

**Waynesville Mountaineer**

14 Church Street

Wm. A. BAND, Editor-Owner

**POLITICALLY DEMOCRATIC**

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**REAL ESTATE ACTIVE.**

While other cities and towns have had reported booms, Waynesville has been quietly forging ahead without a so-called boom, but with a tremendous increase in bonafide real estate transactions. Much property has been sold not only among local citizens, but a great deal of outside capital has been invested here and, at the present time, there is a large number of transactions and developments taking place that astonish the oldest inhabitants.

Waynesville naturally has the climate and the soil—the two main features which make towards substantial and good solid investments in real estate.

The movement for a new hotel is gaining momentum and no doubt be started at an early date.

With the formal opening of the Sargent Lumber Company and the usual amount of summer visitors, Waynesville will have its most prosperous season if it is predicted by everyone.

**MANY TOURISTS HERE.**

There are many familiar faces in Waynesville, and summer visitors, among whom have been coming here for many seasons. There are also many who are here for the first time, but are fairly sure of coming again.

Waynesville welcomes each and everyone and invites them to stay long and to come again.

The hotels report that reservations have been better than for many years and that July 1st will see more tourists in Waynesville than every before in its history.

**NATIONAL PARK DIFFICULTIES.**

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and one of its readers have been discussing the present posture of affairs with respect to the proposed Shenandoah national park. The paper says that the park job is "one-half done" and the reader writes that if the whole can be considered "your arrangement," that the obtaining of the national park in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia, is one-half accomplished, seems to be generous and liberal. The bill Congress passed contains the provision that the secretary of the interior is to accept title in behalf of the United States to lands embraced within the proposed park site, but provides that the minimum area shall be 250,000 acres, or 390 square miles. But it is further provided that no general development of the park area shall be undertaken until a major portion of the remainder of the area designated by the park commission shall have been acquired by the federal government. That is 521,000 acres, or 814 square miles. Virginia reports subscriptions of \$1,200,000, which is not enough by \$300,000 to buy the minimum amount required by the bill at the estimated price of \$6 an acre; that is, supposing that the subscriptions are worth 100 per cent in cash when called for. The secretary of the interior in a report to the house of representatives said he could not tell how much of the designated area might be bought for \$1,200,000, although the commission had advised him that the organizations active in the campaign for funds had "reported that they have obtained many signed options covering considerable acreage." It is set forth that the organizations referred to "have doubtless encountered a multitude of difficulties in obtaining the home sites of the 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants of the park region on a basis of \$6 per acre, but it does no good to close our eyes to the almost overwhelming difficulties confronting these organizations."

zations and to give the impression that the acquiring of a national park in Virginia is a consummated attainment. People throughout the state have understood this to be the case with almost pathetic confidence.

The point is in the possession of 250,000 acres of "the most picturesque of Virginia's territory," conveyed to the federal government, lying idle during an indefinite period of time, "with jurisdiction over its inhabitants suspended or confused." And it is submitted that in prudence, none of this government land ought to be conveyed until both the first and second installments can be acquired and conveyed to the federal government "which may, or may not, ever be done."

It is hardly likely that a condition of "suspended or confused" jurisdiction would be permitted to continue. The area would certainly, if conveyed, have the status of national park land. It would be "in" in the sense of not being under the public for the purposes intended until a general scheme of development should be put into effect, at least to the extent of building roads through it. But there would always be the possibility that a subsequent Congress might be induced to modify the conditions. However, the present posture of affairs is that Virginia will have to dig and strain and sweat a good deal more if it carries out this park enterprise on anything like the scale upon which undertaken, and in consideration of which Congress was induced to take favorable action. Details of the conditions are not at hand, but it is to be borne in mind that the Shenandoah enterprise is a companion to the Great Smokies enterprise, and in general Congress has been feeding North Carolina and Tennessee for the same spoon as Virginia.

**MAKE NIGHT DRIVING SAFER.**

A new type of automobile headlight, radically different from any now in use, which will give long range without glare and illuminate the ditches along the side of the road by a wide side beam, has been developed by the General Electric laboratory after three years of experimenting.

With upwards of 20,000 people killed each year and hundreds of thousands injured in automobile accidents, many of them occurring at night, any invention which tends to remove hazards from night driving, as a public necessity today as are suitable electric lights for the home.

**IT'S UP TO ALL OF US.**

"Fire protection of cutover lands will solve the reforestation problem," declares A. D. Osborn, prominent lumberman. "Lands naturally restock themselves with timber if fire is kept out. The crime against timber has been the indifference of the public to the prevention and suppression of forest fires."

All authorities now agree that the solution of the fire problem is the real conservation issue, and next to it is the problem of timber taxation, which forces early cutting and makes regrowing unprofitable.

**LIVE AT THE CROSSING.**

That all streets and roads that intersect a main highway should be made stop streets, is the contention of the Albany, Oregon, Herald-Democrat. It says:

"If such a practice had been in force last Sunday it is very likely that the sad accident in which a baby lost his life would not have happened."

Change the picture to a main line railroad. Would the operating officials of the railroad permit cars to enter the main line from spurs, switches and branch lines without stopping to be sure that the track was clear?

The block signals and lock switches help explain why railroads that carry millions of passengers annually, do so almost without loss of life.

Another reason, of course, is that engineers don't operate locomotives until they know how and until their eyesight and judgment are tested.

There will be no real safety in motor operation until a master traffic plan has been adopted and enforced.

If railroad systems did not enforce every precaution to over-balance the carelessness of thousands of people, they would kill thousands annually.

One railroad, the Southern Pacific, feels it has progressed so far in making people safe that has a right to sue motorists who collide with its cars and trains.

Lives won't save themselves at the crossings. The baby that might have lived, had the traffic plan enforced a safety stop, tells the story.

**A BY-PRODUCT OF A MODERN SCHOOL APPLICABLE TO HAYWOOD COUNTY.**

Wm. C. Allen, County Superintendent of Schools.

People have always been asking what is an education worth to an individual, but the other question as to what an educated person is worth to a community has not received the consideration it deserves. And the kindred question as to what a good system of schools is worth to a county, a township, a town or community is being brought to the front more and more each year.

It is a self-evident fact that the larger the unit that is worked successfully the larger the results will be. A community unit in education was the first idea because it was thought that a small aggregation of people could work together better than a large one. Hence the town schools, the special charter schools, and the private school. But the question may well be asked now if such a system is for the best interest of the people directly involved. Suppose a small unit is built up to a high state of efficiency, does not that very fact build a sort of Chinese wall around it? On the other hand, suppose the unit is made larger, does it not unite the people of the larger unit not only in school matters, but in others as well? These are considerations well worthy of the best attention of the people of our county at this time.

In this connection, I wish to quote extensively from a bulletin recently sent out from the Better Schools League, Chicago, Ill., upon the value of a school to a community, or a township, or a county:

"Few people realize now important a factor are our schools in the prosperity and growth of a community—purely a commercial viewpoint. We measure the products of our schools in terms of their educational value, their work in equipping our boys and girls to meet the problems of life. These products are of first importance and it is a wholesome condition that they are so stressed. However, we often overlook the fact that a community without a good school may be not only lacking in these essential elements, but likely to be equally as far behind in material progress.

"When the time comes for a family to change its residence, a location accessible to a well organized school is of first concern. This is true in rural as well as city governments. Real estate values are affected by proximity to the schools. A good school will surround itself with a population of industrious families; families whose wants must be supplied who build up church memberships and who establish community centers.

"Attention is called to this phase of school influence, an influence that builds up the business welfare of a district as well as leading in the mental and moral development of its youth. A substantial, slightly, and well equipped school, manned by teachers of personality and power, with adequate facilities for study and play, is a source of pride, a worthy asset to a rural district or town. Such a school atmosphere makes for stability in the property surroundings, increasing land values through its influence on the character and desirability of the neighborhood.

"We have the testimony of a former cabinet member who has said that ambitious citizens will go where education may be had for their children. The same point is emphasized in the story of another prominent American who tells of his father's leaving the backwoods of the mountains because there were available but three months of school. 'My father packed our belongings in a covered wagon,' he relates, 'and went to a new state—and we moved out of a three months school into a nine months one with a free high school.'

"This leads us to wonder how desirable are new residents to a community who are not sufficiently interested in their children to inquire regarding school advantages before establishing a new home. It has been said, 'We can judge of a civilization as well as an individual by the way childhood is treated.'

"This is a view of a by-product of our schools. These schools perform a public service to the district that should impress residents who have no occasion to use the schools as well as non-resident land owners, both of whom sometimes feel that they have taxation without appropriate benefits.

"The importance of the by-products and products of our schools may be summarized in the words of Herbert Hoover, 'If we were to suppress our educational system for a single generation the equipment would decay, most of our people would die of starvation, and intellectually and spiritually we would slip back four thousand years in human progress. We

could recover the loss of any other big business in a few years, but not this one."

The fault, it seems to me, if it can be called a fault, of the foregoing quotation from the Better Schools League is that too much emphasis is placed upon the importance of the community idea of the value of the GALLEY TWO school. I am thinking not so much of the value of a good school to a

community, but the value of schools to a county. We have good schools in Haywood county, but they are in spots. How much better it would be if it could be said that the whole county has good schools. If we shall ever realize the larger benefits of the by-products that are discussed in the above quotation, we shall have to make our school units larger and extend the influence of the better system.

St. John's Catholic Chapel, 145 Church street, Waynesville. Mass on Sundays at 10 o'clock. Mass during the week at 7 o'clock.

REV. FATHER McDEVITT, Pastor.

It is easy to recognize an American at a bull fight. He cheers for the bull.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**— THE PASS WORD IN ANY TRAFFIC**



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**98 cents**

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BOYS' CHECK UNION SUITS, 2 TO 12 YEARS, 75 CENT GRADE, ONLY  
**50 cents**

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ONE LOT NICE LARGE HUCK TOWELS, ONLY  
**10 cents**

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81x90 SHEETS, NO SEAMS, \$1.50 GRADE, ONLY  
**\$1.00**

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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BLOOMERS, ONLY  
**50 cents**

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LADIES' LINGETT PRINCESS' SLIPS, ALL COLORS  
**98 cents**

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SEE OUR LACES FOR  
**5 and 10 cents**

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BOYS' PAJAMAS, SIZES 4 TO 12 YEARS  
**\$1.50**

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LADIES' ALL SILK CHIFON HOSE, \$1.50 GRADE  
**98 cents**

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LADIES' NON-CLING PRINCESS SLIPS, \$2.00 GRADE  
**\$1.49**

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LADIES, FELT BED ROOM SLIPPERS, \$1.00 GRADE  
**75 cents**