

BREVARD NEWS

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1919

SHOWING GOOD JUDGMENT

There is yet hope for the United States Senate. The Shantung amendment to the peace treaty has gone to the discard. The vote was 35 to 55, fourteen republicans standing with the democrats in opposition to the majority report submitted by Senator Lodge and his packed committee. Three democrats "flew the coop" and supported the amendment, but failed "to put it over." The two North Carolina senators voted against the amendment. They are usually recorded on the right side of every question.

The Shantung provision of the peace covenant was not acceptable to President Wilson and he tried as hard as any man could to devise some other plan that would be acceptable to Clemenceau, Lloyd George and to Makino. If he had insisted upon repudiating the Anglo-French-Japanese agreement it would have been a very grave responsibility. There is no doubt that the President moved with great energy and did his utmost, short of taking the gambler's chance

When it finally came to the point of accepting or rejecting the position which France, England and Japan unyieldingly maintained, he turned to an effort to reduce Japan's demands to a minimum, and, having done this, he came to an agreement and passed on to other momentous questions before the conference. It was a matter of judgment and the President was entirely justified in taking the action he did and standing by it. No fault can be properly found with his methods, either on constitutional grounds or from the view point of efficient procedure. France and England felt that they were bound by the agreements that had been entered into and that they would have to answer for the consequences if the promises to Japan were broken. They did not care to take the chance and voted in the Council of Four to stand by their promises.

But the Senate has sustained the President in accepting the Shantung agreement and that settles the matter. Right.

THEY WANTED TO KNOW

The one outstanding feature of the President's tour of the country in the interest of the League of Nations was the enthusiasm with which he was received from the starting point to the final day of the campaign, brought to an end on account of physical exhaustion. It is as plain as can be that the people wanted to know the reasons which impelled the United States Senate to hang back and delay the ratification of the treaty, instead of terminating the war with Germany and entering the League of Nations as a guarantee against further international conflicts. Until informed by the President, the public was not aware of the reasons which actuate the senatorial opponents of the League in their dilatory tactics. Now the people know that it is because they refuse to subordinate personal and political bias in the interest of the country.

The question of ratifying the covenant of the League is in no sense partisan. The President made that perfectly clear; so plain, in fact, that no intelligent citizen could fail to understand. In all great issues in the history of the United States, the people have shown a willingness to make

their decision upon facts and according to their conscientious judgment. In the last analysis, there is very little partisanship among the masses. They may at times be moved by sentiment in their choice of candidates—for personality may attract or repel them—but in every matter of public policy they have uniformly judged and acted solely upon what they considered its merits. Hence they have little patience with partisan opponents of the League in the United States Senate who are delaying ratification of the treaty because it was brought from the conference of nations by a democratic president.

The President made it abundantly clear in his speeches over the Country that no republican need desert his party to favor the League; that everyone may act as an American in this crisis without ceasing to be a republican. And when the truth was impressed upon his hearers and readers by the President, opponents of the League were forced to appeal in vain to the partisanship of their fellow republicans among the people everywhere. And it is evident from their desire to understand—to learn the facts—and having learned them from personal contact with the President himself, the people have accepted his view and are giving him their support.

The people of the United States are sufficiently conversant with the character of President Wilson for what he conceives to be for "the greatest good to the greatest number." He has given himself as far as mortal man could, to a cause which he is convinced means future security to the American people and the firm stand he has maintained, from the insipidity of the fight, is to his everlasting credit. Opponents of the League have builded their house on the sands of spite and the storm of protest from an indignant populace will finally lift it from its moorings and scatter it to the four winds of the earth.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

The National Industrial Conference called by President Wilson with a view to establishing a basis for industrial peace, failed in the effort. It adjourned sine die after acknowledging its inability to accomplish the result for which it was created. But Chairman Baruch holds that it accomplished more than actually appeared on the surface. He points out five results of the gathering, in the following order:

"First, it brought the issues involved home to the entire nation.

Second, it demonstrated the great difficulty of the solution.

"Third, the discussion had the effect of setting the entire people thinking and from this thought will come the solution.

"Fourth, there was brought home to all the participants the intimate relation that exists between the farming interests and all industrial questions.

"Fifth, what was not brought out clearly was that both capital and labor owed to society—which is inclusive of capital and labor—the duty to produce in quantity at the lowest possible cost commensurate with the protection of both capital and labor, all of the 'things' that are necessary to keep up the proper, just and human standards of modern life."

The deliberations of the conference may result in some beneficial results. Time alone will tell. Still there was need for the meeting. Labor and capital have had recently such compelling proofs of their interdependence and of the reciprocal evils of conflict, that President Wilson's proposal that both be represented in a discussion and adjustment of their fundamental relationship was naturally expected to eventuate in a deeper understanding and a better order in American industry. But it appears that their relations are less cordial since the "get-together meeting" was held than they were before. Representatives of the labor group and the "public group" found themselves in agreement more than once. But their efforts at conciliation came to naught because of the unit rule adopted for the government of the

body was invoked by the "capitalists" on the final vote. So there you are.

Ralph R. Fisher is doing some very affective work in gaining the sentiment of the people in favor of the new railroad which Transylvania county is sure to have in the near future. If everybody would get out and talk railroad and its advantages to this section, it wouldn't be long before the people would demand that something be done. Let's all pull for the railroad.

Will someone name a single important bill that the present republican congress has passed during the five months it has been in session? Is it any wonder there is unrest in every trade and profession from one end of the Country to the other? Let the United States Senate get down to business. Then we may expect, or at least have some reason for entertaining the hope, that capitil and labor will meet as friends and settle their differences.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY AND KEEP IT HOLY

When asked by a news reporter, why do you close your garage on Sunday, we answered him saying, because we were violating the laws of the very highest court and from which there is no appeal. And business places that still remain open on Sunday might just as well close, for if they refuse to obey God's laws his people will make a law that they cannot refuse to obey, and the officer will close it up for them. So they might just as well come with the majority and not wait until they are forced to close.

Whitmire Motor Sales Co.
By T. W. Whitmire, Mgr. Adv.

NOTICE—LAND SALE BY COMMISSIONER

By virtue of the power, direction and authority invested in me, the undersigned commissioner, heretofore appointed as such in a special proceeding pending in the Superior Court of Transylvania county before the Clerk entitled—"Ethel G. McMinn and Welch Galloway, Admr's of J. W. McMinn, deceased" vs Ethel G. McMinn, Irene McMinn et al. heirs at law" and under an order of said Court made therein, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the terms hereinafter stated, all the right, title and interest of the estate of J. W. McMinn, deceased, in and to the following described real estate, together with the buildings thereon and the furnishings in said building known as the Aethelwold Hotel, situated in the town of Brevard N. C.

BEGINNING on a stone at the intersection of South margin of Main street with east margin of Broad St., and runs then with east margin of Broad street, south 26 deg. west 136 feet to a stake at the Whitmire corner then with the Whitmire line, south 64 deg. east 110 feet to a stake at the Pickelsimer corner; then with the Pickelsimer line, north 26 deg. east 63 feet to a stake in the Pickelsimer line; then north 64 deg. west with the Pickelsimer and Weilt line, 71 feet to a stone; then North 26 deg. east 73 feet to a stone on the south margin of Main street; then with the said margin of said street, north 64 deg. west 38 feet to the beginning. This being the lot on which the Aethelwold Hotel is situated.

Such furniture, fixtures and furnishings as belong to the estate of said J. W. McMinn, deceased, now in said hotel building will pass to the purchaser at said sale. Said sale will be held in front of Court House Door in the town of Brevard, county of Transylvania, State of North Carolina, on Monday, Nov. 3rd, 1919, at 12 o'clock and the terms of sale will be one third (1-3) cash on day of sale, balance in one and two years, equal installments, with interest in deferred payments at the rate of six per cent, payable annually. Title retained until all purchase money paid, or satisfactory arrangements made therefor.

October the 15, 1919.
WELCH GALLOWAY, Commissioner.

Railroads can't be built with talk but it will take talk to build them. Talk railroad and when the time comes vote for the Electric line.

EVERY GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEME



AND YOU BLOW UP WITH IT. KEEP YOUR MONEY IN YOUR HOME TOWN BANK

WE ALL KNOW THE FAMOUS RACE BETWEEN THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE. THE FAST SPURTS MADE BY THE HARE DIDN'T GET HIM ANYWHERE, BUT THE PLODDING TORTOISE KEPT RIGHT ON STEP BY STEP AND WON. . . . BEFORE YOU INVEST IN WHAT LOOKS LIKE A "QUICK MONEY-MAKER," COME IN AND ASK US ABOUT IT. WE MAY SAVE YOU FROM LOSING YOUR MONEY.

START A BANK ACCOUNT.

YOU WILL RECEIVE 4 PER CENT INTEREST.



BREVARD BANKING COMPANY

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THE NEW RAILROAD WE ARE GOING TO HAVE.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS

I or my Deputy will be at the following places for the purpose of collecting taxes, on the following dates. And I trust that all tax-payers will be prepared to meet me and settle their tax and save themselves cost and expenses.

Gloucester: Macedonia Church, ^{Monday Nov 3} Monday, December 8th.

Hogback: McNeely's Store, ^{Wednesday Nov 27} Tuesday, December 9th.

Eastatoe: L. M. Glazener's Shop, ^{Thursday Nov 28} Wednesday, December 10th.

East Fork: Baptist Church, ^{Friday Nov 4} Thursday, December 11th.

Cathey's Creek: Whitmires Store, ^{Saturday Nov 5} Friday, December 12th.

Cedar Mountain: Garren's Store, ^{Sunday Nov 6} Saturday, December 13th.

Little River: Ashworth Old Store, ^{Monday Nov 7} Monday, December 15th.

Boyd: Talley's Store, ^{Tuesday Nov 8} Tuesday, December 16th.

Dunns Rock: England's Store, ^{Wednesday Nov 9} Wednesday, December 17th.

Brevard: My office will be open all the time for the purpose of collecting Taxes.

M. E. Shipman
COS PAXTON,

Sheriff and Tax Collector

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and ad