

The Mountaineer

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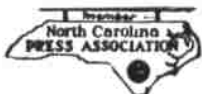
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THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1944
 (One Day Nearer Victory)

Praise For the Preachers

We commend the Haywood county pastors for their program of exchange in pulpits last Sunday. It was a fine idea, and lent a bit of surprise to the service that stimulated interest. The subject being the same in all the churches was also an interesting feature, for no doubt it was handled from a different viewpoint by each pastor.

We feel that the county-wide "Fellowship Day Program" showed a broad vision of the church participating. It bespoke a feeling of cooperation that had nothing to do with smug doctrines and beliefs of one small group, but was evidence of a larger faith that is conductive to spiritual growth.

A Large Order Filled

The state prison print shop did a rush order last week when they pushed through the printing of the red ink stickers necessary for the envelopes taking the ballots sent to service men. Every county chairman of elections has been sent a supply of stickers to go on envelopes that will make for speedy handling of mail carrying ballots to and from service men.

North Carolina has taken first place in making it possible for soldiers to vote in the primary. Col. Joyner of the state elections board is of the opinion that 100,000 soldiers will cast their votes, while others put the estimate as low as 10,000, with most estimates placed between 25,000 and 50,000. Many seem to think that the soldier vote will elect the governor.

Chamber Of Commerce

With the election of new officers of the Chamber of Commerce, plans for the coming year are inaugurated. This year there are so many phases of war effort, so many emergency activities, that it is a temptation to temporarily lose sight of civic responsibilities.

The Chamber of Commerce is a permanent obligation and its duties, though not so varied now as in peacetime, must be carried forward. The committees of the Chamber of Commerce must continue to function despite the fact that their programs will have to be curtailed. As the church has for its aim the religious responsibility of a community, so has the Chamber of Commerce the civic responsibilities.

There are calls every day or so for some worthy cause, many of them brought on by the pressing needs of war, but the financial obligation that we have as citizens of this community to the Chamber of Commerce, must also be met.

While the tourist season ahead is perhaps unpredictable, it stands to reason that we will have visitors, judging by last summer and the great influx of visitors into Florida this winter. The latter always serves more or less as a barometer of what we should expect.

The contacts made by the community through the Chamber of Commerce have played a large part in the development of the industrial and tourist business. We must not let even the present great emergency break this thread of contact.

The Chamber of Commerce must continue to function in this year of the war 1944 looking forward to a large field of service when the war is over.

New Field

The State News Bureau has loaned 30 of the popular photomurals depicting choice North Carolina scenes to USO Clubs throughout the State, where boys from every state in the union find their way during the periods they are stationed in camps in the state.

Bill Sharpe, head of the bureau, is planning to distribute more of the photomurals. This should prove to be a very fine means of advertising the state. Perhaps there will be only slight immediate advertising benefits, but no doubt the future will hold more.

We all know that the places where the men in service have been stationed either makes a good or a bad impression. If they like a locality they will want to come back after the war is over, and more than likely bring their families.

Certainly choice pictures taken in North Carolina from the mountains to the seas would make the stranger without our gates want to return. We hope there will be some of Western North Carolina mountains in the USO Club pictures.

An Opportunity

Farmers of this area have been given a market for beans through the Haywood Mutual Cannery. In signing a contract to grow beans a farmer is assured of the sale of his beans at a high price.

Not only a sale is assured, but high grade seed can be had from the cannery, which enables the farmer to grow better beans.

During the years the cannery has operated here thousands of dollars have been paid to Haywood farmers. Many farmers from other areas are now clamoring to grow beans this year for the cannery. To date Haywood farmers have been slow this year in signing up for bean acreage.

If the Haywood growers do not take advantage of this offer and make application for the seed which are limited this year and sign acreage contracts with the local cannery within the next few days farmers outside the county will be given the privilege of growing beans for the cannery.

This year the canning of beans for the armed forces is of vital interest as the government wishes to contract the greater part of the pack. Growing beans this year for the Haywood Mutual Cannery will be both profitable and patriotic.

Jefferson's Farming

In this month's issue of The Progressive Farmer, Dr. T. B. Hutcheson has an article on lessons to be learned from the farming practices of Thomas Jefferson. The writer points out the interesting fact that Thomas Jefferson, born 201 years ago this month, featured five sound principles in his farming. It was rather startling to find that they are some of the methods recommended today by agricultural authorities.

The five principles Jefferson used on his place at Monticello were: the use of legumes—clover, vetch, cowpeas; great care in utilizing farm manures; sound crop rotations; fewer soil-depleting crops; livestock as an essential part of a properly balanced farming system.

The writer also points out that it might be well for those who farm today to emulate his eager and lifelong thirst and search for new agricultural knowledge. Jefferson was a pioneer in scientific farming.

It is said that he was more interested during the last 17 years of his life in helping advance agriculture in the new country than in the yearly income he received from his own acres.

He is said to have tested all kinds of crops on his farm and that when he went to Europe on his frequent trips he was always on the alert for new seeds to try out in America.

Jefferson soon found out that he could not grow the same crops on the soil year in and year out, so to remedy the decreasing fertility of the soil, he cut his tobacco crop and made wheat his principal cash crop. He worked out through actual tests certain rotation of crops suitable to his place.

Jefferson might well have qualified not only as an authority on governmental affairs, but also as a secretary of agriculture had he lived at a later date.

The following taken from a letter he wrote in 1786 shows how he felt about the farmers: "Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interest by the most lasting bonds. As long, therefore, as they can find employment in this line, I would not convert them into mariners, artisans, or anything else."



HERE and THERE

By
HILDA WAY GWYN

Maybe it is a stubborn streak we have... when we hear so much of one side of a question, we feel like investigating the other... at any rate we have heard so much and read so much about post-war planning that we decided to look at the matter from the other side of the fence. We are wondering if the boys overseas and even those in rigid training camps in this country aren't a bit fed up on our anticipatory moods. We all get going in prophetic strain. Maybe it is a natural reaction of wishful thinking about the glorious days when the war is over... We have also wondered if we civilians at home might be a bit selfish in our post-war planning and be wanting something different ourselves... It is a fine thing to want to have a "better world" for the boys when they come back... They will deserve the best we have to give... But maybe we are traveling too fast...

Looking from the sidelines with the boys overseas and those right here in America... one gets another angle... of post-war planning... Most of the boys are homesick... They are glad to answer the call of their country... They wouldn't be back home for as we have heard many express it, "they would not feel comfortable in 'civies'... but they are planning and counting on the day when they can come back home... They may have lived in a fashionable residential section of a big city... They may have lived on the "other side of the tracks"... They may have called some crossroads hamlet home... it makes no difference in their sentiments... they have the same nostalgic pains... and have you ever been homesick? We have, and how it can hurt, just as much as physical pain... Now we believe that those boys want to come back to the America they remember. It might be fine to have the house all painted up... and new linoleum on the kitchen floor, but we don't think those things will mean half as much to Johnny, as the familiar look of things and his favorite cake that Mom has been making for him since a boy, will taste just as good served on the old table as a brand new one. We believe he will get a far bigger kick out of seeing things just as he left them... even their shabbiness, he will love...

Voice OF THE People

Why do you think the majority of the women of this community fail to give their time to making Red Cross surgical dressings?
 Ed. Note.—This question has been requested.

Miss Margaret Terrell—"I think it is because they have not formed the habit. I have noticed when a woman comes once she is usually apt to come again. Another reason is because they do not realize that 90 per cent of the dressings used by the armed forces are supplied by the Red Cross."

Mrs. N. M. Medford—"With no help, a house to keep, a family, no gasoline, it takes all the time most of us have to give to look after our families."

Mrs. Ruth Beaty—"I think it is because they feel that someone else will do it. I think we have just as good women here as anywhere, but they seemed not to realize how serious the situation is, for if they did I believe that they would respond to the call."

Mrs. C. V. Bell—"I don't know."

Mrs. Chas. E. Ray, Jr.—"I don't think that people realize the seriousness of the situation, for if they did I feel sure they would respond."

Mrs. J. H. Way, Jr.—"I think it is because the women do not realize that it is their responsibility."

Mrs. Walter Crawford—"I think it is because there are so many women in the community who are employed away from their homes and between duties to their families and their work they do not have time to give. The feel that they could do so little that it would not count sufficiently."

Mrs. Grady Boyd—"Because most of the women of the community have as much work to do as they can physically carry."

Mrs. R. L. Prevost—"I think the gasoline situation has something to do with the fact that more of the women do not go to the rooms and work, but I do feel that most of us could do better, if we tried hard enough."

Mrs. J. H. Howell—"Due to the added duties for women in the home, the help situation and the large number of women employed away from home."

We know that from the economic

Paul Becomes a Missionary

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By NEWMAN CAMPBELL
 (The International Uniform Lesson on the above topic for April 23 is Acts 13:1-14:23, the Golden Text being Acts 13:2, "The Holy Spirit said, Separate Me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them.")

OUR LAST lesson told us that Barnabas and Paul stayed a whole year at Antioch preaching and teaching.

"Now there were in the church that was Antioch certain prophets and teachers; as Barnabas, and Simeon that was called Niger, and Lucius of Cyrene, and Manaen, which had been brought up with Herod the Tetrarch, and Saul."

These were the men who were gathered at Antioch, and the Holy Ghost said to them, "Separate Me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them."

That meant that these two were to go forth on a missionary journey—sad news for their brethren in Antioch—but they never faltered, but blessed these two and sent them on their way.

Go First to Seleucia

They went first to Seleucia, and from thence sailed to Cyprus. Look on the map to see where Seleucia was in relation to Antioch, and the Isle of Cyprus with Salamis on its east coast, where they preached the word of God in the synagogues to the Jews. On the opposite side of the island of Cyprus was Paphos, where they had their first real adventure of the journey. A man who was a sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew whose name was Bar-jesus, was with the Roman deputy, Sergius Paulus, a Christian but faltering in his loyalty because of this man.

Paulus called for Saul (now Paul) and Barnabas, asking them to tell him the word of God. When Paul saw this sorcerer and realized that for the sake of his own comfortable living he was trying to turn Paulus away from Christ, he said, "O full of subtlety and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?"

"And now, behold, the hand of the Lord is upon thee, and thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season." And so it was that Bar-jesus or Elymas, the sorcerer, was struck blind, and he went about seeking someone to lead him by the hand.

The churches now visited by Paul and Barnabas are not mentioned anywhere in the gospels except in Acts.

After leaving Perga they went

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Inside WASHINGTON

McNutt, Hershey in Feud Over War Workers Draft

Special to Central Press

● WASHINGTON—Behind the recently headlined draft war production was another official scrap between War Director Paul V. McNutt and Selective Service Director L. Hershey as to which one really runs selective service.

Congress recently cut selective service out of the war manpower commission. But General McNutt still is required to "consult" with McNutt. McNutt has interpreted this to mean that he runs the show.

Hershey, however, has displayed great defiance when the president's memorandum tightening up occupational deferments was issued. Hershey cracked down hard on occupational deferments. Industry protested to McNutt and to WPB Chief M. Nelson.

McNutt and Nelson took the matter to the White House. They got a telegram from Hershey to local boards telling that state draft directors were expected to recommend deferments for irreplaceable workers whose induction would hurt production.

● THE COUNTERFEITING INDUSTRY used to deal in currency. But under wartime rationing it has dropped this and has gone into the big-time business of counterfeiting ration coupons.

The new occupation is so lucrative that the underworld has stepped into it with both feet. Gangs of racketeers that formerly trafficked in liquor, narcotics, spurious money and other illicit traffic have stepped into it.

As a result, about 15 per cent of all gasoline ration coupons are counterfeit. In some cities, like Baltimore, the ratio is as high as 45 per cent, and it is even higher elsewhere.

The counterfeit coupons blanket the eastern seaboard, California, and parts of the mid-west, including Illinois and Indiana. They threaten the existence of the gasoline rationing program.

The Office of Price Administration has recruited a force of agents to track down the racketeers, and is making headway in the fight. But it needs greater cooperation from the public.

The biggest contribution the public can make, it is explained, is to refuse to buy gasoline without surrendering legal ration coupons. Service station operators who sell gasoline without receiving coupons must buy counterfeit or stolen ones from peddlars to cover their sales.

YOU'RE TELLING ME

By WILLIAM RITT
 Central Press Writer

THERE'S A LOT of varied meanings in the letter "A." Grandpappy Jenkins points out. For instance, as in "I-A" and as in "gas coupon."

There are few women diplomats. The tall silk hat must scare the rest off.

Judging by the spot they are in, it's no wonder if the Finns are beginning to think the Reich is all wrong.

That round-the-clock bombing of Germany not only makes things look pretty dark for the Nazis but it is also knocking daylight out of them.

Those farmers plowing their cabbage because prices may be just dropping make the world safe for who-wants-a-good-S-camp.