

THE MOUNTAINEER

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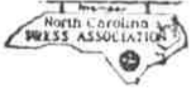
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1946

To Eat White Bread Again

September the first marked the end of the regulations to require millers and bakers to turn out darker flour and bread, but officials state that it will be about two weeks before housewives can purchase their own customary "white bread" again.

While we had no complaint to make about the "dirty" looking flour and bread with a queer taste, for the reason for it was one which saved lives of others, we will be glad to welcome back white bread.

The wheat situation however will not be back to normal, as the Department of Agriculture has continued its order limiting food processors to 87 per cent of the amount of wheat and flour they used during the corresponding period last year, and the 10 per cent cut in the size of bread loaves will remain in effect.

Riding In State

During the week Governor Cherry was delivered a new "executive limousine" and according to the press it is a "super-duper job," President Truman having the only other one like it in operation.

It is said to be so new that the OPA hasn't set the price. The 1946 Packard Super Coupe, the latest limousine to carry State license tag No. 1 also carries \$125.65 worth of extra equipment, including radio, automatic heating system, backup lights, fog lights, spot lights, glare-proof mirror, and broadcloth and leather upholstery.

The new super affair replaces the 1942 Cadillac and the OPA allowed \$2,541.33 for the four-year-old limousine which was bought for Governor J. M. Broughton and had since been used by Governor Cherry. The limousine has done a lot of traveling over North Carolina highways and it would appear that the OPA was mighty generous in allowing such a nice sum for the four-year-old gubernatorial means of transportation.

To ride in such an affair must a Governor feel of dignity and importance that a Governor of any state would have to carry off the role to which he has been elected.

And Still They Happen

We have thought for the past few weeks that surely the accidents on our Haywood highways would cease, and that drivers of motors would become increasingly careful, due to the tragedies of the recent weeks. Instead each issue of The Mountaineer has a story to tell that should never have to be written.

Major J. H. Hatcher, head of the State Highway Patrol, said this week that of the 187,000 vehicles inspected during June and July, that about one-third were found to be unsafe for driving purposes.

Major Hatcher has already requested that the 1947 state legislature adopt a compulsory state motor vehicle inspection law, in an effort to reduce highway accidents.

While many of the accidents are due to the condition of the cars, we feel sure that many are due to careless driving.

Cars race up and down Main street here in a manner that should not be allowed for safety, and we take this occasion to call attention to the town officials and the city police that some measure should be taken to better control traffic on our main thoroughfare. Perhaps if the drivers had to slow down in going through town, they might gain a measure of caution that would be shown when they pass the city limits.

Expecting War?

The following editorial from the Raleigh News and Observer offers many sobering thoughts about the current situation, which has most of us not only worried, but also puzzled. In view of what war has cost us both in money and human suffering and death, it seems unbelievable that there could be such a thing so soon as another war—yet read what the Observer follows through regarding recent events and the general turn of affairs:

When the Nazis were conquered and disarmed and Japan bit the dust and was made impotent, no voice was heard in the land except how to insure lasting peace. The United States led in the Peace Conference at San Francisco where 51 nations pledged their faith to work out an enduring peace. With no possible enemy with a gun, or ability to get weapons, the United States, Russia, Britain and the other nations looked to turn their attention to rebuilding the places made desolate by war, returning to the avocation of peace, and peace commissioners began to fashion a world structure to end wars. To be sure, it was recognized that it would not be easy to reconcile all differences. But as they had been surmounted to win the war, few doubted that in order to win the peace the peace edifice would be completed.

Early this week there came out of Washington by way of the Associated Press a news item that shocked the men who thought their sacrifice had ended fighting. Here is the item that sounded like a bell in the night:

A gigantic network of industrial plants is being mobilized by the Army-Navy Munitions Board, ready to convert the United States from peace to war footing within 21 hours.

Acting to meet any eventuality, the Munitions Board is reported speeding plans for a tightly integrated over-all industrial preparedness system that would give the nation a virtual "push-button" mobilization plan in the event of another war. The entire program, it was revealed, is the outgrowth of repeated warnings from the military that if there should be another war the United States would be hit suddenly—the country would not have two to three years to mobilize, as in the late war.

The story went on to say that "full war production would not be a matter of months but days," and "stand-by plants would start to roll within a few hours." It was added that Donald Nelson would be called back to Washington to direct this vast war machine.

This followed on the heels of the talk in military and official circles, first sub rosa, and then open. "We must be ready to fight Russia," followed by cables that the Russians under like fear were busy fashioning weapons of war. Peace—the goal for which we fought—seemed in influential quarters to be forgotten or regarded as a will-of-the-wisp and all dependence placed on Force—Force to the utmost and without stint.

Let us see the road along which the militarists have been carrying us since we joyously hailed the end of the war. Professing to believe the peace promised was attainable, but not soon, these successive steps were urged by the Army and Navy, backed by diplomats and legislators:

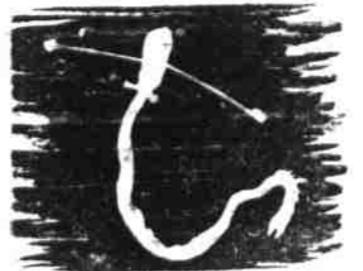
- 1. We must continue compulsory military service resorted to as a war measure and indefensible at any other time.
2. Advocacy of the building of a mightier Navy, the possession of islands that came under our control as a result of war so that the American Navy could dominate the Pacific.
3. Arming and aiding in directing the countries south of the Rio Grande to the end that "in case" there would be a strong and united Army and Navy in the Western Hemisphere. Recently, returning from a mission to effect this end, Admiral Halsey told the American people that "it's nobody's damn business where we (the Navy) goes."
4. Powerful ships have been sent into the Mediterranean where the British and Russians are keeping up their age old determination to control the Near East and the Russians and others believe this if proof of an Anglo-Saxon alliance.
5. Instead of decreasing the military establishment, the Army keeps the over-large Pentagon Building in full use and is carrying on as if war was imminent.
The prophecies of war and keeping up big military preparations tend to lessen dependence of achieving the peace for which the war was waged.

Discussing the Roots of Suspicion in The Nation, Frederick Kirchway truly says:

It is this background (Suspicion at Paris) which explains the dismal stalemate at Paris, and the mood of despair and even of hysteria which has swept the Western world in the past few weeks. If war were made by headlines, by prophecies, by a fierce concentration on the probability of war, the bombs would begin to drop before dawn tomorrow. Fortunately the men who must make the fatal decisions do not want war—not now at any rate. Or, more accurately, they do not want another military war if they can establish their ends to political pressure and influence.

SCOTT'S SCRAP BOOK

By R. J. SCOTT



A FISH WITH TWO EYES CARRIED ON STALKS A THIRD AS LONG AS ITS BODY. LIGHTS ALONG ITS BODY, AND A DUCK-LIKE BILL, WAS FOUND DEEP IN THE OCEAN OFF NEW YORK CITY.



THEY WERE USED BY THE JEWS 5,700 YEARS AGO TO REMOVE THEIR BEARDS. RED FOXES ARE BETTER MOUSERS THAN CATS.

HERE and THERE

By HILDA WAY GWYN

In a recent editorial in his Chapel Hill Weekly Louis Graves wrote about "Potomac Fever," in which he touched on many of the famous sayings of the Presidents of the United States, which ranged from solemn declarations to pithy, dramatic, combative, sentiments of human interest to all Americans, as he led up to the definition of "Potomac Fever." On the latter subject we may have a mild form of it right here in Haywood county, the fascination of its source we can readily understand after many years' residence at the court house. We might call it the "Richland Fever" in Haywood for we definitely have a hunch of it here, not in its glamorous drawing room society, but a good old fashioned homespun variety.

Some of the things quoted by Mr. Graves were:

Washington's admonition was "Be prepared for war is one of the most cardinal maxims of preserving peace." Thomas Jefferson is famous for his statement that "it is self evident that all men are created equal."

To Andrew Jackson is credited his famous toast, "Our Federal Union, it must be preserved." Which of Lincoln's sayings is the most noted is a question, possibly the three leading are: "I am more toward none, with charity toward all"; "Government of the people, by the people and for the people"; and "You can't fool all the people all the time."

About the only utterance of Grant is the one engraved on his tomb in New York City: "Let us have Peace." Grover Cleveland originated the phrase, "Immoderate desuetude" and another was according to Mr. Graves, "It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory."

Theodore Roosevelt fairly bubbled with pungent phrases: "Man with the Muck-rake"; "Made factors of great wealth"; "I feel like a bull moose"; "Nature takes 'Molly coddle'; "Speak softly and carry a big stick";

Among Woodrow Wilson's best known phrases are: "Too proud to

Inside WASHINGTON

Virginia Congressman Smith Now Seeks Senatorial Seat | Army Expects Rocket Plane To Fly 25 Miles a Minute

Special to Central Press

WASHINGTON—Political observers are saying that the primary victory of Senator Harry F. Byrd in Virginia has encouraged Rep. Howard W. Smith of Alexandria to seek the Senate seat now held by Senator Thomas G. Burch.

Burch has declared that he wishes to retire from public office and relinquish the seat to which he was appointed on the death of the late Senator Carter Glass. The Virginia incumbent served in the House before he was elevated to the upper chamber.

The forthcoming Virginia Democratic contest will be to pick a candidate to run for the remainder of Glass' term, which ends in 1949.

Smith, named recently to succeed himself as a member of the lower chamber, long has had his eye on a Senate seat. He is said to believe that now the time is ripe, particularly with Senator Burch ready to call it quits.

Senator Harry F. Byrd's victory was a clear-cut defeat of CIO-PAC elements, who assailed his conservative record in the chamber on domestic issues.

Rep. H. W. Smith said he has taken much the same position on most domestic issues that Byrd has. He has been attacked by the same political foes.

The son Virginia from Alexandria reportedly is seeing his political star in the ascendancy as a result of Byrd's victory and is ready to take the leap into larger waters.

THE ARMY EXPECTS TO FLY AN AIRPLANE at a speed of 1,500 miles per hour and at an altitude of 80,000 feet within the next year.

This supersonic, rocket-propelled aircraft is the XS-1, which now is virtually ready to make its first powered flight but will not attempt to exceed the speed of sound until some time in 1947.

The plane was designed and built under the joint supervision of the Army Air Forces Air Materiel Command and the Bell Aircraft corporation of Buffalo, N. Y.

When its powered flight tests are completed at Muroc Lake, Cal., the XS-1 will be turned over to the national advisory committee for aeronautics for additional testing and research.

The NACA will shoulder the responsibility of breaking through the barrier of speed faster than sound.

This is to be attempted in a series of trial flights, starting at speed levels around 600 miles per hour and gradually increasing until the 1,500 MPH goal is reached.

Air Forces officials point out that the XS-1 is not a military aircraft but a flying laboratory which will provide data to be used in the design of planes of the future.

The XS-1 already has been flown by Bell Test Pilot Jack Woolams, but not under its own power. It has been carried into the air by a B-29 Superfortress, released, and allowed to dive and glide.

Woolams reported the airplane "solid as a rock" at 13,000 feet and an airspeed of 350 miles per hour.

THE DEFEAT OF REP. ROGER C. SLAUGHTER (D) of Missouri in his campaign for renomination may clear the way for passage by the next Congress of two major pieces of legislation previously blocked in the potent House committee on rules.

They are the bills for a permanent Fair Employment Practice commission and an increased minimum wage for the nation's workers.

Both died in the rules committee, of which Slaughter was a member, largely because of the opposition of Slaughter and five other Democratic members from southern and border states.

Presumably, if the Democrats retain control of the House, an administration supporter will be named to replace Slaughter, which would assure sufficient votes to bring the two bills before the House for a vote.

Both bills stand a good chance of rules committee approval even if the Republicans gain control, for both parties are committed to support the legislation.

Slaughter cast the deciding vote which killed the FEPC bill in the rules committee and thus incurred the enmity of President Truman and other powerful groups. He also voted consistently against other administration measures.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ALONG BROADWAY By Walter Winchell

Editor's Note: While Winchell is on vacation, Jack Lait is acting as guest columnist.

Rev. L. G. Elliot: "I would say to ease the teaching load and provide better transportation facilities."

Bill Chambers: "Pay the teachers more money. On the whole we have good teachers now, but with more pay the schools would draw a better grade of instructors."

Mary Medford: "The first thing is to pay teachers more in order to get back many of the better teachers who have left the system. Another thing I think should be done is to have more vocational training in the regular school work."

Rev. S. R. Crockett: "I feel that a most important thing to be done is to make a diploma from our schools one that the student knew he had earned."

Lois Massie: "One need is better recreational facilities."

Letters To Editor: LIKES WAYNESVILLE. Editor The Mountaineer: Just these few words to express my thoughts about Waynesville. I have traveled the United States over, from coast to coast. I have seen many beautiful places, but to me, Waynesville and the mountains in that area are the most beautiful places of all.

There are nice people the world over, but to me, the nicest and most friendly people live in Waynesville. Here's hoping to be able to visit there again soon. GENEVA H. CRAWFORD Esman, Wash.

Do you recall anything that President Harding said? His best known was "Back to normalcy," which brought such oceans of ridicule and contempt because instead of the back to normal times and better days, the country which was to have been grateful to the Republican party, had thrust upon it the Teapot Dome Scandal, the Ohio Gang, Senator Fall's Little Black Bag, government by the Penrose Clique, the big bomb and the big bust.

Of course the "New Deal" is the phrase most closely associated with President Roosevelt. Another of his "Day of Infamy," meaning the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Another that some people claim that Roosevelt often said and others that he did not is, "Clear (Continued on Page Four)

BE SURE When you buy your new radio set, be sure it has a frequency modulation cut intelligently and call it "FM" brand. The trend is in this direction, and you want to be ready for it. Incidentally, the Parker brothers of Monksie have secured a permit for 30 FM station there, and it is now expected to take to the air sometime in November. It is expected to be sharp on news of the B.P. handled by the Parker papers.

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