

The Polk County News

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"CONFUSION AMONG THE CONFUSORS."

Congress seems to get all of the jokes and jibes, but the state legislatures should come in for some serious consideration. State legislatures do not meet as often nor remain in session as long as does the Congress; so while legislators are together they pass laws while the "passing is good." They pass so many laws, and forget to repeal so many of the old ones, that even the officers of the state governments find difficulty in interpreting and administering them. Often their confusion reaches the point of bewilderment. Then come the test cases, with their consequent (and sometimes necessary) delays. In the meantime someone suffers, or is damaged, or, to say the least, government and the public mind alike are weakened in their effort at stability. Such confusion always makes its certain contribution to the growing disrespect for laws in general.

But there is another side. Hasty legislation, with its resultant perplexities such as have been pointed out, is due to several causes. Special interests, whether they be corporate or individual, always maintain strong and active lobbies to put through bills to fit their particular needs or aspirations. They organize, and thus surmount unorganized opposition. Due to the stress of legislative machinery, all angles of effect of the new-born laws cannot be investigated. Popular opinion and the experiment of enforcement must determine their value.

Another source of confusion lies in the hastily drawn documents called bills. And this is not always the fault of the legislators. Sometimes the constituents are to blame. A member of the lower branch of the state legislature tells of a case where a proposed "bill" was sent to him written on wrapping paper with a lead pencil and interlined with unintelligible hieroglyphs. The merits of the measure were undoubted, but it took the legal committee or legislative counsel to the wee small hours of the night (or morning) to redraft and shape the bill to presentable form. The work of a committee is difficult when called upon to perform the detailed task of framing nondescript ideas into documents of state for the government of a great people. For all new laws are supposed to be consistent with the mass of existing laws, and it is no easy job to make one fit into the scheme.

BAD CHECKS AND BUSINESS.

There should be no sympathy for the person who fraudulently writes checks on banks without funds to meet them. The difference between the man who makes an unintentional error and the downright crook is easily detected. Banks and business men know. It is one thing to overdraw one's account, and quite another to deliberately plan to defraud by issuing worthless checks.

Our system of banking in this country is a wonderful thing. The checking system is a great convenience to the business world, but the criminals can make it equally a great nuisance. And when the banks and the public are taken advantage of by such inexcusable offenses it means:

1. That another crime has been committed; someone suffers, usually the innocent.
 2. That someone has been defrauded and thereby loses money or property.
 3. That an unwholesome example has been set before the young in experience and the old in business, some of whom may sometime try to "get away with it" themselves.
 4. That uneasiness is caused in banking relations, thus the entire fabric of commerce is retarded and injured.
 5. That the state is put to expense and to an added burden in apprehending and punishing the culprit.
- Business is hard enough to transact without having to deal with these bad-check-writing birds. They are entitled to no pampering.

MEDIA FOR PROGRESS.

Any patronage or support given to legitimate business acts as do the waves when a pebble is thrown into the water. Its influence spreads until expended proportionately with the force that caused it.

There are certain classes of business and certain institutions that are splendid media through which influence is exerted for common benefits. The schools, representing all of the people, are media through which the taxpayers' and parents' influence and interests are shown in higher learning and better citizenship.

The churches are media for religious instruction and for man's most cherished need—spiritual betterment.

Our civic and fraternal organizations are fine media for social contact and for closer bonds of fellowship.

Sports and wholesome forms of amusement are media for the recreation and for mental and physical rejuvenation of all the people.

The newspapers, which theoretically reach all of the people and which practically do, are media for the dissemination of news and business opportunities. Newspapers come mighty near voicing the average and majority opinion of the people, and certainly they serve all of the people and all of the institutions coming within their range of circulation. It may be said that the newspaper is the clearing house for the ideals and undertakings promulgated and sponsored by the institutions of the community.

IN 2026.

In "twenty-twenty-six," as our great-grandchildren will call it, some collector of rare manuscripts will exhibit an old newspaper, (probably the Polk County News), published in May, 1926, giving an account of the first flights by airplane and airship to the North Pole. The value of the clippings will be due to their academic content, or, if our language is too academic, we might The distant city with its towering buildings and promises of

HOME TOWN OPPORTUNITIES



gray life is often an irresistible lure in the eyes of youth, seeking opportunity and excitement. True, the big city has its charm and magnificence, but these are not to be found readily by the young man or woman who goes there in search of a job.

Better opportunities are to be found here in Tryon where there is a greater and increasing demand for those who have vision and ability. The big city is full of fortune hunters, yet only a limited number can win out in the great struggle. Those who fail often lose heavily.

The best advice that can be given the young people is to stick to the home town and reap the rewards of faithful service to it. They should remember that success is not a matter of geography. To be successful in Tryon is to be accepted as a success everywhere.

say, because of the fact that air transportation will then be so common that the people 100 years hence will wonder why it ever was given front page positions.

In fact, it won't take a hundred years to accomplish this change. Development of the transportation methods, of electric apparatus and the radio has been so fast that one never knows when he sits down to write or when he stands up to talk whether he even then is behind the times. An article written or a speech prepared today may have to be amended for up-to-date publication or timely delivery tomorrow. Truly, the world "do move."

FAST TRAVELING.

New York City to the Pacific coast in two days! Can you beat it? Hardly, for no one would want to beat that. With the inauguration of airplane passenger service between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, and close connection with fast trains at the Utah capital, the Southern Californian can reach Broadway or Fifth Avenue in less time than Benjamin Franklin could have made it from Philadelphia.

You wouldn't allow a speck of dirt on your floors at home, so why vote for an administration that permits dirty streets in front of your home?

Prison reform is running to such an extreme that the convicts expect an apology from the governor if they are not paroled in six months.

It's a great age we live in. While father rolls up his sleeves and goes to work, daughter rolls down her socks and goes to play.

Straw hats will be much higher this season. They had to use about 90 per cent of the country's supply for the straw votes.

Patriotism is that little conviction each citizen cherishes that he helps save the country.

When airplaning gets on a commercial basis it will be hard to take care of the overhead.

Justice is what the losing party in a lawsuit thinks he should have gotten.

When your friends desert you, trade in your open car for a closed model.

IN A LIGHTER VEIN.

(Spartanburg Journal.)

Now that Earl Carroll, the New York theatrical producer, has been convicted of perjury in connection with the indecent bathtub party he gave to promote the play of the notorious Countess of Cathay, there should follow a recession of the columns of salacious reading matter dished out to the public about this case. This stunt of Carroll's was too raw—even New York City wouldn't stand for it. It has been such a prolific source of news from day to day that it provokes comment of varied nature from columnists and special feature writers of the metropolitan press.

Frank Sullivan, feature man of the New York World, lets his imagination run riot from inspiration of the Carroll stunt and in a recent issue of that paper purports to report an address by a famous expert on baths, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The old-fashioned bath, taken alone in the family bathtub, is doomed, declared Dr. Elwood K. Arbuckle, noted bath expert, of Bath, Me., in an address yesterday before the joint convention of the American Association of Bathtub Manufacturers, the International Gingerale Makers' Guild and the Union of Cloak Makers of New York."

"We are living in an age of scepticism," said Dr. Arbuckle, "and nobody believes that anybody else takes baths. In the old days when men like Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun took baths, the word of a gen-

tleman—or lady—was sufficient. If Mr. Clay told Congress, as he frequently did, that he had taken a bath the previous Saturday night, Congress accepted his word for it. But today we are living in an age of suspicion. What is the result? Open plumbing and open bathing."

Dr. Arbuckle briefly sketched the history of the bath.

"Baths were very popular in ancient Rome," he said, "and then we skip to the late Victorian era in England when the bath, or 'tub,' again became popular. In the middle ages, knights did not bathe because they were soldered into their armor at the beginning of their military career. However, the janitor carefully polished each knight every morning with spoglio, thus originating the quaint custom of polishing the brass door-knobs and railings on Fifth Avenue mansions.

"The old-fashioned bath was a comparatively simple affair. The bathing fluid was generally warm water unless the bather lived in a New York apartment house, in which case it was cold water. It was the exception rather than the rule to invite guests to the bath. In cases where the bather had not reached the age of three or four years, it was considered de rigeur to invite a few members of the immediate family, such as the mother or grandmother. Perfect strangers, however, were allowed to see one bathe only on rare and generally unforeseen occasions."

READ THE POLK COUNTY NEWS.

THE PASSING AGE OF "TRUST-BUSTING"

(Asheville Times.)

In his address before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Secretary Hoover freely criticized the main principles of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws, but as yet no one has sought to make this matter an issue in the next presidential election. A Democratic leader here and there is cogitating over the possibilities of Big Business as an issue, but none has fulminated against Secretary Hoover and the Administration of which he is a part.

Mr. Hoover said that the original conception of this legislation was to maintain a host of highly competitive units in every industry, but that by degrees the country has become wary of that doctrine, because the competition thus fostered has at times become destructive. The courts show an increasing tendency to recognize as legitimate the combination of units of production for the purpose of producing at less cost and selling more cheaply.

The Sherman law came into being in an economic transition period. The size of industrial companies was changing from small to large through the operation of economic laws in a country where mass production was becoming apparently a fetish that must be worshipped. Yet it was the ruthless method of great captains of industry in crushing competitors that aroused the ardor of the "trust-busters" and gave them more than a plausible argument for government action. Today we have government control of business, though it is not always successful, and the cause of the anti-trust movement has been in large measure removed.

As to the political influence of some big business concerns on party policies—that is still to some degree an issue, but one more readily dealt with by aroused public opinion than by the penalties of the law—that is, when the public can be aroused.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Clerk of Superior Court of Polk County subject to the Democratic Primary rules.
Jno. A. Arledge
13-20-27-3

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Polk County, subject to the Republican Primary Rules.
A. N. KUNKLE.
27-3

Not Very Favorably Disposed Toward America and the Americans

By COUNT M. SOYESHIMA, Prominent Publicist of Japan.

I was not very favorably disposed toward America and Americans. I did not like Americans because most of them are in fact most arrogant imperialists while they have constantly justice and humanity in their mouths. While they set themselves up as arbiters of justice they really are the devotees of the outrageous and brazen-faced Monroe doctrine.

While Americans are kind hearted on the one hand, they are extremely selfish on the other.

While the military authorities of America are so keenly engaged in the amplification of armaments, however, it appears to me that the majority of American people are opposed to the idea of war. If there were a war this is quite as it should be, for a war between America and Japan would be like a fight between a tiger and a shark. However strong the tiger may be, it cannot attack the shark, nor can the shark attack a tiger on the tiger whatever hatred the former may come to feel for the latter. Neither of the two powers can take the aggressive with any prospect of success.

"I Became Tired of Eating Everywhere the Same Restaurant Luncheons"

By Mlle. Louise Weiss, French Liberal Magazine.

I retain most favorable impressions of the country I have encountered everywhere. Every one was anxious to give advice, especially foreign, giving advice and directions, and answering questions. I became tired of eating everywhere the same restaurant luncheons, getting the same little automobile, and finding literary and scientific journals adjusted to the standard of a weekly magazine.

I learned to be extremely brief, disposing of the Syrian question in five minutes and the Syrian problem in three minutes. I never take more than a quarter of an hour. I must say I found throughout the United States the general opinion that France is the only country that saw the great numbers of people from Europe representing all sorts of interests, telling the Americans all sorts of things, I am unable to understand why the Americans misunderstand.

I found the French policies in Morocco and Syria discredited. I was somewhat at a loss to defend our action until I discovered that the majority of my audience did not know where Syria is.

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Suits arranged from \$23.00 to \$30.00. All wool. Special Shirts made to order.

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What Are You Going To Do About It?

Sunday will soon be here. It comes every week just as it came in your childhood.

The bells will ring, the organ will make music, people will gather for devotions. Thus it will be in Tryon, and thus it will be throughout Christendom—not merely this week, but on every Sabbath to the end of your life.

Why?

Here is a force that persists—that surrounds you. The point is that it is here, present, living.

You cannot possibly ignore it.

What are you going to do about it?

Let's go! When? Next Sunday. Where? To Church. Which Church? The Church of your preference.

BAPTIST

Regular services each Sunday 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Special music evening services.

Sabbath School 10 a. m.

Public cordially invited.

THOMAS L. JUSTICE, Pastor.

CATHOLIC

St. John's Church, corner Melrose avenue and Lanier street.

Mass—Sunday 8:30 a. m.

REV. J. A. MANLEY, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS (Episcopal)

REV. C. P. BURNETT, Rector.

Sunday Services;

Holy Communion — 8 a. m.

Sunday School — 10 a. m.

Morning Prayer & Sermon 11 a. m.

Friday; Litany — 5 a. m.

All Are Cordially Invited to these services.

METHODIST

First and Third Sundays 11 a. m. Second and Fourth Sundays 7:30 p. m.

Sunday School every Sunday 10 a. m.

REV. P. E. PARKER, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN

Tryon—Second and Fourth Sundays each month 11 a. m. First and Third Sundays 7:30 p. m.

Columbus—First and Third Sundays 11 a. m.; Second and Fourth Sundays 7:30 p. m.

ERSKINE MEMORIAL (Congregational)

Rev. Will B. O'Neill, Minister.

Sunday—Church School at 9:45 a. m.

A graded school with classes for all.

Wednesday—"Quiet Hour" 4:30 p. m.

A friendly welcome awaits you.