

Wake Forest Man Baptizes Convert In Historic River Jordan

F. M. Royall Says He Has Baptized 1,000 Christians In China And Other Places

(Special to The Courier)

Wake Forest, Feb. 15.—At the same spot in the river Jordan, Be-thabara, Palestine, where John the Baptist baptized Jesus Christ almost 20 centuries ago, F. M. Royall, above, Baptist missionary and graduate of Wake Forest College, is shown performing the ceremony with a native convert.

The Reverend Mr. Royall graduated here in 1891, in the same class with President E. W. Sikes of Clemson College, S. C. He is at present director of the American Near East and Holy Land Mission at Shiloh, Haifa, Palestine. For several years he had a chapel and tent on Mt. Carmel near the scene of Elijah's contest with the priest of Baal.

"I have baptized more than 1,000 Christians in China and other places," he said, "and have preached the Gospel to people who had never seen a white man before nor had ever heard of God until I told them."

Wake Forest has 45 other missionaries in foreign lands. They are in every continent. Its first representative was the great pioneer, Matthew T. Yates who left here for China in 1846 and did a work at Shanghai which compared with that of Judson and Carey in other lands. "The Howler," Wake Forest College yearbook, will be dedicated this year to him.



BAPTIZING IN JORDAN

Rev. F. M. Royall, graduate of Wake Forest, pictured at baptizing in River Jordan.

President in peace time, for the reorganization of governmental offices, the consolidation of governmental bureaus and the elimination of unnecessary functions, seem to have run against a snag in the shape of an intimation from the White House that if such a bill as proposed is adopted Mr. Hoover will veto it. Mr. Hoover had asked for authority to make certain reorganizations, which authority was denied him. He never requested any such broad powers as it is proposed to confer upon President Roosevelt, and he does not believe that any President should be exempted from the control and review of his acts by the Congress. Since there are not enough Democratic votes in either House to pass any measure over the President's veto, if it is made a party issue, this seems to settle the matter so far as this Congress is concerned.

Cleared For Action

Mr. Roosevelt, it is known, has asked his supporters in Congress to give him all the power they can legally grant under the Constitution. And, in the beginning at least, there is little doubt that he will get it. Of course, any power delegated to the President by Congress can always be taken away from him by Congress, but it begins to look as if President Roosevelt would find himself in a position of more complete authority than any President has occupied since Mr. Wilson, who for two years, from early 1917 until early 1919, was practically the Supreme Dictator of the United States.

In any event, the new President will have to call a special session of the Senate to confirm the appointment of his Cabinet members, the new ambassadors and ministers with whom it is certain he will replace America's representatives abroad, and the hundreds of other Presidential appointees who must be immediately put in office and confirmed. In all, there are something like 150,000 Government positions over which the President personally, or his Cabinet, have unrestricted power of removal and appointment.

If the plans which are being discussed by the friends and supporters of the new Administration are carried out there will also be a big shake-up in the classified service, which is under the protection of the civil service laws. Appointments, promotions and dismissals in the classified service, which includes now about half a million Government workers outside of the Army

and Navy, can be made only on the basis of examinations for fitness and merit, and these places have always been regarded as permanent and secure. But all of these positions are subject to Congressional action. Congress can, for example, abolish an entire bureau or division, or it can restrict the number of employees in any given department, thus abolishing any number of civil service posts.

Probably half the population of Washington, which is composed almost entirely of Government employees is trembling in apprehension that their jobs may vanish.



BOOM—and in gold

The end of almost every previous depression in the history of the world has been marked by some kind of a speculative boom. Perhaps the wave of a speculation in gold mining stocks which started a couple of weeks ago on the London Stock Exchange may prove the impetus that will bring money back into circulation rapidly.

More gold was mined in 1932 than in any previous year since world records began to be kept. Most of it came from South African mines; a big percentage of it from Canada. Gold is worth more, measured in commodities and labor, than it has ever been. That makes shares in producing gold mines particularly valuable.

In times like these no predictions are safe, but I want to register a guess that the next few months will see a revival of speculation not only in gold mining stocks, but in other securities. Speculation does not make prosperity, but it is nearly always an evidence that people who control important money have come to the conclusion that the worst is over, and are taking their money out of hiding. And that means that prosperity is closer at hand.

TAXES—and how applied

I cannot escape the conviction that the fairest systems of taxation are those based directly upon what the taxpayer gets for his money. Every cigarette smoker pays a six cents tax every time he buys a package of twenty cigarettes, but nobody protests because nobody feels that he is being taxed. Few people object to paying the gasoline tax, the proceeds of which make highway improvement and maintenance possible.

I think one weakness of our income tax system is that incomes from all sources are taxed at the same rate and lumped together. Incomes from rents ought possibly be taxed at one rate, incomes from dividends on stock investments at another rate, and incomes from the profits of trade at still another.

More people are studying this question of taxation, and studying it more intelligently than ever before. We are going to see radical changes in our taxation system.

BATHS—in the White House

I remember when I was a boy in Washington that there was a great debate in Congress over the question of putting a second bathroom

into the White House. Mr. Cleveland was President and his political opponents in Congress declared that he was a devotee of luxurious extravagance in wanting more than one bathroom for the entire White House.

I don't know how many bathrooms there are in the White House now but my guess is at least a dozen. But when it was proposed in Congress the other day to give President Roosevelt enough money to put a swimming pool in the White House basement, and Representative Schaefer of Washington objected on the ground of extravagance, I was reminded of the furor over Mr. Cleveland's bathroom.

"There are lots of people in the United States that don't have swimming pools," said Mr. Schaefer. That was a pretty cheap appeal to unintelligent voters. He might have added that there are a lot of people, also, who are not President of the United States.

AMENDMENTS—import one

Perhaps the next amendment to the Federal Constitution will be the repeal of Prohibition, but there is another amendment that has been pending for ten years, which may get in ahead of repeal.

This is the amendment permitting the Federal Government to bar from interstate commerce the products of the labor of children under eighteen. Congress passed a law years ago to that effect, and the Supreme Court held it was unconstitutional. An amendment to the Constitution to overcome this was submitted in 1922. Only nine State Legislatures have ratified it. Thirteen have not even brought it to a vote, and twenty-six have rejected it.

A great many people believe that this child labor amendment is more vital to the future welfare of the United States than the repeal of Prohibition.

SILVER—again

Nearly two years ago I began commenting in this column on the price of silver and its effect upon commodity prices and world trade. Since then a good many intelligent people on both sides of the Atlantic have waked up to the fact that the demonization of silver in Europe and the resulting devaluation of the money of the Orient is one of the important causes of low commodity prices and a serious obstacle to international commerce.

I think it can be proved that the re-establishment of the pre-war price of silver would be the longest possible step toward a revival of business. That does not mean "sixteen to one," but it does mean that the discussions of the silver question in Congress ought to be taken seriously.



A New York department store is selling an electric pencil with which it is possible to write indelibly upon practically anything. You can inscribe your signature upon drinking glasses, plates, book covers, pipes, keys, wallets, watch cases.

If the elevators in the Empire

state Building could be put end to end they would reach seven miles into the air.

If you look long enough in New York you will see women wearing spats.

Evidently in times of depression New Yorkers go to the zoo. More than three million persons visited the New York Zoological Park last year, the largest number since the opening of the park in 1899.

New York harbor has again been visited by its friendly whale, a familiar figure known to pilots through the ragged white scar on his back and affectionately called "Spud."

Seven hundred black ducks from Canada have decided to make the New York Zoological Park their home where there is plenty to eat. It costs \$90 a month to feed them.

It takes 67 feet of space to list the Browns in the New York City Directory.

Fourth Street is about half a mile south of Thirteenth street and those two crosstown thoroughfares, of course, run parallel to each other when they cross Broadway. Yet in the Greenwich Village section you can stand at the corner of Fourth and Thirteenth streets. And if you want to walk from Thirteenth to Twelfth street along Fourth street you will walk four blocks before you get there.

There is a taxi-cab driver in New York with diamonds in his teeth.

One New York hotel asks its guests and patrons not to tip the hat room girls. "It's not the original cost but the upkeep," will no longer apply to hats and coats if all hotels here adopt the same rule.

Window washers never get through washing the 6,000 windows in the Empire State Building here. They work from the top down. When they get to the bottom they return to the top.

Saving Fuel

When there is no fire on the hearth considerable heat escapes up the chimney of an open fireplace. If the chimney has a damper, be sure to close it if the fireplace is not in use. If there is no damper a wooden panel of two or three boards tacked together to fit up into the throat of the chimney may be used. Attention to small points of this sort often makes a big difference in fuel saving in cold weather.

Diner—Say, waiter! How many times have I called you? Waiter—You'll have to keep count of that yourself—I have other things to do.

The County home farm in Catawba County will have enough Korean lespedeza seed to sell this spring to buy that fertilizer needed on the place.



Get Rid of That SORE THROAT!

Any little soreness in the throat grows rapidly worse if neglected. Crush some tablets of genuine Bayer Aspirin in some water, and gargle at once. This gives you instant relief, and reduces danger from infection. One good gargle and you can feel safe. If all soreness is not gone promptly, repeat. There's usually a cold with the sore throat, so before gargling take two tablets to throw off your cold, headache, stiffness or other cold symptoms. Bayer Aspirin relieves neuralgia, neuritis, too. You may use it freely, it does not hurt the heart.

NO TABLETS ARE GENUINE BAYER ASPIRIN WITHOUT THIS CROSS



Washington, D. C. (Autocaster) Feb.—The last of the Hoover family personal effects have been taken out of the White House and put on board a Government ship, which will take them through the Panama Canal to the Mare Island Navy Yard in San Francisco Bay. From there it will be a short haul by truck to the Hoover's permanent residence at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are "living out of suitcases" until the fourth of March. They will have very little baggage to take with them when they leave Washington on that day. Mr. Hoover will accompany the new President to the Capitol, but his plans do not contemplate remaining there to listen to his successor's inaugural address. Instead, he will meet Mrs. Hoover at the railroad station, shortly after noon, and they will take a train for New York to catch a ship which is sailing that night for California.

Democrats in Control.

Twelve years of uninterrupted Republican control of the Federal Government are practically at an end. The Democratic Party is in more complete control than it has been since the first Administration of Woodrow Wilson, which began just twenty years ago. At that time only a few persons on either side of the Atlantic anticipated the great European war, and fewer still had any remote idea that the United States would be dragged into it. Yet it is the events which occurred during the war which are at the roots of the economic troubles from which the United States and all the rest of the world are suffering.

By all odds the biggest job ahead of the Roosevelt Administration is the adjustment of the international situation, with respect of debts growing out of the war, and the effort to restore international trade upon which the prosperity of the United States still depends. And the most important task which President Roosevelt and his party's Congress will have to tackle also grew out of the war. This is the problem of pensions, hospitalization and bonus payments for those who served under the American flag in that war.

It seems from here at this time safe to assert, first, that the new Administration will not consent to the demand of the American Legion for the immediate payment of the deferred bonus certificates held by veterans of the war. It also seems safe to predict that there will be a complete reorganization of the system of caring for invalid and disabled veterans whose allowances and injuries are not directly due to their war service. At present the cost of medical and hospital service for such cases is estimated at around \$400,000,000 a year, and it is anticipated that this will be one of the first points of attack by President Roosevelt in his effort to reduce the cost of carrying on the Government by at least 25 percent.

Presidential Power.

The desire of many of the Democratic party leaders to rush a bill through the present Congress to give the President broader powers than have ever been conferred upon any

Into Harness Again

By Albert T. Reid



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