we're going to do something about this'.

"What's happened to change us?" and the belligerent one looked about at the group.

"I can tell you!" shot back the sociologist, ignoring the fact his answer was an indictment of what he himself had said earlier.

"I can tell you. We've changed because we've all become victims of the Cult of Progress."

Then he asked his own question:

"What is progress?"

There was silence. But he persisted:

"Surely one of you can define progress."

Again there was a long silence. Nobody in the group had a serious answer; so at last someone came up with a facetious one:

"It's hurrying to the grave."

## CURIOUS PARADOX

### Roads Get Worse, Speed Goes Up

R. M. S. in MADISON MESSENGER

By some curious paradox, there appears to be, as one travels west, an inverse relationship between the quality of the roads and the established speed limits. For instance, in North Carolina, where roads are magic carpets compared with those in Tennessee, the speed is 55 miles per hour, except on throughways, where it goes up to sixty. In Tennessee, on roads that would be considered secondary in North Carolina, the speed limit is 60 and some times 65 miles per hour. In western Kentucky, where the roads are much more difficult than the road between Madison and Reidsville, the speed limit is 70 miles per hour; and in Missouri, on roads that are little better than cow paths, the limit is 75 mph. I would defy any man alive to drive 75 on those

roads and live to tell the tale, even for a half a mile. Frequently seen on roads in western Tennessee, reading: "Speed Observed by Helicopter". For miles I drove with my head out the car window on the lookout for helicopters. I didn't see any but the strain was almost unbearable.

## BUT THAT'S

### WHAT WE HAVE

We see where Richard Moore, president of KTTV in Los Angeles, believes the public likes TV advertising so much he proposes an all-day TV show. Where've you been, Richie? Isn't that the kind we've got right now?—Advertising Age.

## They're Marrying Younger

CHAPEL HILL WEEKLY

The most unsurprising news to come out of Washington in recent days noted that brides and bridegrooms in this country are getting younger all the time.

After poring over statistics for 1958, the Population Reference Bureau reported, "The average age of first-time marriages in the United States last year was 23 for men, 20 for women. More girls married at 18 than any other age."

The average U. S. marriage age today, the bureau said, is probably the lowest of any industrialized society.

One look at Chapel Hill—particularly in the direction of Victory Village and the new married students' housing under construction—gives ample support to the bureau's findings.

A generation ago, the married coed was a rarity, the married high school student unheard of. While there is still no noticeable stampede of high school students to the altar, a coed with an armful of diapers is no more cause for comment than a coed with a armful of books, sometimes even less cause.

In a way, this is a good sign. It indicates a continuing belief in marriage and family as worthwhile institutions.

At the same time, whatever good is to be found in this trend toward early marriages must be tempered with doubt. About a quarter of all marriages last year were re-marriages. One of every 2 divorced women re-marrying was a teen-ager.

In marriage, as in the 100-yard dash, it is good to get off to fast start but a waste of time an effort to jump the gun.

"The speed of developments ought to give us perspectives which were impossible in earlier times. It is not hard to envision the virtual abolition of poverty in our time, for instance.

"And when scarcity of goods and wealth is no longer here, what will we have to strive for? We are living as though we still had to fight over a bone; what happens when the game is over?"

"Poverty will not vanish tomorrow morning, but as we struggle against it new human values which have nothing to do with competition must be brought forward."

## THE MARVELS OF INFLATION

As a sales gimmick, a company sent a salesman out from door to door to sell one-dollar bills at a special price of 75 cents. Naturally people were very suspicious and he couldn't sell a single bill. One woman turned him down with: "You're trying to gyp me. My husband said only this morning that the dollar is only worth 50 cents today."—Exchange.

## GROWING PAINS



Oh Man!

Now is the time when parents should stop, look and listen.

Don't laugh at Bill during these days. His feelings can be deeply wounded. Help Bill grow into the man you want him to become by giving him strong, wise, and kind guidance.

Stop treating him like a child. Look for the quick changes of mood, the intense, but brief interest in everything. Listen sympathetically during those times when he wants to confide in you.