

SOCIAL EVENTS

Tea and Topic Club

of the most active organizations in the city. It is composed of twelve members with Mrs. George Molloy as president. Other officers are Mrs. W. W. White vice-president, Mrs. James Northcott, secretary, Mrs. R. T. Green treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Parker parliamentarian, Mrs. Roy Taylor reporter.

Two meetings are held once a month, one business and literary and the other social. The Club participates in many altruistic activities. Among those have been monthly ward parties held at Moore General Hospital they for bed patients. Games were played and refreshments were served by the club. Also the Club edits a monthly news letter IT is sent to approximately ninety young men and women from this section who are in the armed service. News of others service and local events and openings furnish the material for this letter.

Answers have come from all parts of the world telling what it has meant in cheering the boys and

girls on and in keeping them in touch with what in taking place back home. Any relatives or friends whose service men are not receiving the letters may give the address to any member of the club and their names will be put on the mailing list.

Recent contributions have been made to the Pencillin fund, the Polio fund, the Colored Hospital, the Orthopedic home, the Cancer Control clinic, and to the Grammar School for installation of lighting facilities. During the great need for bandages the club donated two rooms for preparing bandages.

Members of the club are— Mrs. S. S. Cooley, Mrs. R. T. Green, Mrs. Frank Grove, Mrs. O. E. Leeman, Mrs. George Malloy, Mrs. James Northcott, Miss Elizabeth Parker, Mrs. A. P. Perley, Mrs. W. W. Phillips, Mrs. Roy Taylor, Mrs. A. F. Tyson Jr, Mrs. W. W. White.

Over Half Of Our People Have No Church Home

Over half the people in America have no church home. Is this so in Black Mountain? Of course it is easier to stand aside and condemn than to concenter and overcome.

You might say "I will not be welcome", do you believe this? Christ did not wait to be welcome. He is our savior and our challenge. But you will be welcome. Your place is waiting to be filled, your work is waiting to be done.

If you are finding God on the outside, bring Him with you to help those inside.

Be liberal enough to give the Church a chance to help you, and yourself a chance to help the Church. Surely you can find one church in Black Mountain where you can feel at home.

From the pulpit of any of our Churches you can hear the gospel of social justice and the message of a liberal Christ preached. If you have any doubts, come often enough to judge with knowledge.

Next Sunday our ministers will be making this same plea in the name of Christ. Daniel Webster once said that he went to church not as a statesman but as a man and a sinner. Let us all apply this truth, and see what follows.

Next Sunday and every Sunday is go-to-church-day lets all go.

LITTLE TOWN SQUARE

BY JANE CALLISON

Little Town Square has progressed in many ways since it was first organized. Young people have proved their interest in the organization by their co-operativeness and attendance. Members may bring their friends as guests and summer residents are included by approved membership.

At a recent meeting, officers were elected from the Junior Council. They are: Irvin Willis- Mayor, Pete Britton- Secretary, and Jane Callison- Treasurer. The other members making up the junior council are: Sara McDougle, Martha Davis, Lucy Fortune, and Garland Bryson.

Young people between the ages of 14 and 18 wishing to become members, may submit their application to the junior council and must be approved by the council.



Our hats come off and our heads bow in tribute to those courageous men and women on the fighting fronts . . . and to those on the production front . . . Working together they have brought Victory to the United Nations and peace to a troubled world . . .



COMPLETE VICTORY! Japs Agree to All Terms Of Potsdam Declaration; MacArthur Gets High Post

By AL JEDLIKA

Forty years after its armies marched into Korea to establish a foothold on the Asiatic mainland, Japan's course of imperial conquest came to a dramatic end on the evening of August 14 with the unqualified acceptance of the Potsdam declaration subscribed to by the U. S., Britain, China and Russia. Announced to an anxious nation by President Harry S. Truman, the Jap surrender came three years, eight months and one week after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

With the Allied powers consenting to his retention on the throne to assure the surrender of Japanese armies scattered throughout Asia and the submission of the homeland to the stiff terms imposed, Emperor Hirohito ordered the nation to lay down its arms as the Tokyo radio reported thousands of downcast subjects bowed in grief before the gates of the imperial palace lamenting their defeat.

Having led American ground forces back over the vast tracts of the Pacific to the doorstep of Japan following the crippling blow at Pearl Harbor, General MacArthur was designated to accept the Nipponese surrender along with representatives of the other Allied nations.

Coming four days after Tokyo's first offer to give up the fight provided the emperor's sovereignty were respected, and three months after V-E day, Japan's surrender was greeted with wild enthusiasm throughout the U. S. which joyously celebrated the end of the most destructive and costly war in history without waiting for President Harry S. Truman's official V-J day proclamation.

In accepting the Allied terms, Japan agreed to the total reduction of its once proud empire, with hope for the future based upon the organization of a free democracy within the home islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Hokkaido and Shikoku.

Under the Potsdam ultimatum, Japan must eliminate the influence of those elements which have encouraged conquest; give up Manchuria, Korea and other overseas acquisitions; disarm all armed forces; permit the revival of democracy and freedom of speech, religion and thought; and submit to Allied occupation of designated points in the homeland until post-war security has been established.

At the same time, Japan was promised an opportunity for orderly development once a peaceful government had been created, with retention of such industries as would maintain its internal economy and eventual access to raw materials and world trade.

The war ended just as the atomic bomb threatened the obliteration of Japan's sprawling industrial settlements, with Hiroshima and Nagasaki already badly mangled by the terrific blasts.

Packing an explosive force 20,000 times greater than TNT, the atomic



Gen. Douglas MacArthur Accepts Surrender.

bomb's destructive capacity so far exceeded that of ordinary missiles that it brought a quick reaction from a government that had planned continuation of the conflict from underground bastions despite increasing B-29 attacks.

Besides threatening to lay Japan waste, the atomic bomb also was credited with blowing Russia into the conflict, thus bringing the total Allied weight to bear against the Nipponese. In all, these two events served to climax the growing tempo of the Allied drive in the Pacific, which saw U. S. forces virtually sitting on Japan's doorstep at the cessation of hostilities.

With the navy and air force carrying the fight to the enemy, and with army and marine troops slashing forward in island to island fighting, the war in the Pacific rates as one of the bloodiest in history.

From the very beginning the U. S. encountered a bitter and fanatical foe, ardent and well disciplined, willing to fight to the last cartridge even when completely enveloped. All through the war, the toll of Jap killed far surpassed the number captured, indicating the nature of their defense.

Because of the close teamwork required in the over-all operations, it would be difficult to single out one outstanding hero, though General MacArthur's fiery stand against the enemy in the early stages of the conflict and his later redemption of lost territories made him the symbol of the American spirit.

Beside the name of MacArthur must be added those of Admiral Nimitz, who directed U. S. naval operations in the vast Pacific theater, and General Le May, whose B-29s seriously reduced Japan's in-



Emperor Hirohito Surrenders to Allies.

dustrial potential in repeated heavy raids.

Recovering quickly from the black days immediately after Pearl Harbor, when the Nipponese overran much of the Pacific, the U. S. checked the enemy tide in the spring of 1942, when the American fleet stopped the Japs' southeastward drive in the battle of the Coral sea and then thwarted their eastward surge at Midway.

From then on, the U. S., building up tremendous military and material strength under a unified front at home, was on the march, with the Japanese seeking time to consolidate their newly won position as the overruling Asiatic power by bitter delaying action in their outposts.

With the navy severing vital Japanese supply lines to these outposts and with the ground forces isolating enemy units into disorganized resistance pockets on invaded islands, the American advance in the Pacific far exceeded expectations, with the end of the European war finding U. S. sea, land and air forces perched right on Nippon's doorstep.

Though the main body of Japanese troops had not been touched by the steady U. S. advances westward, the American navy's mastery of the sea lanes as far as the Chinese coast interrupted the shipment of vital material to the home islands for industrial processing, and the B-29s' terrific bombardment of manufacturing centers greatly curtailed output. With deliveries of materials cut, and output dwindling, the effectiveness of an estimated 4,000,000 remaining enemy troops stood to be severely limited.

On top of it all, Russia's invasion of Manchuria and threat to Jap-held China promised to tap the only remaining important enemy industrial source outside the homeland.

Japan's Imperial Ambitions Led to War

Before the Twentieth century Japan's imperial ambitions were restricted to Korea, the coast of China and some neighboring islands in the Japanese sea. Japanese leaders suddenly realized the power of western armament. During the next half century Japan was modernized so successfully that the Japanese victories over China in 1894, and Russia in 1905 were swift and conclusive.

During the twenties Japan expanded her commercial influence deep into Chinese territory. By 1931 a formidable boycott developed. Japanese troops were used to crush this organized protest. This violation of treaty rights aroused the world. Japan defiantly resigned from the League of Nations in 1933, when trouble in the "truce area" of China was again the occasion for battles.

Improved Uniform International LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for September 9

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A NATION GOD USED

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 41:46-57. GOLDEN TEXT—He hath given meat unto them that fear him: he will ever be mindful of his covenant.—Psalm 111:5.

Conservation of natural resources—that phrase has a modern touch to it, and yet we would do well to turn back to the story of Joseph in Egypt and learn anew the importance of not wasting what we have if we are to be fed in the days of shortage.

Certain it is that we should face at once the shameful record of waste in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. This is temperance Sunday. Let us not fail to stress this truth.

Joseph recognized the provision of God and made use of it for His glory and the good of the people.

I. Food—God's Provision (vv. 46-49).

As men work with God in the cultivation of the land they are apt to begin to think of themselves as producers, when they are actually only the servants of the Lord in the orderly care of that which He provides.

We need to renew our sense of complete dependence upon God lest we become proud of our own supposed attainments and forget Him. Then He will have to withhold His bountiful hand and we shall stand with empty measures.

Remember, too, that what God has given to feed the nations cannot with impunity be used for the manufacture of intoxicating beverages which are designed and used for no good purpose—only for destruction. Let's not forget that God could send us a famine, too!

The manner in which Joseph cared for the gathering of the grain is worth noting. He did not sit in his royal office and send out an edict. He went throughout the land building storehouses, seeing that the grain was properly conserved.

We need more of that personal touch in government. Too much of life is controlled by "directives" and "rules" with too little of the touch of human kindness and a personal knowledge of the needs of the people.

Observe also the wisdom of storing the food in the place where it was raised and where it would eventually be needed. No shipping and re-shipping, no undue centralization, and no temptation to form a special "grain bureaucracy."

II. Family—God's Gift (vv. 50-52).

From among the Gentiles, Joseph took himself a bride. While it is not indicated, we have reason to assume that she was a believer in the true God. One cannot imagine a man of Joseph's character and spiritual integrity marrying an unbeliever.

The sons which came into the home were recognized as God's gift. Note how God was counted into the life of these boys and of the home.

We spoke above about the need of conserving grain. Think now of the infinitely more important conservation of boys and girls.

The liquor interests have used this war to create a taste for beer on the part of millions of young men and women, both in the armed services and in our war plants. They have broken down the objections and the religious principles of many and we are almost at the point where one who objects is regarded as a foolish fanatic.

If America cannot with impunity use her grain to make booze, do you think God will hold us guiltless if we stand idly by and let the rapacious breweries and distilleries take our boys and girls? It is high time that we awakened to our responsibility and stood up for our convictions, come what may!

III. Famine—God's Opportunity (vv. 53-57).

Now the time had come when God's word to Joseph was proved to be true. When His loyal servant stood before the world as the one who was in touch with the infinite One, he had the food to give out because he had obeyed God's command.

It is in the crises of life that the things of God prove themselves. When man's hand drops in weakness and despair, God steps in and does the abundant thing; that is, if we are willing to recognize Him.

There is another sense in which the coming of famine was God's opportunity, for it gave Him the chance He wanted to speak to men. In the days of plenty and prosperity mankind is self-sufficient and too busy to listen to God, but when there is no food to eat, he has time to hear God.

One wonders, with a wonder that is almost agonizing at times, whether America is going to force God to bring hunger of body to her children in order to make their hearts hunger for Him. Will we wait to cry out to God until we have felt the sharp pangs of hunger, or will we by our obedience and gratitude of heart encourage Him to continue His abundance toward us? Reader, how do you feel in your own heart?

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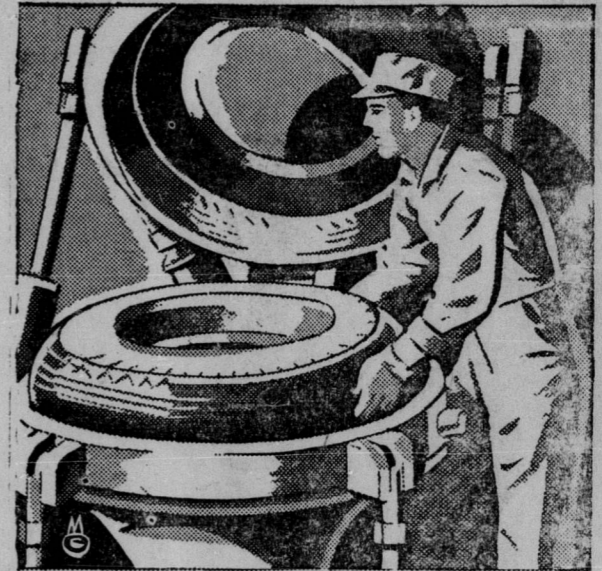
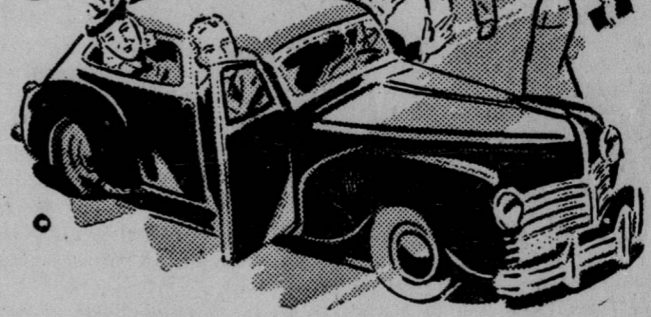
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