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The Next War

THE only certain thing about the next great war is that it will be different from any previous war. That is the way with wars. General staffs and strategists study the latest war in preparation for the next one, and then the enemy springs a surprise on them that changes the whole situation.

The British and French high commands had a great contempt for machine guns in the beginning of the World War. They were going to march right into Germany—until the German machine guns stopped them and they had to "dig in" and fight from fixed positions until they could spring their own surprise—the "tanks." The Germans were contemptuous of tanks, until they found they couldn't stop them with machine guns. It was the British tanks, as much as any one thing, that won the war.

Lord Kitchener, the great English general, couldn't see the value of high explosives. Result, Britain went into the war with only shrapnel shells, such as they had found effective against the Boers in South Africa. Nobody pinned much faith on airplanes in war, at the start. Even when the United States came in, nearly three years after hostilities began, this country had only a couple of dozen or so of military airplanes.

France and Britain sneered at the submarine, until the U-boats began to sink their ships in the North Sea and the British Channel. Poison gas was another surprise sprung by the Germans, for which the Allies were not prepared. Just now all military experts are figuring on much greater use of airplanes in the coming war, two or three or a dozen years hence.

It does not follow, however, that either 'planes or gas will be the principal weapons when the "civilized" nations go to war again, though airplanes enabled Japan to win Manchukuo from the unarmed Chinese and have enabled Italy to get farther in Ethiopia than anyone had expected.

It is probable that the next war will introduce new weapons and new horrors of which we have scarcely dreamed as yet, and for which the professional fighting men of the non-military nations, such as the United States and Great Britain, will be as unprepared as they were in the last war.

—Selected.

The Red Cross on the Job

CALAMITIES such as the disastrous floods which have swept over the northeastern part of the United States are in the particular field in which the American Red Cross functions. Hardly had the first news of the first of these flood disasters appeared in print before the Red Cross was on the job. It is an army of relief that is always mobilized.

The duties of the Red Cross in emergencies like this cover every means of relieving human suffering. It provides shelter for the homeless. It feeds the hungry. It furnishes medical care and nursing aid for the sick. It looks especially after the welfare of the child victims of disaster. It finds clothing for those who need it, financial help to tide over the crisis for those whose resources have been suddenly swept away. It fills a place into which no other agency quite fits, in a spirit of helpfulness as broad and as free as humanity itself.

To meet such calls, always sudden, the Red Cross must keep its resources for relief always liquid. When the need for its help covers such a broad area as the present need does, it has to draw heavily upon its stores of supplies and of cash, and to call upon all men and women of kindly spirit toward their fellow-beings in distress to contribute in money what all cannot give in service. The Red Cross is a voluntary organization. Its work in the field is almost entirely done by unpaid workers. It has no subsidy or appropriation from the Government, but carries on entirely by the aid of contributions.

The Red Cross is calling now for contributions to meet the cry for aid from the flood-stricken regions. It is the part of good citizenship as well as of goodwill toward those who suffer, for everybody to respond to the call, and give all he can.—Selected.

SPEAKING OF FLOODS ——— by A. B. Ch...



BRUCE BARTON Soap



TWO SIDES TO A STORY

The publisher of a newspaper got from Washington the salaries of some of the local commuters and published them on his front page. The wife of one of these publicized gentlemen telephoned the druggist a few days later to order some soap. She was offered an imported product at a fancy price. She said she did not want to pay any such price, whereupon the merchant answered: "With a salary as big as your husband draws, what do you care what you pay?"

The lady replied in no uncertain terms that her husband's salary was none of the merchant's business, and that one more wise crack along those lines would cause her to close her account which has been profitable to him for fifteen years.

Thousands of stories could be told about the broadcasting of salaries as disclosed on income tax returns. Some of them are humorous, many tragic. Whether the practice will be continued, no one can tell but it should not be.

Deep down in the worst part of human nature is a love of peeping through key-holes, spying under shades, and reading other folks' mail.

If salaries are going to be published, why doesn't Big Business publish them first, and publish taxes with them? A salary of \$100,000 evokes the widespread comment that "no man can possibly be worth so much." But the figures take on a different aspect if they are published in this form: Salary \$100,000; Federal, state and local taxes, \$65,000, net to president, \$35,000.

I was talking the other night with a man whose published salary is \$225,000. He said that his brothers and sisters wonder why he doesn't send each of them a Rolls Royce. "But when I have paid my taxes I have \$90,000 left," he said, "and when I have taken care of my thirty-four dependents I am just about as well off as when I was making \$100 a week."

DO WE OUT-SMART OURSELVES?

We were chatting about the

steady rise of a seemingly slow-minded man we both know.

"The case hinged on the testimony of one witness, a weather-beaten country doctor. The smart young lawyer on the other side questioned him briskly about an obscure point of physiology, and the poor old fellow floundered. The smooth lawyer could not hide his pleasure. It was obvious that he expected the doctor's halting performance to cast doubt on all the claims of his opponent. He rubbed his hands, and made it clear that he had the verdict in the bag.

"But in the jury room," my friend said, "our very first vote showed that the smart lawyer had lost. Not one of us jurors said a word, but here is what we thought. . . . That country doctor has worn away his life, driving through blizzards to attend sick mothers and braving floods to bring babies into the world. Day and night he has toiled, often with no hope of any pay. His book knowledge on the point at issue was back of him a quarter of a century, maybe. The smart young lawyer had undoubtedly been boning up on the subject the night before.

"Two things we knew, however—that the doctor had been trying to give honest evidence, and that the lawyer had been trying to outsmart the doctor and pull the wool over the jurors' eyes. The smart lawyer probably never knew why he lost the case. Presumably he learned nothing from it. But I learned this," my friend concluded, "there is such a thing as being so smart that you outsmart yourself."

He thought a minute, and then added: "Perhaps that is one reason why a lot of us go ahead so fast in our twenties, and then hit the toboggan when we ought still to be on our way up."

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SADDLING THE COST

Malta, Mont.—To finance seeing America on a horse, William Henderson found he needed only to show America the horse. Just returned from a trip to New Hampshire, the farmers said he paid his and his mount's way (including four sets of shoes) by selling their pictures.

CHURCH

Announcements

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. J. A. Flanagan, Pa.
Franklin
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school
Lancaster, superintendent.
11:00 a. m.—Communion
Lord's Supper, and a
meditation by the pastor.
7:30 p. m.—Christian
prayer meeting.

Morrison Chapel

2:30 p. m.—Sunday school
Ant McClure, superintendent.
3:30 p. m.—Preaching
sermon by the pastor.

EPISCOPAL

St. Agnes', Franklin
(Sunday, April 5)
11:00 a. m.—Holy commu-
sermon by the rector.
(Friday, April 3)
4:00 p. m.—Lenten service

Incarnation, Highlands

(Sunday, April 5)
10:00 a. m.—Church school
4:00 p. m.—Evening
sermon.

(Wednesday, April 8)

7:30 p. m.—Bible class.
(Thursday, April 9)
3:30 p. m.—Lenten service

CATHOLIC

Catholic services are held
second and fourth Sunday
ing at 8 o'clock at the
John Wasilik in the Orlan-
ments, the Rev. H. J. L.
Waynesville, officiating.

FRANKLIN METHODIST

Chesley C. Herbert, Jr., Jr.
(Each Sunday)
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school
11:00 a. m.—Morning wor-
7:15 p. m.—Epworth
meeting.
8:00 p. m.—Evening wor-
ship

Carson's Chapel

(Each Sunday)
2:30 p. m.—Sunday school
(2nd and 4th Sundays)
3:15 p. m.—Preaching ser-
mon

FIRST BAPTIST

Rev. William Marshall
Pastor

Sunday

9:45 a. m.—Bible school
11:00 a. m.—Morning wor-
6:30 p. m.—B. T. U.
7:30 p. m.—Evening wor-
ship

Wednesday

7:30 p. m.—Mid-week pray-
praise service.