

BREVARD NEWS

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WHICH APPEALS TO YOU?

When you open your mouth what
kind of a noise do you make?

Every time you speak a good word
for Brevard you speak two for your-
self, for the Brevard booster is al-
ways respected by home lovers.

It's an easy thing to make a nasty
remark about your home town, but
it is difficult to stop that remark from
traveling after it has once been ut-
tered.

The monkey in the jungle swings
from limb to limb and from tree to
tree at remarkable speed, but the
monkey is a snail compared to the
caustic remarks and comments of a
chronic pessimist. Cuss your Editor
if you like, but this is true.

The monkey does not berate either
the limbs or the trees, for they are
his home — they mean safety and
comfort to him.

The pessimist, however, is not as
considerate.

His happiest moments are when he
is slamming his old town of Brevard.
Nothing right.

None of our numerous citizens pos-
sess the ability to perform civic du-
ties in the proper manner.

Other people are unable to see
the glaring defects that are so plain
to him.

He lives in darkness and radiates
gloom.

He is simply a pessimist, and the
work of the pessimist is too often
destructive.

But why be a pessimist? Why not
be an optimist instead?

Pessimism is worse than rheuma-
tism. The one puts a few joints out
of proper working order, but the
other is a drag to the mind, the body
and the soul.

Station yourself on a street cor-
ner and watch the people go by for an
hour. Ninety-nine out of a hund-
red will give you a cheerful greeting.
They are optimists unawares. The
rays of the noonday sun are not brigh-
ter or warmer than the smiles upon
their lips or the humanity in their
hearts.

The hundredth man may be differ-
ent. He may be the odd sheep in
the flock, the cloud that dims the
brightness of the community light.
He is a pessimist, and he knows it.

His soul is shrouded in gloom from
which he never seeks to escape.
He is a bore even to himself.

The pessimist is never happy —
the optimist is seldom sad.

It is possible to be either, but nev-
er both.

Which appeals to you?

IT DOES AND IT DON'T.

Does prohibition prohibit?

It does and it don't.

There is a class of citizens who be-
lieve in the strict observance of a
law as long as the law is on the sta-
tute books. With them prohibition
does prohibit, although there
are unquestionably times when
at least a portion of them feel that
intense longing for a "nip".

There is another class who are law
abiding in other matters, yet who do
not draw the distinction quite as
finely as the strict observers. With
them prohibition does not always pro-
hibit, for many of them wink one or
both eyes when there is an opportu-
nity to "put a little joy into life."

There are still others to whom law
is but an odious restraint upon their
actions. They are becoming rich
from an illicit traffic in forbidden
booze.

But that is not all. There are
those who are slaves to drink, and
who would barter their souls for a
quart or a pint. If they continue to
guzzle the wood alcohol and other
poisonous stuff that is sold for
whiskey they would soon have no
souls left to barter.

Of all the laws that have been en-
acted by the congress of the United
States, the prohibition act is the most
lamentable failure in so far as en-
forcement is concerned.

It is openly defied in all sections
of the country, and even people who
supported it at the polls are begin-
ning to wonder if the result has been
worth the effort.

Prohibition agents in the service
of the government have connived at
its violation — for graft.

District attorneys are suspected of
having become suddenly blind when
men of political influence have been
discovered in wholesale liquor trans-
actions.

State and municipal authorities
are masters of inactivity when it
comes to the prosecution of owners
of saloons where liquor is peddled at
sky limit prices.

And the courts — but we should
never criticize our founda-
tions of justice, except to wonder at
times what is beneath the thin veneer
that cloaks at least a portion of them.

Does prohibition prohibit?
Even an answer to such a ques-
tion is superfluous.

This is not an editorial in support
of prohibition, nor is it one in op-
position to the cause.

It is simply a cold statement of
fact.

Congress made the law, and its
millions of friends rejoiced.

The government, with all its enor-
mous resources and powers, is ap-
parently impotent to enforce it. And
its opponents are jubilant.

That vast number of the populace
who are between the two camps, who
are not radical in either way, are
rapidly becoming weary of the whole
subject.

To them it is a national joke.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE BOY SCOUTS

The boy scouts of Brevard have
been unusually active of late. They
recently entertained their young lady
friends at their headquarters, giving
a delightful party. This is the begin-
ning of the second year in their head-
quarters in the Dunn's Rock Build-
ing. The rent of the room was paid
last year by the Episcopal and Pres-
byterian Churches, contribution of
friends and dues of the scouts. This
next year the Methodist, Presbyter-
ian and Episcopal churches will un-
dertake it jointly.

Scoutmaster Has has recently put
on a fine program of lectures for the
scouts at their weekly meetings.
Speakers so far on the program are:
Messrs. R. W. Everett, T. H. Gallo-
way, T. H. Shipman and Dr. T. J.
Summey. Dr. Summey's address on
the effects of alcohol was so carefully
prepared and of such general interest
that it is being published in full.

ADDRESS BEFORE BOY SCOUTS BY DR. T. J. SUMMEY:

ALCOHOL:

Alcohol is a powerful chemical sub-
stance produced by the fermentation
of sugars. Fermentation is caused
by a one celled germ known as the
yeast plant entering sweetened fluid.
The air is full of these minute forms
of vegetable life. They produce
something called a ferment, there-
fore, air must be excluded from any
sweetened fluid. When it does enter
a sweetened fluid it buds and multi-
plies very rapidly, breaking then into
alcohol, water and carbonic acid, but
the alcohol remains in the fluid. When
alcohol, to the strength of 13 per
cent, has accumulated in a fluid it
injures the yeast plant and stops its
growth. Alcohol is a narcotic, ir-
ritant water, absorbing anesthetic
drug in the class with opium and co-
caine.

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON THE BRAIN:

The brain is composed of starlike
cells very small in size, but can be
seen clearly by the use of a micro-
scope. These cells are connected by
nerve fibres which transmit the brain
impression to the muscles and are col-
lected in groups known as nerve cen-
ters, each center having a special
work to do.

1. Alcohol, by affecting these cen-
ters, attacks the moral side of man or
self control centers of the brain, etc.
A man loses his respect for his fel-
low man, a person who has always
been polite in the presence of ladies
now uses profanity.

2. By disturbing the knowledge
centers we find that facts are not
clearly understood. Impressions are
dimly recorded, time, space, and dis-
tance is confused. This fact has led
railroad officials and employers of
men to demand total abstinence of
their employees.

3. By paralyzing a third group of
cells muscular movements are made
unsteady, as we can readily see by
the staggering gait of the drunken
man. At this stage of intoxication
many accidents occur to men who
work around machinery, and who
move along the traffic of the street.

4. The last centers to be distur-
bed are the ones that control the
heart and lungs. Death is, of course,
the penalty for this extreme indul-

gence, but these cases are rare.

As one brain must last a life time
it is unwise to injure it with alcohol,
and it is a crime against an unborn
child to impair its brain so that it be
predisposed to crime, ignorance or
insanity.

ATHLETICS

The requirements to the athletic
school of applied baseball, said Con-
nie Mack of the Philadelphia Athlet-
ics, are not many, but each candidate
must keep every one. We must have
speed, brains, and ambition, and must
cut out all bad habits. Of the twenty
five players of the World's Cham-
pionship games in 1910, fifteen of
the players did not know the taste
of liquors. Both in 1910-11 the
championship was won without even
drinking a single glass of beer. Foot-
ball. Not only in baseball, but in
football and other sports, young men
are finding the use of alcoholic drinks
a handicap. Ted Coy, that great
captain for Yale in 1909-10, said
there is not even two sides to the
question. I have seen several good
athletes spoiled by drink so far as
athletics are concerned.

RUNNING AND WALKING:

At the match held in Kiel, Germany
in 1918, an actual test was made.
The course was sixty-two miles.
Prizes were given to the first ten men
covering the distance. Eighty-one
men entered the match, of whom only
twenty-four were abstainers. The
first four men who crossed the line
were abstainers. Of the ten prize
winners, six were habitual abstain-
ers and two of the other four winners
had been abstaining for some while
in training for the match.

RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO WORK:

Alcohol impairs the power of self
judgement, leading one to suppose
that he is doing more or better work
than he actually is doing, or by acting
as a narcotic the alcohol may deaden,
for the time, the feeling of weariness
without really removing the cause, so
that a person really believes that the
use of alcohol rests him when it is
simply adding to his fatigue. An
engineer on the Lackawanna Road
in 1912, who had been drinking the
night before, ran his train past three
signals warning him to stop. He
proved again, by an unnecessary tra-
gic experiment, that alcohol is liable
to render one less able to perceive
and act correctly upon signals. His
experiment cost the lives of forty
people outright and seventy-five more
were injured. After the accident,
the managers of this road, issued the
following rule: Trankmen must not
drink or enter saloons even when off
duty.

CRIMES:

In 1912 Judge Kimball, of Washing-
ton, D. C., testified that in his nine-
teen years of service he had tried
150,000 cases and that in his judge-
ment 75 per cent. were due directly
or indirectly to alcohol.

INSANITY

There is an army of more than 30,
000 persons in the United States
whose insanity is due wholly or par-
tially to alcohol. The United States
pays \$12,000,000 yearly to such per-
sons.

DRINK COSTS IN LIVES:

All the world was shocked at the
news that the Titanic had carried
down to death 1662 persons. Yet
alcohol carries off 1662 adults every

nine days all the year round, a total
of 65,897 a year.

DRINK BURDEN ON SOCIETY:

The committee of Fifty, after mak-
ing inquiries in different parts of the
United States, concluded that not less
than one fourth of the poverty and
37 per cent of the pauperism were
the results of intemperance.

CONCLUSION:

1. Alcohol tends to reduce physi-
cal strength and endurance and the
amount of work done.
2. It impairs mental work.
3. Alcohol belongs to the class of
habit forming drugs, such as opium
and cocaine.
4. The alcohol-user, is, on the av-
erage, especially liable to sickness
and premature death.
5. Drink increases liability to ac-
cidents, even in persons who are
never intoxicated.
6. Alcohol used by parents is often
responsible for a high death rate in
children.
7. Alcohol is not a stimulant but
a depressant.
8. Alcohol in the United States
is responsible directly and indirectly
for at least one fourth to one half of
one third of the pauperism, one fifth
all poverty and neglect, for more than
of the insanity and divorces and one
half of the crimes.

WANTED — Girl for House work
apply to Mrs. J. E. Loftis, Brevard.
2 t. crd.

Always at Your Service for Printing Needs!

Is there something you
need in the follow-
ing list?

- Birth Announcements
- Wedding Stationery
- Envelope Enclosures
- Sale Bills
- Head Bills
- Price Lists
- Admission Tickets
- Business Cards
- Window Cards
- Time Cards
- Letter Heads
- Note Heads
- Envelopes
- Leaflets
- Bill Heads
- Calling Cards
- Statements
- Milk Tickets
- Meal Tickets
- Shipping Tags
- Announcements
- Briefs
- Notes
- Coupons
- Pamphlets
- Catalogues
- Circulars
- Posters
- Blotters
- Invitations
- Folders
- Checks
- Blankets
- Notices
- Labels
- Legal Blanks
- Menu Cards
- Pledgers
- Dockets
- Post Cards
- Programs
- Receipts

Prompt, careful and effi-
cient attention given
to every detail

Don't Send Your Order Out of Town Until You See What We Can Do

OUR INTEREST IN THE

SMALL ACCOUNT

To US the Small Account means much. We have
watched so many of them grok into GIANTS.

DON'T think your Small Account is not important
to your Banker. To him a small account is the first
sign of Financial Independence.

Your Banker says to himself, when a new account
is established: "I will watch this account.

Its owner is showing unmistakable signs of growing.
He will be independent some of these days. The more
I can help him the more he can help me."

As soon as your Banker sees you making good
with YOURSELF, he is very willing to back your ef-
forts.

COME IN and let us tell you how this Bank can
aid your business.

We pay 4 per cent on Time Deposits

Brevard Banking Company

Seeds SEEDS Seeds

Seeds of All Kinds In On Time

W. E. BISHOP & COMPANY