The Franklin Press

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CAN WE STAY FREE?

Another Yardstick

Which to vote for, Republican Richard M. Nixon or Democrat John F. Kennedy?

And what yardstick to use in measuring the two?

The first yardstick that occurs to many voters is this simple one: Is he a member of my party? That yardstick has merit. But is it, alone, enough: We all know there have been incompetents and scoundrels in both parties.

A second yardstick is the philosophy and policies found in the party platforms and set forth by the candidates themselves. Which is more right? And which is more likely to be effective - not just tomorrow, but in the long run?

A third is the relative ability of the two candidates. How much of what they propose is it probable they will be able to achieve?

A fourth is character. Which candidate is the more honest? can we believe what he says? And which is the more courageous? assuming he is honest, has he the courage to stick by his convictions,

The latter question brings us to one often heard today: Which one will better "stand up to Khrush chev"?

Without discounting the value of any of those yardsticks, we suggest still another - one that is of primary importance, but that seems to have been largely lost sight of.

In discussing the international situation, both candidates have had much to say about "freedom". Usually, what they mean by that word is national freedom. That, of course, is basic. If we should lose it, we almost certainly would lose our personal freedoms, too.

But look at it the other way 'round. If, in saving our national independence, we should lose our personal freedoms, what would have been gained? After all, it was to establish personal freedom that the American colonists fought for national independence. And isn't there evidence that, in trying to save the latter, we may sacrifice the former?

Who would deny that the average American to day has much less personal freedom than he had prior to 1914? In scores — perhaps hundreds — of ways, big and little, his life has become regulated.

We have lost personal freedom in two ways:

- 1. In its struggle with dictators, our government has adopted dictator methods - and rarely, at the end of the emergency, have those methods been wholly abandoned.
- We have sought to solve the complex modern problems that face the individual through govern ment or other corporate action - and have con ditioned ourselves to accept the controls that in evitably follow, and to assume that the solutions of all problems require such controls.

A few examples will illustrate:

- The draft. Compulsory military service was one of the things many Europeans fled to America to escape. But the draft, first adopted as an emergency measure, now is generally accepted as fixed national policy.
- The trend toward denying a citizen the right to determine what organizations he will join. In some states today a man is told - with government sanction - that he may work only if he joins, a labor union.
 - Regulation of agriculture.
- An ever-greater control by government, directly or indirectly, of such things as prices and wages. About the latter, it is worth remembering that if government can set a floor, it also can set a ceiling - as it did in World War 2.

Another, rarely noted, is the curb on the citizen's right to protest.

That right is basic; and the most effective of all protests is the refusal to pay taxes. (In the end, the citizen may be forced to pay, but his mere refusal is the surest way to make himself heard.) That method of protest has been traditional in America, ever since the Boston Tea Party.

But how can a man refuse to pay tax that is deducted from his wages - how can he protest by holding on to tax money, when it's money he never

sees or touches? Yet most Americans today pay a large share of their taxes through pay roll deductions - in North Carolina, their state as well as their federal taxes!

Some of this loss of personal freedom may have been necessary.

But how much?

As we fight the cold war, it may be necessary to sacrifice still more.

But how much?

And how can that sacrifice be kept to the absolute minimum necessary to survival?

That is vital because personal freedom is an end in itself. Of more immediate concern, it is vital because freedom for the individual is our one invincible weapon in fighting the cold war. The Communists may overtake us in armament, in industrial production, in other areas. Under their system, they can never overtake us in freedom. That is the one thing we have to offer the uncommitted peoples of the world that the Communists can never offer.

If we lose that, we shall lose not only the cold war, but the very reason for fighting it.

We suggest, therefore, that the candidates be measured by the vardstick of freedom - freedom for the individual. We suggest a hard look at these two men against the background of the American Bill of Rights. Which better fits into that background? Under which have we a better chance to save those fast-disappearing personal freedoms the Bill of Rights seeks to give us?

As the reader studies those first ten Amend ments to the Constitution, to be found at the bottom of this page, he will note a remarkable thing about them, one thing common to all ten: Without exception, they seek to protect the citizen against his own government.

An Area College?

That's an interesting idea that comes from Mr. Fulton Thomasson, of Andrews. He suggests that a junior college be established at some point within this five county state senatorial district.

Mr. Thomasson suggests it, and then proceeds to list 40-odd reasons why it is desirable. While the desirability of such an institution in this area is hardly subject to question, Mr. Thomasson comes up with some arguments in its favor that would not have occurred to most people.

The two things that seem to us to make it most desirable are these.

- 1. He cites figures to show that wherever a college is within commuting distance, a larger proportion of the young people go to college. If that is true generally, it would be doubly true in this region. The physical nearness of a junior college would bring higher education within the financial reach of a great many students in this area. (That element would have stronger appeal to counties such as Cherokee, Clay, and Graham, which are farther removed from Western Carolina College than are Macon and Swain.)
- 2. A really good institution of higher learning anywhere in this five-county tip of Western North Carolina would prove of incalculable value to the entire region - financially as well as culturally.

Is it possible to establish a good junior college in this region?

Well, there would be many and great difficulties. But almost anything is possible, if enough people want it, and want it badly enough.

80 Years Young

(Asheville Citizen-Times)

A certain gentleman whose name appears at the top of this page won't like this piece.

He is and always has been modest and unassuming without being ostentatious about it.

He is a gentleman of the old school, but he does not live in the past. In fact, his interest in the present and future far transcends that of most of his younger contemporaries.

He has labored long and well in these vineyards and we hope he will be doing so for many years to come.

In short, this is to wish Mr. Charles K. Robinson a happy hearty, but belated birthday greeting. He was 80 years old last Thursday; almost as old as the Citizen, yet in spirit, mind and bearing he is as young as tomorrow.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The above tribute from last Sunday's Citizen-Times, will be of special interest here, since Mr. Robinson was born and reared in Franklin. Now senior editor of the Citizen-Times, he is the brother of Mrs. C. C. Daniels, of Franklin, and of Mrs. W. D. Hobart, of San Diego, Calif., who presently is here on a visit.

What Salary Is

(North Carolina Education)

Salary is an amount of money that no matter how large it is some people spend more than,

LETTERS

Like Franklin

Editor. The Press

We are receiving our Franklin Press and find it very interesting. We enjoyed the article "Why I Like Franklin" also the one by Lee Skipwith.

We purchased a small farm south of Franklin in West Union section and plan to live there, starting April, 1961.

We like Franklin and the people. They are very courteous and friendly. We feel at home and are looking forward to being your neighbors.

MR. AND MRS. J. EARL ADAMS

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Looking Backward Through the Files of The Press



65 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

Regular Schedule Daily Hack Line Between Franklin & Dillsboro, with Hotels and Stables at Both Ends of the Line. Call at the Franklin House, Franklin, or Mount Beulah Hotel, Dillsboro, H. H. Jarrett and Sons, proprietors. Adv.

Dr. J. H. Fouts moved into the new Allman residence Mon-

The mountains, like Joseph of old, are now clothed in their

coats of many colors Mrs. George Jacobs and Mrs. Jenks, of Sapphire, spent a few days with friends here recently.

> 35 YEARS AGO (1925)

Real estate sales here since August 1 total \$350,000, the records in the office of the Register of Deeds show

Mrs. Charlie Crawford entertained the young folks of this community with a tacky party Monday night. Miss Dorothy Clark won first prize as the tackiest person present.

> 15 YEARS AGO (1945)

Macon County now has a lighted athletic field and new field

T. Sgt. Lloyd G. Waldroop has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in military operations in Belgium.

5 YEARS AGO

Prelo J. Dryman Monday night was appointed to serve the unexpired term of Oscar Ledford on the Franklin Board of

ANOTHER YARDSTICK

The American Citizen's Bill Of Rights

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A careful reading of these first ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution will reveal that their purpose. without exception, is to protect the individual citizen against his own government.

Broadly speaking, Article 1 seeks to protect him against his government's Congress: Articles and 3, against his govern-ent's military; Article 4, ment's against the police; Articles 5, 6, 7, and 8, against the courts; and Articles 9 and 10, against centralization of power in a big and far-removed federal gov-

ARTICLE I

ercise thereof; or abridging the seized freedom of speech, or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of

ARTICLE II

keep and bear arms, shall not nor shall any person be subject of trial by jury shall be preserved be infringed. ARTICLE III

ner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unshall not be violated, and no war-

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to aninfamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in A well regulated militia, being the land or naval forces, or in

No soldier shall, in time of criminal case to be a witness a- according to the rules of the com peace, be quartered in any house, gainst himself, nor be deprived of mon law without the consent of the owner. life, liberty, or property, without nor in time of war, but in a man- due process of law; por shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

accused shall enjoy the right to reasonable searches and seizures, a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and rants shall issue, but upon prob- district wherein the crime shall respecting an establishment of re-scribing the place to be searched, ascertained by law, and be informligion, or prohibiting the free ex- and the persons or things to be ed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have swer for a capital, or otherwise the assistance of counsel for his defense

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where people.

necesary to the security of a free the militia, when in actual service the value in controversy shall State, the right of the people to in time of war or public danger; exceed twenty dollars, the right for the same offense to be twice and no fact tried by a jury, shall put in jeopa dy of life or limb, be otherwise re-examined in any nor shall be compelled in any court of the United States, than

Measure Candidates By This

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines im- lisher, of Winston-Salem. posed, nor cruel and unusual pun-In all criminal prosecutions, the ishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constiable cause, supported by oath or have been committed, which dis- tution, of certain rights, shall not tish attack in 1775. Lord Dunmore, ines lurked off the coast, won the Congress shall make no law affirmation, and particularly de- trict shall have been previously be construed to deny or disparage had attacked Great Bridge, Vir. North Carolina A.A.U.W. Award others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

States respectively, or to the events remain the same." She daughter, Marcia, who is a senior people. says that it is her purpose "to in high school.

HOW ICE CREAM EVOLVED

From Frozen Snow To The Cone

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

mer season when the cows give the sensation of the fair. the most milk and the customers go away on vacations.

era of commercial giveaways and turned their attenion to the soda lons of milk frozen and delivered provised for Sunday consumption. to his friends. Backed up by some Many of the customers preferred publicity campaign brought in so the carbonated water, and the de-many orders that the dairy end mand continued throughout the of the business was soon aban- week. The sundae has always given doned and the ice cream industry the creative customer the added established.

The trek westward of that era But it was the ice cream cone and the development of cities and the world fair in 1904 which increased the demand for ice real turned the stream of busi-

Ice cream may have been the nearby oil refinery wax was being invention of the Roman emperor chilled with brine cooled by an Nero, who sent his slaves to get had an argument with the man snow from the Alps and flavor who delivered his ice, he bought it to his taste. Or again, Marco a similar unit and adapted it to Polo may have been right when ice cream. This was the first brine he claimed that the recipe he freezer. Soon afterward came brought back from the far east had been used in Asia for thousands of years. Historians disagree about the origin of ice cream, but certainly the development of the industry is characteristically American. water. When a dispenser of soft drinks ran out of cream, he sent It began in the mid-19th century an order to a nearby confectioner when a Baltimore dairyman found for ice cream. Then because the the answer to the regular summer customers kept rushing him, he problem of all city dairymen — used the stuff while it was still an excess of milk during the sum frozen. Ice cream sodas became

The sundae was the product of Sabbath day "blue laws." When Jacob Fussell, long before the the city fathers of Evanston, Ill., opinion sampling, had several gal- fountain, a new delicacy was imnewspaper advertising, this local their ice cream and syrup minus, thrill of self-expression.

cream. But at that time it was new ingenuity into a gushing tide. frozen by the hand eranking Since the ice cream cone, novelties for the scda fountain, street hawk-With the turn of the century, ing and the home have been appeople in all lines of work became pearing in endless variety. Alto-invention-minded. An ice cream gether they account for about half manufacturer noticed that at a of the ice cream sold

Although one might suppose

THE SEA-PUSS

Major Hazard For Swimmers

Huntington (N. Y.) LONG-ISLANDER

When all is said and done, we feel quite sure that most Long Is- that the sea-puss is something to landers who have an intimate be avoided, surfboard enthusiasts knowledge of the sea that sur—and there are many of them rounds us will agree that a great—along the outer bathing beaches er menace to bathers along the nowadays, in season—welcome cuter beaches of the Island's south the appearance of a puss and common undertow because it may the past summer some very adept envelop a swimmer without the past summer some very adept warning suction that precedes the ride in an especially strong page ride in an especially strong puss, had to be rescued with lifeguard undertow's full seaward current.

side than any shark is the sea- strive to get into its racing midst puss. Despite its catlike name, the as it gives greater speed and ease sea-puss is not an animal, although to leaving the beach behind. They the island's aborigines are said to strive to hold the board in the have considered it so. It is a spe-very teeth of the curling monster cies of undertow, but unlike the and keep going with it as far out rommon undertow which oper- as the pull lasts. On his return ates unseen beneath the surface trip in, however, the surfboarder of the breakers, the sea-puss oper- wants no part of a sea-puss as it ates on the surface and is plainly serves as a tremendous brake to visible because, racing seaward to- the big comber that is bearing his wards deep water, it carries an board and him back to shore, amount of sand. Nevertheless, But it is this very familiar But it is this very familiarity those who have felt its power while swimming, say that the seapuss is more dangerous than the below surface undertow. During below surface undertow. During

WHAT HAPPENED TO INDIAN PEACH?

ty of peach tree whose peaches origin. It was borrowed in early smelled and tasted more like times by white residents of the peaches than any I'd tasted in east end to designate the custom years. Sent a sample off the tree of "letting out" the ponds that to the Waynesboro Nurseries in formed inside the ocean beaches Virginia. Promptly came back the from storms and high tides. This answer my specimen was an backwater that accumiated in

ing to the nursery they aren't even and because of this an inlet was

pickle peach and was generally did great quantities of sand, they sold for home orchard planting, called sea-puss. This draining pro So long as housewives made cess is still carried on by the pickles and preserves this peach towns of Southampton and East was popular but this art is no Hampton and although the diglonger generally practiced and ging is now done by highway ma-there is very little demand for a chinery rather than by human pickling peach. We have dropped shovellers it is still known to locthis variety from our list and do al residents by its original Indian not know of any other nursery name. growing it at this time."

nocuous desuetude. Maybe some large quantity of backwater accuone in this area knows where I mulates behind a strip of ocean can get one or more Indian cling beach there is always the possipeach trees. If anyone does, please bility of it being suddenly and uncontact. - W. E. Horner in San- expectedly released seaward to

number of such reckless puss-rid ers who paid the supreme toll for their fool-hardiness. The word sea-puss is of Indian normally low places was a con-Who remembers them? Accord- stant menace to adjacent land, being grown any more. Here's dug at times from pond to ocean to permit the sea water to flow "... your sample was an Indian back into the surf. The current cling peach. It was popular as a caused by this ebb, carrying as it

boats upon finding themselves much farther out than they re-lished. And there have been a

Sea-pusses, however, are not de-More's the pity that this really pendent upon man-made inlets to peachy peach has lapsed into income into being. Whereever a create a swirling offshore current

Writes New Book Laid In N. C.

"BETSY DOWDY'S RIDE

Mrs. Nell Wise Wechter, a na- present the legendary, Betsy as I

The book is built on the legend Mrs. Wechter's first book of the famous ride made by Betsy "Taffy of Torpedo Junction," Dowdy, who crossed deep inlets about a young girl who lived on and went through fearful swamps Hatteras Island during the exciton her banker pony to save her ing and dangerous time of World beloved North Carolina from Bri- War II, when German submar ginia, and it was to notify Gener in 1957.

Betsy made her famous rice.

tive of Stumpy Point in Dare believe she really was, for I am County, had her second book, sure that her spirit will live for "Betsy Dowdy's Ride." published ever in our hearts side by side October 15. by John F. Blair, Pub- with the spirits of Virginia Dare and Theodosia Burr.

al William Skinner in time Since Mrs. Weener such Since Mrs. Weener The powers not delegated to Mrs. Wechter says that there for six years on Hatteras Island, the United States by the Consti- are "several accounts of Betsy she knows the coast and its peotution, nor prohibited by it to Dowdy's ride. Each one is differ ple well. She and her husband the States, are reserved to the ent from the others; but the loc- now teach in the Greensboro pub-ation, the time, and the principal lic school system. They have a