

The Franklin Press

and

The Highlands Maconian

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The Red Cross Steps In

THERE is one American institution which stands as a model for the whole world. That is the American Red Cross. The peculiar function of the Red Cross is to bring aid to sufferers from physical disasters. The disaster may be due to the incidence of war, or the calamities such as are usually termed "acts of God." In the popular mind, perhaps the relief service of the Red Cross in war stands out as typifying its work. But the greatest service of the Red Cross is to suffering humanity in times of peace. One has but to look at its record in recent years. The long arm of the Red Cross reached out to help the victims of more than one Mississippi flood, of the droughts which ravaged Arkansas and adjacent states five years ago, the unfortunates rendered homeless by hurricanes in the South and in Porto Rico, among others. Now it is adding to its laurels by its prompt and intelligent work in the flood-swept regions of New York State.

There is no delay about Red Cross aid in times of emergency. No red tape has to be cut. No politicians or other self-seekers have a finger in the pie. No breath of scandal has ever impugned either the motives of the Red Cross Administration or the integrity of those who handle its funds. Its money comes from voluntary contributions by millions of American citizens. Its organization is kept alive and flourishing by the voluntary labors of tens of thousands of devoted men and women—mainly women. It has at its call trained, efficient medical and nursing talent, and able administrators competent to take charge of any situation. It cooperates with all Government agencies but is under the control of none of them.

We think that the administration of the huge relief funds set up by Federal and State Governments in times past could have been entrusted to the Red Cross for administration with more efficient and economical results than have been the case under political management. That, however, is beside the point. It is very much to the point, however, to suggest that it should be a matter of pride to every citizen to be able to feel that he or she has contributed to the support of "the greatest organization of mercy in the world."—Selected.

Work Seldom Kills

EVERY year about this time we begin to see reports in the newspapers, of farmers dying from "sunstroke" while working in the fields. We hear such occurrences used as illustrations of the terrific hardships of the farmer's life of toil.

About this time of year, also, we begin to notice frequent reports in the city papers of men dropping dead on the golf courses. We have seldom heard anyone suggest that the golfer's life must be a terrible one, because so many men die at the game.

One is work, the other is play.

There is a wide-spread belief that all work is dangerous to health and longevity, while all play is beneficial. We have heard—we don't know how many—sentimental songs, and have read innumerable stories and magazine articles, all conveying the implication that work in itself is a life-shortening, crippling and generally unwholesome thing.

We are strongly of the opinion that there is nothing injurious to health in work alone. We have observed numerous individuals who have spent fairly long lives in pretty hard and steady work, and who are still alive and healthy. The persons to whom work is injurious, as as nearly as we can figure it out, are the unfortunate ones whose health has been impaired by disease. It is much more likely that the knots on Grandma's finger-joints come from bad teeth or infected tonsils than that they were caused by exercise at the washboard.

Too much encouragement is being given, it seems to us, to the notion that work is a bad thing for people, and that play should be the chief object of life.—Selected.

MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—by A. B. Chapin



LETTER-PRESS

Mr. Blackburn Johnson,
Editor and Publisher,
Franklin Press,
Franklin, N. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:
Copy of your editorial as published from your worthy paper, July 4, 1935, wherein you refer to the inefficiency and undesirability of employing labor from the relief rolls has come to our attention.

We feel that you do not thoroughly understand the PWA methods when you confuse our construction programme with the statement

"The Emergency Relief Administration, generally accepted as one of the most inefficient and impractical creations of the present administration, would have virtual control over a project. And it most certainly would mean that the labor bill would be unreasonably high, even though the wages were not. Furthermore, it would penalize the man who by dint of frugality, initiative and hard work has managed to keep off the relief rolls, giving preference to those who have been unable to make the grade."

Merely as a matter of information, may I state that all PWA projects will be handled as they have been in the past, that is by plans and specifications properly designed by a competent engineer and architect; the approval of these plans and specifications, and consequent thereto, the advertising for bids from experienced contractors. The only basic change from the original PWA project, other than the very great advantage of new financial terms, is that requirement whereby the contractor is required to obtain his labor from the relief rolls, and to pay a reasonable rate of wages comparable to those now obtained in the vicinity of the borrower, in your case the Town of Franklin and the County. If the labor so engaged and obtained by the contractor proves to be indolent, lazy, inefficient, or unable to do a reasonable days work, the contractor has the right to hire or fire as in an ordinary business-like procedure.

The PWA is only concerned in a PWA project by providing through the relief rolls, the names and character of available labor.

We trust this will make clear to you and those interested in Franklin that the PWA expects to continue the same business-like and efficient procedure as it has in the past, and that your City should be able to obtain first-class construction work for very reasonable terms.

Sincerely yours,
H. G. BAITY,
Acting State Director
For the Administrator.

Chapel Hill, N. C.,
July 18, 1935.

BAILEY EXPLAINS VOTE ON HOLDING COMPANIES

Mr. Blackburn W. Johnson, Editor,
The Franklin Press,
Franklin, N. C.

My dear Mr. Johnson:
Thank you very much for the publication of my letter in your paper, and for the comments thereon.

It is true that I voted for the Dieterich Amendment. It is my judgment that the Congress does not have the power to destroy corporations. I must vote according to the oath I have taken as a Member of Congress. This oath prevents a man in a position of power from over-reaching and undermining the rights of the people. A faithful observance is indispensable to the preservation of free government.

It may be that I am wrong, but it is my view that the dissolution of corporations is by a judicial process, where all parties may be heard. Congress has no judicial powers. Its powers are legislative, and we must always respect the Judicial Department of the Government, in order that the rights of the people may be determined by hearing and trial.

Meantime, let me say that the Senate has passed the bill providing for the building of the Hiwassee Dam, and you may be interested to know that the amendment providing for this was unanimously passed, and the bill was also unanimously passed. So at any rate, my attitude on the "death sentence" matter did not have any effect on the Hiwassee proposition.

While I am writing, let me express my profound interest in Western North Carolina, its great resources, and its people. I hope always to be able to render them just and substantial service.

This letter is by way of stating my views.

I think you have treated me quite justly, and have been more than generous in your comments.

With all good wishes,
Sincerely yours,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY.

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.
July 27, 1935.

CHURCH

Announcements

EPISCOPAL

Rev. Frank Bloxham, Rector
St. Agnes, Franklin
(Sunday, Aug. 4)

9:00 a. m.—Holy communion and sermon by the rector.
8:00 p. m.—Y. P. S. L.

Incarnation, Highlands

11:00 a. m.—Holy communion and sermon by the rector.
Good Shepherd, Cashiers
4:00 p. m.—Evening prayer and sermon by the rector.

FRANKLIN BAPTIST

Rev. Eugene R. Eller
(Sunday, Aug. 4)
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:00 a. m.—Worship with sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The Badge of Discipleship."
7:00 p. m.—B. T. U.
8:00 p. m.—Worship with sermon by the pastor. Subject, "Making a Mock of Sin."
(Wednesday, Aug. 7)
8:00 p. m.—Prayer meeting.
9:00 p. m.—Choir practice.

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. J. A. Flanagan, Pastor
Franklin
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school. J. E. Lancaster, superintendent.
11:00 a. m.—Preaching services conducted by the pastor.
7:30 p. m.—Christian Endeavor prayer meeting.
Morrison
2:30 p. m.—Sunday school. Bryant McClure, superintendent.
3:30 p. m.—Preaching services conducted by the pastor.
Slagle Memorial
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school. Rev. S. R. Crockett, superintendent.
3:00 p. m.—(each third Sunday) Preaching services.

FRANKLIN METHODIST

Chesley C. Herbert, Jr., Pastor
(Each Sunday)
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Morning worship.
7:15 p. m.—Epworth League meeting.
8 p. m.—Evening worship.
Carson's Chapel
(Each Sunday)
2:30 p. m.—Sunday school.
(2nd and 4th Sundays)
3:15 p. m.—Preaching service.

CATHOLIC

Catholic services are held every second and fourth Sunday morning at 8 o'clock at the home of John Wasilik in the Orlando apartments, the Rev. H. J. Lane, of Waynesville, officiating.