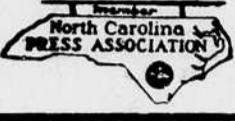


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S. E. WHITTEN, Editor and Publisher
ELIZABETH WHITTEN, News EditorEntered at the Postoffice at Marion, N. C.,
as second class matter**SUBSCRIPTION RATE**
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Strictly in Advance**BUYING INDIAN NEWSPAPERS**

We see by a dispatch from New Delhi, India, that an American syndicate is seeking to buy newspapers in principal Indian cities.

The new State of India would do well to prohibit an American syndicate from controlling any of its important newspapers. In fact, in view of the role that newspapers play in disseminating information and guiding public opinion, every nation should see to it that the larger newspapers are controlled by loyal citizens.

The business of a newspaper is to print the news, together with such comment as the laws of the land permit. It is not to "promote business relationships" between nations or to undertake propaganda for any foreign interest.

DO BRAINS GET HUNGRY?

It would be an interesting race of human beings if the minds of men and women demanded food with the same insistence that the stomach does.

Suppose your brain, if neglected and forgotten for a day, would set up the same insistent clamor for sustenance that your appetite does. Would you know more, or do you, maybe, take care of the normal cravings that visits intelligent minds and see that you provide a diet for the thinking machine?

Truth is supposed to be the goal of education and philosophy and religion, as well. The truth will "set you free." How many of us realize that the best pursuit of truth comes only when a mind is free of passion, prejudices and popular superstitions? How many of us make any systematic effort to remove such cobwebs from our brains?

THE VOICE OF AUTUMN

The owl has hooted in the evening darkness. The voice of autumn has echoed across the valley. There is no mistaking it now, for although the green is still green it has the gleam of dogwood berries turned scarlet and the shine of goldenrod in the fence corners and the glow of little asters on the meadow.

There is the cider smell of windfall apples in the orchard and the wine tang in the vineyard. You can close your eyes and know that the change is taking place.

Ripeness is fulfillment, and it comes not at the peak of summer. It comes when the season begins to ease down the long hill toward winter and ice, when the days shorten and the stars of night begin to gleam in longer darkness. Ripeness is a summation, of long, hot days and shimmering sun and warm rain and the flash of lightning across the summer sky.

It is the beauty of blossom brought to the succulence of fruit, the soft green of new stem toughened to the firm fiber of the reaching twig, the winged seed of a maple now rooted at the grass roots and finding sustenance in the soil. Ripeness is September, warm at midday, chill at dusk and covered with cool dampness at dawn.

The change is more than a matter of sunlight and day-length, for there is a rhythm in all growing things, a rest and a resurgence. The seasons belong to that rhythm, as do the day and the night.

But so does the apple, and so do the goldenrod and the asters. The peak is past. The wave of the great rhythm now begins to ebb, and the cricket sings, the owl hoots, the crows call querulously. You can hear autumn from any hillside.—New York Times.

Parents, with boys and girls away from home, might send them The Progress regularly. The cost is little compared with what it will mean to those who read it. If you doubt what we say, try it on your child away from home.

The automobile driver who takes a chance going around a blind curve will one day meet another driving taking a chance.

Over credit may emphasize the stall in installment selling.

A CHILD'S CHANCE

Children do not ask to be born into this world. When they are born and have no families to provide for them, what happens to them?

What happens to them in North Carolina? Fortunately in this state there is an organization which for nearly 50 years has been dealing with that problem in a sympathetic, practical and expert way. It is the Children's Home Society of North Carolina.

Its "work begins with one of the most tragic situations known, a baby who is not wanted, and ends with one of the finest and happiest in the world, an American home where two parents will love and rear another American child."

The society, which was organized in 1903, is one of the largest and oldest in the nation. It has cared for babies from every county in the state, and it has found good homes for them in every part of the state. It has taken over 5,000 homeless children who had hardly a Chinaman's chance in life, and it has given them the best start possible.

The problems with which it deals is a continuing one. During the last five years over 8,000 white babies were born out of wedlock in North Carolina. The children's Home Society has helped 646 babies in this time; it has provided temporary shelter for 401 and found adoptive parents for 326.

These statistics are dead things but the mothers who were helped—helped to keep their children if that were practicable—or to find good homes for them if they were not, and the babies themselves, were and are very much alive. There is no way to measure the hope which the Society has brought to young girls who did not know where to turn in their anguish and bewilderment; there is no way to calculate the benefit to the state which results from taking a baby that might otherwise be thrown away as worthless or unwanted and giving him as good a chance as anybody to grow up to be a good useful citizen.

This great work is an investment in citizenship, and like most investments it costs money, money for case workers, food, lodging, medical care, laundry, and so on. The more money the Children's Home has the more babies and mothers it can help. Last year's operating expenses were \$66,338 and the average cost of all services for a baby is \$191.

The society is not tax-supported. It depends entirely on voluntary contributions. North Carolinians, and particularly the people of Greensboro where the society has its headquarters, support it because they know it is efficiently managed and they know its value to the state.

But for more help for more babies more support is needed. This year the Junior Woman's Clubs of North Carolina have selected the society as their state-wide project to obtain new memberships with increased funds. It would be difficult to think of a work more worthwhile in intent or results. It deserves the generous support of all North Carolinians who have hearts to feel and brains to think. It is the children of today who will make the state of tomorrow.—Written by William T. Polk, Associate Editor, Greensboro Daily News.

BIBLE DEMAND

Plans of the Bible Societies for a great increase in the distribution of the Scriptures take their vital place among the movements to help the nations. Representatives of 20 national Bible Societies meeting recently in the United States set 35,000,000 copies for their annual goal. This consists of 4,000,000 Bibles and 5,000,000 Testaments—twice the prewar figure—plus 26,000,000 portions of the Scriptures.

Demand is phenomenal, according to Gilbert Darlington, treasurer and manager of production of the American Bible Society. Never in the history of the world has there been such a protracted or extensive stoppage of publication of the Word of God as during the recent war, he reports. Never before have so many Bibles and Testaments in churches, homes, schools and libraries been totally lost or destroyed. World production of the Scriptures is not yet back to the prewar standard of 24,000,000 copies a year.

The Bible furnishes the fundamentals for the building of nations. Its message of "peace, good will toward men" is indispensable. National good will grows out of individual good. When the Bible Societies place their millions of the Scriptures in the hands of men and women and children, they go right to the heart of society. They help to remake thinking on the most constructive lines and to provide the basis for the most abundant life and the most enduring peace.—Christian Science Monitor.

The human body will stand so much and no more; young people should learn not to abuse their strength if they want to live long.

Hot weather enthusiasts should have no complaints left about the Summer of 1949.

OUR DEMOCRACY—by Mat**from COBBLING to MASS PRODUCTION**

THE LOCAL COBBLER OF COLONIAL DAYS TOOK MANY HOURS TO MAKE A PAIR OF SHOES—FASHIONED THE LEFT AND RIGHT SHOE ALIKE.



SHOE MAKING REMAINED A HANDICRAFT UNTIL 1815, WHEN THOMAS BLANCHARD, A NEW ENGLANDER, INVENTED A LATHE FOR PRODUCING LASTS. BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE ADAPTATION OF ELIAS HOWES SEWING MACHINE TO THE STITCHING OF SHOES IN THE LATE 1840s THAT THE BASIS OF THE MODERN SHOE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY WAS ESTABLISHED.



TODAY, WITH IMPROVED MACHINES AND PROCESSES, THE INDUSTRY IN AMERICA PRODUCES MORE THAN 3000 PAIRS OF SHOES EVERY MINUTE...AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO OUR HIGH STANDARD OF LIFE.

Looking Backward

From The Progress Files

SEPTEMBER 14, 1916**OLD FORT**

Old Fort, Sept. 8—There are some 200 men still working both day and night on the mountains above here blasting out a wider road-bed and filling in the great gaps washed out in the embankments of the railroad.

Some few cases of pneumonia, but since dry weather has set in the general health of the town is much improved.

The Road to Crooked Creek has been greatly improved since the big freshet.

The knitting mill has resumed operations after being closed for some time.

J. E. Patton's log railroad was greatly damaged by the recent freshet and he has decided to take up the doney link and help on the Old Fort Catawba Falls highway, which has been admirably located upon a grade of three per cent. In place it is near level and above the reach of high water. D. W. Adams made the survey and much credit is due his efforts for success in the completion of this highly commendable undertaking. Most of the rough places have been graded and over a mile of the new road is now in use. The difference in the old and new road is very apparent. In a few places the new road runs near the location of that old historic road of 1797 from Old Fort to Swananoa. At no distant day this road may be extended two and one-half miles further across the Blue Ridge to the charming new town of Ridgecrest. The route has been surveyed. This means a highway of great scenic interest from 1,800 feet to 3,000 feet on top of the Blue Ridge where the air is pure and water cold enough to suit the most exacting "bach" or maid of many summers.

BRIDGEWATER

Bridgewater, Sept. 11—Miss Lillian Hunter has entered Nebo High School.

Mrs. Kranz of New York, spent last week here with her sister, Mrs. Abner Seas.

Miss Josie Conley of Asheville is the guest of Mrs. C. D. Hemphill this week.

Miss Cecelia Ballew spent last at Morganton and Eufola with friends.

Arthur Rust has returned to Berea College, Berea, K., after spending a few weeks here with home-folks. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Julia, who spent her vacation here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hildebran and Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Bowles spent Sunday in Nebo.

Mrs. Abner Seal and Miss Nettie Hemphill spent Friday in Morganton shopping.

Mrs. Wade Hennessee of Garden City spent Sunday here with her fa-

ther M. F. Tate.

Miss Nora Ballew spent Friday night in Nebo with Miss Fay Padgett.

Quite a number of Bridgewater people attended the burial of Ervin Pitts at Glen Alpine Sunday.

HARMONY GROVE

Mrs. Fannie Owensby of Marion spent a few days here last week with her Mother, Mrs. Alice Crawley.

Mrs. Hannie Laughridge and children of Salisbury visited relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Crawley spent Sunday in Nebo with their daughter, Mrs. Cordie Pyatt.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gibbs and baby of Nebo attended the burial of Miss Harriet Walton, here last Friday.

U. S. POPULATION

The population of the United States is expected to pass the 150,000,000 mark before January 1, according to the Census Bureau. Total population on August 1 was 149,452,000, an increase of 237,000 over the July 1 estimate. The August 1 figure represents an increase of 17,782,000, or 13.2 per cent, over the 31,669,273 persons actually counted on April 1, 1940, the date of the last census.

Our two boys, George aged seven, and Richard aged four, were discussing which of them knew the most. George had been in school two years, and of course had learned many things of which his younger brother had little or no knowledge. So after some little time of arguing, Richard wound up with, "Yes, but I remember what you forgets."

VITAMINS

At least 25 states now require enrichment of white bread, rolls and flour with synthetic vitamins.

ABOUT YOUR HOME

—By FRANCES DELL

Color is playing a more important role in home decoration these days. Bold reds and greens, brilliant yellows and blues are being used with unprecedented abandon by the most noted interior decorators in the country.

It's true that most of us must see these new colors used in different ways before we begin to like them. Also, it requires know-how and skill to use the new colors pleasingly and effectively. However, if you have been studying any of the latest home decoration books, you have probably already visualized your dining room dramatized by color—rich walls or foils or scenic wallpaper.

If your dining room is separate from your living room, you may well use a bold color of a stunning pattern. Remember, though to car-

ry one of the colors from the adjoining room into your dining room in order to get that carefully put together look.

If your dining room is part of your living room, the two should blend together. It is very smart to paint or paper one wall in the dining room in a different harmonizing color. This will set the dining end apart.

This daring new use of warm colors has even come into the kitchen. Being made in new colors are steel cabinets, work-counter tops and kitchen floor coverings.

With the new pink, green, yellow and persimmon-red baked enamel on steel units and the washable wallpaper now used in many kitchens, you have to look twice to be sure you are really in the kitchen.

Religious Education Week Sept. 25-Oct. 2

Endorsing the observance of Religious Education Week from Sept. 25 through Oct. 2, President Harry S. Truman has written Secretary Roy G. Ross, of the International Council of Religious Education, the sponsoring agency:

"The practice and teaching of religion constitutes a significant phase of our American culture. Our people share the conviction that the motivations which lie at the heart of the democratic way of life are identical with those of religious teaching. The spiritual ideals which impelled our forefathers to seek freedom of worship in this country must constantly be renewed if our democratic institutions are not to decay . . . The resources of religion are an important factor in the development of the social and personal integrity of our citizens. As for the forces of international strife, they can be persuaded by our example that a nation which cherishes the Golden Rule cannot but reap a fruitful harvest of goodwill among its neighbors."

Dr. Ross says that reports indicate there are 29,745,000 church school pupils enrolled in U. S. religious schools today, or about 5,000,000 more than in 1945.

Hemline Battle Won Ey Men, Designer Says

New York, Sept. 22—Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli conceded today that American men had won the battle for the hemline.

She's cutting her skirts two inches shorter than the "going" American length and she hasn't a doubt in the world that American women will buy them.

"We appeal to the men first," said the chic Parisian dressmaker, with a lift of her blue-shadowed eyebrows. "The women come after."

Mme. Schiaparelli is here to open the American wholesale firm which will copy for sale in American stores the suits and coats from her Paris custom collection.

The skirts, Mme. Schiaparelli said, will be 15 or 16 inches off the floor.

The production of four pounds of red clover requires one million individual flower pollinations, says W. A. Stephen, beekeeper for the State College Extension Service.

Forest fires each year destroy enough pulp size trees to produce 3,250,000 tons of newsprint—enough to supply every newspaper in the U. S. for one year.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The following information about The Marion Progress is published in compliance with the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933 and July 2, 1946, and is a copy of a sworn statement filed with the postmaster at Marion.

Of The Marion Progress published weekly at Marion, N. C., for September, 1949.

Name and publisher, editor and business manager—S. E. Whitten, Marion, N. C.

Owner—S. E. Whitten. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—none.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication said or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is 2335.

S. E. WHITTEN, Publisher. Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 27th day of September, 1949.

GEORGE W. WILSON,
Notary Public.