

# The Jackson County Journal

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SYLVA, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1933

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## CHANGES RAPIDLY TAKE PLACE UNDER ROOSEVELT REGIME

Washington, D. C., March 23.—Not since Woodrow Wilson marched into Washington at the head of the Democratic cohorts just twenty years ago has the Capital City experienced such a change of being stood on its head, so to speak. Just as Mr. Wilson came into the office of President Woodrow Wilson, so President Roosevelt's administration has adopted the policy that what ever needs to be done shall be done differently.

Such is in this slow-moving city ever noted as rapidly as things are moving here now. Within less than a fortnight a real political revolution has taken place.

In the order of their relative importance, these are the outstanding occurrences under the new government:

First: President Roosevelt has been given powers such as no President of the United States ever had, except in war time. The general approval expressed by people in all parts of the country, of the delegation to the executive of power for nearly exercised only by Congress, suggests that there was something more than idle talk behind the idea that a dictator was needed. Old-time political observers here say that it reflects a general distrust of Congress. It perhaps is not so much that as it is impatience with the slow pace of Congress.

Second: Under the direction of the new President, the reorganization of the entire banking system of the nation has been started along drastic lines which promise to weed out the incompetents and crooks in the banking business, place the Federal Government in control of all banks and give depositors far greater assurance of the safety of their bank deposits than they ever had. How far this program of banking reform will go remains to be seen, but those with long memories recall that it was President Wilson's purpose and that of the Federal Reserve System so that eventually every banking institution in the nation would be under control. The war interrupted that program, but it has come to life again now.

Third: A start has been made toward cutting a thousand million dollars a year out of the Government's expense, of which nearly half will come out of funds now being spent for veterans' relief. President Roosevelt's firm stand against the spending of public money on veterans whose disabilities are not due to their war service overrode the objections of members of both houses of Congress, who gave him the authority he sought to effect that economy.

Fourth: The legalization of beer, as a means of raising revenue, has taken such shape that it seems probable that anyone with a thirst for a hot beverage can buy it freely within a few weeks.

These are the major high lights of the work of the new administration. President Roosevelt came into office believing that the people wanted action, and he has been giving them action. Taking another leaf out of Woodrow Wilson's book, he has gone over the heads of the politicians and straight to the people, in a series of public proclamations and radio addresses, which seems to have struck a responsive chord.

Indeed, even some of the applause for the new President's courageous and vigorous attitude has come from Republican sources. The principal opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's policies has come in fact, from within his own party. It took Republican votes to pass his economy bill through the House of Representatives.

There is no question that Washington likes the new President. He has brought into public affairs a new atmosphere, with which Washington is not familiar, but it is an atmosphere of activity and of friendliness. The impression which President Roosevelt made upon the newspaper men at his first conference with them was a good one. Not since the first few weeks of the Harding administration has any President permitted reporters to fire questions at him at will. Mr. Roosevelt has resumed this practice, greatly to the delight of the Washington correspondents.

Social Washington has taken the new White House family to its arms.

## Annual Fashion Show To Be Held Next Thursday

The annual Fashion Show, sponsored by the Junior Club and put on by that organization and the local merchants, will be held on Thursday evening of next week, in the elementary school auditorium.

The Fashion Show, inaugurated six years ago, by the Junior Club, has become an institution in the community, and is the center of great interest, each Spring. The young ladies of the club, with the merchants of the town co-operating, each year put on a fashion revue that would do credit to a town much

larger than Sylva. This is the first year that the show has been held in the school auditorium, the Lyric theatre previously having been used.

Rehearsals are under way for the program and Jimmy Livingstone's twelve piece orchestra, from Hendersonville has been secured to furnish music. Mrs. E. L. McKee will be the announcer.

Firms taking part in the fashion revue are Schulman's Department Store, Hale's, The Leader, Clouse & Warren, Zutz Beauty Parlor and Tuckasee Beauty Parlor.

## 40 YEARS AGO

Tuckasee Democrat, Mar. 22, 1893

County Commissioner J. D. Coward was here Monday.

Mr. Thos. H. Hastings returned from Tennessee Monday.

Mrs. Ida Cotter, of Morristown, Tenn., returned to her home Monday after a visit to relatives in this county.

Mr. L. J. Smith and his daughters, Misses Ida and Beulah, returned Saturday from a visit to Asheville.

Mr. Thos. A. Cox was here Monday, superintending the removal of a car load of cotton seed meal to his farm on Cullowhee.

St. Patrick's day was distinguished by a light snow fall but otherwise its reputation for being a bad day was not sustained. The day following was much worse, with occasional snow, and sharp, cold winds.

Mr. J. W. Divalliss added his quota to the week's record of calamities by cutting off the end of the fore finger of the left hand on a straw cutter.

Gen. Hampton returned yesterday from Washington. He says the office seekers have been very numerous and aggressive, but are thinning out a little now.

Hon. W. E. Moore, Jackson county's excellent representative in the State Legislature, arrived in the city last evening, from Washington, where he had been since the inauguration. He is one of the most prominent candidates for assistant district attorney, of this district—Asheville Citizen.

A Mr. Brooks, of Capt. Knight's trestle force, got a leg broken last week, while handling heavy trestle timbers near Bushnell.

Mrs. M. H. Morris and Miss Pauline Morris started to Webster yesterday on horseback. When near Mrs. Love's, the horse which Miss Pauline was driving became frightened and Miss Pauline, in attempting to jump off, fell, sustaining painful injuries. One hand was badly crushed and she was otherwise painfully hurt. Although she is suffering greatly it is hoped that her injuries are not very serious.

The jail at Webster was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock in the morning. The building was entirely consumed, with about 100 bushels of corn, a lot of meat and lard and the kitchen furniture, all the property of Sheriff McLain. There were only two prisoners in the jail at the time, who escaped in the confusion and excitement occasioned by the fire. Steps were promptly taken to arrest them and it is likely that they will not get far away.

Dill-shore local: Mr. Charlie Harris returned from Washington Monday.—Mr. Charlie Candler spent a day or two here last week.—Mr. J. J. Mason has set out shade trees.—Rev. S. H. Harrington, by his faithful endeavors is causing the people to give their means for the purpose of building a church house here. The contract will be let in a day or two.—The oyster supper here Saturday night was a grand success. We shall never forget the sweet music of Miss Stedman. The prize cakes were very satisfactorily awarded to Miss Florence Enloe and Master Elsie Wolff.

## CHARITY PATIENTS OF HOSPITAL MUST MAKE APPLICATION

(By Stella Creech)

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the C. J. Harris Community Hospital, at which Mr. S. W. Enloe, chairman, presided, many matters of importance were discussed. After the routine business session a general discussion was held of the present situation in regard to the heavy demands made on the hospital for admission of charity patients. The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, as it becomes necessary on account of the financial condition of the hospital, to adopt more stringent regulations relative to the admission of charity patients:

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Trustees that all applications for the admission of charity patients shall be made in writing, on proper forms furnished by the hospital, except in case of extreme emergency, in which cases approval of the Superintendent will be sufficient, temporarily, until the Committee can pass on the application.

The loyal co-operation of the Medical Staff is earnestly requested, in order that the hospital may continue to function.

Forms for application for free hospitalization have been furnished each physician on the staff, and these forms must be filled out and carried through the proper channel before the admission of charity patient except in the case of extreme emergency, when investigation as to the worthiness of emergency case will follow as soon as expedient.

The responsibility of the hospital trustees is of a dual character. In the first place, it is their duty to the community to manage the hospital on sound business principles; to balance income and expenditures; to supply, free of charge, medical and surgical service for those worthy of charity, but, at the same time, to prevent imposition of those who should pay; to operate at a per capita per day cost that is reasonable, comparing favorably with that of similar institutions, not only in the total, but in the various items into which it may be subdivided.

It will be readily seen in order for the hospital to function in a manner necessary to take care of those who require hospital care, both pay and charity patients, it is absolutely essential that it have the cooperative support of every one connected with its operation as well as the community at large. The institution belongs to the people of Jackson County. With their loyal support it cannot fail; without their support and patronage it cannot succeed. The interest manifested in the past is greatly appreciated by those responsible for the management of the hospital, and a continuation of this same spirit of cooperation is most earnestly solicited.

Stella Creech, Superintendent.

## VERNON BRYSON DIES

Vernon Bryson, aged 22, died at his home at Speedwell, on March 11, after an illness of several months' duration. Mr. Bryson underwent a serious operation five months ago, and for a time seemed to improve, but later his condition became worse, resulting in his death. His wife, who was Miss Bonnie Stiwinter, and baby, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Bryson, and a younger brother Fred, survive him.

Funeral services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Widenhouse, pastor of the Methodist church at Speedwell, Rev. Corsey Hooper, Rev. J. M. Tucker and Rev. Zollie Fox, were held at the home and interment was in the Bumgarner cemetery, near by.

Mr. Bryson was a member of the Speedwell Methodist church and is spoken of by his neighbors as a young man of exemplary character, displaying unusual patience and fortitude during his long illness. He was a member of the Young Men's Class of the Speedwell Methodist Sunday School, his fellow-members acting as pall bearers at his funeral.

As soon as the attorney can determine that the property to be encumbered in the mortgage is unencumbered and the title is in the person offering the same as security, he will prepare the note and mortgage and have the same executed, acknowledged, probated, and placed on record.

## Fight Over Appropriations Continues In Legislature After Defeat Of Bowie Bill

### TODAY and TOMORROW

(By Frank Parker Stockbridge)

Flags . . . in Germany  
The German flag has been changed again. Instead of the red, white and gold stripes of the Republic, the new Nazi government has gone back to the old flag of the empire, red, white and black, with the swastika, a hooked cross, imposed upon it.

Since the Great War there is hardly a national flag which has not been changed. The Stars and Stripes stands out today as one of the oldest flags in the world. Only the banners of Denmark and Switzerland are older than Old Glory.

We still think of the United States as a young nation. As a matter of fact, our country is about the only one in the world which has not undergone revolutionary changes in its form of government in the past 15 years. It seems to me that Americans ought to shake off the idea that other nations are older and therefore wiser than we, and assert our right to tell the rest of the world where to get off, since we are not only the richest but the oldest member of the family of nations.

### Negro . . . faithful public servant

Eddie Savoy has retired. Eddie is the colored man who has been door keeper in the State Department in Washington for sixty-four years. He was a little boy of thirteen when he first went to work under Secretary of State Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1869. Eddie is 73 years old now. He has served faithfully under 21 different Cabinet officers but his legs are getting rheumatic, so he told Secretary Hall the other day that he thought he would retire on his civil service pension.

Every foreign diplomat who has been in Washington since General Grant was President knows Eddie Savoy, and he got to know them all. His unflinching courtesy and natural dignity never failed to impress all who came in contact with him.

"A faithful public servant," said Secretary Stimson, as he said good bye to Eddie Savoy. That cannot be said of every white man who has held office in Washington.

### Strother . . . his death a loss

No finer gentleman, no abler journalist, no more faithful friend, ever lived than French Strother, whose sudden death in Washington at the age of 49 put an end to a career of high promise.

A native of Missouri, a newspaper man in California, for many years an editor of World's Work, author of half a dozen books, French Strother attracted the attention of Herbert Hoover by writing some article about the work of the Department of Commerce. One of Mr. Hoover's first appointments as President was that of French Strother as his Administrative Assistant. It was Strother's task, hidden away in an obscure office in the White House basement to gather the data the President needed to prepare his messages and public addresses, then to polish their language after Mr. Hoover had roughed them out.

Like everybody else who knew him, Mr. Hoover formed a warm personal attachment for his able assistant. French Strother was my friend for years; his passing is a real loss to the world of journalism.

### Canada . . . good banking

There are a good many things we could learn from Canada, and one of them is banking.

Canada has been going through just as difficult an economic crisis as the United States, but there has not been a bank failure there in ten years. Only two Canadian banks have closed their doors since 1910.

The reason for this is that there are only ten banks in Canada. All of them have headquarters in Montreal or Toronto. They have about 4,000 branch banks, however, so that the smallest community is entitled to banking facilities has them, and has behind its local branch all the resources of the powerful parent.

I have never been able to see any sound reason why the United States should not permit branch banking on the Canadian plan. Certainly the experience of the past three or four years, with small banks failing hundreds, ought to be proof that the present system is a poor one.

(By DAN TOMPKINS)

Following the defeat on Tuesday of the Cherry-Bowie forces, bent upon effecting sufficient reductions in the appropriations bill to obviate the necessity of a sales tax, leaders of the two factions in the House were in conference today, seeking a further compromise in the bill. It is authoritatively reported that the conferees are basing their hope of the reductions upon salary cuts in the State Departments by 40 per cent of the 1929 schedule. Governor Ehringhaus had recommended that the cuts be not more than 32 per cent. The conferees are trying to keep the appropriations for the public schools at the figures set by the committee of the whole, when the Bowie-Cherry cohorts suffered a disastrous defeat, and saw the appropriation raised from the \$10,000,000 as set by Mr. Bowie, and the \$12,500,000 as set by Mr. Cherry, to the original committee figures of \$14,050,000.

The heads of nearly every State Department have been seen in the lobbies of the House for the last two days, as salaries in their departments were chipped down and down by the House, in its efforts to avoid putting additional taxes on the people, and to meet the tax reduction of 15c for schools that has already been 'opped off by the Assembly.

It is not understood that the salaries of the public school teachers will go to 40 per cent reductions, along with the State employees, as the figures already adopted would reduce the teachers' pay only 25 per cent. The 40 per cent cut may apply to some salaries in the State institutions.

The only hope that is left for the people, in addition to the 15c school property tax that has already been voted off, lies in the adoption of the eight months school term for the State, and the abolition of local taxes for school support, unless the compromise now under way can make substantial reductions in the present bill. This became apparent on yesterday, when, by a vote of 58 to 43 the members of the House, sitting as a committee of the whole, voted to restore the appropriations figures of \$14,050,000 for the six months schools, an increase from \$12,550,000, as set up in the Bowie-Cherry compromise, and thereby made inevitable the imposition of some form of a sales tax or other additional taxation to get money with which to operate the public schools of the State.

The House reduced the fund for maintenance of the State Highways by \$360,000 a year below the Bowie-Cherry figures, the lowest that have yet been presented; but raised the same figures for the maintenance of the county highways by a million dollars for the second year of the biennium and by six hundred thousand dollars for the first year.

These appropriations that have been added to Bowie's and Cherry's compromise appropriation figures, have placed the total well above the safety margin of \$17,500,000 the minimum upon which anybody has believed that the total could be placed and a sales tax voted.

The real battle began last week, when Mr. Bowie presented his substitute for the committee appropriations bill, and it was adopted by the House as a basis for beginning work. The Appropriations Committee had presented a bill that would reduce the State expenditures by some twenty-three million dollars below the appropriations of the last General Assembly. Mr. Bowie and a number of other members of the House could see nothing in the offering but a sales tax, if the Committee Bill was adopted, and offered a substitute, reducing the appropriations by another ten million dollars. Mr. Cherry and Mr. Bowie got together and effected a compromise, whereby four million dollars was added to the Bowie Bill, and the House adopted the compromise bill. Everything worked smoothly on Friday, and the compromise figures were allowed to stand on them after it was as they read.

This week the lines began to weaken, and the break came when the matter of the public schools came up. There the House went back to the committee figures, and an additional form of taxation was made a certainty. What form it will take no-

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