

The Mountaineer

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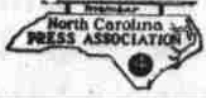
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1940

Hail The Chief

Breaking the precedent of a third term, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with a sweeping victory, will begin in January to serve the American people another four years as President of the United States.

The overwhelming vote was not a thrust at tradition, but merely an evidence of the tempo and quick turns the people of this great nation can make in a crisis. They faced an emergency, and to meet it they were convinced that they must have a man at the head of the government who had been tried and tested in handling public affairs.

This same spirit marked the lives of our forefathers when they faced the problems of creating a home out of a wilderness, and then organizing a government to direct affairs. There is nothing new about this ability to sense a crucial moment and know how to meet it.

Today the people are confronted with problems even more grave than a new country. They are up against an emergency that is greater than a tradition, however much it may have been cherished in the past. Back to normal times it can be resumed.

The election on Tuesday also showed that they have confidence in the heart of the country and feel that it is safe. They need not worry about internal affairs, but their most serious trouble will be one of defense from outside forces.

Party lines were let down and voters took things in their own hands. There were bigger issues than political policies.

They realized that regardless of party affiliations, there was no man in America who has the knowledge of foreign affairs, or more courage to map a course to steer this nation in the present critical period just ahead.

It is generally understood that certain powers in Europe did not want Roosevelt to be re-elected president. This within itself shows that they feared the wisdom of his leadership.

This is not the first crisis that Mr. Roosevelt has been asked to meet. Back in 1932 when he first became president he faced one of the gravest situations ever met by a national leader.

True, there have been mistakes made in the past eight years, but the accomplishments far outweigh them. Back in 1932 millions were hungry and jobless. Since that date 11,634,000 people have gone back to work, and the hungry have been fed.

We feel confident that, as in the recent election, party lines will grow dim, as the people, with Mr. Roosevelt endeavor to meet the pressing problems of the present. We likewise feel sure that Mr. Roosevelt will be worthy of the confidence we have placed in him.

\$4.08 Per Park Visitor

Of special interest to this section, is the recent report from the National Park Service, that the average expenditure of each visitor to the National Parks is \$4.08. Based on this low estimate, the department figured that during the past travel year which ended September 30, that more than \$68,000,000 went into circulation from visitor's pocket-books in the park areas.

The money was spent for gasoline, food, lodging and luxuries with an investment going for souvenirs.

Naturally the expenditures varied in different parks of the national system, and this newspaper is of the opinion that the \$4.08 figure is a relative conservative one from which can be based the potential business in the Smoky Mountains area.

The Country Changes

In a recent visit to Norris Dam we were reminded of the vast changes that are being made to transfer the physical aspect of the country today.

Take for instance the winding outlines of the Norris Dam, which covers 34,000 acres and stores more water than any other reservoir east of the Mississippi River. It was built by the Tennessee Valley Authority to control water in the river for flood protection, navigation, and generation of electric power.

Norris Dam is one of a number that have been built over this country in the past few years, creating great lakes that have completely changed the vicinity in which they are located. New business and industries have sprung up about them.

New highways have cut across the states and have brought travel into numerous areas in out of the way hamlets and sections heretofore seldom visited.

New airports have been built, with new airway lines to serve the traveling public.

The study of geography for the rising generation is becoming more and more difficult, as the march of progress and development in this country goes forward.

Our New Governor

J. Melville Broughton, newly elected governor of North Carolina, made a great speech at the Democratic rally held here in Waynesville on Saturday afternoon. His discussion of state and national issues was clear, forceful and convincing, and he was greeted with round after round of applause from the hundreds attending the rally.

He had opened his first campaign fire in Haywood County in the primary, and it was fitting that he make his last great appeal to the Democratic party in the West here also.

But what perhaps was more pleasing to his listeners here in Haywood County than his discussion of political issues, were his expressions of interest in this mountain section of the state.

Mr. Broughton stated that he had spoken in every one of the mountain counties during the present campaign, and in a number several times, since he began his fight for governor.

Mr. Broughton spoke of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, of the scenic highways, of the power developments, of the livestock and other agricultural industries of the West.

It is especially gratifying to the people of the West to feel that in him they will have a real friend who is familiar with their needs, and sincerely interested in the development of the attractions and resources.

We doubt if any governor has gone into office with as comprehensive knowledge of the entire state as Mr. Broughton. There is every reason to believe that J. M. Broughton will make both an efficient and popular governor.

Armistice Day

Next Tuesday will be the 11th day of November, Armistice Day. Celebration of this historic occasion in this year of 1940 seems almost like a mockery. It looks today as if that war fought nearly a quarter of a century ago was only the beginning of the present conflict.

The "war to end war" was not successful. Those old enough, can recall the high purpose of that war, "to make democracy safe, and to bring about everlasting and permanent peace on earth."

Democracy is not safe, "the soldiers dreams and the world's hopes were betrayed," and there seems no peace in sight for any nation. Even in those countries not engaged in actual fighting, there are preparations going forward for defense.

With the present outlook, what will another Armistice Day in 1941 bring to us?

Scripture Of It

There may or may not be any truth in the rumor, but one man who thinks that he may be called into service, despite the fact that he has a new wife, is planning to present the Bible as a reason why he should not go to war. He will turn to Deuteronomy 24:5, and read the following to the board:

"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."—Stanley News and Press.

Apparently a great many of our present-day juries are composed of persons who can see no evil in anything.—Nashville Banner.

Recent progress in science has led to vast improvements, but we don't see that it's improved anybody's disposition.

Here and There

—By—
HILDA WAY GWYN

We felt ourselves fortunate during the week to be connected with a newspaper . . . and thereby have a seat at the Park Theatre when J. E. Massie . . . had as his guests the Rotarians, the ministers of the town and the press . . . for an advanced showing of "Pastor Hall" . . . which was made in England . . . and is being released in this country by James Roosevelt . . . his mother, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt gives the prologue . . . the picture is deeply touching . . . it shows how the Germans gradually fell under the influence of Hitler . . . and the Nazi teachings . . . and the strength of one minister . . . who would not be misled from the paths of what he considered "the way of the righteous" . . . one is swept along with the injustice of the treatment of the Jews . . . with the state taking complete control of the lives of the people . . . but it is not of these things that one is concerned with in the climax . . . one forgets the Jews and the government . . . as in the last impressive scene . . . the minister . . . who has endured the horrors of a concentration camp . . . preaches his last sermon . . . as the soldiers wait for him on the outside of the church . . . that he has loved and served . . . as he goes down the aisle . . . with a prayer on his lips to meet his fate . . . the congregation with bowed heads . . . it is the power of that Greatest Master of them all . . . and how in the end Christ and His love of mankind must . . . and shall triumph . . . that stays with one . . . it is truly a great picture.

Speaking of a movie . . . reminds us that a couple of weeks ago . . . we were asked by a well known woman in town . . . to write about the behavior (or rather the lack of it) in the Park Theatre . . . as she says . . . "Mr. Massie gives us excellent pictures . . . we are lucky to have such a theater in a town of this size . . . but the manners of some of those who attend . . . are, at times, past description . . . (from a standpoint of noise) . . . when you go to a movie . . . you wish to see and listen undisturbed . . . those who want to carry on an animated conversation should stay away . . . at times the noise is so distracting that it takes away from the pleasure and enjoyment of the picture . . . the children are the major offenders . . . not the very small ones . . . but junior high school age . . . and while being a woman I rather hate to make the admission . . . it is the girls who lead in the talking . . . so I would suggest that the subject of movie etiquette . . . be incorporated in the "fireside" instruction in good manners by some mothers in town . . .

We might have had a half dozen . . . just the ripe age for the draft . . . for all the interest we had in the list of the boys and later in the numbers as they were called in the peace-time draft . . . it was fascinating to watch them come and go at the court house . . . to look up their number . . . the list had been placed on the bulletin board . . . in the lobby of the court house . . . by the draft board . . . but it did not stay there long . . . it was taken down so that more could read it at one time . . . around it was a group continuously . . . and late in the afternoon . . . even after the sun had gone down . . . before the lights were turned on, it was brought out in the open . . . to be scanned . . . often there were small boys . . . no doubt young brothers' . . . sandwiched in between big brothers . . . trying to get a look at the fateful list . . . how much they mean in the history of the country . . . no one can fortell at this stage . . . it is a tremendous . . . and sobering thought . . . to realize that the picture we saw at our own court house . . . was being enacted in every section of the 6,500 draft board areas in this country . . . the lists concern not only the boys and their families . . . but in some way touch practically every family in this country . . . the manner in which copies of The Mountaineer were sold . . . containing the partial list of the numbers called . . . those who will be mustered into service first . . . reminded one of the sale an extra edition on a big city daily . . .

A story contributed during the week . . . the late Ambassador Walter Hines Page . . . one time editor of the World's Work . . . like all editors was obliged to refuse a great many contributions . . . a lady once wrote him . . . "Sir, you sent back last week a story of mine . . . I know that you did not read the story . . . for as a test I pasted together pages, 17, 19 and 20 . . . and the story came back with those pages still pasted . . . so I know you are a fraud and reject stories before reading them" . . . Mr. Page is said to have written back . . . "Madame at breakfast, when I open an egg I do not

have to eat the whole egg, to discover it is bad." . . .

If there is anything in youthful promise . . . young Bronson Matney, Jr. . . will travel far, with his "golden voice" . . . he sings with the ease of a professional . . . we predict that someday his name will be emblazoned across the theaters of the country . . . we like his modesty about his singing . . . such a matter of fact way . . . yet with the seriousness of an adult . . . we noticed at the Democratic rally, how softly the assembly singing was . . . the crowd trying to let his voice be heard above theirs . . . in fact we rather think they felt as we . . . that he should close the program alone . . .



Voice of The People

Are you satisfied with the present system of schools in North Carolina, and feel that it meets the needs of present day education, if not what changes would you suggest?

Mrs. William Hannah—I am not satisfied with the present school system in North Carolina. I feel that the educational system has not made the progress other forms of government in our state have. The teachers are underpaid, and there are too many pupils per teacher. I think, however, that the day is not far distant when the teachers will be paid more, but also more will then be demanded of them.

Mrs. Zeb Curtis—President of the East Waynesville PTA.—"The first thing that I feel that we need is a 9 month school term and then 12 grades, both to be a part of the regular state school system."

Mrs. Geo. A. Kunze—President Haywood Council PTA.—"Yes, as far as it goes. Schools have progressed a great deal since I was a student in high school, but I feel that we should have 9 months and 12 grades. Also there is needed much more vocational guidance. The need today of skilled labor shows up a certain lack of vocational training. So many people who are not fitted for white collar jobs, feel that this is the only worth while type of work, whereas, with some vocational guidance they might have been well prepared for life."

Clyde H. Ray, Jr.—"I think we need more vocational training in our school system. All students should be taught how to really work."

W. R. Francis—"I am satisfied with the school system of North Carolina. I think the educators have done and are doing a fine job, and that on the whole we have an excellent school system. It has made much progress in the last few years."

Fred Ratcliff—"I am not thoroughly satisfied with our present system of schools in North Carolina. My greatest objection is that the theory and practice of subjects are not always taught together. A boy often has the theory of a thing, but when he gets out of school and goes to work he finds he cannot put his theories into practice. This often applies not only to the high school graduate, but also to the college boy."

Mrs. S. P. Gay—President Central Elementary PTA.—"I am convinced that the present system of our schools is inadequate. Progress in education has failed to keep pace with the rapid advancement in science and other fields of development, with the result that there is today a great shortage of competent workers in many fields—particularly in the activities of skilled laborers in new specialized fields. at the same time there

are few opportunities for the person with a general education. I would suggest that those in charge of our state educational system study the inadequacy and endeavor to meet it—even if it calls for drastic changes in the present system."

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Ralph Prevost—Unagusta Manufacturing Company—"I am not satisfied with our present system of schools. I think there should be more vocational training in our schools, more direction along definite lines of work with which the student will be occupied later in his life work. The present trend of business and industry in every field calls for the individual with some specific training. This lack of definite training is noticeable both in the high school and the college trained person."

Mrs. D. D. Alley—President of Parent Teacher Congress—"I consider our present educational system inadequate to meet the needs of the youth today. Rapidly changing conditions, social and economic, have created educational demands of more practical type than our schools are equipped to meet. It is necessary to revise the school curriculum to meet these changing conditions. I feel that we should have the twelfth year and nine month added as a minimum opportunity for all children. During the depression and the years following, our schools were operated on limited budgets to the extent that in many instances only required subjects were taught. During the past four or five years we have noted the gradual increase in interest on the part of all parents, teachers and other citizens to get back into schools, vocational training classes, music, physical education, health programs, and many other helpful courses to supplement the required subjects of labor. Many more of these courses are needed or rather more appropriations to enlarge these opportunities so that when young people complete high school or college courses, or even if they drop out of school before that time, they will not have to return to training schools to be taught a trade or profession. Today in many instances young people are being paid while they attend these classes to learn to do, what they should have learned while in school. I believe that we should continue to work for expansion of Federal aid to education in order that there may be an equalization of educational opportunities among the several states.

Our school libraries are in a deplorable condition. Find out how many of our Haywood County schools are now off the standard list because of lack of libraries having required volumes. Our teacher load is so heavy that it is impossible for children and youth to receive much if any personal attention. There should be some change in present regulations governing teacher allotment to the end that we will stop sending children to school when they are sick and suffering with some communicable disease, or during bad weather when road conditions are hazardous because if our attendance falls, we lose a teacher.

Our bus transportation record for transporting school children stands well at the top of the list among other states for having fewest accidents, but we should limit bus loads so that each child can be seated comfortably. Waiting stations should be provided along bus lines where children may wait during early morning hours and bad weather. The need for some type of retirement system for teachers is very urgent. Adequate salaries must be provided if teachers of the highest qualifications are kept to teach children today. With the great

demand for more vocational and other courses required for the child, teachers will be especially educated vocational classes.

All of these and many other improvements to our educational system remain the responsibility of parents, teachers, interested citizens, school boards, legislative school administrators of the state. With improvements in the schools goes the demand for closer cooperation between the home, school, community in general and employment for after all the purpose of education is to be able to live in a community and earning to earn a living. It is qualified to hold a job. A job you must know how to do something with your hands and your head."

Topics Of Day

By Judge Frank S.

The election is over, excitement of making decisions has just begun. Now, that the play is past, let's get going on National Defense; and in this time, here are a few problems we have got to face at an early date.

(1). America has allowed and implacable Germany and Japan—we are already at war things except in name, firing. America has friends—England and China of whom are being brutal butchered and besieged. America's bitterest foe, which has stood supinely being little more than lip England and actually arming Japan to destroy well as ourselves.

Isn't it high time to complete embargo copper, etc., to Japan? the embargo to the extent lowering our government China effectively, and beyond the present illegals of limited loans, only buy "non-war" supplies. Think of it! We can legally, war supplies to enemy, but it is illegal those same supplies to friend.

(2). We must give swiftly and more substantial. This means more planes, bombers, convoys and credits, which means the repeal of the Act, which prohibits such.

(3). Those 100 modern war planes at the land of Martinique, should be repossessed by us; and the Island itself the name of all the American the Act of Havana.

France is a prisoner of and cannot, therefore, be either make a sound decision. France owes us upon millions, which have paid, and now never will therefore, we will be in dumb-bells if we fail to the lawful right of credit and appropriate the assets of those assets or possess about to fall into the hands of the worst enemy and the worst international gangster.

(4). It is only a question of days or weeks, before is going to demand high and industry higher price products—neither of which government can now afford.

Hope and persuasion government's only available against such incursions of both labor and when they fail and will be forced to intervene the question will then be how far the government should go in the matter of arbitrary control.

4 Killed And 2 Hurt In Haywood Auto Accident

Four persons were killed and two injured on the highways here, between January 2 and 3, 1940. This is a decided increase over the same period of last year. 2 had been killed and 10 injured. For the entire state, 1,000 were killed and 3,571 injured. 629 were killed and injured, which gives the increase in both columns, as shown by the following table:

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