

The Cherokee Scout

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MEDITATION

"Thou broadest out with every year
Each breadth of life to meet;
I scarce so much more sweet,
Thou are so much more sweet.
With gentle swiftness lead me on,
Dear God, to see thy face;
And meanwhile in my narrow heart
O make thyself more space!"

POST-WAR OPPORTUNITIES

Everybody is going all-out to win the war and nothing will interfere with that effort—the man on the street, the factory worker, the housewife, the farmer, and the business man are showing grim determination to bring this war to a successful termination. But we should not be human if we didn't sometimes speculate on what will follow.

We face a huge task in winning this war and just as huge a task in winning the peace. To win the peace, we must prepare now—even while we are concentrating on winning the war. No one wants to go back to days of depression, of idle plants, idle men and idle money.

American industry, built and maintained by foresight, isn't ignoring this problem. It is tackling it right now, along with dozens of other problems created by war production itself. It's laying plans for a speedy change-over to increased civilian manufacturing when this emergency is ended.

With all its natural resources, its many advantageous building sites, and its outstanding business citizens, Cherokee county should plan now for the post-war days. It should plan for new industries to take care of her returning victorious warriors; it should plan for expansion of its tourist attractions; it should plan now for greater educational institutions, religious and civic organizations; it should begin now plans for extensive farm and livestock expansion.

Regardless of what has been our practice in the past, the time has come to make adjustments—everyone is being called upon to make adjustments. Let one of these adjustments be that we will work for a greater Cherokee county when the peace is finally won.

Modern Americans generally have been inclined to look down on walking as a drudgery, and few have mastered the art. The individual who has will find the OPA order banning pleasure driving far less tragic than the man or woman to whom walking is to toil laboriously and painfully toward a remote objective. Walking, indeed, will become to all of us a pleasure, if in the end it will bring us victory over the axis powers.

"A new concentrate of green vegetables causes wounds to heal more quickly." At last a painless use for spinach: You don't eat it, you apply it.—Detroit News.

England has some children who mistake a lemon for a banana, says a writer, but their number is small compared to the adults in this country who have mistaken a lemon for a used car bargain.—Louisville Times.

No sugar for the coffee; no coffee for the sugar. Let the war go on.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Our Great America ☆ by Tryon



Great Thoughts of Great Thinkers

We never are satisfied with our opinions, whatever we may pretend, till they are ratified and confirmed by the suffrages of the rest of mankind. We dispute and wrangle forever, we endeavor to get men to come to us, when we do not go to them.—Sir J. Reynolds.

I would much rather that posterity should inquire why no statues were erected to me than why they were.—Cato.

A habitation giddy and unsure hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart.—Shakespeare.

He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.—Confucius.

He that finds truth, without loving her, is like a bat; which, though it have eyes to discern that there is a sun, yet hath so evil eyes, that it cannot delight in the sun.—Sir P. Sidney.

As Others Think

OUR TOWN

One by one the lights go out, and half the town is fast asleep by 10 o'clock. Here and there a light gleams where a party is in progress or someone sits reading into the night.

A cold November wind whips across the lawns and street lights sway drowsily at their all-night vigils.

Far in the distance a locomotive whistle cuts into the stillness. Another troop train is moving eager young men to their rendezvous with life—or death.

The editor lays aside the work he has been doing, rubs his eyes in fatigue and snags off the desk lamp. Fourteen hours ago he sat down to work. Just another day. Even now he hesitates at the front door and stands staring out into the night.

This is the town, this is the county, these are the people he loves.

Thirty-three years is a long time to stay on one corner. Thirty-three years . . . good years . . . joyful years . . . years of worry and pain and disappointment, yes, and years of triumph, too, because the town, the county and the people have prospered.

Editors seldom grow rich in money or property, but 33 years on one corner are bound to make one rich in pleasant memories and in friends.

Remember back in 1909?

Babies born then now have babies of their own. On the same corner 33 years watching the moving panorama of life . . . lovers marry . . . babies born . . . children grow up . . . friends and neighbors die . . . and the editor recording it all in print as time marches on and slowly turns hair to silver.

Some of those silver hairs were put there by worry about something threatening to harm the town or community—and editorial guns were always trained on anything or anybody about to jeopardize the welfare of the people.

The troop train whistles again. Remember 1917?

They left then in trainloads, too. Some never returned. The boys of '17 are getting a little gray now, and some a little punchy. What a day it was in Carmel when that war ended! We rang

the church bells all day long! Remember? And then the boys came back . . . Jennings Marlin and Elvis Stockhove . . . Elmer Matsel and "Toad" Reinwald . . . and all the rest.

They came back and got down to business and we lived again. Marriages and births and picnics and parties; high school graduations and football games; droughts and depressions and years of plenty.

And now, war again. But it will pass. Once again peace will reign with America victorious. Business will go marching along in a joyous chant—the business of life, of commerce, of farming.

All over the county it will hum. Call the roll as you proudly say: "OUR TOWN!" Call the roll! Carmel! Grayville! Enfield! Trumbull! Crossville! Norris City! Burnt Prairie! Mill Shoals! Maulini! Herald! Emma! Epworth! Springerton! Centerville! Phillipstown! Gossett! Middlepoint! Roland! Sacramento! Sumpter! Calvin!

Answer the call of "our town" and say to that troop train: "Hurry along—hurry to your destiny. Return soon, and bring those boys back."

Another light goes out across the street. The chill November wind sets a sign creaking on a store nearby.

The editor is not weary now. There's a gleam in his eye and a spring in his step as he locks the door and strides off into the night.—Roy Clippinger in the *Camel* (Ill.) Democrat-Tribune.

EXPERT TESTIMONY

There are more than 2,600,000 civilian employes on the pay roll of the federal government. Many observers believe this is far more employes than the government needs—so many more that the overcrowding in bureaucracy prevents efficient work and interferes with the conduct of the war. The Washington Daily News asked five rank and file employes in greatly expanded agencies at the capital what they think. Here are their replies:

1. A 26 year old war department worker from New York: "Besides a lack of opportunity, there's never enough work in my department to go around."

2. A 26 year old native Washingtonian in the war department: "We 'work' so hard I have to spend every other Sunday at the office, but all I do is read three Sunday newspapers thoroughly. I've tried three times to quit, but they tell me they'll attach 'with prejudice' to my civil service rating if I do. A lot of it's the army officer supervisors. They're stubborn and unreasonable and won't listen to civilian supervisor."

3. A 24 year old civil engineer from Missouri in the coast and geodetic survey: "Any imbecile with a minimum of muscular control could do my job. They hired me as an artistic lithographer at the \$1,860 semi-professional salary and now I spend all day tracing contour lines from one map to another. It has great occupational therapy possibilities, but I can't use them. I've tried to quit but they won't let me go."

4. 30 year old navy department employe from Cleveland: "You could fire 30 per cent of the department and still get the work done. Nobody wants to take responsibility and nobody wants to give orders. Because the supervisor wants to make a good impression, she and her clerks do all the work while everybody else sits around."

5. 23 year old civil service commission worker from Wisconsin: "Honestly, it's almost enough to make a reactionary out of me. I took an exam in journalism and

Restrictions Of Newsprint Are Announced By WPB

The Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee met last week in Washington with WPB officials to discuss the supply and demand situation affecting print paper. No final action was taken in connection with any possible changes in the supply of print paper available for use by newspapers. However, two steps were taken:

1. The Industry Advisory Committee adopted and submitted to the War Production Board the following formula which can be used as a basis for further study of the problem—

The war requirements of the United States have created shortages of manpower, electric power and transportation affecting the supply of print paper and other critical materials required in the production of newspapers. Notwithstanding the essential character of the public services rendered by newspapers, especially in time of war and with full appreciation of their fundamental responsibility in a democratic community, it is considered necessary to reduce their consumption of critical materials.

In order that such reduction may be equitably applied, the following order governing the use of print paper by newspapers is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest—

"Each individual newspaper (daily, seven-day or non-daily) may consume print paper in each quarter commencing January 1, 1943 in an amount based upon the total tonnage required to produce its 'net paid' circulation for the corresponding quarter of the year 1941.

"Inevitable loss in usable tonnage including wrappers, damage in transit, spoiled copies in printing, etc., in a total amount of 3 percent shall be allowed over and above the 'net paid' base tonnage.

"In order to reconcile the 1941 base to substantial circulation increases, the director has authority to make adjustments to the said base.

"Should reductions from the aforesaid base be necessary in the public interest, they shall be applied by the Director General for Operations, War Production Board percentage-wise to the base as determined in Section 1.

"Print paper shall mean any grade of paper used. The tonnage used in all ready print pages or supplements, including those printed or prepared by other than the distributing newspaper, shall be figured as part of the distributing newspaper's consumption in both the 1941 base periods and the corresponding quarters of 1943.

"Print paper as defined by this order shall be that used for the publication of said newspaper. All loans of print paper shall, within the period of 30 days, be reported to the director."

After a discussion of this formula, it was also recommended by the committee that this formula for possible restrictions, if adopted, not be applicable to the first 25 tons of print paper bought by any paper during a quarter, after the paper had complied with the provisions relating to the 1941 level. This would have the effect of not restricting consumption by small papers which, on the whole, use a relatively small amount of the total print paper supply.

It was also pointed out that the formula, if adopted, would affect American newspapers in varying degrees, so that it is impossible to give any flat percentage to which over-all print paper consumption would be cut.

2. The Industry Advisory Committee adopted a resolution along the following lines—

"Your committee unanimously recommend to all newspapers that, for the purpose of meeting the shortage and possibly forestalling the development of further shortages, all possible economies in the use of print paper and other critical materials consistent with the least possible

impairment of their public service be immediately instituted."

During the meeting the following joint statement was made by William G. Chandler, Director of the Printing and Publishing Division, and by Donald J. Sterling, Consultant to the Chairman of WPB on the newspaper and publishing industries—

"The sole purpose of our session today is to attempt a balance between present and prospective supply of print paper and other materials which we can use in the production of newspapers.

"It is our hope that you will understand the limits of our discussion. It is our understanding of the War Production Board that we may help industry in its sole purpose of maximum aid to the war effort with the minimum of injury, or even destruction of private industry.

"You will understand, with all its implications, that the representatives of Government here present, and you, the representatives of an essential means of public information are here so that we may completely submerge our individual interests.

"You, as members of the Advisory Committee, are the best available selection of those who represent the difficult task of newspaper publication. In an effort to help you in your advisory capacity, a task group of five men has sought a solution of an unavoidable and inevitable problem. These five men have left their respective responsibilities at home to serve unselfishly in your interest.

"You are met to advise the War Production Board in necessary restriction of use of that product on which your available information, your contributions to education and your ideas of entertainment are spread before the American public.

"For what our individual judgments may be worth, these five men have utterly divorced themselves from their personal or corporate interests. Their recommendations to you are, in my judgment, in our common interest. May we attempt to make it clear to you that our meeting today is without regard or consideration of the present or future cost of the product through which the public is served. The prices which you will pay for print paper, metals and chemicals necessary to your service to the public are not the responsibility of the War Production Board. Prices are the responsibility of OPA. The ceiling prices on which we are dependent for our public service and our ultimate assistance, rest with others here and abroad.

"Restriction of volume of those products necessary to our continued service may or may not control prices of our necessary materials. It is with no idea or purpose of avoiding responsibility to you that we limit this discussion and War Production Board responsibility to available quantity and not to cost.

"In the words of a former president of the United States, Grover Cleveland, 'It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us.'"

"Your task group and the selected persons from the newspaper industry have sought means to control a limited supply so that the result may be as nearly equitable as human means may permit.

"Each of us has our respective peculiar and local situation with which we are concerned. We have implicit confidence that each of us will divest ourselves of our respective interests on behalf of service through the medium of the printed word.

"We will retain our vital function in a democracy, regardless of the limits of material and the cost thereof."

During the discussion, it was made clear that the War Production Board, in any program to be adopted, does not intend to adopt any regulations affecting the way in which publishers may use the "antiquities of newsprint which are available."

During the session, the publishers unanimously expressed their thanks to R. L. Weldon, newspaper administrator of Canada, and to R. E. Whitaker, Deputy Director of Pulp and Paper Division of WPB for the comprehensive information which they made available on the supply and demand situation in print paper.

Following the meeting, Mr. Chandler made the following statement to correct a misunderstanding arising out of reports concerning the availability of pulp wood for the manufacture of paper.

"Misunderstandings were current in Washington last week about the availability of print paper next year.

"The misunderstanding arose because of confusion between the availability of print paper and pulp wood supply.

"The facts on pulp wood supply are these—a preliminary and approximate estimate of the pulp wood supply available for 1943 indicates a supply of 20,000,000 cords in North America, including Canada. This compares with current consumption at the rate of 25,000,000 cords a year. This indicates a reduction of 5,000,000 cords in the North American supply.

"But the cut in availability of wood does not necessarily mean a proportionate cut immediately in the supply of print paper, because of the inventory situation today and other factors. It is impossible now to give a definite figure on print paper supply in 1943.

FARWELL TO CREDIT CARDS

Residents of North Carolina who have treasured their handy gasoline credit cards must now relinquish them with a sigh, for Petroleum Administrator for War, Harold L. Jokes has ordered that courtesy cards and credit cards "for the purpose of effecting or fostering, directly or indirectly, the extension of credit in the sale of motor fuel to any ultimate consumer by or through any retail outlet" cannot now be distributed or used. This order applies only to cards good to all stations of a gasoline company, and does not apply to any account you may keep with your local gasoline station or garage.

MORE AUTOS

Any person who is regularly engaged in a gainful occupation or who is engaged in work which contributes to the war effort or to public welfare will be eligible to acquire any new passenger automobile which has a list price of \$2,500 or more, or any 1941 or earlier model, the State Office of Price Administration announced last week.

Harbeck Receives Commission As First Lieutenant In Marine Corps

Earl Harbeck, assistant engineer and office manager of the U. S. Geological survey in Murphy for the past 15 months, has received commission as first lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps, to be on aviation duty. He is to report to Charleston, S. C. on January 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Harbeck and their baby left this week for Wisconsin, to visit relatives. Mrs. Harbeck will remain there for the duration.

Succeeding Mr. Harbeck in his work here will be Bob Steacy, who has been assistant for some time.

The Harbecks have been active in civic work during their stay in Murphy. Mr. Harbeck has been scoutmaster of the local troop.

The geological survey here works in co-operation with the TVA.

Frank M. Palmer Dies Hayesville

Frank Marlon Palmer, 67, died Wednesday, December 30, after a long illness at his home in Hayesville. Funeral services were held in Hayesville Baptist church with the Rev. James C. Cramer and Rev. J. H. Wilson, officiating. Interment was in Hayesville cemetery.

He is survived by: his wife; four daughters, Mrs. Ella Ross, Mrs. Grace Bradshaw, Mrs. Mae Hubbard, of Hayesville, and Mrs. Pearl Swain of Murphy; three sons, Grealy, U. S. Army; Wade, U. S. Navy; and Hugh of Goldsboro.

Palmer's were: V. M. Vant, Gilbert Bradshaw, Homer Aubrey, Charlie Carringer, Fred Palmer, and Earl Standridge. Eve Funeral home was in charge.