

Wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations.—1 Peter 1:6.

The hand that kindles cannot quench the flames.—Byron.

Editorial Page of the Mountaineer

Adequate Water Supply Here Is Big Factor

During the past few weeks, this state has suffered from the lack of rain, and many municipalities have had to order a curtailment of use of water. The Waynesville water supply has been far greater than the demand, although the usage has been running at two million or more gallons per day, according to the meter readings at the new filtering plant. It is a genuine source of satisfaction to know that Waynesville's water supply is far greater than the potential use at this time. However, at the present rate of growth and demand for water, the time is not too far off when the new filtering plant will have to be expanded; Even with the expansion, the amount of water rising on the 9,000-acre watershed will be sufficient to take care of our needs for many, many years to come.

Mosquito Horde In East Alarming

This section seems to be plagued with cedar rust hitting apple trees and Asiatic beetles damaging pastures, but down east, according to H. E. Scott and George B. Jones, State Extension entomologists, there are "an alarming number" of mosquitoes. So bad has the situation become that the entomologists are asking for the cooperation of every citizen and all health authorities in combatting the pests which they say have moved as far west as Oxford and are "abundant" along the coastal areas.

Did You Know This?

You wouldn't think of closing a letter with the words "without wax." Yet when you end a letter with "yours sincerely," you're using a couple of Latin words that literally mean just that. W. A. Stephen, State College Extension beekeeper, explains that when a sculptor wished to improve the form or repair a blemish in the stone with which he worked, he used bees wax. A perfect work requiring no touching up was so designed by the sculptor. Eventually it was used to signify the veracity and honesty of what has been said in a letter.—Ex.

Lip Service

Woodrow Wilson — who was a teacher and historian as well as a statesman — showed rare prescience when he said in 1914: "Liberty does not consist . . . in mere general declarations of the rights of men. It consists in the translation of these declarations into definite action." Everyone, with hardly an exception, pays lip service to liberty. But more and more have seemed willing to surrender rights, obligations and responsibilities to the greatest enemy of human liberty — all-powerful government.

Men were born to lie, and women to believe them. —John Gay.

Views of Other Editors

Steel Goes Up — and What Else?

The United States Steel Corporation has announced an average price increase of \$8.50 per ton. This move follows settlement of a thirty-four-day strike by a contract calling for a substantial rise in wages. The first question in public thought, therefore, is the relationship between this boost in costs and the boost in price. The steel company figures its price rise will average 6 1/4 per cent, effective immediately. That portion of the pay increase effective immediately figures about 8 per cent. Wage costs account for 40 per cent of the cost of producing a ton of steel. The relationship of the pay increase to the total cost per ton, therefore, runs about 3.2 per cent. The spread between 3.2 per cent and 6 1/4 per cent the company may explain in many ways. Taken apart from other factors it is not great. But it

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Haywood Baptists To Hear Encouraging Reports

Some 10,000 Haywood Baptists will be represented at the 71st Association meeting Tuesday and Wednesday, when the annual group meets to hear reports and plan for the work in the county, and cooperate with the similar work of the state and world. The group is destined to hear encouraging reports, according to some pre-association announcements already disclosed. The Association will also have the matter of working on some major projects, such as always comes up at the Association. From this vantage point, it looks like the Association will have a large attendance, many fine reports, and will approve projects that will be in keeping with the steady progress of the denomination down through the years.

General Assembly Likely To Enact New Muffler Laws

Some local residents as well as visitors have called attention to the excessive noise on the streets at night. This is a growing menace that plagues every town and city. The noises are more noticeable in the summer when windows and doors are open than at other times of the year. Then too, the traffic is heavier, as many folk are out riding later, and "whooping it up with both their mouths and deep-throated mufflers." There are ordinances which make it a misdemeanor for making "excessive noise." What constitutes excessive noise is dependent upon whether you are making the noise or being forced to hear it. Even continuous whispers in church could be termed "excessive" by those being disturbed, if the matter is to be defined technically. Many residents are being disturbed by cars "scratching off rubber" in turning corners, or making the tires scream by sudden and quick turns at high speeds. For the most part, those putting their vehicles through such needless paces neither own them nor buy the tires. The state laws uphold a certain tolerance in the louder than standard mufflers, which makes it hard on officers who are being constantly called to "do something" about the noise, when they are limited by the present state laws. Public sentiment is growing against this type of mufflers, and we expect the next General Assembly will find several bills presented which will make it mandatory for all vehicles to use standard mufflers, which will not make as much noise as now created by some mufflers. In the meantime, those who are prone to enjoy making lots of noises, either with their mufflers, tires or just yelling, should be aware of the fact that there are present laws which can take them in tow, and the penalty is not too light for those who make it a practice of disturbing residents.

Next Investigation, please. —Montreal Star

The man who fears no truths has nothing to fear from lies. —Thomas Jefferson.

Views of Other Editors

Steel Goes Up — and What Else?

shows that more than mere increases in labor costs go into a hike in the price of steel. And the reasons behind that spread are likely to come in for questioning. There is the matter of improved productivity, for instance. The annual improvement rate for manufacturing has been estimated at 4 per cent. The steel union might say this proves the industry could have raised wages without raising prices and still made its current profits. The industry might say it would have had to raise prices even more were it not for this improvement factor. On behalf of the consumer, we would ask whether industry and organized labor are assuming this improvement gain is wholly theirs to split between them. Then there is the matter of expansion. The steel industry, before the strike, was talking of the necessity of financing its expansion through its own profits. It contends it can pay for expansion in no other way. Perhaps it is right. But with so many other great industries able to increase capacity through usual financial channels this contention by steel is being challenged. This is all an indication that the price of steel is much more than simply labor plus materials plus overhead. This suggests also how United States Steel (and doubtless the others) has been able to raise prices but \$8.50 a ton after hinting for weeks at \$10 to \$12. The industry is becoming aware that the public is giving it a place in the economy somewhere between that of a public utility and an ordinary maker of consumer goods—a place in which the wages demanded by its labor and the profits sought by its management are both deemed "affected with the public interest." This leap-frogging of wages and prices cannot continue indefinitely, especially in an industry whose operations affect all other industries. Either there must be control from within or there could come control from without to the general detriment of freedom of enterprise. Or there could, come an end to the process, more painful than either, by a sagging of the whole economy under the sheer weight of inflation. —Christian Science Monitor.



Views of Other Editors

POOR AT ARITHMETIC? Well, here's the latest probing of the child mind. We should eschew levity where serious investigators are concerned, but we'd still like to have a peek at the case histories gathered in a recently concluded survey of school children in the "Garden of England," the County of Kent. One major finding is that youngsters who are poor at arithmetic usually lead an unhappy home life. The theory is that the offspring can't concentrate on adding and subtracting if Mum and Dad are nagging at each other day after day. So they (the children, not Mum and Dad who are too busy battling each other) turn to reading; this distracts them from the turbulent domestic scene. On the other hand, the kids who are good at arithmetic but backward at reading don't feel the need of the latter as a refuge. Their parents get along dandy. Strip the whole business of the infant psychology angle and it seems to us that, without doubting the conclusions, the explanation is much simpler. The children who are good at arithmetic take after Mum, who can add, keeps the household budget and thus ensures a happy home. They don't have to read because the parents can afford television. The youngsters bad at arithmetic take after father, who can only subtract but insists on hanging onto the budget. Bang go the finances and likewise the home.

Next Investigation, please. —Montreal Star

HOW OLD IS OLD?

The car, the news story said, struck "an elderly man". And further down in the story written by a young reporter the exact fact was given that the "elderly man" was 60 years old. Undoubtedly to the reporter in his early twenties, it may seem the simplest statement of a fact that anybody who has accomplished three score years is elderly. Maybe he is. President Eisenhower who is 65, spoke of his age recently and a young Democratic Governor went on to call him an "old man". That was not only a little rough on the President but the increasing company of his contemporaries. The late, long-time editor of this newspaper, Josephus Daniels, in his last years spoke pretty sharply to a reporter who described an 80-year-old citizen as "aged". Apparently it all depends on where we are in our years as to where old age sets in. Two clear facts in our times, however, are that people are living longer and that young people are getting married earlier. And if the increasing number of older people don't like to be called elderly, nothing so outrages the young assuming matrimonial responsibilities of maturity as the fairly prevalent cry, "Why, they're just babies!" The safest course would seem to describe everybody from nineteen to ninety as middle-aged. If that didn't please anybody, at least it would be fair to everybody from the perambulator to the palsy. —Raleigh News & Observer.

ETIQUETTE FOR WIVES AT GAME

Never borrow the pencil your husband is using to keep score in order to write down grocery lists, guests for next week's party, etc. Never refer to any player as cute. Never ask to leave with the score tied at the end of the eighth

Looking Back Over The Years

20 YEARS AGO Clyde Ray, Jr. goes to New York to visit friends. Elizabeth Norman Barber, violinist, and Evander Preston, tenor, will be presented in concert sponsored by the Waynesville Woman's Club. Mrs. John N. Shoolbred honors her daughter, Mrs. Walter Taylor of Baltimore, at a bridge party.

10 YEARS AGO Richard Queen entertains members of the Municipal Square Dance Team of Asheville at picnic supper. Clyde tax rate stays \$1.85 for fiscal year. Miss Edna Mae Burress returns to LeGrande, Ore., where she is teaching. Methodist ministers' wives give tea for wives of bishops at Lake Junaluska. First Fox Hound Bench Show here is termed distinct success.

5 YEARS AGO

Fire destroys sawmill belonging to Glenn C. Palmer. Charles Isley returns from George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. where he has been working on a Master's degree in music. Lake Junaluska Woman's Club hears Jonathan Woody speak on history of surrounding hills and mountains. L. O. Ferguson Family is chosen by Crabtree Community as its Family of the Week.

SCOTT'S SCRAP BOOK By R. J. SCOTT



Rambling 'Round

By Frances Gilbert Frazier Little Johnny had suddenly developed a decided taste for profanity, a fact that horrified his parents. No amount of persuasion or threats seemed to have any effect on the little boy who was thoroughly thriving on the attention he was being given. But, as comes to all transgressors, he overstepped the proprieties one day and his exasperated father indulged in a vigorous back-slapping (at a lower level) round-up. It was a very defiant but unquarrelled youngster who, gritting his teeth, faced his dad and made the announcement, "All right. You can lick me if you want to. I just don't give a d—." He hesitated and shot a quick look at his father, then continued: ". . . I don't give a dime about swearing anyhow."

A dollar is made up of one hundred pennies, ten dimes and a waiting list. There are some instances where persistence and perseverance do not receive their just rewards. This was brought to our attention one morning recently when we were passing the Garret, Furniture Store. Tom, the general factotum of the establishment, was industriously digging out the roots of a dandelion that blossoms its busiest at the extreme northerly corner of the building. We have often wondered where this hardy plant received enough encouragement to live and bloom, as it seemingly grew out of the cement sidewalk. But if Tom had any sympathetic feeling about the matter, certainly did not manifest itself as he remarked: "I pull up this thing time after time but back it is here again."

If all the toothpicks used in public were laid end to end, what a wonderful job for a bulldozer. It is utterly impossible to exclude politics from one's conversation nowadays . . . and who really wants to? Somehow, there is a feeling of contempt for the person who airily comments: "I don't know a thing about politics, and am not the least interested in the conventions or the election." The making of our laws and the carrying out of same should be of the most vital importance to every American of voting age. It is necessary to have competent minds make these laws and equally capable intellects to see that they are carried out for the good of the country and its peoples. And to get these agents it is necessary to have politics and elections. In politics, as in human beings, there are good and bad and the latter must be weeded out. It's up to the people of this wonderful country of ours to study well the candidates and political parties, then vote for the men and women best fitted for the jobs. The Republican party will select their candidates next week in San Francisco. The Democratic nominations have been made, and now comes the signal for the big event . . . the race for the Presidential Chair and the vice-presidential camp stool. May the contest be fair and square so there can never be any regrets.

When it's hard to tell right from wrong, it's ten to one you really incline toward the wrong.

Letter To Editor

THANKS FROM OPERA DIRECTOR Editor, The Mountaineer: May I offer sincere thanks for your fine attitude and the publicity awarded to the cause of Opera in Waynesville during the summer season. Please accept my thanks for the space in your paper. Sincerely, Arturo di Filippi

Inside WASHINGTON MARCH OF EVENTS

1956 Election for Congress | Hayes Only New President May Repeat 1916 Result | To Face a Hostile House Special to Central Press Association WASHINGTON—Will American political history repeat itself in November for the first time in 40 years? Not in four decades has a party elected a President and failed to win simultaneous control of the House and Senate. Yet political analysts say there is a good chance that this may happen this year. Every poll and survey indicates the re-election of President Eisenhower, but despite this the odds appear to favor return of a Democratic House of Representatives. The Senate is regarded as a toss-up. The last time such a split occurred in party fortunes was in 1916, when President Woodrow Wilson won re-election, but the Republicans garnered 216 seats in the House to 210 for the Democrats. Fortunately for the Democrats, nine independents were also elected that year and enough of them voted with the Democrats to enable them to organize the House. Only once since the present political party system was established has a President been elected and had to contend with a House controlled by the opposite party. This unusual situation occurred in 1876. In that year, President Rutherford B. Hayes, a Republican, found himself confronted with a House which consisted of 156 Democrats and only 137 Republicans. However, this was an unusual year, for Hayes' Democratic opponent, Samuel Tilden, received a greater popular vote than the victorious candidate, but lost out on a disputed 185 to 184 electoral vote.

NO PRESIDENT except Wilson ever received a majority of the popular vote, but failed to carry with him a majority of the House. Yet Democrats are confident that it will happen again this year, and Republicans admit privately they are fighting an uphill battle. Those who believe the House will remain Democratic point out that despite President Eisenhower's landslide victory in 1952 he was able to assure his party only a slim margin of seven votes. Landslide victories in the past have brought landslide majorities in the House. The answer, of course, is that many Democrats voted for Mr. Eisenhower, but voted also for Democratic House candidates. Republicans hope that the President's popularity with the still dominant Democratic electorate is as strong as it was in 1952, or stronger. If so, then the House may go Republican. THE SENATE, which is not as close to the people as the House (only one-third of its seats are filled every two years compared to all House seats), shows two similar examples of split party control. Although not as significant as those which occurred in the House, they are worthy of note. In 1880, when James Garfield, a Republican, was elected President, the Senate found itself with 37 Republicans and 37 Democrats, plus two members of other parties. A more unusual situation occurred four years later when Grover Cleveland found himself with a Won House, good working majority in the House, but was faced with a Senate in firm control of the opposite party. The lineup that year in the Senate was 41 Republicans and only 34 Democrats. The race for the Senate this year is regarded as very close. When the Senate convened in 1953, it contained 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats and one Independent, Wayne Morse of Oregon. Now the Senate is Democratic by a slim margin, but the dopesters say it could go either way in November.