

BRYSON CITY TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Official Organ of Bryson City and Swain County, North Carolina.

J. M. BIRD and J. A. GRAY
Publishers
J. A. GRAY Editor

Entered in the Postoffice at Bryson City, North Carolina, as second class mail matter under Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Six Months \$1.00
Eight Months \$1.50
One Year \$2.50

All communications must be signed by the writer, otherwise they will not be accepted for publication. Name of the writer will not be published unless agreeable, but we must have author's name as evidence of good faith.

These Have The Right Spirit, Have You?

Like hundreds of other Swain county boys, Max Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Davis, is busy gathering up all the old scrap metal he can find around the place. But we believe Max has something that some of us adults do not have, or at least we have not indicated it in the way Max has, and that is the true American spirit to sacrifice to help a good cause. When Max had gathered up all the metal he could find around the home he noticed his scooter, a much prized possession, sitting over against a tree. The boy looked at his scooter, then picked it up, tried it out once and then placed it along with the other scrap on the pile to be turned into war implements, then he turned away with big tears running down his cheeks. Now these were not tears of a sissy, they were tears of a real true hero and the kind that it is going to take lots more of if we win this war. Our hats are off to Max and we know that in the years to come he will be proud that he sacrificed a little selfishness in giving his scooter to help win the war for American and Americans like himself.

We happened to overhear another real American talking on the streets Tuesday. Mr. A. H. Huskey, prominent farmer of our county, said that he gave 1000 pounds in the other scrap drive but kept some metal and old machine parts which he thought he might use sometime. But now he said, "I am going to put in every piece I can find and spare from the farm." But the part of his conversation which struck us most as showing the real true American spirit are these words: "America is giving the cream of her young manhood in this war. Those boys are placing their all, their very lives out there between US and the ENEMY. If they can do that, it looks like we could give our old rusty scrap iron and steel to help them keep this terrible enemy from our homes." We believe Mr. Huskey has said in a few words what many have been writing about for months. If everyone in the county had this spirit we would not stop at 100 pounds of scrap per person as a goal—but we would find every piece in the county and make more pieces out of equipment we are not now using or likely to ever use, and we certainly won't use it if we lose this war.

Fashions For Victory Will Be Subject of Oct. H. D. Club Meetings

Style trends for 1942 has been set by the following regulations from the War Production Board.

1. Skirt lengths not over 25 inches.
2. No hems of more than 2 inches.
3. No belt more than 2 inches wide.
4. No sleeves wider than 14 inches in circumference for a size 16.
5. Length of suit skirt 28 inches.
6. Length of jackets 25 inches.
7. Not more than one patch pocket on a blouse.

Each club member is requested to bring to the Oct. H. D. Club meetings a garment that can be remodeled into a new garment from old.

The meetings are as follows:

Oct. 8—Grassy Branch at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. J. R. Carson.

Oct. 9—Judson, at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. Wheeler Ashe.

Oct. 12—Bryson Branch at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. Anna Franklin.

Oct. 15—Needmore at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. Clyde Breedlove.

Oct. 20—Almond at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. J. O. Freeman.

Oct. 21—Ela at 2:00 with Lillie Bryson.

Oct. 22—Whittier at 2:00 P. M. at the Methodist Hut.

Oct. 23—Arlington at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. Tom Ferguson.

Oct. 26—Cold Springs at 2:00 P. M. with Mrs. George McHan.

GERALDINE P. HYATT,
Home Agent

ON THE TAR HEEL FRONT IN WASHINGTON

BY ROBERT A. ERWIN AND FRANCES MCKUSICK

WASHINGTON—The question of who won, the President or Congress, was raised as the price control bill went through to final passage at the Capitol.

Mr. Roosevelt's supporters, wanting left to him the power to determine farm prices in the light of farm labor costs, felt they had won the battle in the Senate. So did the so-called Farm Bloc which had emerged the hands down winner when the bill went through the House.

Long post-mortems on the price control bill are no longer in order. Briefly, there is one very tangible result emerging from the battle, and that is nationwide recognition of the farm labor shortage and the need to keep manpower on the farms as well as to assure farmers prices that will cover the present high wages they pay for labor.

North Carolinians who supported the amendments to require computation of parity prices to include labor costs did so because they felt something must be done to help the farmer, not because of pressure from the so-called farm lobby.

When the farm scrap was at its height, Senator Josiah W. Bailey issued a statement in which he declared "all this talk of newspaper columnists that the farmers are responsible for inflation is false and uncalled for" and "the talk that Congress is being swamped with lobbyists representing the farmers also is false and uncalled for."

"Farmers have a perfect right to have their representatives come up here. It strikes me as singular, to say the least, that others come to Washington and nothing is said. The farmers come, and a great racket is raised. The Thomas Amendment is exactly in line with the President's message to Congress.

"There is no great amount of inflation as yet, but insofar as there is any, no reasonable man can charge it to farm prices. It is said we are in danger of inflation because of excess buying power. This is true, but one of the means of absorbing this excess buying power is a fair distribution of unusual income throughout the country.

"Parity prices for farm products serve a good purpose in this distribution. Unless the farmer shall receive parity prices, there shall be a dangerous concentration of excess income in a relatively few localities. "As for farm lobbyists, I have not seen any farm lobbyists since this present controversy began."

The much discussed farm labor shortage also was carefully watched by two North Carolina lawmakers recently when Representative Harold D. Cooley of Nashville, a member of the House Agriculture Committee, and Representative John H. Kerr of Warrenton told Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, after a meeting of the House Agriculture Committee that unless something were done to keep sufficient labor on farms to take care of the crops, this country, its armed forces and its allies would go hungry.

Cooley and Kerr told Hershey they believed farm labor should be considered for deferment, regardless of whether the individual farmers sought deferment or not. The main thing, Cooley said, was to keep farmers from going out of business. He had contended farmers were so patriotic they would not voluntarily ask deferment.

Two prominent North Carolinians, Dr. Roma Sawyer Cheek, of Raleigh, Executive Secretary of the State Commission for the Blind, and State Superintendent of Schools Clyde A. Erwin testified before Representative Graham A. Barden's subcommittee on education in favor of the Barden bill for vocational rehabilitation of service men and industrial workers wounded in battle or injured in industry, as well as the blind and deaf.

It certainly appeared that it was North Carolina day in the committee room, for the chairman of the subcommittee, several star witnesses, and the sponsor of the bill were all North Carolinians.

The committee room was so crowded on the first day of the hearings that the subcommittee had to move to larger quarters.

Witnesses who hailed the bill as the finest rehabilitation program ever undertaken by the Federal Government included specialists in the field of public education and welfare, a Congressman from New York, and Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

Attractive, charming Dr. Cheek immediately won the admiration of both spectators and committee members by her learned, straight forward testimony.

As it looks now, there will be little opposition to this latest step forward in social development. Mr. Barden, who represents the Third North Carolina District, is to be congratulated on his public spiritedness in introducing the measure.

Senator Reynolds announced he had been informed by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that married men could no longer be stationed near their homes, because of the necessity for development of highly trained forces in a very short time.

Stimson regretted that "this condition may inconvenience many individuals, but any interference with rapid and efficient preparation of the armed forces for combat must be precluded."

If Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee has anything to say about it, the 1942 tax bill will come to a final vote by about the 22nd of this month. Farmer Bob was vehement in his declaration that members of Congress must have an opportunity to disprove charges made against them that politics would prevent passage of the bill before elections.

"The welfare of our country is far more important than politics," declared Doughton. "I want our people to realize that their representatives in Congress are not cowards. One way to prove this is to vote on the tax bill before November 3."

It's news when James A. Hardison of Wadesboro, one of North Carolina's most effective business and political leaders, speaks for the public record. Hardison, on a visit to Washington, broke this self-imposed policy of silence and flayed Congress for failure to draft 18 and 19-year-old youths for the army.

Furthermore, Mr. Hardison spoke his words where they would do the

most good. He called on Senator Reynolds, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee; Senator Bailey, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and Representative William O. Burgin of Lexington, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in whose district Hardison resides.

The Anson leader said that, in effect, the people of North Carolina would approve doing something now instead of waiting until after election. To heck with the election. "Boys of 18 and 19 and 20 make much better soldiers, in fact, the best soldiers, of all," Hardison declared. He spoke from the experience of a veteran of the First World War.

The elevator in the Earle Building where your correspondents have their offices, has been especially busy this week, for the Washington recruiting station of the WAAC's has moved in, bag and baggage.

Four floors below us, two lady lieutenants are busy recruiting other ladies who wish to join the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and one of the lieutenants is Marian L. MacAdam, former resident of Greensboro.

However, Lt. MacAdam reports that North Carolinians generally don't know much about the WAAC's and she was delighted to learn we were willing to tell all down in the Old North State.

"One thing we want to impress on all the women in the country is that as WAAC's, they will be fulfilling an urgent need in our armed forces today, because each WAAC is specifically trained to relieve some man from non-combat duty so that he can go into actual fighting."

Lt. MacAdam feels that as soon as American women realize that the WAAC's are in the army for business, not for publicity for frivolity, more patriotic-minded women will enlist.

The base training period for all WAAC's is four weeks. Specialized training takes from 8 to 20 weeks longer. The women are then sent in

companies all over the world. They fill clerical, administrative, engineering, mess hall and other positions. The qualifications for enlisting in the women's auxiliary are not too strict, she said. One must be in good physical condition and must be adaptable mentally.

"I believe the girls in the auxiliary are the cream of American womanhood," she said. "They are all tops in their professions and are women of accomplishment. Most of them have had college training. All are top-notch physically and mentally."

All of them, she added, applied with this one question foremost in their minds, "How can I best help the corps, which in turn will help to win this war?" There is no thought of self with the women who are chosen for the WAAC's. During their preliminary physical and mental examination, a board of psychiatrists found that out.

During her training at Ft. Des Moines, Lt. MacAdam met several Tar Heel girls who were also granted commissions. They included Lts. Ann Yancey, of Morehead City, now unit personnel officer at the Fort and Betty Jane Clark and Elizabeth Taylor of Charlotte, of the Aircraft Warning Service.

In the second officers' training school, she disclosed, are Elizabeth Price of Salisbury and Martha Eskridge, Charlotte.

Help save a life! Bring in your Scrap.

BRYSON THEATRE

"A GOOD SHOW EVERY NIGHT" COMFORTABLE AT ALL TIMES

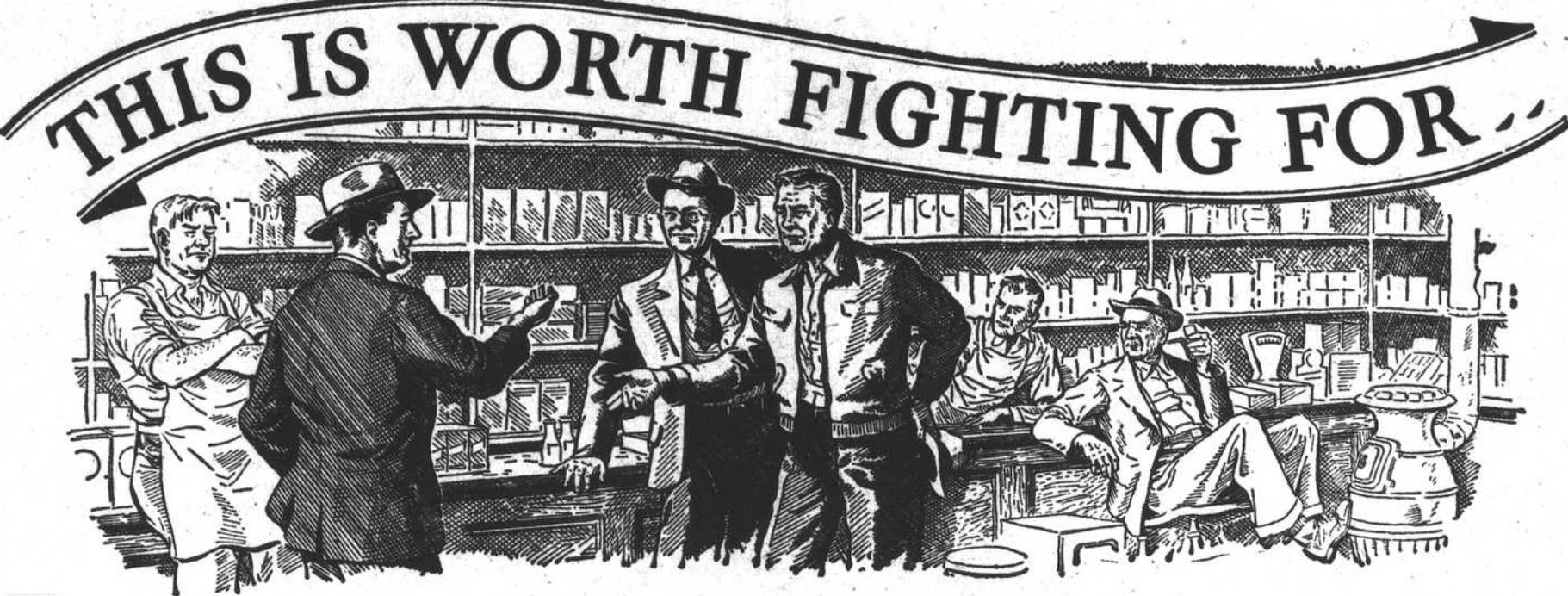
Saturday, Oct. 10
LONE STAR VIGILANTS
—with—
Tex Ritter
Late Show—10:30
POSTMAN DIDN'T RING
—with—
Richard Travis and Brenda Joyce

Monday - Tuesday
THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE
Joan Crawford - Melvyn Douglas

Wednesday
ON SUNNY SIDE
—with—
Roddy McDowall - Jane Darnell

Thursday - Friday
SONG OF THE ISLAND
—with—
Betty Grable - Victor Wartul

Try Your Home Town First
If You Can't Buy It There, Come To
ASHEVILLE
We Have It!
Excellent Bus and Train Schedules
Asheville Merchants Association



The right to
SPEAK WITHOUT FEAR

FREEDOM OF SPEECH is a keystone in the American way of life. Take it away and the torch of liberty will surely flicker out.

The conquered people know — now — how precious this freedom is. Today, they can't speak freely without fear of the bite of a whip, the slow torture of a concentration camp, or death.

But freedom of speech will not be taken away from Americans! To preserve that liberty we're working and fighting and sacrificing as never before. What's more, we're going to win this war!

Our enemies can find smashing proof of that in the courage and the determination of American fighting men; in the overwhelming number of planes and tanks and guns that are rolling off American production lines; and in the huge volume of war materials and supplies and fighting men being transported smoothly and efficiently by the American railroads.

The Southern Railway System, like other American railroads, has pledged its all to the winning of this war. We're terribly in earnest about it, and therefore we are placing war transportation needs ahead of everything else.

Last year the Southern carried more freight than it has ever carried before in all its long history, 31 percent more than it carried in 1940;

and 46 per cent more than it carried during World War I; and more than twice as much as it carried in the depression years of 1932-33-34. Most of this increase has been due to war demands; raw materials for armament, tank and airplane factories; materials and supplies to equip, and food to maintain, our rapidly expanding land, air and naval forces.

In the first half of this year the volume of freight handled by the Southern again broke all records, exceeding the first half of 1941 by 37 percent and topping by far every previous mark of a half century of service.

We are proud of this achievement. Our pride is the kind that drives us on to even greater achievements. And in so serving the nation with our best in this great emergency, we are learning how better to "serve the South" when Victory has been won and the God-given right of free men to speak without fear has been guaranteed for the generations to come.

That is worth fighting for!

Ernest S. Davis
President.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM