

## Senate Studies Roosevelt's Plan For Reorganization

Washington, Sept. 27.—One of the first items to which the Senate will give attention when it meets again in January is the President's plan for a complete reorganization of the administrative machinery of the Federal Government. This bill, if passed, will go a long way toward simplifying the task of the Executive. It is one of the reforms which every President in the past few years has urged upon Congress. But it contains so many provisions, especially conferring powers and added authority upon the President, that there is a good deal of doubt whether it will be adopted.

The reorganization plan, as it now stands, would give the President authority to shift and consolidate the hundreds of bureaus, "administrative commissions and independent agencies" of the Government, putting them, with few exceptions, into the Executive cabinet departments, consolidating their financial and accounting systems and curtailing the authority of many of them. It creates a new Cabinet department, the Department of Welfare, and changes the Interior Department to Department of Conservation. The President asked for public opinion on this matter, but it was stricken out by the Senate committee.

The proposal of the President includes the enlargement of his White House staff by giving him six more assistants, whose job would be to keep track of what the different departments are doing and report directly to the President. These men were described in the report of a commission which worked out the plan for the President as persons with "a passion for anonymity." Nobody but the President would even know who they were. What is sticking in the craw of many Senators is that part of the proposal which would deprive Congress of its present power to control the expenditure of public funds through the General Accounting office, which can pass on every voucher for the payment of Federal money to any body. If it cannot find explicit authority in law for the payment, the voucher is not approved, and neither the President nor anyone else has power to force its payment. This office was created in 1921, under the direction of the Comptroller General, who is appointed by the President for a term of fifteen years, but can not be removed by him, and is accountable directly to Congress. Only one man, John A. McCarl, has ever held the post. His term expired on June 30, 1936, and President Roosevelt has not named a successor. The effect of the authority of the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office has been to prevent money appropriated for one purpose from being used for any other.

The President's proposal is to substitute an Auditor General, who instead of checking expenditures, before they are made, will audit all payments after they have been made, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. This is the point upon which the opponents of the whole plan of reorganization will make their strongest fight.

How far the President will go in exerting pressure on Congress for his reorganization plan, and in renewing his attempt to reorganize the Supreme Court, remains to be seen. There was a very "cocky" feeling among Senators and Representatives when Congress adjourned, a feeling that they had stood up against the President and won in the Court fight. Many felt that this was a demonstration of the independence of the Legislative Department of the Federal system, and that it would be followed by further demonstrations that the Executive could no longer dictate to them. That feeling has been strengthened rather than otherwise by the recent charges that Senator Hugo Black of Alabama, recently named to the Supreme Court bench.

The allegation, after Congress had adjourned and Justice Black had taken the oath of his new office as a Federal judge, came as a surprise and shock both to the President and to the Senate. A similar charge was made when the confirmation was pending, but was denied in his behalf by Senatorial friends, who blocked all efforts to have a committee investigate the allegation. At that time, and since, many Senators who voted for his confirmation have said they would not have objected to his confirmation had they would not have done so.

(Please Turn To Page 2)

## TODAY and TOMORROW

### CHEMURGY

Motoring around West Florida a little while ago, I encountered dozens of farm motor trucks loaded with pine cordwood. The farmers were hauling logs to the paper mill at Panama City, where 600 tons of paper a day are made from pine wood. It is a new and permanent source of income for owners of pine land, if they are careful not to cut the trees faster than new ones grow. The "slash" pine of the South grows big enough for pulpwood in six or seven years, so the owner who cuts only one-seventh of his wood every year has a continuous source of income. Demand for pulpwood is growing fast. Four more big paper mills are being built in Florida, a dozen more elsewhere in the South.

The discovery that Southern pine makes good paper came out of a chemical laboratory. It is the most important item so far, in the new movement which is called "chemurgy." That means the use of products of the soil for industrial purposes. Farming in the future will not be centered on growing things to be eaten, but on raising crops to be converted, by chemical industry, into the materials of which a thousand articles of commerce are made.

The discovery that Southern pine makes good paper came out of a chemical laboratory. It is the most important item so far, in the new movement which is called "chemurgy." That means the use of products of the soil for industrial purposes. Farming in the future will not be centered on growing things to be eaten, but on raising crops to be converted, by chemical industry, into the materials of which a thousand articles of commerce are made.

### COTTON

Way down upon the Suwannee River, farmers are picking cotton which sells for 25 cents a pound. All over the South cotton growers are in distress. A bumper crop and the loss of important export markets have reduced the price of ordinary upland cotton. But the market for Sea Island cotton is growing faster than the supply. Five thousand bales of it will go to market from Madison county, Florida, in October the first important shipment from the old Sea Island cotton belt since the boll weevil got into it in 1917. They found a way to kill the boll weevil before he reached the boll, and so revived a dead industry.

Sea Island cotton has a finer fiber and a longer staple than any other cotton. It used to be used for spinning fine thread for fine stockings and underthings. Now its chief use is in automobile tires. Here the greatest strength and flexibility are needed. Tire makers grow much of their own cotton in Arizona, but not as good as the Sea Island cotton.

That is another example of chemurgy. There is now money for the farmer in growing the things of which industry stands in need than in growing things to eat.

Sea Island cotton has a finer fiber and a longer staple than any other cotton. It used to be used for spinning fine thread for fine stockings and underthings. Now its chief use is in automobile tires. Here the greatest strength and flexibility are needed. Tire makers grow much of their own cotton in Arizona, but not as good as the Sea Island cotton.

That is another example of chemurgy. There is now money for the farmer in growing the things of which industry stands in need than in growing things to eat.

Sea Island cotton has a finer fiber and a longer staple than any other cotton. It used to be used for spinning fine thread for fine stockings and underthings. Now its chief use is in automobile tires. Here the greatest strength and flexibility are needed. Tire makers grow much of their own cotton in Arizona, but not as good as the Sea Island cotton.

### TUNG

One of the most interesting farms I have ever seen is a 2,000-acre grove of tung trees near Gainesville, Florida. The tung tree grows nuts which yield the most valuable oil for the manufacture of fine varnishes, lacquers and paints. This "China wood oil" sells in the world markets for 25 cents a pound or more, and the market never gets all it wants. A few years ago by friend, David Fairhead the plant explorer, brought tung nuts from China to America, and now Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana are producing a tenth of the world's supply. More chemurgy.

The tung tree gets its name from the heart-shaped leaf, "tung" being Chinese for "heart." The leaves are a glossy dark green and remain on the trees the year around. The wide branching trees grow about 25 feet high, and a great field of them in blossom is one of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen.

For many years to come, growing tung nuts for their oil is going to be one of the most profitable forms of agriculture in the South.

Such crops as I have been talking about can't be grown by all farmers, everywhere, of course. They require conditions of soil and climate which are to be found only in limited areas. But chemurgy goes a lot farther. The Farm Chemurgic Council is at work all the time, encouraging chemists to find ways to use staple farm crops in industry, or to find new crops. Industrial value, which can be grown on wheat land, corn land, or potato land.

When we are going to reach the point in America when there will be a general demand for cheap alcohol as a motor fuel in place of alcohol.

(Please Turn To Page 2)

### OBOPS

Such crops as I have been talking about can't be grown by all farmers, everywhere, of course. They require conditions of soil and climate which are to be found only in limited areas. But chemurgy goes a lot farther. The Farm Chemurgic Council is at work all the time, encouraging chemists to find ways to use staple farm crops in industry, or to find new crops. Industrial value, which can be grown on wheat land, corn land, or potato land.

When we are going to reach the point in America when there will be a general demand for cheap alcohol as a motor fuel in place of alcohol.

(Please Turn To Page 2)

## Judge Ervin Non-Suits Suit Against College Heads

A judgment of non-suit was ordered in the case in which Miss Edna Bright brought suit against Dr. T. Hunter, president, and W. E. Bird, dean, of Western Carolina Teachers College, by Judge Sam Ervin, in Haywood county superior court, Tuesday. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, Judge Ervin stated that there was no evidence of contract, nor of a breach of contract, and no malice toward the plaintiff, nor of negligence on the part of the defendants. He ordered the judgment of non-suit ordered and the plaintiff taxed with the costs; but gave her the usual length of time in which to perfect an appeal to the Supreme Court, if she desires so to do; and he stated that he hoped the case would go up to the higher court, in order that the law of contracts between colleges and students may be clearly defined in North Carolina.

Miss Bright had contended in her complaint that she was deprived of the right to receive a diploma at the college, in the spring of 1936, although she had completed all her work necessary to pass 96 quarter hours, that she had been notified to pay for her cap and gown and for her diploma, that her name had been printed on the official program as a graduate, her picture placed in the college annual as a graduate, and that she had in fact, received her cap and gown, when she was notified some five minutes before the graduation class was to march into the church for the baccalaureate sermon, to report to Dean Bird, who informed her that she could not graduate, because her quality points were not sufficient.

She testified that she went to her Waynesville home on Friday before the commencement was to start on Sunday, that she returned Saturday and got her cap and gown, went back home, and returned to Cullowhee Sunday morning about fifteen minutes before the commencement sermon was to begin at 11 o'clock. When she reached Cullowhee, she said, someone was waiting for her and told her to report to Miss Addie Beant, Miss Beant informed her, she said, that Dean Bird wanted to see her, and that, when she went to his office, he told her that her marks, though passing, were not high enough to permit her graduation, and that she could make up the necessary work by coming back to summer school. She stated that she was greatly distressed and humiliated, and she brought suit for \$15,000 against Mr. Bird and Dr. Hunter.

The defendants offered no evidence except the cross-examination of Miss Bright's witnesses, and moved for the non-suit. Judge Ervin, in sustaining the motion stated that the contract between a college and a student is the requirements for graduation as printed in the catalogue of the school, and which is accepted when the student matriculates. He added that the college authorities could not have known, although they might have suspected, that Miss Bright's work was not of sufficient quality to permit the issuance of her diploma, until after the final examinations were taken and graded, and that since the evidence was that Mr. Bird did not come into possession of her grades until 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and had someone waiting to ask her to report, to him, immediately upon her return to the college, on Sunday morning, that he was not negligent and brutal in notifying her, but that he was diligent and gave her the information in the privacy of his office, so as to cause her as little embarrassment as possible. He stated that the law in North Carolina is that the courses at Western Carolina Teachers College must be laid down by the school and approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that, although her testimony was she had never heard of quality points until Sunday morning in Mr. Bird's office, she should have known what was required of her, and that the law lays the burden on her to know.

While a grade of "C" is a passing mark, the school also requires that a student must have a number of quality points to his record as there are quarter hours necessary to graduation. D carries no quality points, C has 1, B 2, and A, 3. The evidence was that Miss Bright had completed 96 quarter hours required for a two-year normal diploma, but that she lacked thirteen quality points.

A transcript of her work was sent to the State Superintendent, and she was granted a "C" certificate. Had she received her diploma, she would have been given a "B" certificate. She is now teaching in the schools of Haywood county on a "C" certificate, based on the work she did at Cullowhee.

Miss Bright was represented by Joseph E. Johnson, Grover C. Davis and Wm. Medford. Dr. Hunter's and Mr. Bird's attorneys were Dan K. Moore, Eugene Alley, and Solicitor John M. Queen.

The defendants offered no evidence except the cross-examination of Miss Bright's witnesses, and moved for the non-suit. Judge Ervin, in sustaining the motion stated that the contract between a college and a student is the requirements for graduation as printed in the catalogue of the school, and which is accepted when the student matriculates. He added that the college authorities could not have known, although they might have suspected, that Miss Bright's work was not of sufficient quality to permit the issuance of her diploma, until after the final examinations were taken and graded, and that since the evidence was that Mr. Bird did not come into possession of her grades until 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and had someone waiting to ask her to report, to him, immediately upon her return to the college, on Sunday morning, that he was not negligent and brutal in notifying her, but that he was diligent and gave her the information in the privacy of his office, so as to cause her as little embarrassment as possible. He stated that the law in North Carolina is that the courses at Western Carolina Teachers College must be laid down by the school and approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that, although her testimony was she had never heard of quality points until Sunday morning in Mr. Bird's office, she should have known what was required of her, and that the law lays the burden on her to know.

While a grade of "C" is a passing mark, the school also requires that a student must have a number of quality points to his record as there are quarter hours necessary to graduation. D carries no quality points, C has 1, B 2, and A, 3. The evidence was that Miss Bright had completed 96 quarter hours required for a two-year normal diploma, but that she lacked thirteen quality points.

A transcript of her work was sent to the State Superintendent, and she was granted a "C" certificate. Had she received her diploma, she would have been given a "B" certificate. She is now teaching in the schools of Haywood county on a "C" certificate, based on the work she did at Cullowhee.

Miss Bright was represented by Joseph E. Johnson, Grover C. Davis and Wm. Medford. Dr. Hunter's and Mr. Bird's attorneys were Dan K. Moore, Eugene Alley, and Solicitor John M. Queen.

### OFFICERS RAID GAS STATIONS

Deputy Sheriff Homer Turpin and Patrolman Ray Ervin raided Jack's Place, a filling station near Green Creek, Saturday morning, and placed Jack Hat under arrest. Lial later posted bond. The office took 22 pints of liquor. Another station, at the top of Cabe Hill, was raided, and C. M. Chris was placed under arrest. He posted bond.

### START MORE WORK ON COUNTY SECONDARY ROADS

That the country roads leading through rural communities and connecting the main State highways in this county have been greatly improved, during recent months, has been a matter of much favorable comment in the county. This work, performed by WPA labor, under direction of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, has not been of a temporary nature, but has been permanent work of road improvement.

On Monday morning, 309 WPA workers began improvement on additional secondary roads in Cullowhee, Webster, Hamburg, and Mountain townships. These roads are being surfaced with crushed stone.

In Webster, the Ashe Branch and Little Savannah roads, and Highway 116 are being put in order. Pine Creek, Yellow Mountain, Big Ridge, and Norton roads in the Hamburg and Mountain sections of the county are being given the same attention; and in Qualla the road that intersects Highway 112 at Peagan's store and leads toward the Mission, Inc Crooked Creek road from 112 to 19 at Whittier, and the old road up the river from Whittier to Wilmot, are being surfaced with crushed stone.

## Three Die-Five Injured In Wreck at Addie

### Town Prepares To Entertain Travel Bureau Heads Here

Plans are being perfected in a central committee, representing various civic groups, for the entertainment of October 11, of the party of some 90 travel bureau executives, travel counselors and travel editors from various parts of the United States.

The party will make a complete tour of the State of North Carolina, under sponsorship of the Governor's Hospitality Committee, of which Coleman Roberts is chairman, and will be entertained in Sylva for luncheon at the Community House. Mrs. J. Clark Allison is chairman in charge of the preparation and serving of the meal and decorating the dining hall. As such she is a member of the central committee. Mayor H. Gibson is ex-officio chairman of the committee. Others serving on it are T. N. Massie, Dr. W. K. Chapman, Howard Clapp, and Dan Tompkins.

Members of the party who will be Sylva's guests on that date will be Mrs. I. M. Adler, president, I. M. Adler, Inc., New Haven Conn.; Miss Josephine Amer, touring counselor, Akron Automobile Club; Charles G. Andrews, Travel Bureau, Pittsburg; Ernest B. Bearnath, director travel bureau, Automobile Club of New York; Emil T. Behere, vice president, Gillespie and Keen, Philadelphia; M. W. Burlingame, manager travel department, National Sportsman, Boston; O. J. Coffin, department of journalism, University of North Carolina; Clarence C. Colpitts, Colpitts Tourist Company, Boston; Miss Mildred J. Cristall, manager, touring bureau, Buffalo Automobile Club; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crump, Crump Travel Service, Providence; C. V. Dever, director, Resort Promotion, New York; Miss Anna A. Egan, manager Egan Travel Service, Pittsburg; R. Bruce Ethridge, director, North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development; Stewart Gelders, Travel and Resort editor, The Georgian American, Atlanta; and G. L. editor, Associated Press, New York; Myra Glusner, manager Resort and Travel department, Washington Herald Times; Miss Margaret Greiner, touring counselor, Trenton, N. J., Automobile Club; Miss Elizabeth Hendrickson, Akron Automobile Club; C. Lewis Herschel, resort and travel manager, Washington Post; W. K. S. Hershey, secretary White Rose Motor Club, York, Pa.; Jacob Hirstins, touring counselor, Cleveland Automobile Club; J. L. Horne, chairman advertising and promotional committee, North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development; Allen S. Jackson, Ethics N. Y., Travel Bureau; E. Jenkins, National Travel Bureau, Washington; Walter C. Johnson, general manager, Chattanooga Times; Frank Jones, photographer, Winston-Salem Journal; Miss Helen M. Jordan, travel counselor, Hartford Automobile Club; Miss Margaret Kline, Harrisburg Motor Club; A. C. Jangerwall, Kansas Motor Club; Mr. and Mrs. C. Ratus, travel editors, Pittsburg Post Gazette; Miss Vera Boehrich, travel counselor, Johnstown Motor Club; Nelson A. Loomis, Chief, United States Tourist Bureau, National Park Service; Miss Martha Lyon, travel counselor, Louisville Automobile Club; Mr. F. S. Matheson, manager travel bureau, Michigan Automobile Club; Hyman E. Miller, resort department, Brooklyn Eagle; Miss Louana Myers, travel department, Hoosier Motor Club, Indianapolis; Miss Helen Nokes, Johnstown Motor Club; Gee Park, Touring and Travel Bureau, Chicago Motor Club; Charles Parker, News and Observer; L. E. Phifer, Oklahoma Motor Club; Walter Pitkin, editorial director, Farm Journal; Miss Margaret Pyron, touring counselor, Alabama Motorist Association; Dr. Clyde Francis Lytle, editor, Travel and Transportation; John P. Rhodes, travel editor, Cincinnati Enquirer; William T. Ritter, Winston Salem Automobiles Club; Mr. and Mrs. Coleman W. Roberts, Carolina Motor Club; Bill Sharpe, news bureau, N. C. Department of Conservation and Development; Webb Shively, chief travel counselor, American Automobile Association; Harry W. Smith, automobile and travel editor; Cleveland Plain Dealer; Elizabeth C. Taylor.

Three people are dead, and five others are in serious condition in the Community Hospital here, as a result of a head on collision of two automobiles, on U. S. Highway 23, near Addie, Sunday night.

Mrs. Victoria Garland, of Asheville, was instantly killed. Bob Byerly, 25 year old Asheville man, died in the hospital here at 10 o'clock, and Miss Nell Garland, 16 year old daughter of Mrs. Garland, succumbed at nine o'clock.

Mrs. William Russell, another daughter of Mrs. Garland, a bride of two weeks, is still in a critical condition; and that of Woodrow Shytle is said to be grave. Hospital attendants expressed the fear, last night, that he is developing pneumonia. Mrs. Victoria Garland suffered a fractured hip bone and internal injuries; a Miss Dorothy Garland, a five year old daughter of Mrs. Garland, and her daughter, and her daughter, were occupants of the Asheville car, driven by Byerly, and were traveling west.

Walter Langhouser, Atlanta traveling salesman, who was the driver and sole occupant of the other vehicle, received a fractured hip bone and cuts about the face. His condition is serious, but it is believed that he will recover. Officers investigating the tragedy failed to find any blame attaching to Langhouser, and no charges will be brought against him.

The funeral of Byerly was held in Asheville, and that of Mrs. Garland and her daughter, in Cherokee county. The tragedy occurred on a curve at the top of a hill, and in a car at about 6:30, Sunday night. Ambulances were summoned from Sylva, and the injured were brought to the hospital here.

The fronts of both automobiles were as completely demolished as if dynamite had been exploded against them.

Mrs. Victoria Garland, of Asheville, was instantly killed. Bob Byerly, 25 year old Asheville man, died in the hospital here at 10 o'clock, and Miss Nell Garland, 16 year old daughter of Mrs. Garland, succumbed at nine o'clock.

Mrs. William Russell, another daughter of Mrs. Garland, a bride of two weeks, is still in a critical condition; and that of Woodrow Shytle is said to be grave. Hospital attendants expressed the fear, last night, that he is developing pneumonia. Mrs. Victoria Garland suffered a fractured hip bone and internal injuries; a Miss Dorothy Garland, a five year old daughter of Mrs. Garland, and her daughter, and her daughter, were occupants of the Asheville car, driven by Byerly, and were traveling west.

Walter Langhouser, Atlanta traveling salesman, who was the driver and sole occupant of the other vehicle, received a fractured hip bone and cuts about the face. His condition is serious, but it is believed that he will recover. Officers investigating the tragedy failed to find any blame attaching to Langhouser, and no charges will be brought against him.

The funeral of Byerly was held in Asheville, and that of Mrs. Garland and her daughter, in Cherokee county. The tragedy occurred on a curve at the top of a hill, and in a car at about 6:30, Sunday night. Ambulances were summoned from Sylva, and the injured were brought to the hospital here.

The fronts of both automobiles were as completely demolished as if dynamite had been exploded against them.

Officers attending the school in Asheville.

Sylva's police officers, Chief Leonard Holden, and Patrolman William Allen, have been attending the series of meetings, being conducted in Asheville by officers from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

### OFFICERS ATTEND 'G' MAN SCHOOL IN ASHEVILLE

Sylva's police officers, Chief Leonard Holden, and Patrolman William Allen, have been attending the series of meetings, being conducted in Asheville by officers from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

### FOOTBALL HERE FRIDAY

Sylva High School and Bryson City high meet on the local gridiron, tomorrow, Friday afternoon, for what promises to be an interesting and hard fought game.

### SUPERIOR COURT BEGINS IN JACKSON ON OCTOBER 1

The October term of Jackson County Superior Court will begin on Monday, October 11, with Judge A. H. Sink presiding.

The jury commission, composed of R. U. Sutton, Dillard Coward, and H. H. Byson, has drawn the following citizens to serve as jurors:

- First Week**
- H. B. Picklesimer, Cashier's Valley; Steve Queen, Cowarts; E. V. Connor, Sylva; Lon Jones, Sylva; Cary Woodring, River; A. V. Owen, Canada; J. V. Cope, Sylva; Early Dantz, Gay; Robert Crawford, Sylva; F. D. Newton, Cullowhee; G. W. Owen, Canada; Oscar Lovedahl, Cowarts; H. H. Queen, Sylva; F. L. Ward, Barker's Creek; Deck Henderson, Glenville; C. G. Davis, Whittier; Eugene Lanning, River; Fred Barnes, Sylva; W. J. Queen, Canada; E. M. Hawkins, Sylva; W. M. Jamison, Sylva; G. B. Sherrill, Qualla; El J. Beasley, Sylva; J. J. Cannon, Dillsboro; Gus Bryson, Hamburg; Ed Bumgarner, Sylva; Geo. L. Painter, Sylva; Deck Gibson, Barker's Creek; J. P. Blackburn, Hamburg; A. C. Parris, Sylva; Raleigh Warren, Sylva; Ransom Coward, Webster; R. L. Holden, Cullowhee; Eric Coward, Cowarts; Joe C. Middleton, River; R. E. Leopold, Bessie; John Deitz, Gay; G. A. Kinlaw, Qualla; F. E. Parker, East LaPorte, Dillard Cape, Sylva; Hamilton Bryson, Gay; H. W. Phillips, Canada.
- Second Week**
- J. M. Shook, River; M. A. Brown, Canada; Charlie Knight, Cullowhee; A. L. Wilson, Cullowhee; Robert S. Shelton, Cullowhee; Russel L. Sutton, Dillsboro; A. S. Moss, Webster; Sam Henson, Cullowhee; Herschel Cobb, Gay; L. T. Watson, Sylva; Claud Stanford, Sylva; F. L. Owens, Qualla; Dillard Hooper, East LaPorte; C. J. Woods, Cowarts; A. N. Deitz, Gay; Thomas Seagle, Barker's Creek; J. J. Cowan, Cullowhee; Henry Deitz.
- (Please Turn To Page 2)