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and

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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 is the fourth in a series of editorials jointly presented by the four newspapers in the territory served by the Tallulah Falls Railway.

Facts Which Should Bear Weight

THERE is sufficient timber in the Nantahala National Forest area tributary to the Tallulah Falls Railway to warrant its continued operation.

Figures compiled by the headquarters staff of this vast forest preserve reveal some astounding facts which should bear weighty influence in the deliberations of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the petition for abandonment of the line—a petition, which if granted, would bottle up millions of dollars in resources for generations to come.

There are 173,868 acres, mostly in timber, in the Franklin and Clayton "working circles" of the Nantahala Forest and it is estimated that this territory can supply three million feet of saw timber each year for an unlimited time. The present merchantable saw timber stand is 174,867,000 feet.

The annual cutting budget of three million feet would load 300 cars. This alone is not sufficient to keep a railroad of the character of the "T. F." in operation. But there are thousands upon thousands of cords of acid wood, pulp wood and tanbark available. Let us take a look at the official statistics:

The Clayton "working circle," with an area of 123,810 acres, now has available:
1,477,544,000 board feet of merchantable saw timber.
158,513 cords of chestnut, or acid wood.
39,023 cords of tanbark.
6,723 cords of hemlock, or pulp wood.
346,707 cross ties, 204,792 locust posts and 5,172 chestnut poles.

The Franklin "working circle," with an area of 49,522 acres, now has available:
39,813,000 feet of merchantable saw timber, exclusive of chestnut.
372,000 cords of chestnut extract wood.
(Other figures on Franklin area not obtainable at this time.)

Besides this there are untold forest resources belonging to various lumber companies and to private individuals. It is estimated that Macon County alone has an annual timber growth of four million feet.

Of course, forest product shipments have been greatly curtailed during the last few years; but there are good signs that the lumber market is beginning to open up. Stocks of cut timber on hand have greatly decreased in the last few months and more timber is moving now than in several years. Many men acquainted with the business think that within another year or two the demand for timber again will be normal. When that time comes the Tallulah Falls Railway will have not only enough business to pay expenses but enough to pay handsome profits if it is properly managed.

John B. Byrne, supervisor of the Nantahala Forest, already has had inquiries from lumber men interested in the development of the timber resources of this region. One man, Mr. Byrne said, recently told him that he contemplated the erection of a large saw mill at Franklin if the government will make its stumpage prices fit the market and if the railroad will get its freight rates in line. The government, the forest supervisor added, follows a policy of fixing stumpage prices on a basis that will attract buyers. If the railroad will do the same with its freight rates, a new era of prosperity is approaching for this section.

Besides forest products, mineral resources are likely to be shipped in large quantities out of the territory served by the "T. F." Despite current adverse conditions, there is more real, conservative development of mineral resources in this section now than there has been since carborundum replaced corundum. The area business is holding its own and is established on a permanent basis. New discoveries indicate that there soon will be large shipments of cyanite and, possibly, of vermiculite. Development of asbestos mines in North Georgia also is in prospect.

If the railroad is abandoned, millions of dollars already invested will be jeopardized and millions of dollars of additional capital ready for investment will be "scared off."

It is difficult to understand why a rail line serving such a territory should be abandoned on the basis that public convenience and necessity no longer exist. The necessity is greater than ever before, for without

the railroad development of mineral and timber resources is hardly possible.

The federal government has lent millions of dollars to the Southern Railway to help tide it through the depression. Yet the Southern Railway is seeking to have the Tallulah Falls line abandoned—which, if permitted, would result in a loss of many thousands, perhaps millions of dollars to the federal government's forest holdings in North Georgia and Western North Carolina.

In view of these circumstances, it appears that it would be bad business to allow the "T. F." to be junked. The line has suffered heavy losses because it was too slow in adjusting itself to decreased traffic; but now its expenses have been curtailed and it is in a fair position to continue operation without further losses.

The future is bright for this railroad; but some people's hindsight seems to be keener than their foresight.

Clippings

MR. HOOVER'S SWAN SONG

Last night, President Hoover made his swan song at the Republican Club in New York City.

It is published elsewhere in today's News and Observer.

Mr. Hoover begins, of course, with a tribute to Lincoln, claiming him "as founder of the Republican party." As a matter of fact, Mr. Lincoln was not a founder. He came in after Fremont had led the way. He was the first Republican President. He was so engrossed with war problems that he was assassinated before he had time to do much with normal domestic problems. He had not been dead twelve hours before Thad Stephens and the rest repudiated his policy of after-the-war restoration. It is inconceivable that an opponent of human slavery could have any part or lot with the party of Hanna and Mellon, who have for more than a quarter of a century controlled the policies which have resulted in much white near-slavery. Mr. Hoover seems to think Mellonism and Lincolnism are identical.

The burden of Mr. Hoover's address is that prosperity cannot come unless all the nations adopt the gold standard. If that is our only hope, we seem to be in for a long drought. Great Britain is profiting by its abandonment of the gold standard and those nations which have done likewise do not appear to be in a mood to abandon their monetary system. Many able men believe that India's distress was increased when Britain compelled it to go on the gold standard. Even if Mr. Hoover is right, and American commerce would be helped by a world-wide adherence to the gold standard, it is seriously questioned—how can nations without gold be induced to change their policy?

Mr. Hoover gives clear answer to those who say that cancellation of foreign debts will restore prosperity. Mr. Hoover's experience justifies his present belief. When he granted the moratorium in 1931, he believed that postponement of debt payment would stabilize the world. It did nothing of the sort. All it did was to encourage Europeans to organize for cancellation. Out of his disillusionment, Mr. Hoover now says "it is not true that cancellation of war debts would give international relief and remedy." He added: "These debts are but a segment of the problem. Their world trade importance is being exaggerated." He adds that the debtor nations could pay their

debts if they would cut off one-third of their military expenditures.

Next to dependence on the gold standard, Mr. Hoover says higher tariffs would help, and the reduction of military expenses is necessary.

Mr. Hoover promises the Republican party "will support the new administration in every measure that will promote public welfare. It must and will be vigilant in opposing those which are harmful." All of which is very well said, but, inasmuch as present conditions are largely due to measures initiated and carried out by the Republican administrations, he is careful to try to prove an alibi. The only hope is to "Right About Face" from the policies and doings at Washington which have brought this country into disaster and the remedies which have—at least in some cases—been worse than the disease.—RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER.

LET'S TOUGH IT OUT

Instead of looking to outside agencies and to the Government to pull us through this depression let's tough it out ourselves. We have already stood three years of it and history backs us up in showing that depressions do not last forever. One of the ancient Greeks said "for strength look within thyself." The rebuilding of this country depends on how many farmers manage their own affairs successfully, how many merchants manage their affairs successfully, and how many families manage their affairs successfully. Whenever the average individual in this country can manage his own affairs so that he lives within his income and saves a little money each year we will be on the way to national prosperity. Individual living in this successful way will be like small springs all over the country all contributing to swell the rivers of progress.

We must insist on economy in Government. If our public officials continue to spend money in the way they do the country will either go bankrupt or the currency will have to be debased. Let us insist on cutting down the cost of Government instead of looking to the Government to save us and, further, let each man look within himself for the strength and resourcefulness and initiative and restraint which has made this great country of ours. James G. K. McClure in FARMERS FEDERATION NEWS.

Public Opinion

ONE WAY TO GET AN EDUCATION

To the Editor:—

I am thinking of the many boys and girls in Macon county who are not going to school. Some of you are not going because you have gotten behind your classmates and you are afraid they will laugh at you if you started back to school, especially if you are in grammar grades. There are a great many of you who have not had a chance to finish your education. If you really want to finish school, at least high school, and are willing to work hard to do so, I suggest Berry.

We have a grand school here in North Georgia, near Rome. Probably many of you have heard of the Berry Schools and its founder, Miss Martha Berry. There are almost one thousand students in school here this year, from grammar school to college seniors. Over half of us are working our way entirely, and many others are working part of their way.

We are given opportunities at Berry that we could not get in most schools. We are taught to work with our hands as well as with our heads. Hundreds of boys and girls have come here and started in the first grade. Most of them have finished high school and many have gone on through

college. Any country boy or girl who does not mind to work for what he gets, can get an education at Berry. He will be a better citizen when he goes out into the world to make a home.

Berry is a character building institution. We live here together in perfect harmony, as one big family. No one can stay here long without feeling the spirit of brotherly love. Boys and girls, we are the leaders of tomorrow, the fathers and mothers of the next generation. Are we going to face this great future without the proper training? As one great writer has said, "The hope of our future is in our young people." Let us not disappoint him, but prepare ourselves for the great task before us.

Some of you have probably heard of the strict rules we have at Berry. We do not have any rules that hurt anyone. They are for our spiritual living.

I thank God for the opportunity to go to school here. I would like to see many Western North Carolina, especially Macon county boys and girls in this great institution.

A Berry Boy
From Macon County.
R. L. POINDEXTER, Jr.
The Berry Schools
Mount Berry, Ga.

It Makes All the Difference In The World. By PERCY CROSBY



WHEN A GIRL GETS NEW CLOTHES



AND A BOY

Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

BETTER PASTURES URGED

THE main reason why North Carolina does not make greater progress as a livestock producing state is that its landowners are not expert as cattle feeders, and the principal weakness in this is the lack of pastures, says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State college.

"We are poor feeders," said Mr. Arey last week in addressing the conference of extension specialists. "That will explain why we have not made the progress we should be making. Of course, we were hit a hard lick last season in our dairy work because of the dry weather and the abundance of feed produced in other sections. The mid-west folks harvested an excellent crop of forage and other feed and are able to produce butterfat right now at a much lower price than we can. Yet we can grow as much hay per acre as any section of the United States and at as low a cost. We can also have excellent pastures if we will but give some thought and time to the subject. Successful dairying is dependent upon pastures."

Mr. Arey says a pasture revival is needed in the state. The usual conception of a pasture in North Carolina, he said, is a worn out piece of land, unsuited to crops, fenced with a strand or two of barbed wire. This is not being but an exercise ground, he claims, and is often a dangerous one at that because it is usually criss-crossed with deep gullies.

Good land is needed for pasture and some of the tame grasses should be planted. If a pasture has trees on it, cut them down so the grasses may absorb the sunlight and grow.

Farmers are not in a condition to buy many pure bred cows at this time, Mr. Arey said, but he advises the up-grading of the cattle on hand by the use of better sires.

CAPONS PROFITABLE

Here is a hint to wise poultry growers in Macon county. . . . Grow capons; they cost only a little more to raise than cocks and they bring about four times as much.

A group of Catawba county farmers recently sold a shipment of capons to eastern markets for 2 1/2 cents a pound. Cocks have been selling here at four and five cents a pound. Figure the difference for yourself. Macon county farmers can reap the same profits as those in Catawba county if they will raise capons.

Capons are good foragers and don't have to be fattened in the pen until shortly before they are to be marketed, so the feed bill is not heavy.

If you are interested in capons, the Agricultural Extension Service at State College, Raleigh, will be glad to supply you with information as to how to grow them.

E. M. Currin of Harnett county produced 1200 bushels of wheat last season to supply his tenants with flour and also has enough home cured meat and home-cooked sorghum to carry them through the year.

The Farmer's Question Box

Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Is there a free bulletin at State college that tells the kind of vegetables to plant, when to plant and the amount to plant for a home garden?

Answer:—This information is contained in Extension Circular No. 122 "The Farm and Home Garden Manual" and copies will be mailed free as long as the supply permits. The Governor's Relief Office has prepared a leaflet giving this information in simplified form and copies of this leaflet may be secured by addressing that office at Raleigh, N. C.

Question:—Will it pay to raise broilers for the spring market?

Answer:—Due to the low price of chicks and feed a large number of people are going into the poultry business this spring, which will mean an increase in broiler production. On the whole this increase will be with late broilers. Those farmers producing broilers for the early market should receive a fair margin of profit.

Question:—How should Irish potatoes be treated before planting to prevent disease?

Answer:—Before cutting for seed all Irish potatoes should be soaked for 1 to 1 1/2 hours in a solution of one pint of Formaldehyde and 30 gallons of water. They should then be washed and dried before cutting the seed pieces. If bad weather or other causes prevent immediate planting, the seed pieces should be dusted with finely ground sulphur to dry out and protect the freshly cut surface.

PUREBRED BULLS PAY

Farmers in Louisiana have learned that it is cheaper to own one purebred bull jointly in a community bull association than to own scrubs separately. In 1926, through the advice of the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural college, 10 associations were formed, with 10 bulls. A small fee charged for the service of the bull provides for his keep and for buying another when he is no longer useful. By 1931 there were 32 associations with 219 bulls. Reports show an increase in milk production of 48 per cent and an increase in butterfat of 58 per cent.

Thirty-four Caswell county farmers saved \$250 by cooperating to get 144 cows tested for tuberculosis and 23 tested for abortion by a competent veterinarian.

Steve Donald of Brasstown, Cherokee county, reports feeding 16 head of cattle this winter with silage saved by the use of a trench silo and says the animals are all in excellent condition.

BETTER SEED POTATOES

A RATIO of 16 to 1 was secured by 100 growers of Irish potatoes in seven Western North Carolina counties by using certified seed of a selected strain of the Green Mountain variety.

"In other words," says H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist for Western Carolina, "the men who used the good seed secured an average return of 16 bushels of good potatoes for every bushel planted. The yield graded out 82 per cent No. 1 stock and was produced at a cost of 17 cents a bushel."

In contrast to this, other growers who failed to use the selected strain and planted seed from stock kept from year to year got a yield of nine bushels for every one bushel planted. This crop graded out only 66 per cent No. 1 stock and was produced at a cash cost of 24 cents a bushel.

Niswonger reports 20 demonstrations conducted in Haywood county with an average yield of 160 bushels an acre recorded. One man produced 240 bushels. The average yield of the county, using the same old seed stock, was 65 bushels an acre.

The aim of this work, Niswonger reports, is to replace the old run-down seed stock with certified disease free seed which may be increased on the farm. This will result in the standardization of variety; will increase the yield of marketable tubers; and will lower the unit cost of growing the crop. It is only through such a method of producing potatoes, that the mountain grower will make a profit at present prices.

In addition, he says, the cost of hauling the Western Carolina seed stock into Eastern Carolina is low enough now that the growers may compete with the growers of Maine in supplying eastern commercial growers with their seed supply.

HORSE PRICES STABLE

Prices of horses have fallen relatively less since 1929 than any other important agricultural crop, reports the United States Department of Agriculture.

Prices indicate that the country is already feeling a shortage of horses, the department says, and in its 1933 outlook report the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says the number of mules and horses in the country may be expected to decline for several more years.

From December 15, 1919, to December 15, 1932, the farm price of horses declined 27 per cent while prices of all farm products declined 61 per cent. In the same period the price of mules declined 34 per cent. On December 15, 1932, the farm price of horses was \$56 a head, the same as a year previous. The farm price of mules was \$61 a head.

The department says part of the decrease in prices was probably due to older ages and poorer quality of horses sold. In terms of the amounts of other farm products needed to buy a horse, the prices of horses at present are the highest since the World War.