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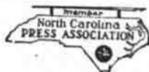
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939

AS WE LOOK AHEAD

Improvement in business is to keynote the new year.

On that point the Government's forecasting economists agree unanimously.

The recovery pattern, outlined in the White House is described as follows:

During the first quarter, record breaking September to December production gains, will call for some adjustment. In the early spring, a gradual, not sensational, recovery will resume and carry through much of the year, so the authorities agree.

Home construction, automobile production and Government spending and lending are to support recovery.

The testing period for new recovery has been set for 1940.

Leading business men of Haywood County are optimistic, and feel that we face a good year locally.

It should give us all a "lift," after all the pessimism of depression, and the dire predictions of the future, that regardless of party affiliations, the majority appear to feel that at last "we are on our way out."

DO WE KNOW WHAT WE WANT?

The American citizen can offer himself at times a perfect picture of inconsistency. On all sides, even in the face of better times, is heard the warning of government expenditures, both state and Federal, must be curtailed.

Yet right on the heels of this statement, when Congress convenes and the State Legislative halls ring with the voices of our representatives, every county in the state will be wanting some legislation for their own section, or will be sponsoring some appropriation that will increase the taxes.

In other words we might as well face the issue, progress has cost this nation, and will continue to cost this nation money, that must be raised through taxation. We are not content to let our public buildings deteriorate, our schools lower their standards, our various agencies, that have become a part of our American life be disbanded, so we might as well make up our minds that taxation will continue. And with our increased demands necessarily grow.

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Take twelve fine, full-grown months, see that these are thoroughly free from all old memories of bitterness, rancor, hate, and jealousy; cleanse these completely from every clinging spite; pick off all specks of pettiness and bitterness; in short, see that these months are freed from all the past—have them as fresh and clean as when they first came from the great storehouse of Time.

Cut these months into thirty or thirty-one equal parts. This batch will keep for just one year. Do not attempt to make the whole batch at one time (so many persons spoil the entire lot in this way), but prepare one day at a time, as follows:

Into each day put twelve parts of faith, eleven of patience, ten of courage, nine of work (some people omit this ingredient and so spoil the plan of the rest), eight of hope, seven of fidelity, six of liberality, five of kindness, four of rest (leaving this out is like leaving the oil out of the salad—don't do it), three of prayer, two of meditation, and one well-selected resolution. If you have no conscientious scruples, put in about a teaspoonful of good spirits, a dash of fun, a pinch of folly, a sprinkle of play, and a heaping cupful of good humor.

Pour into the whole love ad-libitum and mix with a vim. Cook thoroughly in a fervent heat, garnish with a few smiles and a sprig of joy; then serve with quietness, unselfishness, and cheerfulness—and a happy New Year is a certainty.—Anon.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

Will the shift in membership in the new Congress affects laws and policies? The Congress returning to Washington for its first session, reverses a trend that has been under way for ten years.

Each new Congress from 1929 until the Congress that convened Tuesday has shown a larger number of Democratic members of the Senate and of the House and a smaller number of Republican members than the preceding session showed.

At this session there will be more Republicans in the Senate and in the House and fewer Democrats than there were at the preceding session.

When the Republican strength started down in 1929 there were 55 Republicans in the Senate and 89 Democrats. In the House there were 268 Republicans and 165 Democrats.

By the time this trend from Republicans to Democrats had run its course the Senate contained 15 Republicans and 77 Democrats. The House contained 90 Republicans and 327 Democrats.

Now the new Congress, reversing the trend, contains 23 Republicans and 69 Democrats in the senate. It also contains 169 Republicans and 261 Democrats in the House.

A gain of eight seats in the Senate leaves the Republicans still 26 seats shy of a Senate majority. A gain of 79 seats in the House leaves the Republicans still 49 seats shy of a majority in the House.

Certainly this change in the complexion of Congress from what has been described as New Deal to what now is described as conservative, is getting most attention at the start of the new session.

BEER, FROM THE ECONOMIC ANGLE

A recent economic study of the beer situation in this country has revealed some interesting facts. The study was undertaken as a result of many requests for accurate information on the economic aspects of the brewing industry, in the United States.

Coming at this time, when the question of alcoholic beverages will be brought before legislative bodies, the information is at least food for thought.

The survey states that beer has become a revenue producer of more than a million dollars a day for Federal, state, and local governments—more than \$500 a minute to the U. S. Treasury alone, according to official figures compiled.

The economic benefits from beer in the past five years, in the United States are as follows: Advertising, \$1,000,000; Fuel and Power \$110,000,000; transportation, \$200,000,000; building, \$200,000,000; Brewery labor, \$350,000,000; Agriculture, \$500,000,000; Manufacturing, \$350,000,000; Public revenues, \$1,800,000,000; Local business, \$3,500,000,000.

Before the war annual beer production was about 60,000,000 barrels. Now it is about 53,000,000 barrels. But, in the interval of twenty years, population has increased about 30 per cent. Is the lower per capita consumption of beer at present caused by the higher retail prices necessitated by higher taxes and costs of labor and materials by substitution of other beverages, or is it a sign that on the whole there is less drinking, or it it a combination of reasons?

The public revenues however for the past five and one half years have exceeded the aggregate for the 25 years prior to prohibition, when beer sales were even higher. This is explained by the fact that current taxes on beer are seven times as high as in the former days when the excise was \$1 per barrel, in contrast to the current \$5 and there were no state taxes.

"The influence of the total benefits accruing to allied industries, labor, public revenues and local business men through district sale of beer in the deepest depression that this nation has ever experienced was far greater than the size of the expenditure indicates" is one of the observations made by a student of the situation.

When President Roosevelt, on March 22, 1933 signed the Cullen-Harrison bill legalizing 3.2 per cent beer and wine, he re-established an industry which has subsequently become one of the largest contributions to the government's revenue and has assumed an important rank in the value of its products among the industries of this country. The brewery labor payroll for the full year 1938 will approximate \$85,000,000, and more than \$100,000,000 was paid for farm products in the year.

In North Carolina 83,136 barrels of beer were manufactured in 1938, while the records for the year before show that the total revenue the year before in 1937 was \$909,256.

What does this all mean?
 Are the people drinking more?
 Are they substituting a lighter drink and satisfying their thirst?
 What does it mean for the future? Has the beer consumption reached its height?
 The Mountaineer just wonders.

THE OLD HOME TOWN By STANLEY



GRANDPAPPY GALE WINDPENNY OF HURRICANE CORNERS HAS REALLY GOT SOMETHING THERE

BLACKIE BEAR
 BY D. SAM COX

BILLIE POSSUM MOVES AGAIN

Story 18

When Billie got to going to Mrs. Moo Cow every day for milk, she didn't have so much for Mr. Man and his wife, and they wondered what was the matter. One Sunday when Blackie had company for dinner he wanted so much ice cream that he got Billie to take two buckets to bring milk in, and so Mrs. Moo Cow didn't have but just a little bit left for Mr. Man, and then Mr. Man knew somebody was stealing Mrs. Moo Cow's milk.

Next day Mr. Man came down to the pasture before it was light, and before Mrs. Moo Cow was up, and he climbed up in the persimmon tree and waited to see what was going to happen. Just as the sun was peeping up out of the trees over towards Uncle Joe's house, Mrs. Moo Cow came up the path from her bed down by the spring, where she slept most of the time till the weather got so cold or rainy that she had to go to her house, and she went right to the persimmon tree, and all the way she seemed to be looking for somebody. She kept right on till she got to the tree, and then when she didn't see anything of Billie she threw her head up and said "Moo-ah," three times, which was the way she called him. Billie had been out late the night before, and so had overslept himself, but when Mrs. Moo Cow called him he woke up and got his milk bucket and came galloping towards the tree.

When Mr. Man saw Billie coming with that bucket he knew what had been going with Mrs. Moo Cow's milk; so when Billie got most up to the tree Mr. Man broke a limb off and slipped down to the ground as fast as he could, and Billie would tell you today that there was a mighty pretty foot race by Mr. Man and a scared possum across that field. But Billie could outrun Mr. Man, and he threw his bucket down and did a sure-enough skeedaddle to the tree where his house was, and so before Mr. Man got there Billie was away up in his house, and out of reach of Mr. Man. And he kept as still as a mouse until Mr. Man stopped quarreling, and he heard him go away. Then he crawled to his door and peeped out, and he saw Mr. Man running towards home. "Aha," Billie said to himself, "I'll bet he is going for his axe so he can



It was a mighty pretty foot race

cut down my tree and catch me, so I had better get my things and get away from here." So he rolled up his kitchen things and all those rabbit skins Blackie had been bringing up in sheep-skin, and climbed down his tree and started for Blackie's house. Mr. Man came back in a hurry, with his axe and his gun, and began cutting Billie's house down. He thought Billie was still up there, and was sure

GEMS
 For Your Scrapbook

The universe is but one vast bol of God.—Carlyle.

Joy's subtle elf; I think man's piest when he forgets himself. Cyril Tourneur.

Keep down as much as you can standard of your wants, for it lies a great secret of manliness, wealth, and happiness.—W. E. Stone.

Quiet minds cannot be perjured or frightened, but go on in fortune misfortune at their own private like a clock during a thunderstorm. Robert Louis Stevenson.

The old-fashioned farmer was to continue:

Farmer—No, I'll have no such trap in my house. Pianos and things.

Daughter (protesting)—Oh, but this is an upright piano!

Following was clipped from Leavenworth Times: "Women are funny; but laughing at them men's thoughts off of their track. So they serve a good purpose, all."

Debtors . . . Every man owes his job loyalty, promptness, good nature, a sense of personal responsibility, and the best team possible . . . Those who give the full measure contribute both to betterment of themselves and to welfare of others.

The heroes of the past base season will go into retirement course, they will spend the winter eating a popular breakfast food, smoking the cigarets they should have got for their testimonials.

he would have a nice milk-fed possum for his supper. After a while, he had cut and cut till he was so he could hardly cut any more, tree fell down, and he grabbed gun and ran to the hole where his house was, and thought sure he would jump out and start to run and then he could shoot him. There didn't any possum jump and when he looked in Billie's hole there wasn't any possum in it. Mr. Man was disappointed and but there wasn't anything he could do about it, so he went back picked up the bucket that Billie dropped, and milked Mrs. Moo Cow. Jay Bird wasn't over there morning, so nobody ever knew sort of excuse he gave his wife not bringing home a possum. (To be continued.)

MY WORK TAKES PLENTY OF CONCENTRATION — THAT OFTEN MEANS NERVE STRAIN

EVERY NOW AND THEN — LET UP — LIGHT UP A CAMEL

SMOKERS FIND CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS ARE SOOTHING TO THE NERVES!

What's the Answer?
 By EDWARD FINCH



WHY DO YOU FEEL SO GOOD AFTER YOU STRETCH?

THE veins and arteries in your body through which the heart is constantly pumping blood are round. When you stretch, you flatten those arteries and veins so that the blood cannot pass through them so easily. In order to overcome this the heart sets to work to pump faster and faster to force the blood through the flattened passages. So at the end of a good hard stretch this faster pumping of blood puts new pep into your veins and makes you conscious of a feeling of well-being.

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NAMES

This is the day of branded merchandise. The housewife calls for CAMPBELL'S Soup, LIBBY'S Asparagus, MAXWELL HOUSE Coffee. More and more people are learning that prescription labels also mean something—that ALEXANDER'S label for example, stands ALWAYS for highest quality, accuracy and dependability in pharmaceutical work.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE

Phones 53 and 54 Opp. Post Office

TWO REGISTERED PHARMACISTS FOR YOUR PROTECTION.