

In Washington

What's Going On
by

Robt. R. Reynolds
United States Senator

From the humble start of \$23,000 appropriated by congress for light-houses in 1791, federal expenditures for public works soared to dizzy heights during the war period, dropped for a brief period and are now at the highest peace time mark in history. In 1935, the federal outlay for public works amounted to the staggering sum of nearly \$660,000,000. This is due, of course, to the fact that the definition of public works has been materially changed in recent years to include such things as forestry, pest control, soil conservation, housing, rural electrification and what not.

As a result, securing of federal grants has been one of the greatest activities in recent years and under the "prime the pump" theory, states, counties, cities and even isolated communities have secured projects and activities that they never could have afforded if supported by local taxpayers. This has led to a growing belief that the ability of the federal government to finance these projects and activities is unlimited. Too many of our citizens condemned such expenditures in many sections while in Washington to get funds for some locally-sponsored public works.

Let me hasten to say that under the economic dark clouds of the depression activities were carried on, and rightly so, that have no place in normal times. However, the time is approaching when there must be an overhauling of the expenditures on the basis of public need and public good. The whole interwoven fabric of federal activity must be inspected for moths of waste that might in time weaken the threads of this fabric.

In other words, it is growing more difficult to have on the one hand, state rights, as we once knew them, and ever-increasing federal grants on the other. If our people want enlarged public works or a maintenance of those at present—and public works are sovereign—our people must be prepared to study the implications and be ready to meet the cost.

Federal grants to states now honeycomb many federal agencies. We have grants to states for old-age assistance, unemployment compensation administration, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind. Under the veterans' administration we have grants for state and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors. In the department of agriculture we aid agricultural experiment stations, agricultural research, co-operative dairy and livestock experiments, co-operative agricultural extension work, co-operative conservation of agricultural land resources, co-operative forest fire protection, co-operative distribution of forest planting stock, forest roads and trails and highways.

In the department of the interior we have grants for colleges for agriculture and mechanical arts, co-operative vocational education in agriculture, and in trade, home economics and industrial subjects, co-operative vocational education of teachers and vocational rehabilitation.

The department of labor supervises grants for material and child welfare, crippled children, child welfare and for employment service. The treasury offers grants for public health and education of the blind. The navy aids state marine schools, and the war department the national guard.

We have federal emergency relief, federal emergency administration of public works, grants for public works projects, emergency construction of highways, and grade crossings. And we have other activities in the form of grants that are too numerous to mention.

The purpose of this article is not to discount the value of these projects. But simply to cite how far we, as a people, have come in our new conception of the part the federal government should have in carrying on public works. Fortunately, we have a program for overhauling the vast machinery of the federal government and for planning for the future. The President recommends such a step as not only important but necessary. Our people will be the final arbiter of public works.

Biscuit-Suede Jacket



NEW YORK . . . This waist-length jacket of biscuit colored woolen in suede-like finish is a popular Spring fashion number. It is worn with contrasting navy frock of wool crepe. Large flowers of the jacket material are applied on the shoulders of the frock.



PRICES . . . today
A familiar old spectre is beginning to haunt most of us again. We used to know him so well that we called him by his initials, "H. C. L."—which stands for high cost of living. I saw some statistics the other day which show that in the past four years, since the spring of 1933, food costs to the consumer have gone up 40 per cent, men's clothing has risen more than 20 per cent and rents are up nearly 25 per cent.

Nobody would kick much if wages and salaries were going up in the same proportion but they're not. Few of us have as much left after paying for the necessities of life as we had a year ago. No wonder that workers in every line of industry are demanding higher pay. That won't do them much good, though, if higher pay results in still higher prices.

PROFITS . . . in volume
Most business men find it hard to learn that they can earn larger profits by selling goods at lower prices than by trying to keep prices up. That is true in retailing as well as in manufacturing. Automobile makers discovered long ago that they could pay top wages, improve their cars from year to year, and still keep on reducing prices. It's all a matter of volume.

The railroads didn't like it when the interstate commerce commission ordered passenger fares reduced to two cents a mile last June; but the B. & O. reports after 6 months that it has carried 61 per cent more passengers and increased its revenue 18 per cent, at an additional cost of only 6 per cent.

I can't, as a consumer, sympathize with efforts to protect the profits of the inefficient by encouraging price-fixing. Without free competition the cost of living will always go up. They are beginning to realize that we cannot have economy, reduction of the public debt and lower taxes and at the same time maintain and increase public expenditures. That is the situation today.

One of the problems, of course, is the proper allocation of cost. If we had a unit system of government the question of a proper diversion of the cost of public works and public functions would not arise. But under our federal system, the powers, functions and responsibilities are scattered among a variety of units. When activities affecting more than one unit are undertaken by a central government, or when several units jointly undertake activities to satisfy collective needs, the question of costs comes up. Should they be divided among the units affected? Shall they be met by one government? The answers to these questions must be found.

fastest than incomes rise.
LUMBER . . . haul
A lot of what we pay for most things is the cost of getting goods into our hands. I ran into an illustration of the size of this big country of ours and the distances goods have to travel, the other day when I wanted some clear lumber to put up a few shelves in my house. There wasn't a board to be had in any lumber yard in the neighborhood.

"All good lumber comes from the Pacific coast," one dealer explained. "It comes by water, and the shipping strike has stopped all shipments for months. I've got a consignment coming by rail, but it will cost you more."
It did. The railroad rate for the 3,000-mile haul put the price of lumber at Atlantic ports up nearly a half. Instead of \$7 a hundred feet I had to pay \$10. I don't wonder that so many substitutes for lumber are coming into use.

STAMPS . . . value
When I was a boy I began to collect postage stamps. Fifty years ago it was a simpler and less expensive hobby than it is today. I wish I had kept that stamp collection of the 1880's, for I had some items which are so rare nowadays that collectors have paid thousands of dollars for their like.
I have a friend who cashed in on his knowledge of stamp values only a week or two ago. He had been in correspondence with a high official of the government of Afghanistan. He found himself short of money in Washington, where he knew nobody whom he could ask to cash a check. He had to get back to New York.

He had with him his latest letter from Afghanistan. He telephoned the stamp editor of a Washington paper and asked for the name of the most reliable stamp dealer. He took his Afghanistan letter to the dealer, who offered him \$40 for the envelope and stamp! That paid his hotel bill, his fare back to New York.

WAR . . . laws
My friends who make it their business to know what is going on under the surface of world affairs are telling me that the civil war in Spain is just the beginning of another general European war, in which Italy and Germany will be lined up together, with Russia on the other side, and France and Great Britain trying to keep out, but probably both getting into it.
I don't see how this country is likely to be directly involved, but such a war certainly would do us no good in the long run. It would upset the economic equilibrium of the world, though for a while it would stimulate our trade with Europe.

For my part, I can't see how all the neutrality resolutions which congress can pass can prevent us from selling supplies to nations at war. If we have the goods they want and they have the money to pay for them, I don't imagine considerations of neutrality will make our farmers refuse to sell food or cotton, or our manufacturers decline European orders for shoes or motor cars.
In time of war, a lot of peace goods become war goods.

STORY OF PAPACY IS SUCCESSION OF HISTORIC EVENTS

In the reign of Fiddling Nero, a generation after the death of Christ, Peter died in Rome—crucified head down.

He was, according to Catholic doctrine, the first of the popes, from the declaration of Jesus: "Thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church."

The year of his martyrdom is recorded as 67 or 69 A. D.

On Vatican Hill, near the spot where he died, his followers buried him, and turned from their mourning to proffer allegiance to his successor, Linus. The papal succession had begun, for, says the church, Peter had received from Jesus "the supreme pontifical power to be transmitted to his successors."

Linus was a Tuscan, martyred in 78. Following the recommendation of St. Paul, he ordered that women must cover their heads at prayer. Like the popes who succeeded him, he appointed and ordained bishops, priests and deacons to co-ordinate the labors of the Holy See.

The work of conversion went on steadily, despite persecution, and several successors of Linus distinguished themselves by converting leading citizens of Rome. Finally, in the fourth century, the Emperor Constantine himself became a Christian and conferred freedom on the

Cinderella Sails



NEW YORK . . . Blonde Lillian Ellison, 18, Cinderella of the kitchen who has been working as a domestic in a New Jersey home, is now enroute to Norway to receive the \$600,000 fortune left her by her father.

church.
From 67 to 1937, from Peter to Pius XI, 261 popes have governed the Catholic church. The verdict of history is that, while crimes darkened the reigns of a few, some of the popes ruled brilliantly and the vast majority labored prayerfully for the spiritual and earthly well being of their flocks in all lands.

The growth of Christianity coincided with the development of the western kingdoms, and kings and emperors found it politic to align themselves with the church even when they were not themselves eager converts to the faith that was sweeping Europe.

The climax came on Christmas day 800 A. D., when Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor of the west (the Holy Roman Empire). After Charlemagne, many kings and rulers swore fealty to the papacy as the supreme spiritual power.

Powerful was the force of excommunication—the word still recalls the picture of Emperor Henry IV, stripped of his ermine and jewels, standing barefoot in the snow of Canossa, in 1077, till Pope Gregory VII deigned to receive his plea of submission.

Gold, jewels and land went to the church in profusion, contributed by the faithful of many countries. Throughout western Europe the common people saw in the vast papal power a bulwark against the tyranny of kings.

But the aggrandizement of the Catholic church brought with it special problems, and many popes, among the greatest who have sat on Peter's throne, devoted their reigns to reform.

Thus, from simple beginnings—the Apostle Peter and his followers preaching to underground congregations—the papacy grew to such splendor, power and opulence, that St. Bernard, addressing Pope Eugene III in the 12th century, could write:

"I do not find that St. Peter ever appeared in public loaded with gold, and jewels, clad in silk, mounted on a white mule, surrounded by soldiers and followed by a brilliant retinue."

BISHOP MOUZON DIES

Bishop Edwin DuBose Mouzon, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, died unexpectedly of a heart ailment at his home in Charlotte late Tuesday. The 68-year-old churchman was a leading spirit in the movement toward unification of the three major branches of Methodism and in his latter years saw rapid strides made in that direction.
Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the First Methodist church in Charlotte. Rev. G. T. Bond, pastor of Dilworth Methodist church, conducted the services and the body was sent to Dallas, Texas, for interment.

Reindeer are the only deer of which both sexes bear antlers.
The tuna, a fish that sometimes weighs more than 1,000 pounds, is sold mostly in half-pound cans.

WHAT IS A DOODLE?
"Doodles" are seemingly meaningless patterns you make on paper while concentrating on something else. Read about the "Doodles" of famous people. Great new feature in the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. On sale at all news stands.

Home News

By Nancy Hart

Household planning experts, having established step-saving arrangements, correct working heights, thermostatic control and closed metal cabinets in order to develop the kitchen to a position of maximum efficiency, are now turning their attention to the home laundry. Also, because of advancements in design and construction, laundry equipment is coming out of its long-time banishment to the basement.

Several architects have elevated the laundry to a position on the first floor. In one house recently built, the laundry was incorporated into the kitchen. Washing machine, twin laundry tubs and other paraphernalia of wash day had been built into floor cabinets continuing at the same level as that of the sink and range cabinets which were installed on the other side of the room.

Another well planned laundry has been installed in a Cape Cod cottage recently built for a woman who does all the work herself. This laundry adjoins the kitchen in a room which the architect had planned for a breakfast room. The owner, however, being more interested in having a pleasant room for Monday's washing, Tuesday's ironing and odd jobs all the rest of the week, has had the room papered in the same gay print that covers her kitchen walls and she has installed in it the best equipment available for her home laundry work.

As coffee loses its strength when exposed to air, it should be kept tightly covered, especially after it has been ground. When coffee has lost its flavor from exposure to the air, it can be improved by heating the dry coffee in the oven, taking care, of course, not to let it brown.

The outstanding colors in spring silks from Paris are black, pale pastels, red, yellow, brown, green, cerise, and all shades of blue. Schiaparelli introduced "Parlor Pink," alone or with mauve. She also combines black with lemon fox, and pale blue with scarlet. Lavin black, purple, bright green combined with black, and cherry red with purple. For evening she chooses blue with red, green with black, rust with white.

Bread is one of the least expensive things we eat and nearly one hundred per cent digestible; therefore, it is one of the most economical foods. Good bread does not only supply energy but also material for growth and repair. All of the proteins or muscle-building material are not equally valuable but wheat protein, mostly gluten, ranks with the best of vegetable origin. Supplemented with milk, bread can supply all the body requirements in this respect, hence the importance of using plenty of milk in and with bread. Bread is the most palatable of all foods because it is the only food one can eat at every meal day in and day out, year after year without tiring.

Household Hint: With patent leather so fashionable this spring, here's a timely tip. If you rub your patent accessories occasionally with a glycerine-dipped cloth, it will keep the leather from drying and cracking.

Wife: "Here's a riddle. What makes my life so miserable?"
Husband: "You've got me."
Wife: "That's right."

East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Motor Transportation Company.

Buses leave Boone for Johnson City, Knoxville, Chattanooga, all Alabama and Western States points at 7:30 a. m.; 12:20 p. m.; and 9:05 p. m. Leave Boone for Lenoir, Hickory, Statesville, Salisbury, Charlotte, Asheville, Wilmington and all South Carolina, Georgia and Florida points at 8:25 a. m.; 1:10 p. m.; and 5:10 p. m.

For further information call bus station—Phone 45.
E. T. & W. N. C. TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Pursuant to the power and authority contained in a certain deed of trust dated the 21st day of July, 1936, executed by J. C. Rivers and wife, Virginia Rivers, to W. H. Gragg, trustee, securing a certain note to the Watauga Building & Loan Association and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Watauga county in Book No. 17, at page 27, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door in Boone, Watauga county, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of March, 1937, the following described real estate, to wit:
Beginning on an iron stake on the east side of Carolina Avenue, and corner of 10-foot alley; thence south 54 degrees east 210 feet to a stake in Horton's line; thence south 34 degrees west with said line 50 feet to a stake in said line; thence north 54 degrees west about 206 feet to a stake in the east edge of Carolina Avenue; thence north 26 degrees east with Carolina Avenue 50 feet to the beginning. This lot is in the Buena Vista addition to the town of Boone.

made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale for cash at public auction to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th day of March, 1937, the following described real estate, to wit:
Beginning on a stake, C. L. Rhyne's corner, then with the Junaluska road a north course 209 poles to a stake in the Mrs. H. A. Little line, thence south 66 west 16 poles to a white oak on a rock on the point of the ridge near a laurel bush; thence north 84 degrees east with the extreme height of the ridge 24 poles to a white oak; thence west 32 poles with the ridge to a water oak on the top of the ridge, the Mrs. Little corner; thence south 41 degrees west 40 poles to a gate post. Rufus Brown's corner, thence west 28 poles to a chestnut, said Brown's corner; thence south 18 poles to a stake; thence south 73 degrees west 54 poles to a stake; thence south 44 poles to two water oaks; thence south 26 degrees east 10 poles to C. L. Rhyne's corner; thence north 86 1/2 degrees east 142 poles to a hickory, the beginning corner of the tract formerly sold to C. L. Rhyne; thence east 39 poles to the beginning.

This February 8, 1937.
JOHN MORETZ, Trustee.
Wade E. Brown, Atty. 2-11-37

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
Having qualified as executor of the will of Emory Monroe Gragg, late of the County of Watauga, State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present them to me for payment within 12 months of the date of this notice or the same will be plead in bar of their recovery. All those indebted to the estate will please come forward and make payment.
This 20th day of January, 1937.
R. L. GWYN, Executor.
Estate of E. M. Gragg, Deceased 1-21-36.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE
Having qualified as the executrix of the will of John H. Mast, late of the county of Watauga, state of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present them to me for payment within 12 months of the date of this notice or the same will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.
This January 18, 1936.
MRS. NORA M. WILSON, Executrix
Will of John H. Mast, Deceased 1-21-36.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
Having qualified as executors of the will of Mary F. Perkins, deceased this is to notify all creditors to present their claims to us at the office of Wade E. Brown, attorney, Boone, N. C., within 12 months of this date or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Anyone indebted to said estate will please make settlement.
This January 25, 1937.
ROBERT W. PHILLIAM,
MARY LESLIE MARSHALL,
Executors
Chas. T. Zimmerman,
Wade E. Brown, Attys. 1-30-36

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE
Pursuant to the power and authority contained in a certain deed of trust dated the 14th day of May, 1932, executed by J. C. Rivers and wife, Virginia Rivers, to W. H. Gragg, trustee, securing a certain note to the Watauga Building & Loan Association and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Watauga county in Book No. 17, at page 27, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door in Boone, Watauga county, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of March, 1937, the following described real estate, to wit:
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This February 13, 1937.
W. H. GRAGG, Trustee
Wade E. Brown, Atty. 2-11-36

THE HOUSE OF HAZARDS

By Mac Arthur

