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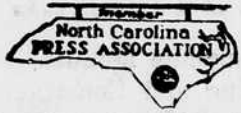
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SAYS 1950 WILL BE "GOOD" YEAR

As 1949 comes to a close, it is refreshing to hear the prediction that 1950 will be a relatively good business year.

The statement comes from Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, economic research director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who expresses the view that the Federal budget deficit may not be as inflationary, in the short run, as some have assumed.

The economist seems to believe that private savings may not be absorbed by investment in production and other facilities and that the governmental deficit may be financed, to a greater degree, out of savings rather than the creation of new money. He finds most market indicators pointing upward, with installment credit three times that of 1929 and bank loans beginning to expand again.

Dr. Schmidt offers little comfort to consumers. He does not expect them to fare much better in 1950 because wage and pension agreements raised employers' costs and government supports will prevent farm prices from going much lower. Nevertheless, he finds that personal income has been maintained with remarkable stability, consumer prices have remained fairly stable and the stock market has a favorable outlook.

DANGER ATTENDS UPLIFT PROGRAM

There has been considerable discussion about the proposal of President Truman that the United States give financial assistance to a global program to develop the backward peoples of the earth.

Recently, Dr. Walter Laves, Deputy-Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, warned of the danger of trying to impose an entirely new economic structure on a nation and people unprepared for such a major upheaval. Under such conditions, he says, tensions increase, conflicts occur and individuals rise quickly to positions of power. The effects, he insists, can imperil peace.

The United Nations official does not propose that the plan to remake the economy of undeveloped areas be abandoned. However, he suggests an extension of the work so as to provide fundamental education to carefully prepare the population for the necessary changes. Gradually, the experts are becoming convinced that there is no simple way to raise the standard of living of any people unless they are prepared to accomplish the major part of the job themselves.

HAPPIER ON THE FARM

You never hear much about juvenile delinquency on the farm. That is not to say that rural children are perfect, but it does seem a natural result of the fact that youngsters in most farm families have a host of useful, interesting, constructive things to do, which helps to keep them out of mischief.

G. L. Noble, an official of the National 4-H Clubs, believes cities would have fewer problems with youthful behavior if they sponsored programs comparable to those of the young agriculturists' clubs.

Apart from supervised recreation and leisure-time activities, city youngsters need something to do with their hands that has as much visible relation to living as has the country child's chores or the 4-H club pig he is raising for market. This calls for a little inventiveness. —Christian Science Monitor.

If you are interested in the development of Marion, you will give some of your time for the common good, the town needs personal service more than it needs a cash contribution.

Farmers of McDowell county represent potential customers of every business in Marion and they deserve the consideration of the business men of Marion.

Life is too short for the average man to understand all mysteries; don't worry, there'll always be mysteries.

HOW MUCH FARM AID?

The center of the current farm problem is the extent of government aid to agriculture. The National Grange, oldest of the farm organizations, recently rejected the Brannan plan. The American Farm Bureau Federation, largest of the farm organizations, has just taken the same stand.

The program of Secretary Brannan would allow the price of one large group of farm products to fall to the supply-and-demand level, and the government would then make up the difference between these prices and parity prices by giving the farmers production payments. The leading farm organizations feel it would "make beggars of farmers," put agriculture into politics as never before, and mean highly regimented production.

Farmers want government help. They see labor getting it and winning higher wages, which mean higher prices for most of the things farmers buy. Farmers already have obtained a great deal of government assistance—too much, many of the best farm leaders think. They anticipate trouble from the high price supports set by Congress and the great purchases of excess farm products thus imposed on the government. They are convinced that lower and flexible price supports and, perhaps, other workable measures are preferable to the present Anderson-Gore Act and better than the Brannan plan.

Not all farmers agree. The National Farmers' Union, third of the farm bodies and much smaller than the leaders, goes along with the Truman administration. It often does with organized labor. And there are dissident minorities within the Grange and federation. But the majority in these chief farm organizations have chosen a road which heads toward less rather than more government subsidization. In so doing they render a service to the farmer and to the nation. They have furnished an indispensable check on superreliance on government to finance a huge industry.—Christian Science Monitor.

RIGHTS OF THE STATE

So long as the states keep clamoring for their share of the Federal-aid loot, there will be congressmen who will vote to provide it. That, at any rate, has been America's experience in recent years.

But what would happen if the states should say to Washington:

You manage your business and we'll manage ours?

You take care of the affairs which properly concern all the people, and we'll conduct our own schools, provide our own charity and medical care, solve our own housing problems, and decide our local issues at the grass roots?

That, plainly, is the question which intrigues Jimmy Byrnes.

Now at the twilight of his career, he has little interest, we surmise, in managing the details of state government at Columbia. The job would add little to the prestige gained in more eminent positions.

But it would give him a chance to resist and to organize resistance to Big Government's encroachment on the liberties of the people—and thereby make a final, massive contribution to the country which has honored him so highly.

Friends of freedom in many states will join in the hope that he will make the fight.—The Omaha World-Herald.

THESE THINGS I KNOW

This from one of Greig Olinger's greeting cards is taken from Capper's Weekly. It is a beautiful thought:

I have planted a garden, so I know what faith is.
I have seen birch trees swaying in the breeze, so I know what grace is.
I have listened to a bird caroling, so I know what music is.
I have seen a morning without clouds, after showers, so I know what beauty is.
I have read a book beside a wood fire, so I know what contentment is.
I have seen the miracle of the sunset, so I know what grandeur is.
And because I have perceived all these things, I know what wealth is.

Confidentially, we hope The Progress will be better than ever in 1950 and we invite your suggestions and cooperation.

You can travel around the world and you will find no better people than your neighbors in Marion.

1950 will be a good year, according to financial experts but what it will be to you depends upon something besides a forecast.

Advice: When you think you are right, go ahead; if you are wrong, you'll find it out soon enough.

There is one sure way for young people to get ahead in life: Work and save.

OUR DEMOCRACY — by Mat

The DYNAMICS of VOLUNTARY THRIFT

THE THRIFT THAT STEMS FROM INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AND ENTERPRISE—FROM A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING FOR ONE'S OWN—HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED THROUGHOUT OUR HISTORY AS A DYNAMIC FORCE IN BUILDING THE STRONG BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE WHICH IS THE BACKBONE OF THE WORLD TODAY.



THE DYNAMIC FORCE OF VOLUNTARY THRIFT, AS WE PRACTICE IT TODAY, EXTENDS BEYOND ITS IMPACT UPON THE CHARACTER OF OUR PEOPLE TO THE STIMULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY... FOR THE FUNDS WE SET ASIDE IN LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVINGS ARE PUT TO WORK IN PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

ROSES — — — Rose Gardens

By Mrs. R. I. Corbett

Every year interest grows in visiting rose gardens famed for their beauty. Many of these are privately owned, but the municipal rose garden is growing in popularity. When this project is properly undertaken and everybody, adults and children alike, are made to feel a share in the care and responsibility, then this becomes a real community plan.

A public rose garden must be thought of as a place that is open to the public at all times, that is, having "free access" at all times. All of us know that some times we do not crave visitors in our gardens, but the municipal garden must have free access at all times. Perhaps it does us good, or at least encourages us to see that other gardens are not perfect all the time.

The first public rose garden was established in Hartford, Conn., in 1904 by the great gardener, Theodore Wirth, who lives at present in Minneapolis. This is called Elizabeth Park and has furnished inspiration all over America for similar plantings. This Hartford Rose Garden is visited extensively every year, special buses are used for transportation for hundreds of miles around Hartford. Some kinds of roses have been grown there over a period of thirty years. When properly cared for roses live a long time.

Another famous garden is at Hershey, Pennsylvania, under the supervision of H. L. Erdman, who

has served as vice president of the American Rose Society. For many years this garden has been a place of wondrous beauty and has attracted thousands of visitors yearly.

In Portland, Oregon, is the International Rose Test Garden which is the oldest public test garden in America. The Armstrong Nurseries, located at Ontario, California, have twenty acres of land devoted entirely to roses. The rose center of Eastern United States is Newark, N. Y., where friends of the Queen of Flowers should visit Jackson and Perkin Company's tremendous display garden.

If you are interested in lists of gardens, write the American Rose Society for published lists of members with their home locations. This membership runs into thousands and covers all of America.

As you are planning automobile trips, make inquiries about famous gardens along your itinerary and take time to visit these places of interest. Then come home to Marion and tell us about these spots and then try to improve your own garden.

This article closes the series on The Rose, Marion's flower. We hope you have enjoyed them, have been helped and are so interested that you will plant roses this spring, if you have not done so this fall. Let's have the Queen of Flowers in every garden in Marion!

PAYROLL REDUCTIONS

The Joint Committee on Reductions of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures has reported that the Executive Branch's civilian payroll was reduced by 50-711 employees in October, the greatest monthly decrease since June of 1947. Total employment by the Government still stood at 2,006,365. Ninety-five per cent of the reduction occurred in the Defense Department.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

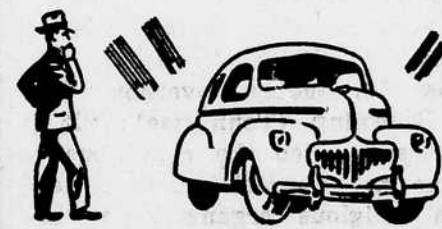
Expenditures by U. S. business on new plants and equipment probably will reach \$4,400,000,000 in each of the third and fourth quarters of this year, while total capital outlays for the year are expected to be \$17,900,000,000 according to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Commerce.

current events.
Read The Progress for local and

REMARKABLE!

It is truly remarkable how quickly and pleasantly Liquid Capsule brings relief from headache. Being liquid it's pain-relieving ingredients are already dissolved—all ready to go to work at once. Capsule is a prescription type headache medicine. It contains four specially selected ingredients that work together to allay simple pains. Use as directed on the label. 15c, 30c, 60c sizes.

GOING TO TRADE OR BUY A NEW CAR?



For information regarding financing and automobile insurance, it will be to your advantage to insure with full coverage Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance—which will fully protect your interests and those of the financing organization which you select.

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Library Notes



BY ALICE BRYAN
County Librarian

Among the new books:
(For Adults) "A Treasury of Great Reporting" edited by Louis L. Snyder and Richard B. Morris—A newspaper chronicle of the past three and one half centuries written by the world's great reporters; 160 masterpieces ranging from the report of a witch's trial and conviction in 1587 to Lowell Thomas' broadcast on the birth of Israel in 1940. The book covers everything from battles and murder trials to ball games and the weather, plus the stories behind the stories by the editors.

"Modern Arms and Free Men" by Vannever Bush—A discussion of the role of science in preserving democracy.

"A World History of Our Own Times" by Quincy Howe—The first volume of a 3-volume world history of war, personalities, and credos which are only fifty years behind us. The book is illustrated with over 250 photographs and drawings by Beerholm, Charles Dana, Gibson, Raedemaker, and other artists of the period.

"The Law" by Rene Wormser—The laws and the men who made them from the earliest times to the present. Rene Wormser, a lawyer, in non-technical language, traces the fascinating evolution of our legal heritage, and examines the growth of our own democracy, from the harsh statutes of the Hebrews and Egyptians through those of Greece, Rome and the Middle Ages down to the present day.

"Brief Gaudy Hour" by Margaret Campbell Barnes—The story of a girl—Ann Boleyn—who wanted to be a great queen but who, because of her mistakes, is remembered only as a passionate and proud woman.

"Vittoria Cottage" by D. E. Stevenson—Story of an attractive widow in her early forties and of the romantic problems of her children. The widow lives with her children in Vittoria Cottage in Ashbridge, a small country town in rural England.

"The Catherine-Wheel" by Patricia Wentworth—Because Jacob Taverner has decided to make his will, he invites eight of his cousins down to the Catherine-Wheel, an old inn on the Channel Coast which has been in the family for generations. But a ninth turns up as well, and before the week end is over there are two murders.

"This I Do Believe" by David E. Lilienthal—In this inspirational and practical book, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission sets forth his belief in the ethical concepts that have made us strong in a tradition which is independent of dogma and built upon the free will of free men. He avows his faith in a diversity of control and a primary regard for human beings as individuals, tells the need for a broad view, and shows the dependence of science upon spiritual values—a worthwhile book.

Light romances: "You'll Remember" by Ann Carter; "Love on a Tray" by Minna Bardon; and "The Girl Next Door" by Peggy Gaddis.

Westerns: "The Renegade Kid" by Abel Shott; and "Silvertip Ranch" by Lynn Westland.

NOTICE

North Carolina
McDowell County
In The Superior Court.
Annie Ennie Plemmons,
Plaintiff,
vs.
William Cauley Plemmons,
Defendant

The defendant Wm. Cauley Plemmons will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of McDowell County, North Carolina, to secure an Absolute Divorce from him on the statutory ground of two (2) years separation; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of McDowell County, in the Courthouse in Marion, North Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the 12th day of January, 1950, and answer or demur to the Complaint filed in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

This the 7th day of December, 1949.

S. D. MARTIN,
Clerk Superior Court,
McDowell County, N. C.