

Ministers Association Ask Chaplain Be Appointed For General Assembly

Raleigh, January 20.—The one thing that has created the most controversy in the present General Assembly, more even than the address of Governor McNeill, former Governor of Indiana, Past Commander of the American Legion, and perhaps to be considered for President of the United States, more than the inaugural address of Governor Hoey, his message transmitting the Budget Appropriation Bill, or even the introduction of the bone dry bill by Mrs. Hutchins, was the announcement, made Saturday morning, by Speaker Gregg Cherry that the ministerial association of Raleigh had passed a resolution requesting the House of Representatives to employ a full time chaplain and pay him for his services. Such service would be the procedure each morning, which would require some three minutes of the time of an ordained minister once every twenty-four hours. From the time when the memory of man can reach not to the contrary, it has been the custom for a minister, usually from Raleigh because of the proximity, to offer a prayer every morning, upon invitation of the House. Therefore it has been considered an honor for a minister to receive such an invitation and if any of them objects to coming up to the House and praying for the safety and security of the State, and for Divine wisdom to guide the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the State Government, nobody has ever heard of such objection.

Naturally the reading of the letter from Dr. Edwin McNeill Potent, president of the Ministerial Association of Raleigh, evoked a deal of comment, most of it unfavorable. Those who expect to hear criticism of ministers in the Gospel of the organized church, expressed keen regret that the Raleigh preachers had initiated what they called here "the preacher's strike." There is a feeling that ministers have to some extent cut themselves off from the general assembly, and have as a consequence, lessened the influence for good that they may have some times exerted, and which they may have occasion to try to exert again.

Thinking of chimneys made me think of windows. People put windows in their houses long before they had chimneys, but it is only very recently that ordinary folks have had glass in their windows. Glass was for the rich. Poor folk used skins scraped down thin enough to let some light through, or oiled paper, after paper began to be made.

Windows, with or without glass, were long regarded as luxuries and taxed as such. They still are in France. A large part of the revenue of the French government comes from the tax on doors and windows. That is one reason why the cottages of French peasants are so badly ventilated.

England abolished the window tax in 1851, but some American states still levied it up to a very few years ago, as the windowless barns I have often seen in Connecticut testify.

DISTRIBUTION

If you want to make a fortune, revise some safe-fire way of distributing merchandise to consumers more economically than anyone is doing it now. I am not joking when I say there are millions to be made by anyone who can do that, for millions upon millions have been made by those who devised the most efficient distribution systems now in use.

Chain stores, mail order houses, advertising of every kind, are all parts of the most efficient distribution system now in use in the civilized world yet evolved. Nowhere else in the world are all kinds of goods so readily and so cheaply obtained by everybody as in America.

From 40 to 80 percent of what the retail customer pays for most low-priced goods represents the cost of getting the article into the consumer's hands. Nobody makes much profit anywhere along the line, but everybody who helps to pass any article on toward the buyer has to be paid out of the final price. Find a way to cut that cost, young man, and the world will reward you with millions.

FLYING . . . 1937 service

It won't be long now before regular airplane passenger service will be available across the Atlantic. The latest planes ever built are under construction in England. American aviation interests are cooperating with

TODAY and TOMORROW

(By Frank Parker Stockbridge)

STEAM speed

The other day I saw men working on the first of ten new streamlined locomotives being built to haul passengers between New York and Boston at 100 miles an hour. These new giants of the rails are neither electric nor Diesels—they are steam engines.

Checking over some figures of railroad speeds, I found that none of the modern high-speed trains makes as fast time as used to be made from 1897 on for several years between Camden and Atlantic City. The regular daily schedule called for 69 miles an hour.

Railway speeds slowed down when steel cars replaced the old wooden ones which weighed only half as much. But now the steam locomotive builders have put more power and speed into the "iron horse," and I look to see new long-distance speed records made for heavy trains.

CHIMNEYS exit?

Two newspaper items about chimneys caught my eye the other day. The Duke of Windsor, who was King of England for a while, entertained the chimney sweeps of Hazeefeld, Austria, the boys who climb up (or down) chimneys to clean them. And chemical engineers meeting in New York discussed a new way of "scrubbing" chimney smoke, to recover sulphur and remove poisonous gases.

All of which reminded me that chimneys are quite a new invention in the long history of the human race. It was not until about the time that Gutenberg invented printing, not long before Columbus discovered America, that people began to build flues to carry off the smoke from their fires. Before then, a hole in the roof answered the purpose, as it does still with the Eskimos and the Siberian peasants.

Maybe chimneys will become obsolete again, when we do all our cooking and heating by electricity.

WINDOWS taxed

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On The Job—For Four More Years



WASHINGTON . . . An informal, but a new portrait study, of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at his desk in the White House, shortly before the inaugural ceremonies on January 20th, which officially started his second term at the head of our federal government.

BALSAM

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kenney was buried in Oakmont cemetery January 8th. Service was conducted in the home by Mr. Henderson Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Frady announce the birth of an eleven and a half pound girl, January 13th.

Messrs. John T. Jones, Vernon Jones, Jack Arrington and Roy Brooks motored to Charlotte and Concord Friday and spent the day.

Mrs. Emeline Reed, Miss Allie Barnes, Messrs. Elbert Reece and Dick Hartman went to Clinton, S. C., Friday and returned Saturday.

Mr. Herbert Bryson and two children, and Mrs. Shirley Watson and two children arrived Wednesday, from Detroit.

Mr. Bryson and children, accompanied by Miss Essie Dean, returned to Detroit Saturday. Mrs. Watson and children will remain for some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufe Jones.

We were pleased to see the names of two of our Balsam boys, Charles Beck and Louis Green, on the list of superlatives in the senior class of Sylva Central High School. Appreciate the compliment, boys, and win still higher honors in the future.

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE WAS FORMED LAST WEEK

Members of different organizations of the community met last week and formed a Community Committee. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. K. Chapman, with Miss Leah Nichols, representing the Junior Club, J. C. Allison, the Board of Aldermen, W. T. Wise, the Lions' Club, R. C. Allison, Chamber of Commerce, Ben Sloan, Rotary Club, Mrs. Harry Evans, Home Demonstration Clubs, Mrs. D. M. Hall, Mrs. Grover Wilkes, Mrs. S. M. Rasmuson, Mrs. W. K. Chapman, Twentieth Century Club, and M. B. Madison, County Board of Education.

The following rules, governing the use of the Community House were adopted:

The House is to be used for recreational purposes, such as story hour, handicrafts and things of the sort. The Home Demonstration Clubs to continue their Saturday curb market. A library and reading room to be started as soon as possible. The profit from all dances, banquets and card parties, held for gain, to be applied to the House indebtedness.

Private parties not charging admission to pay small fee to take care of operating expenses, all affairs to

Congress To Decide Fate Of Emergency Measures

BAPTIST BROTHERHOOD HAS ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Brotherhood of the Sylva Baptist church held a banquet on Tuesday night of last week, at which time a program was presented and officers for the year were elected. The supper was prepared by the men, with some of the ladies of the missionary society assisting and having charge of the serving.

The program was featured by two talks. Rev. Mark Q. Tuttle, pastor of the Methodist church spoke on "The Place of Men in the Church" and Mr. Leonard Allen spoke on "The Place of Men in the Sunday School."

The Royal Ambassador boys, led by Mr. Garland Jones, were present and shared in the meeting.

At the close of the program the following officers were chosen for the year: President, Mr. H. E. Monteith; first vice president, Mr. Chester Scott; second vice president, Mr. C. C. Buchanan; secretary-treasurer, Mr. John R. Jones.

Twenty-six men and boys were present for the meeting, although the night was very inclement.

PRODUCTION CREDIT BODY WILL MEET TUESDAY

The stockholders of the Asheville Production Credit Association will hold their annual meeting on next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, in the court house, in Asheville, according to information received from J. A. Hudgens, president of the association.

The association serves sixteen western counties, among them being Jackson. Mr. Hudgens says that every of the association is expected to attend the meeting, at which a report of last year's operations will be made, directors will be elected and plans made for next year's operations.

The officers and directors of the association are: J. A. Hudgens, president; A. J. Dills, vice president; W. H. Overall, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Billie Benefield, assistant secretary-treasurer; Harry L. Nettles, B. R. Ramsey and S. C. Bennett, directors.

be properly chaperoned.

The Committee appointed an Executive Board, consisting of the following members: Mrs. David Hall, J. C. Allison and Mrs. S. M. Rasmuson. All persons desiring to use the House should get in touch with members of the Executive Board, and any suggestion, criticism or complaint should be lodged with the Board.

Mrs. S. M. Rasmuson is secretary-treasurer of the Community Fund.

Washington, January 20.—The new Congress started off under a full head of steam by enacting a resolution plugging a hole in the neutrality act, of last year. There was nothing in the law to prevent any American from selling war supplies to either party in a civil war such as is now going on in Spain. The State Department had been compelled to grant licenses for the export of several million dollars worth of second hand airplanes and engines which were sold to the Spanish rebels by a Brooklyn dealer who had bought them at a United States army auction.

These munitions had already been loaded on a ship when Congress convened. The effort of the new Congress was to rush the new law through in time to prevent the ship from sailing. However, it is now the law that hereafter no American may supply arms to anybody taking part in a civil war anywhere in the world.

There is a distinct feeling in Washington that the State Department is worried about the European war outlook. Signs are numerous that a large scale international conflict is brewing in Spain. This country may not get involved though there is always that danger, but just in case, the President has ordered work to be begun, immediately, on the construction of the two biggest battleships that we have ever built. They will cost about \$100,000,000 and will take about three years to build.

While there is talk on every hand about a constitutional amendment giving Congress authority to legislate on labor relations, there is not an immediate likelihood that such a resolution will be adopted this year. Congress was considerably impressed by the President's reminder that the Constitution already has sufficient breadth to permit government to meet twentieth century social and economic problems in a progressive way, and that all that is needed is "enlightened interpretation."

That is, in effect, what some of the members of the Supreme Court have also said in the the past four years. The latest Supreme Court decisions have given much satisfaction to the more liberal minded.

The Court's reaffirmation of the right of peaceable assembly resulted in setting free a man who had been arrested two years ago in Oregon. Dirk d. Jones attended a meeting of the Communist Party. There was no evidence that anything treasonable was said or done at that meeting, but on the theory that any Communist meeting must be criminal the Oregon police arrested deJonge—and the Supreme Court of the United States in an unanimous opinion set him free.

In another decision the Supreme Court ruled that when any state adopts a law forbidding the importation of prison-made goods, it becomes a federal offense to ship such goods into that state. This decision has been held by some commentators to make it unnecessary to continue the effort to ratify the pending constitutional amendment forbidding the interstate shipment of goods produced by the labor of children.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt has issued a strong appeal to the legislatures of all of the states which have not ratified the child labor amendment, urging them to act upon it speedily.

Twenty-four states have already ratified the amendment but twelve more must do so before it becomes a part of the federal constitution. Former President Hoover has joined in the appeal, declaring that President Roosevelt is entirely right.

The amendment was first submitted to the states in President Coolidge's administration after the Supreme Court had ruled that Congress had no power to prohibit the shipment of products of child-labor in inter-state commerce.

One of the first big jobs which Congress is trying to get out of the way is the continuation and extension of some of the emergency legislation which expires by a limitation in the course of the next few weeks.

Three bills are under way, one extending until June 30, 1939, the lending authority of the R. F. C. and some of the other federal lending agencies; a second extending to the same date the President's discretionary power to devalue the dollar and continuing the two billion dollar currency stabilization fund; the third continues for the same period the authority of the Federal Reserve Bank system to issue currency notes against government securities.

The Outcasts — by A. B. Chapin

