

THE MOUNTAINEER

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Death On The Roads

The record as given in the following from the Raleigh News and Observer is such that thinking citizens of the state should realize as never before what is happening on our highway.

The legalistic attempt to protect drunken drivers by changing the law is an imitation in North Carolina of the doctrine of mana. At present if a drunken driver is convicted in a lower court he cannot continue for a year or two to kill and maim people on the highways by appealing to the Supreme Court.

In opposing the measure, Representative Royster of Vance stated that there are more deaths and maimings by drunken drivers and careless ones in North Carolina than in any State except two. We are third from the top in highway fatalities.

Here is the North Carolina record since 1940:

Table showing highway fatalities in North Carolina from 1940 to 1946. Data: 1940: 2,632; 1941: 6,723; 1942: 5,867; 1943: 3,637; 1944: 3,921; 1945: 4,133; 1946: 5,028.

This is a record that speaks strongly for more stringent laws.

Sign Of Peace

The war is over according to Stanley Bauer of New York City, vice president of a retail and wholesale toy dealers company, who grabbed up on a high bid the first shipment of German manufactured toys from the American Occupation zone.

The toys are reported to be selling "like hot cakes" and the old labels are back again: "Made in Germany," "Made in Italy," and even "Made in Japan." The people are forgetting, according to the toy dealer, and he also points out that the Germans were always makers of the most ingenious toys.

The new toys include mechanical boats and automobiles in three-gear speeds which automatically put up their tops and bring them down. Wood carvings are coming in and the Italian dolls are moving fast on the markets.

The German and Japanese products are being sold by the United States Commercial company, a governmental agency trying to develop ex-enemy exports to reduce occupation expenses.

It seems strange how such a short time ago, the label "Made in Germany" would have been not a sign of peace, but one to arouse instant antagonism.

Brief

Any person who has ever worked as a reporter could understand just how the newspapermen felt one day last week in Raleigh when they were handed a mimeographed sheaf of papers entitled "Brief Explanation of Amendments to the Unemployment Compensation Law."

Naturally by the title they would have expected a nice concise report, which could be easily incorporated into a news story, without too much effort of digestion of the subject matter. But the "brief explanation" was covered over eight and a half pages of legal size paper, double spaced and contained around 3,000 words.

You couldn't get the "pertinent facts" at a glance with that kind of a "brief."

It Might Be The Solution

The following from the Christian Science Monitor regarding a federation for Germany might be the solution to ward off a too powerful centralized Germany.

Humpty Dumpty had a great fall. But from there on the nursery rhyme has to be revised to suit these postwar times. All the king's horses and all the king's men will have a hard time keeping Humpty Dumpty from getting together again.

This Humpty Dumpty, need we say, is the German capacity for aggressive warmaking. What makes him hard to handle is the fact that he has a twin. This is Germany's capacity to produce for its own well being and the well being of all Europe—to produce, that is, not guns but "butter." The twin deserves help. But how help one and not the other?

The last week or so has been marked by important thinking about Germany. The French Government has acknowledged that it is developing a proposal for federation of the Reich under terms which would stress decentralization of political power. And John Foster Dulles, in a speech which unfortunately had in it some seeds of defeat for its own best purposes, has spoken for a powerful section of American public opinion. Mr. Dulles urged a plan similar to that offered by the French, only stressing specially the need for economic as well as political decentralization.

These are timely proposals. They will put before the Moscow Conference an outline, at least, for dealing with Germany.

The question mark, as usual, is Russia. For that reason it seems a pity that Mr. Dulles made his proposal in a speech otherwise burdened with a recitation of difficulties with Russia.

Walter Lippman has already gone to some pains to put Mr. Dulles' proposal in a framework of more useful ideas by saying that it is not an anti-Russian proposal. Indeed, it need not be. But no Russian statesman will be made more hospitable to the prospect of a federalized Germany by reading Mr. Dulles' speech suggesting it.

However, the suggestion for German federation is in itself sound. As it emerges both in the United States and France it projects a Germany made up of federated states, each with the power of making treaties with countries outside Germany. In addition, citizens of these states would do business with citizens of other countries on terms not necessarily approved by the German central government.

O. Max Gardner

The citizens of his home state and of the nation at large were shocked and grieved last Thursday morning to learn of the death of O. Max Gardner on the day he was to sail for Great Britain, where he was to serve as ambassador from the United States.

North Carolina held a special pride for Max Gardner. From beginning to end his career, which was successful at all points had an appeal for the people, who admire a fighting spirit, for he forged ahead to reach a goal, without resentment to those along the way who temporarily won over him.

He had life the hard way in his early years, but with force and vision he planned his course, never losing the common touch, which endeared him to the people. He illustrated American creed that all men are born equal and can rise to heights, and the people of his native state shared with him the recognition given him by the nation.

He showed in his college days that he possessed high qualities as a leader of men, which he demonstrated in every phase of his life as he left one successful adventure for another as his life broadened out. He reaped material gain as an industrial, was a keen politician, was a lawyer of note, and an all-round statesman, who proved to have a world vision of affairs.

With his ability and knowledge of international affairs he would have represented the United States at the court of England with dignity and a graciousness born of love of people, that we feel sure would have been another link between Americans and British, as well as made a place for himself personally.

Key To Unity

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan has given the Senate a new definition of the kind of nations he claims will bring lasting peace to the world.

The Senator says "these nations are peaceful countries not merely peace loving nations as they have been designated in the past."

The Senator has something in his statement but there looms that question of preparedness which some misinterpret as a war sign, rather than an attempt at "keeping the peace," which we are inclined to believe is one of the surest ways of peace living in the world today.

GROUNDHOG DAY



HERE and THERE

By HILDA WAY GWYN

We are going to write on a very common subject. A kitchen—but after all this has been since the time of man a room of great importance and due to obvious reasons is returning to its former place as a social center in the home. Fales in his book on "What's New in Home Decorating," which may be found in the county library, says "Today's kitchens are extremely beautiful—Marvels of coordinated beauty and convenience in whose equipment, art and science have joined hands with color in the use of floor coverings, vibrant linings with the sharp accents of acute angles and the gleam of metal.

Now take the kitchen of one of our neighbors. Edna Alley Ray (Mrs. J. Willard Ray) you can find even more than Author Fales describes in a kitchen, for here you find a combination of the old and the modern, along with a collection of pottery and china, which sets the kitchen

apart—and makes it a perfect room—an inviting dining and living room combined with a kitchen—a place where her friends like to visit and talk over a steaming cup of coffee, with always the addition of a piece of cake or pie made by the hostess who is an expert cook.

About twice the size of the ordinary modern kitchen Mrs. Ray has room for more furniture than most people in their rooms. The walls of the large room are painted in Williamsburg blue, with the woodwork and the cabinets in an egg shell white that looks good enough to eat. Against these, the color schemes of soft red with blue and white figures, with ruffles and backs give a perfect touch of color contrast. Above the door are scones with ruffles of the same material that make a complete ensemble between the window and the door openings.

Over the electric stove a tray

Inside WASHINGTON

State Department Changes Expected Under Marshall Demand for Modernization May Renovate Department

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State George C. Marshall has given no hint, so far, of his plans for the state department. But there are many employees, especially of the department's newer services, who are quaking in their boots.

They are troubled largely by the Republican control of Congress, coupled with the demands of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan that the department be gotten out of the ruts of the past, be dusted off and modernized.

Moreover, they know that former Secretary James Byrnes had planned a wide reorganization to modernize the foreign service. In fact, the budget bureau made a thorough study of the department, which would revise it greatly. Byrnes, busy at distant conferences, never acted.

Observers expect speedy overhauling by Marshall. His impatience with delay is too deeply ingrained to permit of any laggard operations in his department.

There is one thing, however, that might defeat him. Marshall is due to leave soon for Moscow, where he will be busy for many months. Some observers think that he must have his reorganization plan pretty well thought out and order it put into effect immediately. Otherwise, some of the old hands who are accustomed to their leisurely existence may sabotage his aims.

HAROLD ICKES WON'T LIKE THIS—but Republicans are thinking of restoring the name of Hoover to Boulder dam. Rep. Jack Anderson (R) of California introduced a bill to honor former President Herbert Hoover by putting his name back on the world's highest dam.

Rumblings against it are heard in the interior department, where Democrats still hold sway. But Congress could override the department, of course. President Truman, an innocent bystander, may have to decide the issue.

THERE IS AN OVERWHELMING DEMAND in Congress for labor legislation. But Congress is finding out that the urge for action is about the only thing that members have in common on the question.

There are almost as many proposed ways of doing the job as there are members of Congress.

What this adds up to is a lot of delay and argument before any kind of labor legislation is passed. And beyond that is the threat of veto by President Truman, which would bring the necessity that both Houses muster two-thirds majorities if any legislation is to go on the books.

The Senate labor committee decided to open hearings Jan. 23 and close them Mar. 1. That means that a labor bill probably will not be prepared before the middle of April. Assuming that the floor battles will last a month, it will be mid-May before a labor bill could go to the White House.

If it then is acceptable to the president, the nation's labor policies would be altered or clarified. But if it is vetoed, it would kill probability of labor legislation this year.

It will be pretty hard to pass anything over the president's veto—and Congress is planning to adjourn early in July.

THE GOVERNMENT CAFETERIA STRIKE brought to light a little known custom. If workers went outside the building for lunch and spent more than 30 minutes, the extra time had to be deducted from their vacation time.

The practice was revealed when government agencies announced waiver of the rule during the strike.

Loyal workers insist that the seemingly-involved bookkeeping problem never has created difficulties. Other workers are critical; they say the tax-paying public would rather overlook a five-minute overstay for lunch than pay what they think might be a larger bookkeeping cost to account for it.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

What is the coldest weather you have ever experienced?

Clem Fitzgerald—The winter of 1917-18 was the roughest I can remember. There was snow, sleet and rain from the first of December until March.

Miss Nannette Jones—In 1933 at Binghamton, N. Y. it was 16 degrees below zero.

Wolf Woodard—"The night I caught fire when the Little Rock station was burning in the fall of 1937 it was 2 below.

Charles McTeal—"I can't say exactly, but it seemed colder when I was young during the winters on Cumberland mountain in Tennessee than it gets nowadays.

Miss Sybil Davis—"I think the weather this winter has been as bad as any I remember.

Howard Bryson—"During the winter, about 10 years ago, the same year the big snow fell, it got down to 4 degrees below, which is the worst I remember.

In Chinese red with the motto, "East or West—Home is Best." Which gives one at once that comfortable and satisfying feeling of domesticity, which even the most sophisticated enjoy at times. The floor is covered with black plastic tile, which is supposed to last "almost forever"—to one side of the room is a long reproduction Pennsylvania Dutch table, with benches which can easily seat 12—the table is usually covered with a quaint blue damask cloth—just right for the setting.

Back to the stove nearby is an old Victorian towel rack, on which hang the rag towels. High above the stove is a Welsh Cupboard, and on its shelves are plates in a design of blue and white. On the top is an old copper tea kettle humming away.

Two sides of the walls are filled with cabinets reaching to the ceiling, all filled with collections of rare china. On one side are hanging shelves with a complete set of Willow ware in a lovely rich blue. Over the sink is a

(Continued on page 3)

Capital Letters

By THOMPSON GREENWOOD

SIGNIFICANT—A few of the legislators who had planned to make extended trips around Easter are now thinking of calling off these visits. At least three were looking in the direction of New York for recuperation from the Raleigh grind, but now they are of the opinion they will still be grinding away when Easter rolls around on April 6.

However, March 8 is a significant date on the General Assembly calendar for at that time and on that day the solons will receive their last pay as members of the 1947 Legislature.

Other employees will continue to draw their pay, but after March 8 the lawmakers will be strictly on their own. They get paid at the rate of \$10 per day for 60 days and that's all, brother.

Bills are coming in fast now and you will see much more speed within the next three weeks and lightning-like action wherever possible after March 8.

GARDNER'S DEATH—Legislators were rushing to committee meetings when word came last Thursday morning of O. Max Gardner's sudden death on the day he was to sail to England as ambassador to the Court of St. James. Needless to say a pall of gloom was cast over the meetings, flags dropped to half-mast around 9

o'clock, and those who had planned the death first of Gardner, who knew it and informants did not.

By using the information could discuss the death of Gardner who knew it and informants did not.

Gardner was the leader this State had for years, and most of his direct or indirect saddle here in Raleigh loyal to him. Chief Governor since Gardner not obtained the man's opinion before decisions.

35 YEARS—Gardner and fold Simmons were the potent political powers in North Carolina from 1912 to 1947. Gardner's pretty well in the same Simmons were with the State Party to support 1928. The Governor came Governor.

J. C. B.—Gardner was in 1932 that he persuaded Democrats to nominate a man (Ehrmanus) who most of them did not know. He was in the same years later that he took a revolution during the



WASHINGTON LETTERS

TITLED "LAST MAN OUT OF DUNKIRK" VISITS WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Harold Rupert Leofric George Arrigal, Viscount of Tunis and Errigal, and the third son of the fourth earl of Caledon and Lady Elizabeth Graham Toler, is visiting the United States.

The Viscount is better known as the Governor General of Canada. He was also Field Marshal of Canadian troops in the Mediterranean campaign of World War II. He looks like Ray Atherton, the United States Ambassador to Canada.

He is modest and doesn't give interviews, but he is a very popular fellow just the same. Viscount Alexander is the personal representative of George VI in Canada.

The Governor General executive powers at all he gives "royal assent" passed by Parliament. Commons and Senate. It doesn't become a law until the Governor General gives "assent."

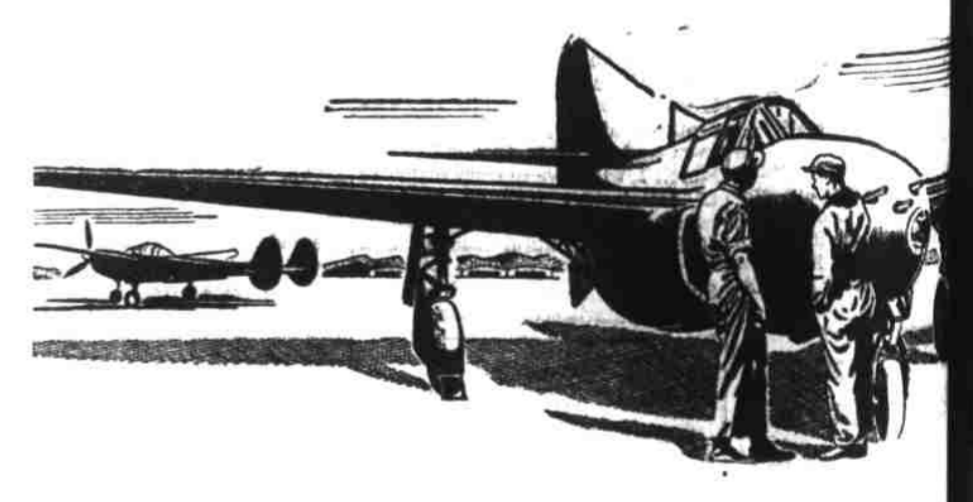
In addition the Governor general delivers the Speech from the Throne.

The Speech is delivered opening of Parliament. Viceroy has driven with pageantry from his residence Ottawa.

The address corresponds President's State of the message to Congress.

(Continued on Page 3)

"Hi-yo, Bill? Hear you're leaving the old outfit. I've got another two months to go!" "Changed my mind, Joe. I'm staying in." "Staying in! Three days ago you couldn't have gotten out of the Army fast enough!" "I just got carried away with the rest of you guys. Now that I've thought it over, I've decided that I can't afford to give up all that the Army Air Forces have to offer me." "Well, how about that big-pay civilian job you were talking about?" "I'm still heading for the GOOD JOB the Army has for me!"



Pretty smart, Bill. You can enlist now for 1 1/2, 2, or 3 years and prepare yourself for a great future in aviation. The technical schools of the Army Air Forces are among the best in the world. And you can specialize in such fields as radar, television, jet-propulsion and radio. When you get out, you'll be qualified for a good job.

And in the meantime, you and your family will live a normal life and save money for the future. There are generous family allowances. Your food, quarters and clothing are free... and the whole family will benefit by the best of free medical and dental care.

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