

The Franklin Press

and

The Highlands Maconian

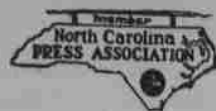
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BLACKBURN W. JOHNSON.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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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. Such notices will be marked "adv." in compliance with the postal regulations.

(This the third in a series of editorials jointly presented by the four newspapers in the territory served by the Tallulah Falls Railway.

A Square Deal For the Public

AS was suggested last week, the opinion is generally held and seems fully justified that the Tallulah Falls Railway has not had a square deal.

The statement has not been challenged that even well into the depression period it was operating at a profit. That is the more noteworthy under the circumstances already remarked that its receivership has continually thrown about it an atmosphere of hopelessness and fatalism which has undermined the confidence of shippers and of those who would normally develop new industry in its territory.

Neither, to the same extent, has the public been given a square deal. A rich and resourceful section of Northeast Georgia and Western North Carolina, dependent on this railroad for the preservation of its values and the development of its natural wealth, has suffered from the fear that this necessary means of transportation might be taken away.

Now, with indications of revival of the lumber industry and with marked activity in the prospecting and mining of mineral products, it is evident to all who know this territory that freight traffic is already on the increase, with prospects for the future brighter than they have been for years. Yet plans for substantial development are held in abeyance on account of the reiterated threat of "junking."

It is time right now to bring this matter to a definite and permanent decision. That a railroad that has made money in the past and will again make money in the near future should be discontinued on the basis of its poor record during the past eighteen months is neither fair nor logical. It is surely not in accord with the spirit of the times which approves extension of credit to farmers, to business, to banks, to foreign countries. If on that record the Tallulah Falls Railway should be junked, so should thousands of miles of main-line railroads!

If on the other hand it should be junked because all branch line feeders should be discontinued, then there is no merit in the contention that the railroads should be protected from trucking competition; it is, rather, an abject confession that they are ready to surrender to trucklines a large part of their business.

We believe that with full knowledge of the facts, neither the Southern Railway, the court, nor the Interstate Commerce Commission will favor the step which the Receiver has continually threatened, and in behalf of the public we demand and shall stand for a complete threshing out of the whole matter.

Let's have once and for all an understanding that the Tallulah Falls Railway is definitely to continue, that real estate values along its line are to be maintained and that developments now planned may safely proceed, and a new spirit will be felt all the way from Franklin to Cornelia.

The public is entitled to a new deal—and a square deal!

A Magnificent Plan

IT IS a gigantic plan that President-elect Roosevelt has proposed for development of the Tennessee river valley—a plan so gigantic that it seems almost fanciful. Yet, many fanciful ideas of the past are achieved actualities of today.

Mr. Roosevelt's willingness to undertake such a vast project is gratifying, for it manifests the kind of constructive leadership, mental scope and courage that are needed at the nation's helm. If this country is to get out of its present mess, somebody has got to be able to imagine big things and go about carrying them out in a big way. The time is past when mere temporizing measures will save us from economic and sociological chaos.

The Roosevelt plan reaches down to fundamentals, coordinating basic elements whose lack of coordination has been one of the big factors in bringing about our present muddle. Here are some of the things that the plan calls for:

Reforestation of vast areas of land no longer profitable for farming, much of which can't pay taxes.

Reclamation of fertile lowlands by a series of flood control basins.

A huge water power development to spread cheap electricity to farms and villages as well as to cities and industrial centers.

A back-to-the farm movement that will restore balance of population, removing thousands of unemployed from congested cities to farms where they can make a living.

Immediate employment for 50,000 to 70,000 men in reforestation, and eventual employment for 200,000 or more.

Thus far, most efforts to relieve unemployment have been of a temporary nature. Food has been handed out to millions, but few have been given an opportunity to work out for themselves a comfortable living and a reasonable security. What the average down-and-out American of today wants is not a dole but an opportunity to earn a respectable livelihood.

The beauty of the Roosevelt plan is that it can be made self-liquidating—that is, pay for itself. Of course, this cannot be proved until it has been tried out; but the plan has won the support of many economists and financiers. Certainly it should prove more productive than many of the subsidies the government has been handing out to this, that and another.

One of the principal causes of the nation's ills today is overproduction; a lot of people are going hungry because of crop surpluses. The Roosevelt plan contemplates some measure of balancing supply and demand by creating a greater local market. At the same time it provides for conservation of valuable natural resources. There are some very grave indications that the next national economic disaster may result from shortages rather than surpluses. The Roosevelt plan, if emulated in other sections of the country, would reduce the likelihood of such an eventuality.

The idea is magnificent. It is to be hoped that smaller minds will not thwart the next president in carrying it out. If he can bring it to successful consummation, it will be as great a feat in an economic, political and sociological way as the Panama canal was in an engineering way.

Clippings

THE SALES TAX

Prospects for a sales tax in North Carolina "loom," as the headlines say. Among the legislators in the capital there seems to be a strengthening conviction that, with all its admitted undesirability, such a levy is about to become a last resort in meeting the state's financial situation.

If this is the posture of events at Raleigh, there should be also a clear understanding about the nature and results of the general sales tax.

It should be well understood that it is a consumption tax. While it is probably true that, in normal times, a sales levy of 4 or 5 per cent might be absorbed without hardship on any group of people, this tax under present conditions must fall appreciably upon incomes and wages and, therefore, upon the mercantile business of the state.

It is wisely proposed, if the tax must come, that it should be distributed as widely as possible to the people, and made large enough in percentage to be passed on by the merchant.

But this one point seems not to be receiving the consideration that should mark the adoption of a sales tax levy—a 5 per cent sales levy is a 5 per cent levy on the people's income and on the business of the merchants of North Carolina.—ASHEVILLE TIMES.

FEWER HUNTERS

There has been a substantial decrease in the number of individuals taking out hunting license in North Carolina during the last few years. The state-wide game law passed in 1925 requires that those who hunt off their own property must secure a license. North Carolina was next to the last state in the Union to enact a state-wide game law, and require a state license to hunt. Mississippi is still without such laws.

The following table shows the number of licenses taken out by resident and non-resident hunters for each year since our state law went into effect. The number of non-resident hunters taking out licenses each year varies from around one thousand to thirteen hundred.

| Year | Number | Amount |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1926-27 | 137,099 | \$203,000 |
| 1927-28 | 145,268 | 207,900 |
| 1928-29 | 118,912 | 188,819 |
| 1929-30 | 125,509 | 203,433 |
| 1930-31 | 107,050 | 177,100 |

Figures for the year 1931-32 are not at hand, but we understand that there has been a considerable decrease in licenses taken out and in revenue from licenses for the last fiscal year. Unquestionably the most important reason for the recent decline in licenses and revenue is the economic condition of the people of the state. A large number of people who take out a license hunt only a few times at

most. Mainly these are the ones who are not taking out licenses. The cost of the license is, relative to other expenses, only a trifle to the confirmed hunter.

Why North Carolina Low?

A point of considerable interest is the relatively small number of people in North Carolina who take out licenses to hunt. We rank twelfth in population, and we lay claim to the finest hunting resources in the United States. Beyond question we rank near the top in hunting resources. There is good hunting in every section of the state. From one end of the state to the other there is great variety of game. The physical conditions in the state are excellent for game. Yet every year North Carolina ranks around twentieth in the number of residents who take out hunting licenses. If the states were ranked according to the number of persons per hunting license issued, North Carolina would rank around fortieth.

Nor do we rank much better in non-resident hunting licenses issued. The number runs from around one thousand to thirteen hundred each year, and our average rank in total number of non-resident licenses is around fifteenth among the states.

New York and Pennsylvania each issue more than a half-million hunting licenses per year, and each state derives more than a million dollars of revenue from this source. Other states that rank far ahead of North Carolina in licenses and revenue are California, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan and Washington.

Beyond question North Carolina ranks better as a game state than she ranks in hunting licenses issued. We have most excellent game resources, which, if properly developed, would really make us the hunters' paradise we hear so much about.

Three percent of our population take out licenses to hunt. The national average is a little above five percent, which considering our resources, is surprising. Possibly there are many unlicensed hunters in the state.—University of North Carolina News Letter.

WARMER WINTERS

Editorial writers have been making recent observations on the fact that our winters in this section are "not what they used to be." The warmer winters are the subject of local comment and it is a fact that a decided change is very noticeable. It does not take an old person to recall when ice skating was not unusual and ice, five or six inches thick, cut from the Catawba river, was used to store the old-fashioned ice houses. It is seldom now that the Catawba river is ever frozen over.

The United States Weather Bureau is bearing out officially the contention of the unofficial weather observers that our winters now

Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

The Wood Crop

WHEN Dr. Ralph H. McKee made the statement, "More dollars per acre per year can be grown in wood than in any other common crop," he perhaps started a controversy in the minds of many people, but he backs up this statement with facts and figures secured through research in the field of cellulose in which he made a comparison of the yield of cellulose from various field crops and compared this with the cellulose derived from wood.

Information on cellulose, in this article, is taken from a recent address by Dr. Ralph H. McKee, Professor of Chemical Engineering at Columbia University, before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. Cellulose is one of the products with which chemists are working in an effort to develop a series of synthetic products to take the place of our rapidly diminishing natural resources. Wood is one of these natural resources. Wood differs from the other resources in being renewable. Recent developments are rayon and synthetic leather. Many girls think they are wearing "snake-skin" shoes when in reality the shoes are made from synthetic leather derived from wood cellulose.

Wood of course produces cellulose in proportion to its annual yield per acre. One cord of wood produces 1,250 pounds of cellulose. Shortleaf and loblolly pine, the best of Piedmont and Eastern North Carolina, produce more than a cord of wood per acre each year. Many fields will produce as much as two cords per acre per year. This means an annual crop of more than 1,250 pounds of cellulose from each acre of the producing lands.

Contrast this with the average cellulose production of other crops. Five-straw produces 100 pounds of cellulose per acre a year. Corn produces about 500 pounds of cellulose per acre annually. Lint cotton is almost pure cellulose. The average yield of cotton in the form of cellulose is 150 to 300 pounds per acre annually, depending upon the region. This means that an acre of average timber is from six to eight times as efficient in the production of cellulose as is an

acre of shorter and warmer. Recently published reports announce that the records of the Bureau show that our winters ever since 1899 have been 13 to 20 days shorter—that is between the first and last killing frosts. Also on the average temperatures from October to March are much milder.

In the Great Lakes territory the past third of a century has experienced a shortening of winter by 20 days each year. In the Atlantic coast from Boston down, there has been a shortening of from 13 days in that city to eight days in Washington.

The forecasters tell us that it is all a matter of "cycles." Severely cold winters come in cycles which are themselves of varying length. Evidently we are now in one of the cycles when the average temperatures are higher. At the same time the weather sharks predict that in the future there will doubtless be a return to cold winters with snow-storms, blizzards and sub-zero temperature.

Anyway, if there is anything to this "level" argument, let us be thankful that the present depression and the warmer cycle are coinciding.—MORGANTON NEWS-HERALD.

A CONSTRUCTIVE RELIEF PLAN

Engineered by Dr. Fred Morrison, the very alert and initiating head of the state relief work, North Carolina is preparing a program designed to produce a sufficient amount of food and feed-stuffs on the farms to take care of the needs of its destitute families. Associated with Dr. Morrison and his relief staff in this enterprise are Dean Schaub, of State College, and Mrs. Jane McKimmon, state demonstration agent, both of whom have expert judgment to bring into play in this equation and to guarantee practicality to the plan. Four definite objectives are announced.

First of all, the program aims to aid every family living on a farm, whether owner or tenant, to produce food, including garden and field crops, for home consumption and to conserve such produce for winter use.

The second phase of the movement has to do with a moving of needy families from the cities to the farms, finding for them suitable working areas and to encourage and assist them in a practical manner in getting them established for this venture.

The promotion of subsistence gardens in the cities and towns and to establish, near city and towns, community gardens on which relief workers may be used to produce foods and feeds, represent the other two vital phases of the state-wide program.

Such an objective is altogether praiseworthy and practical in its conception.

The Farmer's Question Box

Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Are plants or roots best for starting dahlias in the home garden.

Answer:—Dahlias from rooted cuttings or plants will give just as many and just as large blooms as those propagated by means of roots and will cost about half as much as the roots. On the other hand the formation of a good crop of roots by plants is very uncertain. For that reason the roots will probably be more satisfactory.

Question:—Should newly hatched chicks be left with the hen during the day?

Answer:—If the sitting hen is quiet during hatching the chicks should be left under her as the body heat is of proper temperature. If the hen is restless or if several hens are set at the same time, the chicks may be removed and kept in a woolen-lined box that is covered with paper until the hatch is over. The chicks should be returned to the hen each night.

acre of cotton.

This yield of cellulose is obtained from wood crops without use of commercial fertilizer, and when full protection from fire is given. Protection from fire and the work of harvesting the crop are the chief items of expense connected with timber growing.

Pulp and paper companies and other wood utilization concerns are looking to the South for their new locations. Farmers and other timber owners in North Carolina can not overlook any opportunity to secure a market for their products. Timber companies and pulp and paper companies will not consider locating in areas where forest fires are common. The opportunity is ours. The question is—Will North Carolina Grasp It? Will Our People Stop Burning the Woods, and Begin Timber growing?

It is a travesty upon the intelligence and initiative of the people of North Carolina that with such a lavish opportunity for making their own foods, there should be as much destitution as now exists in the state, and especially in the eastern part of the state, where Nature has been particularly prodigal in the way of providing vast areas of fertile lands, mild climate and exceptional weather conditions for agricultural life.

In spite of all these benefits and advantages, thousands of families, now living on farms, are having to be fed this winter out of the governmental spoon and, more than that, in some of the counties of Eastern North Carolina, not enough feedstuffs were produced last year to feed cattle and stock until Christmas.

Of course, a severe drought handicapped farming to a serious extent in some parts of the state last year and tended to bring about this unhappy condition, but, giving due place to all of that, the fact still remains that North Carolina farmers are not making anything like the most of their opportunities in the way of providing themselves with an abundance of feeds and foods.

The plan of the state office of relief has, therefore, more than an immediate significance. It is conceivable that, if carried out according to its designs, and becoming as far reaching as intended, it may set the whole state in a permanently constructive agricultural policy and thus become a factor in changing the whole tone and tenor of our farming civilization.

Governor Gardner set the pace in this direction during his administration with his live-at-home program, a movement which developed lively interest and produced vast benefits, and one which the new programs follow fittingly.

Along this way lies ultimately the path to at least some recovery from present conditions. The shifting of urban and rural population, the balancing of agricultural and industrial life, the development of that same level of agricultural activity that will look first to the production of the essentials of life right at our own back door, instead of having to depend upon others to raise foods and feeds for the state—there is hope in all of this for finding a sure way to a better civilization in North Carolina.—CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, T. B. Ashe and wife, Aric Ashe made and executed a certain deed of trust to the Central Bank and Trust Company, Trustee for bearer, dated August 2, 1927 and recorded in Book 30 at page 446 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County,

Curing Meat

THE low price of hogs on the market has led to increased interest in curing meat at home this winter and to aid farmers in this work, the agricultural extension service of State College has prepared a brief folder on the subject. The publication is available now, free of charge, to those requesting it.

For more than two years, R. E. Nance, associate professor of animal husbandry at the college, has been holding a number of meat curing and curing demonstrations about the state. Reports from county agents indicate that this work has been very useful and that many farmers have adopted the suggestions given. So many questions were asked at these demonstrations that Mr. Nance has embodied the more important of these in the new folder and has attempted to give concise answers.

The new publication shows the cuts of meat to be found in the carcass of the hog, the beef animal and the lamb. The materials needed in preparing an animal for curing and the formula of the brine and dry cures are given. A few general facts about the work are also included.

The extension service printed only 5,000 copies of the new folder but these will be sent out on request as long as the supply lasts. The publication may be had on application to the agricultural editor at State College.

Farmers of Lincoln county are planting an increased acreage to spring oats due to unfavorable conditions for sowing small grain last fall.

Planting of lespedeza in Rutherford county increased from 140 acres in 1929 to 1,490 acres in 1932, according to facts gathered by the county farm agent.

Pleased with results secured from using certified Green Mountain Irish potato seed last season, growers of Mitchell and Yancey counties are standardizing on this variety.

North Carolina, to secure certain indebtedness, and,

Whereas, on account of the inability and refusal of said Central Bank and Trust Company, Trustee, to act, the undersigned, pursuant to and in compliance with the provisions of said deed of trust has been appointed Successor Trustee under said deed of trust, by an instrument recorded in Book 32, Pages 216-217 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, North Carolina, and,

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and the holder has demanded that the undersigned exercise said power of sale and sell the property thereby conveyed as provided in said deed of trust, and,

Therefore, the undersigned successor Trustee will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of February, 1933, at the Court House door in the city of Franklin, North Carolina, the following described land and premises with the improvements thereon, to-wit: Situate, lying and being in Town of Franklin, County of Macon and State of North Carolina: BEGINNING at a stake on the bank of Highway No. 285, the North corner of the Fred Jacobs Tract of land, runs thence:

S 58 E 178 feet to a stake; thence S 32 E 107 feet to a stake; thence S 58 E 39 feet to a gate post; thence S 59 E 143 feet to a fence post; thence N 23 E 354 feet to a stake; thence N 26 W 67 feet to the Highway; thence with the Highway to the BEGINNING.

Also lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in Block 1 in a tract of land in Macon County North Carolina, known as Lyman Field, as surveyed and mapped by W. B. McGuire, reference being hereby had to said map as recorded in Book 1-3, Records of Macon County, North Carolina, pages 56 and 57, for fuller and more particular description of the land and lots hereby conveyed.

As stated above the property above described shall be sold for cash. The Trustee however will accept 10 per cent of the bid for the property in cash at time of accepting the bid at the sale and the remainder of the purchase price will be payable in cash upon delivery of deed. No bid will be accepted unless 10 per cent of same is deposited in cash with the Trustee.

This the 24th day of January 1933.

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Davidson county farmers report a seed crop of 5,000 pounds of lespedeza sericea.