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A Political Revolution

EVEN a lot of his own supporters were surprised at W. Kerr Scott's thumping victory over Charles M. Johnson in the run-off primary for the Democratic nomination for governor. How can this political upset be accounted for?

As is true in most elections, there were many issues and cross-currents, each undoubtedly contributing to the result. But analysis of the returns in the two primary elections points unmistakably to what almost certainly was the dominant factor in Scott's victory, and Johnson's defeat.

In the first primary, Johnson, advertised as the candidate of the Democratic organization in North Carolina—as the man the faithful were expected to work for and vote for—received approximately 40 per cent of the vote cast. Scott, who bitterly attacked what he called the party "machine", won about 38 per cent. The remaining 22 per cent was scattered among four other candidates. The \$64 question then became: What does that other 22 per cent of the voters want?—and where will it go in the second primary?

Counting on what is generally conceded to be widespread opposition to the calling of a second primary by the second high man—no gubernatorial candidate ever before has won the nomination in North Carolina by calling a second primary—the Johnson forces believed they could capture most of that 22 per cent scattered vote, plus many votes that went to Scott in the first primary.

But when last Saturday's votes were counted, the total, surprisingly, was almost as large as that cast in the first primary, and Johnson had only 43 per cent, roughly, of the total vote cast. Scott had held his own, and had captured 17 out of every 22 votes that had gone to the other four candidates in the first primary.

It is obvious from these figures that a considerable majority of the more than 400,000 Democrats who voted Saturday were voting anti-organization. What happened was in the nature of a political revolution. And, since most of the old line party leaders, state, county, and precinct, were lined up with Johnson, the revolt was largely a revolt of the rank and file of the party.

Exactly why they tossed aside the long dominant organization—which certainly has given the state reasonably good government over a long period of years—nobody can say with complete certainty. But the factors listed below probably were among the reasons.

A lot of voters were tired of a few leaders, whether in the state, county, or precinct, determining policies and selecting candidates; tired of having their governors picked for them four, and even eight, years in advance; tired of having the paternalistic word passed down from above, "this is the man". It was a battle for recapture of the Democratic party by the ordinary voter. (Scott is a former member of what he attacked as the "machine", and whether the end result will be simply changing leadership remains to be seen.)

Many powerful Democratic leaders in North Carolina honestly believe that the best interests of the state demand a policy of bowing and scraping to wealth, especially industrial wealth, and not infrequently that attitude has determined this state's legislative and fiscal policies. It is a philosophy that crops out in the idea that an industry does North Carolina a great favor to come to this state, and that an employer does his employe a great favor by giving him a job.

Out of that philosophy has grown a tendency to build the best highways between industrial cities, meanwhile dumping a little stone in the mudholes on farm-to-market roads; with other phases of the state's services handled similarly.

But most of all, perhaps, it was a revolt against a leadership suffering from mental and spiritual hardening of the arteries. For the Democratic party in North Carolina, in recent years, has more and more tended to become a negative, rather than a positive, force; a conservative, timid, hush-hush organization, marked by little courage, and showing less and less faith in the things that are the very essence of democracy—the good sense and moral integrity of the average man and woman.

Lawrence Ramsey

In the passing of Lawrence Ramsey this county lost a man who represented much of the best that characterizes the stock of the Southern mountain region.

No trait is more pronounced, perhaps, among those native to the Southern Appalachians than neighborliness, especially when a neighbor is in trouble; and Lawrence Ramsey was a superlatively good neighbor. He possessed, too, those other characteristics that we in this region set store by: Intense loyalty, hospitality, public-spiritedness, and that native courtesy so common in the mountains, a courtesy that is entirely spontaneous because it grows out of genuine consideration for others.

"Democracy and Communism are incompatible", quotes John Temple Graves.

Wrong. It is dictatorship and democracy that cannot live side by side. We are having troubles with Russia not because of the difference in our economic systems, but for the same reason we had trouble with Germany: The world is too small to hold a powerful dictatorship and a powerful democracy.

POETRY CORNER

Conducted by

EDITH DEADERICK ERSKINE

Weaverville, N. C.

Sponsored by Asheville Branch, National League of American Pen Women

THE SEED RACE

Red slaughter stalked in the twilight of the earth.
We lived in the rhythm of the leaden beat
Of heavy hearts, in the measured tread of war:
Before our eyes the reeling world was crashed,
Yet now we see a steady beam of light,
That guides the sons of men of the seed race.
Enlightened ones, in a century of change,
Emerge from war, through black and turbulent days,
The heralds of peace and life to a dying world.

—FRANCES STRAWN LIVINGSTON

Asheville, N. C.
(Published by Different, Rogers, Ark.)

GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN

His locks are silvery waterfalls
And fern edged caverns form his eyes,
With conquering age his brow is lined,
The furrows that have marked the wise.
The mountain through the ages' time,
Benign or through his enger stands
With sunlit smiles upon his face
Or thunder bearing his commands.

—EDITH DEADERICK ERSKINE

Weaverville, N. C.
(From Cass County (Mo.) Democrat)

Others' Opinions

LIGHT IN DARKNESS

A story is told of a young man who called one evening on a rich old farmer to learn the farmer's story of how he became rich.

"It's a long story," said the old man; "and while I'm telling it, we might as well save the candle." And he blew it out.

"You need not go on," interrupted the youth; "I understand."—Geo. W. Olinger in Sunshine Magazine.

KIDS TAKE TO THE AIR

Did you read the other day about the two boys, one eleven and the other twelve, who wheeled an airplane from its hangar, boarded it and flew 120 miles—coming down safely? They did it on the sly, but they did it! Incredible? Well, not any more—for they did it.

This prodigious feat has a number of implications. There's the war angle. In the event of a big war, the draft age for pilots could be dropped to ten or eleven. Imagine fifth graders piloting great planes over "the hump"! But, why not? Our kids are born in these days with an instinct for mechanics. Machines are their toys.

Out here in the country it is nothing unusual to see a lad breezing up or down the road on a tractor, speeding it up to its limit. And one stripling drives a home-made contrivance around with the nonchalance of a veteran racer. A boy at the controls of a tractor wields a power a score of times greater than did his grandfather with a team of horses.

These two lads, who surreptitiously piloted a plane down Texas way, raised a nice question that totters between legality and sentimentality. They took the plane without the owner's consent. They flew it without a pilot's license. But what good would it do to invoke the penalties of the law upon them? The great men and women of history won their laurels because they defied precedent. And, besides, admiration overshadows any blame that might issue from the bland disregard with which the lads treated the law as it applies to airplanes. No officer of the law could put two children in jail whose offense was the startling stunt these two lads staged.

The obvious thing to do with and for these prodigious boys is to take them in hand and give them all there is now known about aviation. They'll go along on their own from there on.

—New Bethlehem ((Penna.) Leader-Vindicator.

NORTH CAROLINA GAINS

Reports of President E. A. Resch and Miss Beatrice Cobb, secretary-treasurer, to the North Carolina Press Association at Fontana Village last week indicated that the state received the benefit of a nation-wide wave of the most favorable publicity as a consequence of the recent visit of hundreds of members of the National Editorial Association, which held its annual convention at Pinehurst.

The officials of the North Carolina Press Association reported that they had received such volumes of clippings and newspapers containing editorial and other articles about the experiences and observations of the editors and publishers on their tour of the state that they had not been able in several weeks to complete the task of reading all of the material.

In addition, they and others had received hundreds of letters expressing the visitors' appreciation of the hospitality shown them in North Carolina and commenting upon the favorable impressions they received.

In the non-daily newspapers throughout the country appeared articles—many of them written by editors who had just completed their first visit to North Carolina—telling of the state's attractions for vacationists, its progress, its assets and resources, its mountain scenery, the cordial hospitality of its people, etc., etc.

The visit of the National Editorial Association offered North Carolina a rare opportunity and, according to the state press association officials, many people inside and outside of the organization contributed substantially in various ways to making the most of the opportunity. Many corporations and businessmen, as well as chambers of commerce and members of the press, had a part in the entertainment program and in making it a delightful occasion for the newspaper folk who represented about three-fourths of the states of the Union. A result has been a vast amount of good will and of favorable publicity of inestimable value.—Charlotte Observer.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS

NORTH CAROLINA
MACON COUNTY
JOSEPH W. KAHN

vs
INEZ MEASE KAHN

The defendant, Inez Mease Kahn, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Macon County for the purpose of securing an absolute divorce for the plaintiff, Joseph W. Kahn.

Said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Macon County, North Carolina, at the Courthouse in Franklin, North Carolina, on the 16th day of July, 1948, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This 15 day of June, 1948.

J. CLINTON BROOKSHIRE,
Clerk Superior Court
J17-4tc-JJ-Jly8

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

Having qualified as administratrix of Samuel Jasper Corn, deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 24 day of May, 1949, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 24 day of May, 1948.

LENA CORN,
Administratrix
M27-6tp-Jly1

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA
MACON COUNTY
JOHN H. C. PERRY, Plaintiff

vs
WILLIAM R. DEAR and wife,
GRETA T. DEAR, Defendants

William R. Dear, one of the defendants above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Macon County in which the plaintiff claims the sum of \$2,300.00 based on contract, which contract has been breached by the defendants;

Said defendant, William R. Dear, will also take notice that he is required to appear in the office of the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court of Macon County on or before the 14th day of August, 1948, and answer or demur to the complaint or plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief there-in demanded.

Said defendant will further take notice that in said action a warrant of attachment against the property of said defendants has been issued and the following property attached:

All the land described in the deed from George W. Maret and wife, Jessie G. Maret, to William R. Dear and wife, Greta T. Dear, dated 24 October, 1938, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Macon County, North Carolina, in Deed Book B-5, page 475. Reference is hereby made to said deed and record for a more certain description.

And that said warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court at his office in said County.

This the 14th day of June, 1948.

J. CLINTON BROOKSHIRE,
Clerk Superior Court,
Macon County,
North Carolina
J17J-4tc-JHS-Jly8

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as executor of OLLIE JACOBS BENNETT, deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 27 day of May, 1949, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 27 day of May, 1948.

D. M. BENNETT,
Executor
J3-6tp-Jly10

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of Allie Garland, deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 26 day of June, 1949 or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 26 day of June, 1948.

JOHN BROWN,
Administrator
Jly1-6tp-A5

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA
MACON COUNTY
EDDIS CRAWFORD

vs
GRADY CRAWFORD

The defendant, Grady Crawford will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Macon County, North Carolina, to obtain an absolute divorce from the defendant on the grounds of two 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 said County in the courthouse in Franklin, N. C., on the 30th day of July, 1948, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 23 day of June, 1948.

J. CLINTON BROOKSHIRE,
Clerk of the Superior Court,
Macon County, North Carolina
Jly1-4tcB-Jly23

Special Lunch

50c

★

CHOICE OF MEATS

Three Vegetables

Hot Rolls

Coffee

Desert

★

Dixie Grill

Hot Dogs and Hamburgers

"The Best Part
Of The Meal"

JFG



SPECIAL
COFFEE