

The Franklin Press and The Highlands Maconian

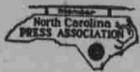
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Obituary notices, cards of thanks, tributes of respect, by individuals, lodges, churches, organizations or societies, will be regarded as advertising and inserted at regular classified advertising rates.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the first of a series of editorials concerning the Tallulah Falls Railway and the crisis which faces the territory it serves on account of the threatened discontinuance of the line.)

It's Time To Switch Horses

WHEN one starts looking into the history of the Tallulah Falls Railway he invariably runs across all sorts of rumors and reports that the Southern Railroad would be glad to have the 54 miles of track from Cornelia, Ga., to Franklin, N. C., torn up and thrown into the discard.

There is no doubt that the Southern has hold of the axe handle. Although efforts were made to keep this fact in the dark for a long time, it inevitably came to light.

The line paid handsomely, according to reports, until it was thrown into receivership in June, 1923. Since then it has occupied a position in the Southern Railroad family very much like that of a step-child.

Time and again the receiver, J. F. Gray, has threatened in a voice that had the unmistakable echo of the Southern that unless the public patronized the railroad (the "T. F.") more extensively, it might lose its service all together.

We do not know for a fact that the Southern has had any such destructive design in mind. Judge Gray has denied it. We recite only the situation, which gives room for grave suspicions.

Now, with the Southern as well as the "T. F." losing money hand over fist, the threat of abandonment has become really serious. Judge Gray has obtained permission from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to discontinue operation of the road.

If the Southern has a plan to junk the "T. F." the time is propitious for doing so. Perhaps now the southern can close down the road and tear up the franchise, blocking for all time any likelihood of its falling into other hands, the possibility of extension. But the Southern has no such deep-dyed intentions. So Judge Gray has asserted.

Perhaps not. But if the Southern is sincerely interested in the development of this territory, why shouldn't it first try a new management before casting the whole railroad into the limbo?

Reviewing the operation of the line under Judge Gray's receivership, one is struck by the tone of pessimism that has pervaded the whole organization, filtering down from the receiver to the lesser employes. It has been such an attitude as would preclude anything of a progressive, constructive nature.

In seeking authority to discontinue operation the receiver admits that he has failed to put the "T. F." on its feet. But, an outsider asks, why close down a business without first trying new management? A younger, more capable, more energetic receiver might still be able to accomplish something.

We may be in mid-stream, but it would be far better to change horses than to drown on the back of one that's crippled.

The Church's Function

By Rev. Norvin C. Duncan

Rector of St. Agnes Episcopal Church, Franklin, and the Church of the Incarnation, Highlands

It is sometimes maintained that religion is impractical, and that the church serves no good purpose in the practical affairs of life.

It is not the church's function and mission to prescribe limits, but to make character, and give it large room in which to express itself.

Clippings

CONSERVATION IN DANGER OVER the past week, additional bills have been introduced at Raleigh the enactment of which inevitably will mean progressive disintegration of what has been achieved for the conservation of wild life in the forests and streams.

These measures seek exemption for hunting license, fishing license, or both, for the citizens of counties here and there—and particularly in Western North Carolina.

As for the revenue to be derived under the game and fish laws, the legislative spokesmen for the complainants will add, "Let the license remain in effect upon visiting hunters and anglers; for, after all, that is the real source of any appreciable income under these laws."

It sounds simple and satisfactory enough, but it won't bear analysis. For, if you once start free hunting and fishing again, the supply will in a few years be sadly diminished and the invitation of the counties to the tourist sportsmen will fall on ears wary if not deaf.

And, as to this latter point, it is common knowledge that, in the western counties especially, only a beginning has been made in restocking the streams and in protecting the wild life of the forests in adequate measure.

Should we now throw away the effort and expense of years? This issue will not at once appeal to the members of the Legislature from the far east, since there the natural conditions afford wild life a better natural protection than exists in this section.

But, if the question were properly placed before the Legislature the men from the east surely would recognize the short-sightedness of the proposals for radical wiping out of protective regulations in the mountains.

Raising quail and pheasant in captivity is no trick. There are numerous game farms, state-owned and private, that produce thousands of birds each year. One that is typical of others is the Wicomico State game farm in the outskirts of Salisbury, Maryland.

Shall the state now, in the name of economy, relief, alleged social justice, or what not, begin the utter destruction of the small structure of conservation erected slowly over the course of recent years?

There is real probability that this deplorable policy may be sanctioned by the Legislature unless the supporters of conservation for wild life now make their protests heard in Raleigh.—THE ASHEVILLE TIMES.

NEW DEPARTURE Consider South Carolina! Down where the sales tax begins they are faced with an acute situation. The state owes much money. It has a sizeable deficit. It is unable to pay employees, and school teachers in addition to facing sharply-reduced salaries are facing a condition of no salaries at all.

Last year's appropriations by the South Carolina Legislature were

life. There is very little room for choice between the Roman claim of papal authority and protestant legislation to control man's actions. The protestant world will do well to consider what has always happened when the human mind and conscience are too closely prescribed.

The other day Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt uttered a great truth in a short sentence. She said, "Chaperones are a poor substitute for character." About a year ago Albert J. Nock, in an article in "The Atlantic" said, "We have had a greater social preoccupation with money, than with the quality of human character, and the direction of its development. What a person does with his money, or any social leverage under his control depends finally on the kind of person he is."

Clippings

approximately \$9,400,000. This year the ways and means committee has been instructed to report out a bill appropriating no more than \$5,000,000, and it has done so. To become law, of course, the measure must obtain the approval of both houses of the Assembly.

It has said, "We can raise \$5,000,000. That is the amount we may spend." To stay within the prescribed figure it has been necessary for the committee to reduce and abolish functions and agencies without very much regard for their worthiness.

All of which is distressing, yet, candidly, not to be censured. For we know of no means by which you may continue to spend money you haven't got. Do you?—CHARLOTTE NEWS.

HUNTING RIGHTS Countless farmers have for nothing what a great many city folks would pay good money for—the opportunity to shoot game. They can get some of this money the city sportsman would so gladly spend by raising game, stocking farm land and selling the hunting rights.

"We all know there are hundreds of men in this state who would gladly pay and pay quite lavishly for the privilege of having a good shoot," says Pierre Garven former member of the Nevada fish and game commission. Mr. Garven then proceeds to point out that the raising of game birds—quail, pheasant, etc.—can be made a profitable sideline on farms in Nevada, just as has been the case in other states.

It is true, of course, that the best farm land for hunting is that with plenty of natural cover. The game birds can be raised in captivity, however, then sold to sportsmen to be set free elsewhere.

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When There's a Boy In the Family.

By PERCY CROSBY



Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

Raise More Mules WHILE the horse and mule population of North Carolina steadily decreases and those now on farms grow older, little effort is being made to grow replacements.

Ralph H. Rogers of the department of agricultural economics at State college says that if business conditions were to improve the price of mules would jump to the extent that few farmers would be able to buy good mules. Yet, Mr. Rogers points out that horse and mule power is staging a comeback all over the nation.

One North Carolina farmer who is wisely planning for the future is J. E. Snider of Linwood, Route 1, Davidson county. At present Mr. Snider has four good work horses, two mule colts nearly two years old, two mule colts nearly one year old, one three-year-old horse colt and one registered Jack.

"If a man wants horses or mules, he should raise them," says Mr. Snider. "If he does not, he had just as well prepare to pay a good price for them in the near future." Mr. Snider says it does not cost very much to raise the colts and they are easy to care for.

Experiments made some years ago at State college show that a two-year-old colt which will sell at from \$75 to \$100 will cost about \$60 to raise. Where only home-grown feeds are used, such as are now being produced in the state, it is likely that the cost will be lower.

NEW FARM BULLETINS Two new and valuable publications have been prepared and printed by the Agricultural Extension Service and are now ready for distribution to citizens of North Carolina on request.

Seventeen flocks containing more than 2,000 birds were blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea in Caldwell County during the past week.

Sweet potatoes cured in the tobacco barns of Rockingham county are keeping exceptionally well, according to those who are curing their sweets by this method.

Rainbow trout from his own fishpond are being enjoyed by A. B. Hobson of the Boonville community in Yadkin county.

Extension Circular 195, "Lespedeza in North Carolina" has recently been issued by the Agricultural Extension Service at State college and may be had free of charge on application to the agricultural editor.

The Farmer's Question Box Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Do you have any printed information about how to spray fruit trees?

Answer:—Yes. The Agricultural Extension Service has a spray calendar for apples and a spray calendar for peaches, telling exactly the sprays needed through the year and how they are prepared. A card to the agricultural editor at State College, Raleigh, N. C., will bring each or both of the calendars free of charge.

Question:—How many eggs should I set to be sure I have 100 new pullets in my flock after culling is done?

Answer:—Generally, you may expect 60 per cent of all eggs to hatch and unless you have some serious disease outbreak you will raise 80 per cent of the chicks hatched. Therefore, out of every 100 eggs set, you should get 50 chickens of which about one-half will be cockerels. The final flock, of course, will depend on the severity of culling but one should get at least 25 good pullets from every 120 to 130 eggs set.

Question:—Does land wash more in winter than in summer?

Answer:—Because most cropland in North Carolina is planted to cleanly cultivated crops, erosion is greatest in this state during the summer months. The Soil Erosion Farm at Statesville is studying this question and definite information can be secured from the Superintendent, Mr. J. M. Snyder.

Question:—How can I keep from having so much sickness in my poultry flock?

Answer:—The best way to combat poultry diseases is to prevent their occurrence. Cleanliness is one of the best preventives. Place new litter in the poultry house as often as practical. Screen the droppings and remove them as often as possible. Water fountains should be cleaned daily and disinfected at least once a week. Keep the nest material clean. With these precautions many of the common diseases will be prevented.

Question:—How much fall in 100 feet should be allowed in building a Mangum Terrace?

Answer:—This depends upon the length of the terrace but should never exceed six inches. The general rule is to allow 6 inches for a 300 foot terrace, 4 inches for one over 300 but not over 600 feet, 2 inches for those not exceeding 900 feet, and one inch fall for those running between 900 to 1,200 feet. Terraces running as long as 1,500 feet are allowed one-half inch fall. Two outlets should be provided for terraces more than 1,500 feet long.

Seed Loans WHILE definite regulations governing the placing of seed loans with farmers of North Carolina during 1933 have not yet been released from Washington, it is a certainty that county farm agents will be called upon again to have an active part in the placing of these loans.

Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the agricultural extension service at State college, received a wire last week from W. C. Warburton of the United States Department of Agriculture, advising that the county agents should hold themselves in readiness for this work. There will be full cooperation between the county agents and the crop production loan organization along lines similar to previous years.

There will likely be included in the application for a loan, a certificate which the county agent must fill regarding the proposed cropping plan of the applicant and the amount of money which will be needed to carry out this plan. In many cases the field inspectors will request space in the county agents' offices for the execution of applications for loans. Many farmers, unable to get credit from other sources, will be forced to rely upon the governmental loans. Last year loans were made to about 40,000 farmers in counties of the state, amounting to approximately 4 1/2 million dollars. To date about 90 per cent of this money has been repaid.

Corn and Hogs A GROUP of 490 hogs fed in Edgecombe county during the past year paid 55 cents a bushel for the corn consumed after all other costs were deducted.

"The results of a group of carefully conducted demonstrations in Edgecombe county during the past year indicate that growing and feeding hogs is still a profitable operation on North Carolina farms despite the present low prices for pork," says W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State college. "The demonstrations were conducted by County Agent H. W. Taylor and the 490 animals in the 14 demonstrations ate 2,710 bushels of corn during the feeding period of 70 days. Accurate records were kept of all expenses and receipts. After paying all other costs, the hogs returned an average of 85 cents a bushel for the corn which they ate."

This shows that home-grown corn fed to home-grown hogs is still a profitable farm practice, Mr. Shay says. In fact, he points out, there is no better way for the farmer with a surplus of corn to sell it for the best possible price. Even though it is not desired to fatten hogs for the commercial markets, a supply of meat for the home may be obtained and the expenses of family food cut to that extent.

Avery County Irish potato growers have closed a contract to sell 3,250 bushels of No. 1 potatoes to a federal institution across the Tennessee line.