

THE YANCEY RECORD ESTABLISHED JULY, 1936

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RECORD BREAKING PRIMARY ELECTION

The primary election that was held in the county Saturday was a record breaking one, but the "record" was for the small number of votes rather than the large number.

The main reason for this general disinterest, of course, was the fact that there was no local ticket, and that those who favored those already in office felt that they would be returned to office whether there was a heavy vote or not in the county.

Another reason advanced by some was the fact that already the tire shortage and gasoline rationing has had its effect in the county and that not as many people were traveling around. This may have had some effect but would not have accounted for the very small vote in Burnsville township, or some of the others where the voting places are centrally located.

One thing that many people are already speculating about is the effect that these conditions will have on voting in the general election. There will certainly be fewer cars bringing people in to vote who otherwise probably would not come. This may mean that only those who are sincerely interested will vote. Maybe, at last, necessity will help to accomplish something that has seemed well nigh impossible—it will help to clean up some of our voting practices that are not so commendable.

Approximately 40,000 country general stores still remain in the United States, as compared with 104,000 only 10 years ago.

ATTACK! ATTACK! ATTACK!



America's attacking on both the fighting front and the home front today! We're giving the Axis a bitter taste of what's to come. We're fighting the inflationary 6th column that blows prices sky high here at home, too. And every one of us who saves at least 10% of his pay in War Bonds is an important soldier in the attack! Join the attack yourself!

YOUR CONTRIBUTION

Sugar and gasoline rationing are only the beginning—the American people are going to have to pull in their belts more and more. It has been estimated that half of the nation's \$40 billion armament output scheduled for 1942 must be supplied by men and machines that produced civilian goods last year.

The construction of new plant facilities has just about reached the end—except where absolutely necessary. Strategic metals and materials that go into building cannot be shot at or sent at the enemy in the form of bullets and bombing planes.

Our peacetime industries employing nearly 13 million workers are rapidly converting to war production.

A recent survey has shown that fifteen weeks after Pearl Harbor eleven major lines of civilian production were already under conversion or drastic curtailment orders from the Government.

This is sharply significant to civilian consumers, who must forego more and more comforts and luxuries. It means no more refrigerators, no more radios, no more automobiles, no more vacuum cleaners. Our washing machines are now being made into bomb machine gun mounts. Our refrigerators are becoming searchlights. Our typewriters are becoming rifles and fire-control instruments.

The men on the fighting front need weapons and more weapons—we must not let them down. To take care of their needs the shortage of consumer goods will grow, and hence the need for rationing. Cheerful acceptance of rationing is one of the things everyone can do to help win the war.

Few city families make a habit of eating all the protective foods necessary for health and strength, according to recent nutrition study.



OUR WILD FLOWERS

The big, immediate and vital task that is gripping the minds and hearts of the American people is that of winning the present war. The consequences of this world-wide conflict, for good or ill, will be, in all probability, vast, more important and more nearly universal than that of any other struggle in which mankind has engaged.

Still, for the civilians who do not enter into the armed conflict, there are other important problems. While we are fighting to make secure for all people liberty and democracy, we should endeavor to conserve for future use and enjoyment our varied natural resources—our minerals, our soils, our forests, our animal and bird life, and our wild flowers.

This is a convenient and excellent time, for one thing, to study our wild flowers, for during the next five or six months we can study them at first hand in the fields, the forests and along the streams.

The depletion of our wild flowers gives the problem of conservation additional seriousness. The two greatest agents of destruction of wild flowers are fire and grazing. Wide areas in the country are burned over every year with an appallingly great destruction of many varieties of wildlife. Fires destroy many flowers, as well as timber, shrubbery, animals, birds and fish (by drying up the streams and poisoning the water.) Burning also aids erosion.

What contribution can the average family make to the proper conservation of wild flowers? In my opinion every farm should have at least a small area of woodland enclosed and not pastured and protected at all times—against fires, a place where plants of various kinds can grow in luxuriance. Vegetation along our streams, particularly in the regions of our main highways, should be allowed to grow freely in order that Nature may have a chance to appear at its best.

The rugged banks of our streams in many instances are veritable botanical gardens with many varieties of beautiful, exotic flowers. Sometimes a stream runs close to and parallel with a highway. The practice, sometimes followed, of trimming the vegetation with a scythe down to the very edge of the water destroys many wild flowers, for when the tops of plants are cut frequently the flowers disappear. Plants should be allowed to grow along the banks of streams for different reasons. When the vegetation along a stream is destroyed, the stream is about as suitable for fish and other wildlife as a desert is for a sheep ranch.

Since gasoline and tires are rationed and we have to stay close to home, would it not be a valuable and interesting experience to identify a number of flowers, study their life history and the beautiful myths connected with so many of them?

Probably many tourists will visit this section of the country during the approaching summer. If they are pleased with the services and with the appearance of our naturally beautiful landscape, they will tell other people and many of them will return themselves on future trips.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

Up until the present time, the term "Woman's Part in Defense" has been somewhat a vague phrase. Aside from all the actual tasks women may be called upon to perform in industrial or business lines or in actual war duty, the problem of food and nutrition for our army and those at home will mainly depend on the women of our country.

While nutritional defense may not be spectacular or as exciting as driving an ambulance or working the front lines, it is altogether as vital. We know a great deal more about foods, nutrition and vitamins than we did in the first world war and with this knowledge at our command, we must undertake our task cheerfully and with definite goals in mind. The newer knowledge of nutrition should be used not only for the benefit of our armed forces, who must of course be adequately fed, but for that of all workers in industry directly and indirectly related to defense and also for the civilian population as a whole.

Wars are won or lost according to the health, courage, stamina and morale of whole populations and their ability to exert themselves to the utmost, and this is particularly true in modern total warfare. The food provided for women and children is as important to the future of the nation as that provided for defense workers. Now, more than ever, we need to build up and maintain the health, strength and energy of our people.

To be well fed means more than filling the stomach to appease hunger. It is having each day the kind and amount of food that will promote abounding health and vitality. Only about one-fourth of the people in this country enjoy diets that could be rated as good, while at least 45 million of the 130 million people in the U. S. are underfed. Getting along on poor diet for weeks at a time, shows up in such ailments as chronic fatigue, certain kinds of digestive disturbance. (Continued on back page)

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

The Aerial Camera for use on Scout and Observation and Reconnaissance planes is essential to both the Army and Navy air forces in planning battle formations and in obtaining information on enemy fortifications and movements. They look something like a cannon, and cost about \$3,400 apiece.



The aerial cameraman can plot wide territories in bold relief so that Army or Navy Intelligence can make accurate measurements of enemy territory. We need many of these cameras so necessary to the air arms of the Army and Navy. You can help buy them with your purchases of War Bonds. Invest at least ten percent of your income every pay day, and help your county go over its War Bond Quota.

U. S. Treasury Department

Wild flowers have not only esthetic, they have great material value. (James Hutchins.)

MEN IN SERVICE

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA

On February 20, 1942, Sgt. Isom C. Hensley left Fort Bragg not knowing his destination would be Australia. On May 19, three months from that date, his family received a letter reading "Somewhere in Australia. Had a nice voyage and found everything much calmer than expected under the conditions. The Australians are exceptionally nice and have great respect for us American soldiers. Sgt. Isom C. Hensley."

MEN IN CAMP

The following men were located at the camps given, when their addresses were last listed at this office:

Paul Gibbs, Camp Gordon, Ga.; Jesse McLaughlin, Camp Chaffle, Ark.; Gale R. Clontz, Eglin Field, Fla.; James G. King, Eglin Field, Fla.; Gilbert Autrey, postmaster, San Francisco; Jesse Styles, Ft. George Mead, Md.; Floyd

Bodford, c. postmaster, New York; Fred Ballew, Baltimore, Md.; Daniel Briggs, Camp Grant, Ill.; Fred Anglin, Camp Edwards, Mass.; John Allen, Camp Lee, Va.; Claude Hensley, Norfolk, Va.; Avery Elliott, Camp Lee, Va.; Herrick Peterson, c. postmaster, New York; Earl H. Peterson, Norfolk, Va.; Ralph Fender, c. postmaster, New York; Luther Fox, c. postmaster, New York; John Angel, Norfolk, Va.

WESLEY BANKS RE-JOINS MERCHANT MARINES

Wesley Banks who has been in Burnsville for several weeks left last Monday for Baltimore where he rejoined the Merchant Marines. He has been with the Merchant Marines for the past five years and has been in nearly every part of the world.



MR. AND MRS. NORTH BRING CARLOAD OF LAUGHS TO SCREEN

A lobster claw is the clue that solves a murder for Gracie Allen in "Mr. and Mrs. North," a feat which she achieves on the screen at the Yancey theatre next Tuesday.

In this comedy she wanders characteristically in all directions, arriving at a climax as humorous as any seen in celluloid in a long time. Her course to mirth may be erratic, but it is true.

Miss Allen and Wm. Post Jr., of the New York stage, have the title roles in the Broadway play by Owen Davis, who based the piece on a series of magazine stories by Frances and Richard Lockridge.

The Fun Begins

Away from their apartment on separate missions, the Norths return to be confounded by the corps of a man in a closet. The police arrive and the fun begins at once. Gracie almost succeeds in driving the baffled sleuths into padded cells with her ludicrous alibis for her husband who is under suspicion from the start.

Your Dime's In The Army Now!



Courtesy Richard Yarely and Baltimore Sun.

Advertising Notice

FOR

1941 TAXES

The 1941 taxes on your property are overdue and delay means extra cost to you.

PAY NOW AND SAVE

Penalty and advertising costs

DONALD BANKS

Tax Collector of Yancey County

CASH

PAID FOR LOGS

We buy Oak, Birch, Hard and Soft Maple and Ash Logs.

One load or more delivered at our mill. For prices—See Luther Ayers at

Old Pollard Plant

Penland & Ayers

BURNSVILLE, N. C.