

This Week's News In The National Capital

Washington, Feb. 14 (Autocaster) —Ever since the beginnings of the American Government, Congress has been suspicious of every act of the executive having to do with foreign affairs.

George Washington's warning against "entangling alliances" in his Farewell Address took root in the spirit of the people and has become, in the course of a century and a half, almost as sacred an American principle as the Constitution itself.

It was that principle which kept the American nation, when we entered the World War, from becoming in any official sense an "ally" of the powers which were fighting against Germany and Austria. We were associates but not allies.

President Wilson and the Congress of that time took great pains to make it clear to all the world that America was fighting for its own hand and was not bound by any acts of agreements of the Allied Powers.

And it was the ingrained American fear of foreign alliances, as much as anything else, which prevented the United States from becoming a member of the League of Nations after the great war.

With that historical background clearly in mind, it is easy to understand the furor which has been stirred up by the disclosure that President Roosevelt had authorized a secret French mission to inspect American aircraft factories with a view to ordering a large number of fighting planes.

**Result Of Accident**

The disclosure was the result of an accident. A new type of military plane was being tested in Los Angeles. It crashed and the pilot was killed. His companion, however, was rescued from the wreck with two broken legs before the plane caught fire.

The disclosure was made by the air secretary, who is a mechanic and a Southerner. He looked out, however, to find a representative of the French War Office, over him with a group of engineering planes for French purchase.

The disclosure startled Congress. An inquiry was begun which revealed that Mr. Childress and the rest of the French mission had received specific authority by order of the President himself to inspect American airplane factories and take part in tests of new military planes.

Probably nobody had the slightest objection to the purchase of American aircraft by non-combatant European powers. It had been reported that not only the French but the British were buying or about to buy planes in this country.

Indeed, the British orders for 400 fighting planes were increased to 650 after the incident of the injured Frenchman was disclosed. And France had openly announced that it intended to buy at least 500 planes in America.

**Feared Special Favors**

What stirred up Congress, including those friendly and unfriendly to the President, was the feeling that some sort of international negotiations were going on, clouded in secrecy. It looked as if special favors were being shown to France.

Mr. Roosevelt sent for the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, seventeen Senators of both parties, and in a closed-door session lasting nearly two hours he talked with a great deal of frankness about the international situation as he saw it. He pledged the American people to secrecy, but nobody in Washington has ever found a way to keep anything secret which seven hundred politicians know.

The Senators talked. They did not all agree on the exact language the President had used, but they were in substantial agreement that he had insisted that there was no alliance, secret or otherwise, between the United States and France; that he had welcomed the French desire to buy enough American planes to keep our aircraft factories busy until the United States is ready to enter the anticipated several years of war; that no credit was to be extended or given to the French government but that planes were to be sold by both France and England were being paid for as delivered, "cash on the barrelhead."

In any other nation wanted to buy American planes on the same terms they could do so.

But the President, according to

John R. Jones Better

The condition of John R. Jones, who has been ill, in Biltmore Hospital for several days, is reported to be improved.

All Stars To Play Double Header Monday Night

The Dandridge, Tenn., basketball teams, both boys' and girls' will be here, Monday night, Feb. 20, to meet the Sylva all-stars teams. The games will be played on the high school court.

Coleman Painter Dies in Knoxville

A. Coleman Painter, 73, died at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., on Monday morning, and was buried in the Cullowhee cemetery Wednesday afternoon, the funeral service being held in the Cullowhee Baptist church at 1 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Fred Forester, pastor of the church.

Mr. Painter was born in Jackson county and lived here until his young manhood, moving to Knoxville a number of years ago. He was the oldest child of the late Roland A. Painter, and besides his widow and one son, L. B. Painter, of Knoxville, is survived by a half-sister, Mrs. Frank Bailey, of Sylva, and three half-brothers, George L. Painter and Willie Painter, of Sylva and Roy Painter, of Fredericksburg, Va., and his step-mother, Mrs. R. A. Painter, of Sylva.

Mr. Painter retired in 1937, after a long service with the Southern Railway, having served as conductor between Asheville and Knoxville for over thirty-five years.

He was a third-second degree Mason and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Members of the local lodge attended his funeral.

Deaths At Glenville

Funeral services for Mrs. Sarah Childress, 71, were held at the home in the Glenville section of Jackson county Sunday, by the Rev. A. H. Cook and the Rev. W. C. Morrison.

Mrs. Childress, known as "Aunt Sarah," was the wife of the late William Douglas Childress.

She is survived by the following children: Mrs. Emma Henson of Wallula, S. C.; Miss Della Childress, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Gordia Moody, of Erastus, N. C.; Mrs. Gertie Fowler, of Sylva; Mrs. Bertie Moody, of Erastus; John, Van, Carl and of Erastus; and Port, of Sylva; 51 grandchildren; 32 great-grandchildren, and two sisters, Mrs. Dorothy Baumgarner, of Glenville, and Mrs. Daphne Stewart, of Bessie, N. C.

Interment was in Pine Creek cemetery.

Funeral services for Joe Watson were held at Hamburg Baptist church Monday afternoon by the Rev. W. N. Cook, pastor.

The following children survive, Mrs. Beth Hooper, Mrs. Lonnie Young, Mrs. Rattie Bradley of Glenville, Mrs. Beulah Colhoun of Woodruff, S. C., Don of Highlands, and Webb and Lee of Tuckaseegee.

Interment was in Hamburg cemetery.

Some of the Senators, stressed his belief that American interests were being threatened by the rise of the dictatorships, and that if the democracies of Western Europe should be forced to succumb to superior force America would be in grave danger.

Interpreted by Senators

According to some of the Senators who heard him, he gave the impression that he believed the United States would have to join in the defense of England and France, in a crisis. One phrase which some of the Senators attributed to him was that "Our first line of defense is in France."

The President got notice of the rumors which had caused him to declare at the most largely attended press conference since the early days of his first Administration, that some Senators had deliberately distorted the tenor of his talk to them, and denouncing as a deliberate lie the statement that he had said that the American frontier was hereafter in France. Pressed

"Most Typical War Veteran Family"



NEW YORK CITY. From thousands of entries and after months of eliminations, the "Typical American War Veteran and his Family" (shown above), were selected at the annual meeting of the Seventy-Seventh Division Association at their clubhouse in New York. The winners went to Fred J. Wallin, 46-year-old building superintendent, and his wife and two children.

FIFTY YEARS AGO Tuckaseegee Democrat, February 16, 1889

It is rumored that a petition will go before this Legislature to have a new township formed, to be known as Sylva township.—Our aged friend, Maj. W. H. Bryson, Democrat office with a visit Monday evening. The Major has attained the ripe old age of four score and ten years, and has, consequently, lived under every president of the United States. He says the secret of his longevity is abstinence from whiskey and tobacco and keeping always in a good humor.—Jackson Academy has suspended duties until next week, on account of the mumps.—Snow Sunday night.—The editor of the Democrat is a victim of the mumps.—Master Jim Shuler, an attaché of the Democrat, is sick with mumps.—We noticed the following arrivals at the Hampton House during the last two or three days: Prof. Boren D. K. of Wayneville, Capt. Fowler, cashier of Bank at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Mr. Lawson, of Knoxville, and Mr. Lynham, of Richmond, Va.

For a clear statement of his Administration's foreign policy, he dictated the following:

1. We are against any entangling alliances, obviously.
2. We are in favor of the maintenance of world trade for everybody—all nations—including ourselves.
3. We are in complete sympathy with any and every effort made to reduce and limit armaments.
4. As a nation—as American people—we are sympathetic with the peaceful maintenance of political, economic and social independence of all nations in the world.

Ernest Wilson, Jr., Has Traveling Position

Ernest L. Wilson, Jr., has accepted a position with Liggett & Myers, Tobacco Company, as traveling salesman and has as his territory twelve counties of Western North Carolina. Mr. Wilson has already entered upon his duties, but spent the week-end here, with his parents.

Mrs. Ariail Hostess To Methodist Society

Mrs. R. L. Ariail was hostess to the members of the Methodist Woman's Missionary society, which met on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. E. L. McKee, the president, presided over the business meeting. Mrs. C. Z. Sandler led the devotional and Mrs. Dan Tompkins was program leader. The subject for the meeting was "Widening Horizons". During the afternoon, Mrs. Ariail served a salad course.

Twentieth Century Club Elects Officers

The Twentieth Century Club, meeting at the home of Mrs. Ben Sloan, last Thursday, elected Mrs. John H. Wilson president; Mrs. Dan K. Moore first vice-president; Mrs. J. Claud Allison, second vice-president; Mrs. Ben Sloan secretary and Mrs. Kernit Chapman treasurer.

The book, "Be Your Age", by Greenbie, was reviewed by Mrs. John H. Morris, in a most interesting manner.

During the social hour, which followed the program and business session Mrs. Sloan served her guests a delightful salad and sweet course.

4,000 Acres Being Planted to Kudzu

Some people know it as "telephone vine," others as "porch vine" and in some sections it is given the somewhat exaggerated name of "mile-a-minute vine." Its real name is kudzu, and it has a much more valuable use than that of shading porches for which it is generally used in the South.

During January and February North Carolina farmers cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in its erosion control program are planting 4,000 acres of eroded land to this soil-conserving and hay crop, reports W. D. Lee, soil conservationist of the State College Extension Service, and E. B. Garrett, state coordinator of the SCS.

Probably one reason why kudzu has remained a porch vine so long is that farmers, observing its habits of growth, have been wary of letting it get into their cultivated fields. But though it spreads rapidly—kudzu vines have been known to grow 70 feet in a single season—it does not form underground stolons like Bermuda grass or Johnson grass, and Lee says it can be destroyed readily by cultivation or by excessive grazing.

As a hay and forage crop, kudzu is among the best of the protein feeds, comparing favorably with alfalfa. Once kudzu has become firmly established, it can be cut for hay at any time during the growing season. It is highly resistant to drought and can be used for temporary grazing during hot, dry weather when other pasture is burned up.

But in demonstration areas and soil conservation districts, farmers are planting kudzu primarily for erosion control. With proper land preparation, careful planting, fertilizing, and first-year cultivation it will grow on denuded areas and perpendicular sides of gullies, checking run-off water and holding the soil.

Hogs And Chickens

Columbus farmers sold 15,941 pounds of poultry for \$2,383.17 cash at the car door and 77 other farmers shipped 66,210 pounds of fat hogs for \$5,005.89 as a boost to the farm income of the county last week. The sales were arranged cooperatively by the county agent's office.

Time To Top-Dress

North Carolina growers of small grain are now preparing to top-dress their small grain with nitrate of soda, according to reports from county agents. Extension specialists recommend an application of approximately 100 pounds to the acre applied about March 1.

Baptist Society To Meet Wednesday

The program meeting of the Baptist Woman's Missionary society will be held at the church, on Wednesday afternoon, February 22.

**TODAY and TOMORROW**  
FRANK PAMER STOCKBRIDGE

**RESEARCH** . . . . . *efficiency*

I had never quite realized the full extent to which industry is employing scientifically trained technicians to improve their products and devise new ones or new ways of using the old ones, until I saw a report the other day by the head of a great industrial corporation.

Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., president of the Freeport Sulphur Company, points out that there are now more than 1,700 industrial research laboratories, employing 33,000 technicians, on which industry is spending 250 million dollars a year.

These research workers are trained men recruited from the great technical schools and universities. This particular company has appointed one of its engineers, Donald B. Mason, as technical director for the purpose, among other things, of establishing and maintaining contacts with the universities so that the pick of the annual crop of technical graduates will find jobs waiting for them.

"Research," says Mr. Williams, "is America's most promising source of jobs as well as higher profits." I know that in many chemical industries more than half the profits come from new products developed by research in the past ten years.

**PROGRESS** . . . . . *freezing*

The world is what it is today because of scientific research which has laid the foundation for these better quality and wider variety of useful things which make life easier or more enjoyable.

Not only have the great inventions of modern times come largely out of the research laboratories, but new scientific principles are constantly being discovered, opening new fields in which inventors can exercise their ingenuity.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced the other day that in its laboratory it had been discovered that metal at a temperature of 460 degrees below zero becomes a perfect conductor of electricity, eliminating all resistance and loss of power. Someone may find a way to freeze the high-lines and so reduce the cost of current to consumers to almost nothing.

Assen Jordanoff, a young air pilot, has lately made experiments with freezing the gasoline in an airplane's tanks. It takes extremely low temperature, but it eliminates the most dangerous hazard of flying, that of the plane catching fire after a crash.

**INVENTIONS** . . . . . *television*

Few people have any notion of the amount of time and money which it takes to bring a new invention of importance to the point where it begins to make money for the inventor and the people who have put money into it.

Right now the big broadcasting companies are announcing that they are about ready to begin commercial television broadcasting and put television receiving sets on the market. We have been hearing about television for nearly 20 years. The other day the original inventor of the basic principle on which the broadcasting companies are working told of the time and money it had cost.

Philo T. Farnsworth of Philadelphia, when a boy of 14, tending a domestic generating plant on his family's farm in the West, worked out the idea, but trying to put it into operation was, as he puts it, "like trying to build a locomotive on a desert island." He persuaded one business man after another to put up money for experiments until now, sixteen years later, more than a million dollars has been spent to bring television to perfection.

**SCIENCE** . . . . . *glass*

Besides all the industrial research which is going on, there are hundreds of scientific laboratories where the purpose of the research workers is to discover new scientific principles which may or may not have a practical commercial value. Sooner or later, however, most of these additions to human knowledge become the basis of new inventions.

Almost anyone can imagine uses for invisible glass. Dr. Katharine Blodgett, a research worker in the General Electric laboratories at Schenectady, discovered that, by coating glass with chemicals so

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**True Then, True Now**

TO BE PREPARED FOR WAR IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PRESERVING PEACE

WASHINGTON'S FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS JAN. 5, 1790

EUROPE U.S. ASIA