

THE TRANSYLVANIA TIMES

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A STATE AND NATIONAL PRIZE-WINNING NEWSPAPER
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On National Newspaper Week

With the slogan, "Your Newspaper . . . Freedom's Forum," National Newspaper week will be observed from October 1st through the 8th in Transylvania and throughout the nation.

The Transylvania Times joins with other newspapers in this great country of ours in battling today to preserve a free press.

Please bear with us if we tend to boast a little just now since this is National Newspaper week. For the newspaper, which regularly devotes itself to bringing news and the interpretation of news to your homes, has a message of its own. We believe that message worthy of some attention.

The American newspaper occupies a unique place in the world. Its freedom to print is guaranteed by the Constitution. It has been considered from the beginnings of the Republic and from even before that—an essential instrument in the lives of the American people.

Its basic purpose has been and always will be the same: To tell the happenings of the day. Here the function is of particular importance in regards to the happenings of government, which is but an instrument of the people's will.

Its next and almost inseparable function is to try to place the facts concerning these happenings in perspective — to give them meaning in the light of other events, past and present.

It has other important purposes — to serve as a medium for advertising, to entertain and amuse, to serve as a public forum.

You may, and undoubtedly do, on occa-

sion become discouraged with your newspaper or even become angry with it. Yet it is an indispensable item for intelligent living, and in more cases than is generally realized it is the most constructive and most educational item in a family's existence.

Where newspapers are free from government restriction, as they are in the United States, you are free to select the reading matter of your choice. You are privileged to have a voice of protest. You are favored by having news of importance to you, personally, collected, verified, edited and presented in readable and understandable form delivered to your home.

The modern newspaper is a swift and an accurate purveyor of important factual data and a medium of considered, moderate and enlightened opinion.

The newspapers of America set aside this week, therefore, to call attention to the services they perform. But more than that they set it aside to remind themselves and their readers of the obligation they owe the American public.

It is their constant hope that the reading public will continue to trust the integrity of their services. It is their constant effort to maintain the standards which have made this nation, more than all others, a nation of newspaper readers.

National Newspaper week, therefore, is not an occasion for self-praise by newspapers nearly so much as it is an occasion for self-appraisal. It is a time for newspapers over the land to rededicate themselves to the trust placed in them by the vast, intelligent, progressive and enlightened American public.

Fall Trade Festival Begins

Many of the merchants of Brevard are beginning this week end the annual Trade Festival, which will be climaxed on January 4th, 1955.

During this period, prize money, redeemable in Brevard stores and amounting to some two thousands dollars, will be awarded.

Accent in this trade event is on value — making the same amount of money buy more than it normally does, and a visit to the stores will convince citizens that this goal has been achieved in a very tangible and convincing way.

This event is being sponsored by the merchants division of the chamber of

commerce, of which Robert H. Plummer is chairman. A secondary purpose of these and similar trade events is to cultivate more cordial relations between local merchants and their customers and to extend the town's trade area.

Full particulars about this promotion will be found in a large ad appearing on page eleven of the first section.

This is a further inducement to Transylvania county people and those in adjacent areas to trade in Brevard. It is also evidence of the fact that Brevard merchants to a greater extent than ever before are united in their desire to expand our trading area and in that way to promote the growth of the town.

Water Conservation Still Urged

The citizens of Brevard are to be highly commended for conserving water during the past few weeks, and in spite of the lack of rain, the town's water supply is "holding its own."

However, the situation is still critical, and the restrictions are still in effect.

Citizens are asked not to water lawns,

flowers or gardens and to avoid washing cars.

Water, like many other of nature's great benefits, seems of little importance until it is in short supply.

Rains will come in season, on Biblical promise, but if the season does not soon arrive, greater restrictions on water use here will have to be imposed.

Paragraphics...

There is a bright side even for the school kids—only eight months until vacation.

There's always free cheese in a mousetrap, but you'll never see a happy mouse there.

You don't have to be a fisherman to miss a good catch because of a weak line.

Any husband can solve the problem of the sleepy-eyed wife at the morning table. All he has to do is serve her breakfast in bed.



Comments From Our Readers . . .

LETTERS TO THE TIMES

Sept. 14, 1954
Mr. Ed M. Anderson, Publisher
The Transylvania Times
Brevard, N. C.
Dear Mr. Anderson:

We appreciate very much the help you gave through your newspaper to publicizing and promoting the recent Emergency March

of Dimes campaign. Your generous support was greatly needed, and we know it was a real factor in the success of the drive in North Carolina.

Sincerely yours,
CARO MAE RUSSELL,
Chairman
Public Information

PICK OF THE PRESS IN THE CAROLINAS

SPELLBOUND

(Gastonia Gazette)
Charles A. Dana, famed editor of The New York Sun, always gave a spelling test to applicants for reporter jobs. It consisted of this sentence:

"It is disagreeable to witness the unparalleled embarrassment of a harassed peddler gauging the symmetry of a peeled pear."

Perhaps some of you school teachers would like to give your pupils that test, better still, why don't some of you principals give the test to your teachers?

Newspaper editors probably see the most flagrantly misspelled words. "Everything 'from soup to nuts,' so to speak, is misspelled in copy which is submitted for publication.

Spelling is no longer considered important in our schools. The children learn to read by sight—not by vowels or syllables or the ABCs. First graders depend

mostly upon memory for their reading.

We've no doubt but that this is a tried and true method and that our public school instructors know what they're doing. But it remains that our boys and girls are sadly lacking in an elementary knowledge of spelling.

About the only working class which must practice good spelling consistently is the stenographic corps. And many of these girls would be lost without their handy copy of Webster's.

Newspapers have sad experiences not only with high school graduates but those with college degrees, too. It seems that no one is required to spell, or for that matter, to write a legible hand.

Of course, we are in the machine age and a legible hand isn't as important as it once was. But we've got several typewriters in our business offices that can't spell a whit!

FROM OUR FILES GLANCING BACKWARD AT "THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

16 YEARS AGO

Rosman voters gave official o. k. to the bond ordinance for issuing \$12,500 water improvement bonds in Tuesday's election. Unofficial vote count was given out Tuesday night as being 87 for issuance of the bonds, and two against.

Brevard Dixie store was winner of a \$25 cash prize last week, offered by the manager at Greenville for best increase over the previous four weeks. Curtis Kelley, manager of the Brevard store, was winner by a small margin over Franklin.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Blake McCall a son, on Sunday, September 25.

Striking in the second and fourth quarters last Friday Brevard defeated Candler high by a score of 12 to 0.

New auto tags for 1939 will be maroon background, and silver lettering, according to sample tag which has been received by Mrs. Mary Jane McCrary, local Carolina Motor club agency.

A new sewer line will be installed in the Jumping Branch section of Brevard, with a 12-inch line replacing the old 8-inch main which has become unfit for use, and insufficient in size.

Miss Nan Kilpatrick, of the Asheville WPA office, spent the week end here with her father, D. P. Kilpatrick.

Toxaway falls and gorge were featured in the September issue of "Esso Road News" which has

a wide circulation over the north, west and south, and is distributed at all Standard service stations as well as by mail.

Patients reported at Lyday Memorial hospital on Wednesday were: Ernest Moore, Lafay Day, Bill Preston, Harold Preston, Sam Bryson, Jr., Betty Miles Jones, Dora Morris.

Miss Velma Sharp left Monday for Asheville, where she has accepted a position at the Darling hat shop, after spending several weeks here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sharp.

Brevard Municipal band will give a concert Friday evening at 8 o'clock, it has been announced by Revis Frye, leader.

H. H. (Kim) Miller of the Toxaway section, catches snakes and makes money out of the work, as well as deriving a lot of pleasure.



And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God.—(Romans 8, 28.)

Those who truly love God will reject evil, and harmful and negative thoughts and desires. They will hold to all that is good and constructive in spirit, mind and body; they will love life and their fellow men—and all this will be reflected in the joy and richness of their lives.

BEHIND THE NEWS . . .

From Washington

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY



CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

There are two views on the unconventional weapons which have been developed during and since World War II. One is that they should be outlawed; the other is that they should be regarded as conventional weapons.

Actually what is a conventional weapon? Was the long bow unconventional when it was developed? Was gunpowder unconventional when it came from China into Europe? Is it logical to say that a TNT bomb is conventional and an atom bomb not? If 25 TNT bombs, or any figure that might be developed, are equal to one atomic bomb, is it possible to make one moral and the other immoral? A definition of a conventional weapon could be one that was used in the last war. The older soldiers usually have to be got rid of before the next war starts because they often resist new weapons which they call unconventional.

This raises the further question as to whether any form of warfare is moral. For instance, is it more moral to starve a civilian population by a siege than by the extermination of life by a hydrogen bomb? Is a schnorkel submarine more evil than a battleship or a flattop? Is the use of false propaganda in war, which corrupts the spirit of man, less harmful than maiming his body? If morality were to be applied to war, there could be no war or only the immoral nation could triumph.

These are practical problems because we are obviously going through a revolution in the weapons of war which ultimately must change all the relations among states.

Way back in human history, when man was more savage and life less organized, tribal wars were fought for total destruction of the enemy. The fighters were killed in battle and the victor put the old men, women and children to the sword or took them in bondage. The objective was the elimination of a race and often the war had the religious aspect of asserting the superiority of one god over another.

Then man became civilized and placed limitations upon war. Professional armies fought wars in formation and the civilian population was untouched except by incidental conflagrations or as

hostages or slaves. However, as soon as nations became more organized, wars often brought upon the civilian population food shortages and inflation of the currency. The whole people was not destroyed, nevertheless, and nations survived even after they were conquered. The Jews, for instance, were conquered by the Romans but the destruction of the Temple and the horrors of the Diaspora did not destroy them, evidence of which is the existence of the new state of Israel on the site of David's kingdom.

Now we are returning to wars of total destruction. The next war, using what we now call unconventional weapons, can result in the complete extermination of a people and the obliteration of an area. Foot soldiers, even for holding purposes, may become useless. The entire civilian population, old women and babes in arms, can be wiped out the same as those who fly in planes or operate guided missiles.

The Air Force association has issued a statement of policy in which the position is stated clearly:

"We believe that our national policy must clearly define nuclear weapons as legitimate and conventional instruments for resisting aggression, or the free world's temporary advantage in weapons technology will continue to be seriously compromised."

The problem raised by this statement is a moral one, namely, what is aggression? This term requires definition and clarification because in the present struggle all sides insist that they desire peace and that the other side is the aggressor. The Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials establish as an aggressor the nation that loses the war. History has its own way of eventually determining the truth, but neither the defender nor the aggressor may be around to read the history. Who was the aggressor in the Punic Wars (264 B. C.-146 B. C.)? Do we yet know precisely who was the aggressor in World War I or whether any nation was the aggressor? Is it not more likely that that war, as most other wars, was a product of a chain of human errors which culminated in a holocaust of anger?

The shift in weapons is dividing the world between the two nations which presently have the new weapons.

THE EVERYDAY COUNSELLOR

By REV. HERBERT SPAUGH, D. D.



It is surprising and unpredictable what conscience will do. One of my friends who manages a Charlotte hotel gave me a letter which I quote:

"About five years ago I stayed at your hotel a few weeks. When I left I took a towel. Since then the Lord has saved me. Now I must return to you the money for the towel. Enclosed is one dollar. If this is not sufficient to take care of the cost of the towel, I will send you another dollar."

My friend told me that he had received other similar letters in the past. Other hotel managers have told me the same.

The United States government in Washington has a "Conscience Fund" which runs into thousands of dollars. It consists of monies which have been sent in by citizens whose consciences convinced them that they had defrauded the government in some way. In order to satisfy their conscience, often belatedly, they have paid to the government money which they felt they owed. Sometimes years have elapsed before they have answered the call of their conscience.

Conscience is hard to kill. It may be anesthetized and even buried for years. Then one day something happens which brings it to life.

We may trick and hood-wink other people. We may even delude ourselves. But we never fool Almighty God. When a man comes to terms with his conscience and makes peace with his God the inevitable result is restitution when conscience demands it.

There is a celebrated story about that in the New Testament where Jesus met Zacchaeus, a tax collector who had been guilty of fraudulent manipulation of his books. A small man, he had climbed a tree in order to be able to see Jesus as He passed by. Jesus saw him, called up to him, and asked him to come down as He wished to stay at his house that day. The invitation brought more than hospitality. It activated the conscience of Zacchaeus. Without any suggestions from Jesus, he promptly volunteered to make restitution to all those from whom he had accepted money wrongfully.

In my ministry I have had many instances where men and women have come under conviction of their own wrong doings and sins. After repentance has led them to confession they have asked my help in making restitution. I've often done this without revealing their identity, as I didn't consider it necessary. Restitution needs to be made carefully, lest it should harm innocent people. The important thing is that confession is made to God against whom the sin was committed in the first place. Then restitution is made in a manner which will not harm the innocent. For example, a man has been guilty of misappropriation, fraud, or theft before marriage. He marries and has a family who knows nothing about his previous misdeeds. He desires to make restitution to satisfy the call of his conscience. He confesses his sin to God and to another human being to whom he gives the money for restitution to pass on. His family is protected, the law of God is met, and he is satisfied and at peace.