out fear; and paradise hath room for you and me and all.—Christina G. Rossetti,

The loves that meet in paradise shall cast

The Manufacturing

Situation For The

Past 7 Years

With the recent release of the Census of Manufacturers of 1954, it is now possible to evaluate the industrial progress of North Carolina during the post-war period, and to compare the state's progress with that of the Southeastern region and with the nation as a whole.

Manufacturing Employees

Between the years 1947 and 1954, the number of manufacturing employees in North Carolina increased by 45,392. This increase raised the number from 381,438 in 1947 to 426,830 in 1954.

The gain in numbers of manufacturing employees was exceeded by only seven other states in the nation. These states were New York, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Kansas, Washington, and California. The great gains in Georgia (52,796) and in Texas (117,059) are to be noted. Similarly, it should be noted that in Florida manufacturing employment increased by 44,235, nearly as great an increase as occurred in North Carolina.

In 1947 North Carolina ranked twelfth among the states in the nation with respect to total number of manufacturing employees. By 1954 the state had risen to tenth rank, moving ahead of both Wisconsin and Connecticut.

The addition of more than 45,000 manufacturing employees between 1947 and 1954 was a percentage increase of 11.9. This rate of increase was substantially larger than the national rate of 9.7 percent.

These figures indicate a rather good movement upward in the state's industrial picture; and, indeed, it is perfectly obvious that North Carolina has been far from static industrially.

However, other facts and figures do not paint quite so rosy a picture. North Carolina did not increase its manufacturing employees at as fast a rate as did the Southeast, where the rate of increase was 15.6 percent, more than one fourth larger than that of North Carolina.

Indeed, seven of the eleven states in the Southeast exceeded North Carolina in. rate of increase of manufacturing employees. The leader in the region was Florida, 56.2 percent. Next highest was Georgia, 21.1 percent, followed by Arkansas, 19.4 percent: Mississisippi, 18.1 percent; Tennessee, 17.5 percent; South Carolina, 15.6 percent; Kentucky, 13.3 percent.

North Carolina was next after Kentucky, followed by Virginia with 11.7 percent; Louisiana, 10.6 percent; and Louisiana, 5.0 percent.

It may be properly objected that rates of increase for the various states in the Southeast are misleading, on the grounds that North Carolina began the period with a preponderant numerical leadership over all the states of the region in number of manufacturing employees. Thus, for instance, in 1947 Mississippi had but 77,353 manufacturing employees, compared to 381,438 in North 'arolina. It is not fair therefore to compare North Carolina's rate of increase of 11.9 sercent with that of Mississippi's 18.1 percent without noting that the numerical in-

Cooperation Among Our Churches

We doubt if any town the size of Waynesville enjoys better cooperation between all the churches than right here in Waynesville. Time and time again this has been proven, and each time it makes us happy to see such

Each congregation delights in seeing the

Each group respects the other, and holds

Such an attitude is one of the many reasons this has often been called the ideal place

A Lot Of Young Men In Court

We share the opinion of a Haywood county man who seems disturbed by the fact that

This man said after seeing two young men sentenced: "I do not recall any time in 35 years when so many young men have been in court. I am concerned about the trend, and yet I do not feel that things are any worse here than elsewhere, but that does not change the fact that there are too many young men in trouble.'

The record shows that a large number are

It is a healthy sign when grave concern is being shown over the plight some of the youngsters are getting into.

crease in North Carolina was more han three times that of Mississippi.

However, his argument loses some of its force when North Carolina's performance over the period is compared to that of several other states. For instance, in 1947 Georgia 249,958 manufacturing employees, which number was comparable to North Carolina's 381,438. Yet between that date and 1954. Georgia increased in manufacturing employees by 21.1 percent, and that state's numerical increase was greater than that of North Carolina. Or, again, even though Florida had less than one fourth as many manufacturing employees in 1947. there was a numerical increase in that state of 44.235 - almost as great as in North Carolina. Tennessee also made numerical gains that are comparable to those of North Carolina.-University News Letter.

color picture made at Mile High Overlook on the Parkway link enroute to Heintooga.

Several local people posed for the Life photographer when he was at the Overlook making the picturers, but the published picture did not show any roadway or people. A large red mable tree was the center of attraction in the foreground.

ex-Marine. "all you heard was a slap, slap, click." Said the other ex-Marine: "With us it was slap, slap, jingle," "Jingle? What was that?" "Our medals." - Memphis Press-

VIEWS OF OTHER EDITORS

Backing Into The Future

Governor Luther Hodges gave some good advice to the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Assocition at White Sulphur Springs the other daynd in doing so he also revealed some of his ideas bout North Carolina's future,

"All my life I have believed in looking and planning ahead for the future," said the Governor. Then he quoted 80-year-old Charles F. Kettering of the automobile industry as saying: "We are looking backward so much that we back into the future, and that is why we get into so much trouble. What I should like for us to do is to back into the past and look forward and learn whatever we can, because the rest of your life is going to be spent in the fu-

THE MOUNTAINEER

Waynesville, North Carolina Dial GL 6-5301 Main Street The County Seat of Haywood County

"he WAYNESVILLE MOUNTAINEER.	Inc.
W. CURTIS RUSS	
W. Curtis Russ and Marion T. Bridges, Publi	shers
FUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURS	DAY
BY MAIL IN HAYWOOD COUNTY	
One Year Six months	\$3.50
BY MAIL IN NORTH CAROLINA	
Cne Year	4.50
Fix months	2.50

OUTSIDE NORTH CAROLINA One Year LOCAL CARRIER DELIVERY

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to computation of all the local news printed a wanaber, as well as all AP news dispatches.

Monday Afternoon, November 26, 1956

fine cooperation.

others in progressive undertakings, and foilow through to success.

them in the highest esteem.

in which to live.

so many young men have cases in court.

charged with traffic violations, as well as several on more serious offenses.

A recent issue of Life Magazine had a

"When we presented arms," boasted one Scimitar.

ture and you should be interested in that and not where you came from."

Looking at North Carolina's past and future, Governor Hodges pointed out that we have started late industrially and we must strive even harder to keep up with the rest of the United States.

But the South can industrialize, he insisted. "without changing or losing the best of our culture, our friendly way of life, our closeness to the soil, and our deep appreciation of home and family.

"There is a continuing need for further diversification in industry and business, and the best possible use of our natural resources. We are still losing many thousands of potential industrial workers every year. The hard fact remains that, in personal terms of daily living, the average Southerner receives less than the national average. The per capita income they share is about threefourths; in income per farm less than two-thirds; and industrial wages about three-fourths."

Even while looking at the past to see our problems, Governor Hodges looks to the future for our solutions. Part of our lower income problem is because we do not offer the Negro enough opportunity for higher pay labor. Part of our problem is taking care of the surplus labor that leaves the farms. Part of our problem is the need for industrial research that wil lencourage the best-paying industries to come to North Carolina.

Looking to the future Governor Hodges will soon face the 1957 Legislature, where he hopes some of the solutions can be found. As he told the furniture manufacturers, these solutions must include the reorganization of many governmental responsibilities to meet new conditions, and modern, up-to-date programs in education, highways, health, welfare, highway safety and industrial de-

With such plans fer North Carolins's continued ogress, Governor Hodges certainly shows no signs "backing into the future" but is facing the future with vision, imagination and a real understanding of North Carolina's needs .- Smithfield Herald.

Views Of Other Editors

AMERICANS STILL JOINERS

If the average American male doesn't display a fraternal or service club embiem on his coat lapel or watch chain, it could be that he cannot decide which of the many he is entitled to wear should be there.

The editors of Fraternal Monitor recently said Americans hold more than 115 million memberships in more than 270,000 lodges, temples, councils, or whatever the units of their organizations are called. Many men join as many as 10 or more organizations so that, according to a recent Wall Street Journal article on the fortunes of fraternal and service club groups in the U.S. "People are carrying more membership cards around in their wallets than ever before.

This situation prevails, despite the competition of TV, the automobile, sports, and Marilyn Mon-While much credit for the growth of these organizations must go to their aggressive recruitments of new units and new members, their lasting success must be attributed more to high ideals and worthy objectives

Often there are direct benefits for the members of these groups, but every bit as often those who belong to them, are benefactors.

Through his organization the individual finds a satisfying channel for his desire to serve others. Charitable work-children's hospitals and the like-involve the outlay of many millions of dollars annually by men and women who give unselfishly of their time and resources in furthering welfare programs that, in the aggregate, achieve incredible size and diver-

Some Americans, perhaps, give this national trait too free a rein. But most of them, even if they are often the butts of gibes and sneers, need no defense. The nation could be the poorer if it were ot a nation of joiners

-Gastonia Gazette,

IN DEFENSE OF GOSSIP

When Robert Louis Stevenson was in his lonely exile in San Francisco, skirting the edge of death from tuberculosis, he wrote to a friend back home in Scotland, "Why does everyone send me sermons? Why doesn't someone send me-gossip-that I am dy-

In that reproachful question, Stevenson was speaking for the human race. There are many times when our spiritual constitution needs good gossip more than sermons. For news is usually a better boon than advice. There we feel strongly. "And now abideth faith, hope and love, and the greatest of these is gossin

There is often a saving power in gossip—the power of saving life from extinction by abstraction. There are many times when our mind turns eagerly not to the spiritual issues of civilization. but to the question, "What on earth are the Joneses going to do

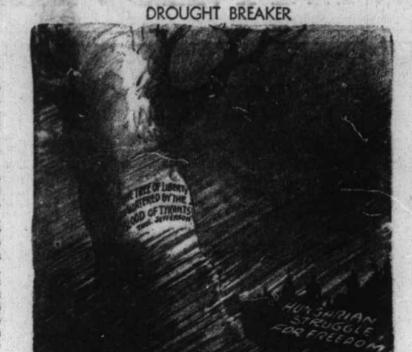
Of course, gossip has a bad name, because so much malice is associated with gossin. There is no defense for vicious, meanspirited talk There is no defense for a tongue like Jane Welsh Carlyle's, which was, someone reported. "like a cat's which would take the skin off at a touch." Perhaps that kindly remark was just an example of vicious malice though it must be admitted that most of us relish a bit of benien malice, such as that in the classic tribute to George Grote, the historian, and his wife. Someone. possibly Sydney Smith, said "I like the Grotes, George is so sweet and Mrs. Grote is such a manly fellow."

That is not poison; it is just a wallop in good clean fun

But gossip, in the true and undefiled sense, is nourishment from the good earth of the doings of people. Christian love and gossip stem from the same root an interest in other people. When that interest is lacking, much of the saving salt of life is

Thoreau wrote one thing in Walden that is colossally wrong except as a personal confession. He said "For my part I could eas-Ilv do without the post office. I think there are very few imporcommunications made through it. To speak critically I never received more than one or two letters in my life that were worth the postage."

Such a petition in bankruptcy excites only pity in anyone who has ever enjoyed the luxury of devouring a vivacious, gossipy letter. A missive like that is worth far more than the postage. It is water to a thirsty soul. good news from a far country. Life takes a sharp revenge on such disdain for small human happenings, Part of the price to Thoreau was that he was exiled from the joys of easy friendship, as shone in Emerson's remark that he would as soon think of taking the arm of an



elm tree as Thoreau's

Thoreau wrote, "I wanted to drive life into a corner and reduce it to its lowest terms." But if life driven into a corner is robbed of a continuing interest in the folks around us. then the terms are far too low for human nature's daily food.

We would seriously question the reality of "love of humanity" in anyone who did not have stirred into it a lively interest in good gossip.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot: what is the news down your way? Simeon Stylites In Christian Science Monitor.

GIRL SCOUTS TO SOON BUILD CAMP

Hundreds of Girl Scouts throughout a seven-county area of Western North Carolina will soon be benefiting from the construction of the actual camp at a site in Transylvania purchased nearly three years ago In commenting on the an-

nouncement of plans to go ahead with the camp. The Asheville Citizen, in last Saturday's edition. had the following editorial:

"Girl Scout work has been making steady progress in this area. "It has now reached the point where it is practical to plan a

permanent camp for Girl Scouts. 'At a meeting of the Pisgah Council this week approval was given the proposal for a \$116,-000 camp to be situated on a 131acre wooded tract owned by the council eight miles southwest of Brevard in Transvlvania County.

"The property, to be developed to provide for 96 girls and a staff of 20 will have facilities for Brownies, intermediates and old-

"Construction will proceed over a three- to four-year period, with progress to be made as rapidly as funds become available.

"The Boy Scouts have a permanent camp of their own. It is only fair and proper that the Girl Scouts too should have such a place It's benefits in the years ahead will be incalculable.

"All those who are participating in the project are enthusiastic about it. They merit commendation for their active interest and civic mindedness. -Transylvania Times.

Looking Back Over The Years

Charles Ray goes to Chapel Hill to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Ray

tend wedding of the former's nephew, Rufus Ward, in Char-Mrs. Harley Ferguson and

daughter. Miss Virginia Ferguson, return to New Orleans after spending the summer here at the Ferguson home

10 YEARS AGO

J. R. Morgan goes to Raleigh for a meeting of the State Board Elections,

A. G. Baldwin of White Oak goes to St. Petersburg, Fla. to spend the winter,

leave for Ft. Myers Beach, Fla., for the winter

County Board of Elections sets February 23 as date for wine-

Miss Florrie Patrick gives party honoring her house guest, Miss Martha Maye of Macon, Ga.

Edgar Jackson Noland, student at Western Carolina College, is named to "Who's Who in Ameri-

Joe Palmer is elected head of the County Council of 4-H Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallett Ward at-

Community-wide religious services and the traditional Waynesville-Canton football game highlight Thanksgiving observance,

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Gwyn

5 YEARS AGO

Bruce Jaynes, WTHS line coach, is appointed general manager of the Mountaineer Little League

can Colleges".

Percent Change in Employment by Occupations (1955-1975) +46% +75% +51% Clerical Proprietors and Craftsmen Professional Managers and Sales -30% +28% -11% +40% 8 Prepared by NAM from Govt. Statistics Source: 1955: U.S. Centus Bureau, 1975: U.S. Dept. of Labor estimate

FUTURE JOBS CALL FOR INCREASED SKILLS

Technological developments, including automation, in the future will result in an increase in the skill level of the labor force and consequenty an upgrading of job opportunities. The U.S. Department of Labor's estimate of employment in major occupations for 1975 also foresees a job increase commensurate with the 35% growth in population.

White collar workers will increase 54% and in 1975 will be the largest segment of the labor force. The largest gain in this group will be the 75% increase of the professional class-more than double the growth rate in total jobs. The government report groups craftsmen, operatives and laborers under a "blue collar" designation, The skille deraftsmen and semi-skilled operatives classification will increase relatively faster than overall jobs, but unskilled laborers will decline numerically despite the 21,000,000 total job gain. The latter will also hold true for workers on the farm, a continuance of the long term trend. The growth in service occupations will be slightly less than for total employment,

The rates of growth and decline for the white collar workers and farm workers, respectively, vary little from the long term trends. "Blue Collar" and service groups will be elightly smaller parts of the total, in comparison with their increasing shares of past

Rambling Round

By Frances Gilbert Frazier

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Let us have peace. Return us to our normal lives where we can pick up a morning paper and not be confronted with articles telling us of massacres, brutalities, invasions, shipments of arms and men and all the other implements of war,

Restore the fellowship of man so that all human beings can pursue the even tenor of their lives unmolested, and are free to follow their designated duties without fear of retaliation

Take away the dread of impending disaster and cast aside the ever-present cloud of apprehension.

Let our minds be open to suggestions for important programs, and make our feet willing to walk along pavements of progress without sensing that we are under suspicion of treachery.

Reinstate our confidence in our neighbors, our government and and ourselves, so that we can fully discuss our problems and, together, work out their remedies,

Let "peace on earth, good will toward all men" become an actuality and not a mockery

Watching television is like eating peanuts or potato always just one more.

Didn't you, as a child, have an ambition to which you clung tenaciously until it became a fact? Then, as the years added up, your ambitions became more mature and as each was brought to fulfillment, you set immediately about getting another in line?

Even as you and I, we can remember when we were about thirteenish, our greatest desire was to be old enough so that a man would tip his hat to us. (By the way, whatever became of this courtesy?) Then as the calendar began to tear off its pages much faster, we aspired to have some one push around a revolving door for our convenience. (You probably have noticed how lofty our ambitions were!) Anyway, we lost our revolving idea when, one day, the door went one way and we went the other. It was about this time, too, that the revolving door went out of circulation. (No pun intend-

Not satisfied with what had gone before, we decided that the pinnacle of success could be reached by the slamming of an automobile door. Automobiles were a novelty at that time and we probably were of the inane opinion that the slamming would draw attention to the fact that we knew what an automobile was. We slammed many a door in our time but lost our taste for this pastime when, on one occasion, we forgot to remove our fingers from the door jamb prior to the perfect slam.

It's a great thing to have ambitions. It's sorter like the old habit of holding a carrot in front of a donkey's nose . . . the everlasting reaching out will move one along much faster.

One sure way to find Happiness . . . look it up in the diction-

U. S. Farm Mechanization Making Wonderful Strides Modern Methods Make Food Better Buy Than in 1926!

WASHINGTON-A revolution is sweeping the country today which affects not only Americans but more than half the people in the world who fail to get enough to eat. Yet it is getting little or no public notice.

The technological advances which have taken place on American farms since the advent of rubber tires and tractor-mounted equipment have had a pronounced effect on the structure of agricultural

enterprise. Moreover, there are those who believe that during the next 25 years the revolution now in progress may look like child's play as compared with what is bound to happen. The swift pace of United States farm mechanization in the last two decades is evident by these government figures-which tell only part

> increased 188 per cent, trucks 167 per cent, grain combines 426 per cent, and compickers 536 per Of the machines which have been on the market for only a few years, pickup balers have in-

of the story:

for food-but for a far better diet

of bulk milk tanks on farms has increased fourfold in the last three years. ON A TYPICAL CORN-HOG-DAIRY FARM, the volume of machinery and machine services used in one year has increased 30 per

From 1940 to 1956, numbers of farm tractors

creased 1,682 per cent since 1942, and field forage

harvesters 149 per cent since 1950. The number

cent since 1940 while the volume of labor used has decreased by the same percentage. As a result of all this, farmers have increased their production efficiency. In the early 1930s, one farm worker produced food for about nine persons whereas today there is one farm worker for every 18 U. S. consumers and the farmer is producing more food

products than can go into these 18 stomachs. Furthermore, food was never a better buy than it is right now. A generation ago Americans spent 25 per cent of their income after taxes for food. Today, we still spend a fourth of our take-home pay

Thirty years ago an hour's take-home pay for industrial workers bought 51/2 loaves of bread compared with 10 today; 30 years ago an hour's take-home pay bought 31/2 quarts of milk-now it buys 712; then it bought 112 pounds of steak-now 2 pounds; then it bought one dozen oranges-now it buys three dozen. THE PRESIDENT of the American Society of Agricultural Engi-

neers, Prof. Roy Bainer of the University of California, asserts that United States agriculture will have to increase its output by 40 per cent within the next decade alone because of this nation's growing Since there has been a decrease of 1.6 million commercial farms

in the last 25 years, some authorities, including Bainer, believe that

the key to the problem lies in even more efficient farming. Still, we can't ignore-with justifiable pride perhaps-that gigantic strides have been made toward increased mechanization. A century ago, 79 per cent of the total energy used for agriculture and industrial work was supplied by animals, 15 per cent by human

beings and only six per cent by machines. By 1960, it is estimated that machines will supply 96 per cent of the nation's total work energy, humans three per cent and animals

teday, about a million grain combines and 700,000 mechanical corn pickers. More than 700,000 farms also have milking machines. The capital investment of our farms is tremendous. Officials estimate that for each of the 814 million farm operators, hired hands and family workers there is an investment of slight-

THERE ARE 12 MILLION tractors, cars and trucks on our farms

ly more than \$15,000.) However, perhaps the most striking addition to this investment in farming has been in the last decade and a half with the progress of technology

Technology, Equipment

Progress in

and equipment. In 1940 the average value of the equipment at the disposal of each farm worker was about \$200; today it is slightly more than \$1,700.