

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.

The Banking Outlook Improves

DEPOSITORS and stockholders alike should be gratified to learn that Senator R. A. Patton has obtained passage of a bill at Raleigh to repeal legislation extending for two more years the time for liquidation of the bank's assets and postponing for a like period the levying of assessments on stockholders.

Enactment of this legislation stalemated efforts to reduce the bank's liabilities further through the process of trading certificates of deposit for notes, made negotiations between stockholders and depositors extremely difficult, incurred the disapproval of the state banking department and reacted unfavorably on general business conditions throughout the county.

Depositors naturally felt indignant, believing that their interests had been subordinated to those of stockholders.

In all fairness to the bank, however, let it be explained that the bills to extend liquidation and to postpone stock assessments did not originate with the bank or its board of directors. In fact, it was the bank's officers who started the movement seeking to repeal this legislation. They circulated petitions, which were signed by scores of individuals, asking that these measures be wiped off the statute books.

Now, it is sincerely hoped that, in the interests of the whole community, both stockholders and depositors will join in efforts to reopen the bank. Those who are the bank's debtors also should renew their efforts to settle their obligations.

Since the bank closed in December, 1930, it has reduced its liabilities from \$434,237 to about \$37,000, against which it has assets conservatively estimated at well over \$100,000. It is a record to be proud of and one in which the depositors deserve much credit, for without their cooperation it would not have been possible.

After so much has been accomplished, certainly a way can be found to wipe out the remaining \$37,000 of liabilities and reopen the bank. No one is asked to do the impossible. If debtors, stockholders and depositors will be amenable to reason and each strive to do his part, the Bank of Franklin soon should be in position to resume business on a sound basis. The sooner this is accomplished, the better off everyone concerned will be.

A Boon to Business

LOCATION in the Nantahala National Forest of Civilian Conservation Camps to house more than 1,100 men should prove a boon to business men and farmers of this section.

It is understood that two camps, each to house about 200 men, are to be built in Macon county, one near Highlands and the other in the vicinity of Aquone. At a dollar a day per man, that will mean a payroll of \$12,000 a month. A large share of this will likely be spent in the county.

Farmers should profit as much as merchants, for it will be the policy of the Conservation Camps to buy food supplies locally as far as possible. Wise farmers will take advantage of this opportunity by planting more truck crops, producing more poultry, eggs and creamery products.

Wise Legislation

THE current general assembly has been justly criticised for many of its acts, but it certainly acted in wisdom when it adopted the MacLean legislation providing for a state-supported eight-months school term.

The new law not only will guarantee eight-months schools for the whole state, rural districts as well as in cities and towns, but it provides for their support out of other than ad valorem taxes. It is estimated that the law will save the average property owner 35 cents in taxes on the \$100 valuation.

A sales tax, of course, is inevitable; but the objections to it will be offset by the benefits that will accrue to the state.

The man who says the North Carolina legislature has done nothing worth while doesn't know what he is talking about. When eight months of schooling is provided for every child and property taxes are reduced at the same time—well, that is something to brag about.

Clippings

OVERDRAWING THE PICTURE

If one took for truth what some of the opponents of the new beer law have been saying about it, one would conclude that North Carolina, yielding shamelessly to the powers of evil, is about to totter down the road to damnation.

The brethren overdraw the picture. Beer is a mild beverage that is drunk all the time all over the world by millions of men and women who show no signs of being injured by it either in their physique or their morals. Moreover, the wailers would do well to cease their wailing for a few moments and reflect that for many years, in this era of so-called Prohibition, vast quantities of beer have been consumed in North Carolina without making the state a sink of iniquity.

At a meeting in New York a few days ago Rev. Clarence True Wilson said: "If America has any religion or any morality or any common sense in finances left, it will react unfavorably to the beer regime and will protest against the underworld having the upper hand, against the lawless dictating laws, against the beer barons perpetrating their trade and demands upon American society."

Beer-drinking is lawful in all the other important countries in the world. Are religion and morality lacking in those countries? Obviously not. Everybody who has the slightest acquaintance with Canada and the European nations, either through travel or through reading, knows that their inhabitants have not been degraded because they are free to drink beer. Incredible as it may seem to the Reverend Mr. Wilson and others of his mind, to drink beer is not necessarily to be a sinful wretch.

Through their exaggerations, their denunciation of individuals and organizations in disagreement with them, their dire prophecies of doom, and (in the case of many of the outcry against Prohibition) that has been the thirst for alcoholic drink. The dry cause has not been defeated by the wets; the persons who have done most to make it hateful are the dries themselves.—CHAPEL HILL WEEKLY.

RELAX AND SAY AH-H-H It is pretty certain that a great many people look on it as proof that decay has set in, but to the presence of North Carolina's name in the list of those states which have legalized beer brings a glow of satisfaction not to be explained entirely by anticipation. A good part of it, in fact, is derived solely from stimulation not even connected with the thought of alcoholic beverages.

For the truth is that we in North Carolina have leaned over backward so rigidly and so long it is pleasant to find us bending forward a little. We have professed publicly a sanctimoniousness that in private we did not possess, or certainly managed to obscure. We have followed the form of morality

but the figures, which seldom lie, prove that in actuality we are far from a moral people, given to lawlessness, violence and some considerable indifference to the finer things of life.

Now it is entirely possible that we shall abuse the privilege of beer. We should not be in character unless we did, for in North Carolina change seems to come only by extremes. We are either very wet or very dry, teetotallers or toppers, profligate or parsimonious. We are not a moderate crew; we must put on all sail or let the barque lie becalmed with masts stretching up like skeleton fingers.

There is the risk that beer will do bad things to us, denude us of the dourness that at least passes for dignity, cause us to yell when the proper thing to do is to sing. Despite that hazard there comes to us a glow of satisfaction not to be explained entirely by the imminence of a new beverage. A good part of it, in fact, is derived solely from the thought that at last North Carolina has left off its posing and gone natural.—CHARLOTTE NEWS.

DRASTIC ECONOMY

Those who have been demanding economy in North Carolina have every reason to regard with complete satisfaction the figures in the appropriations bill as agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees. Yet it is doubtful if there is a general understanding of the tremendous extent to which the appropriations of the state have been cut by this General Assembly.

The 1931 General Assembly made total appropriations for the biennium, 1931-33, of \$106,946,773. The present General Assembly is making appropriations for the biennium, 1933-35, totaling \$83,159,218, or a reduction of 22 per cent, in spite of the fact that in the new biennium provision is made for a state-supported eight months school term instead of the six months term provided for in 1931.

In reality the reduction in appropriations for all expenditures of governmental operation was greater than this. Minus the debt service, the 1931 General Assembly appropriated \$83,409,506 for the biennium, while the present General Assembly is appropriating only \$56,530,595. Thus governmental operating costs in North Carolina have been reduced 32 per cent.

In addition, the Legislature is removing the state ad valorem tax of 15 cents and if no supplements by school district taxes are permitted there will be an average saving of 35 cents on each \$100 of present valuations, or about \$10,500,000. The eight-months school term, provided by this Legislature, will be operated for \$16,000,000 as compared with \$17,750,000 a year for the six months term during the past biennium.

The most ardent advocates of economy should be satisfied with a reduction of a third in the appropriations for operating costs in government in a single biennium.—RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER.

children and a host of other relatives survive. Our Sunday school is progressing nicely. Last Sunday the singing class from "Rocky Mountain" Sunday school on Ellijay came and gladdened our hearts by singing several songs for us. A fire bug is loose in this section. Last Tuesday he began his treacherous work, as it happens almost every year, on Crow's Branch; Tuesday night one man fought the fire alone for five hours. Next day he and others fought desperately until the blessed rain came and quenched the fire. There were perhaps 300 acres of land burned over. A lot of this territory, known as the Grant land, was covered by lovely virgin forests.

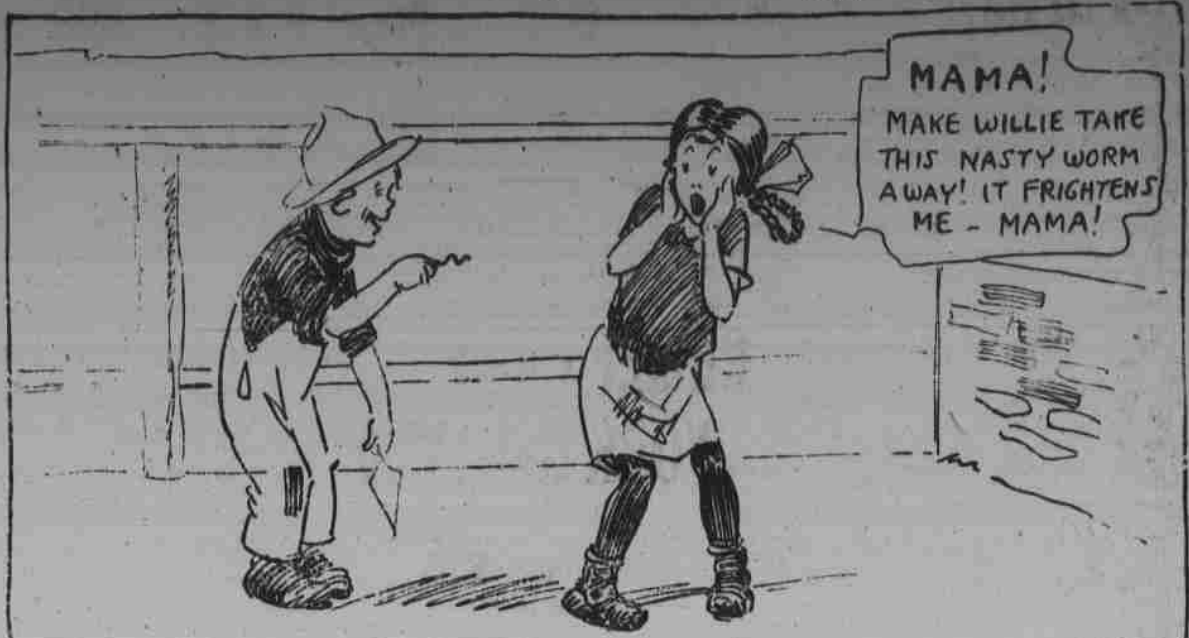
Highlands

Following is the honor roll of the Highlands consolidated school for the seventh month, as announced by O. F. Cummer, principal:

- First grade: Herbert Paul, Edna Phillips, Frank Burrell. Second grade: Tommy Edwards, Marie Neely, Helena Speed, Jessie Anna Potts, Barak Wright, Velma Wilson, Malcolm Zoellner. Third grade: James Hunt, Felicia Edwards, Claud Calloway, Jr. Fourth grade: Margie Waller, Mozelle Bryson, Jessie Picklesimer, Jessie Keener, Elmer McDowell, Wallace Hedden, Herman Norton, Roscoe Jenkins. Fifth grade: Alma Penland, Agnes Roper, Richard Zoellner, Margie Reese, Peggy Thompson. Sixth grade: Carolyn Potts, Jack Baty. Seventh grade: Marian Day. High school: Bertie Jenkins, John W. Edwards, Wendell Cleaveland, Caroline Perry, Eula Mae Potts, Helen Holt, Mary Keener.

You Never Can Tell How They'll Turn Out.

By PERCY CROSSBY



Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

POULTRY PROSPECTS

THE production of poultry in North Carolina will be increased in 1933.

Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the State College Poultry Department, says he would not attempt to forecast the future but for two years now, poultrymen have received rather good prices for their products and have made some money due largely to the spread between the prices of feed and the prices of poultry products. Barring an exceedingly heavy production which is not now apparent, the situation for this year should not change greatly from that of the past two years. This means that the outlook for poultry could be termed satisfactory. Certainly so when other crops are considered.

But, Dearstyne says also, regardless of price, more attention must be paid to the breeding and feeding of the birds if the enterprise is to be permanently successful. The individual growers have control over these two important matters and they have partial control over developing specialized markets for their products.

North Carolina still needs birds and better birds, he says. This means a higher production per bird at a lower cost. Numbers of poultrymen now depending upon outside sources for their breeding stock could do some trap-nesting and thus develop future breeding stock.

Timing the hatches so as to produce early layers and the clearing up of parasites are two other things to which attention must be given.

The dole system of feeding is bad. Poor range conditions will not develop the pullets properly. Ample shade, feed and water containers and green feed should be provided during the hot weather usually occurring during the developing season.

WHEN PASTURES FAIL

PAST experience has proven that it does not pay for the North Carolina dairyman to depend on his permanent pasture for roughage during the months of July and August.

"Prolonged droughts for the past two or more years indicate the necessity for the dairyman to have an insurance crop to furnish grazing during this part of the summer. To depend on pastures will mean that the cows will lack feed," says A. C. Kimrey, dairy extension specialist at State College. "It is not too early now to make plans for the proper feeding of dairy cows in July and August. Pasturing a crop that will furnish continuous growth during this period is a good practice and there is no better crop for this purpose than Sudan grass."

Mr. Kimrey says various methods have been resorted to by dairymen to have the necessary succulent roughage during the late summer. Summer silage has been used and is satisfactory when available in sufficient quantities. Soiling crops have been used but the labor necessary to cut and haul these crops to the barn

The Farmer's Question Box

Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Is home-made molasses good for dairy feed and how should it be used?

Answer:—Molasses of any kind is an excellent dairy feed but care should be exercised in the amount fed and manner of usage. The best way to feed is to dilute the molasses with one part of water to three parts of molasses and spray the mixture over the roughage. Undiluted molasses may also be poured over the grain feed but the former method gives best results. Not more than one quart a day should be fed each animal.

Question:—A number of fertile eggs in my incubator failed to hatch. What causes this?

Answer:—There are many factors causing this trouble but the lack of vitality on either side of the breeding pen, carelessness in storing eggs for hatching, extreme variation of the temperature or humidity in incubator are the principal reasons. Care in the selection and storage of hatching eggs and constant attention to the incubator for temperature and humidity will give a larger hatch of healthy chicks.

Question:—What fertilizer should I use on bunch grapes and how should it be applied?

Answer:—A light application of stable manure should be made before the spring plowing. If this is not available Nitrate of Soda may be used and scattered around the vine at the rate of one-half pound per vine. Do not put this material close to the vine but scatter in a circle about one foot away. On light soils, acid phosphate and potash used at the rate of two pounds of phosphate and one-half pound of potash will prove beneficial.

Agronomy information circulars number 77 and 78 giving information about the value of soil types for certain crops are available to citizens of North Carolina on application to C. B. Williams, head of the department of agronomy at State College.

makes this practice burdensome. It is better to have a crop which may be pastured.

Therefore, every dairyman who is in doubt about his pasture should prepare some land for seeding about May 1. Sudan grass must have fertile land for best growth. This land should receive an application of stable manure as early as possible and this worked well into the soil. At seeding time or just before make an application of complete fertilizer. The grass should be seeded at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds an acre for best results, Kimrey suggests.

STUDY FOOD SUPPLY

TWO years of low prices for farm produce has caused North Carolina farm women to study the question of an adequate and balanced food supply for their families as never before.

In 1932, Miss Mary Thomas, food specialist for the agricultural extension service at State college, says 22,089 women and 12,280 club girls were enrolled in food studies through their organized clubs. There were 11,438 women and 7,349 girls who completed the series of studies as outlined. Especially did these women and girls emphasize a continuation of the live-at-home program and adopt plans leading to the production of adequate food-stuffs on their home farms.

"In spite of this," says Miss Thomas, "there are still too many farms in our state which do not produce an adequate amount and variety of food for the family. This is indicated by the prevalence of such nutritional diseases as pellagra, constipation and anemia due to the lack of proper food and information about the relation of food to health. Our club women, however, are studying food selection, better preparation of the food available and more skillful meal planning."

The home demonstration club women have four ultimate goals in view, says Miss Thomas. These are:

1. An adequate supply and variety of foods produced on every farm.

2. Every member of the family practicing good food selection habits and free from ailments indicating faulty diet.

3. Every family having meals well-planned to meet body needs, foods well-cooked and attractively served.

4. Every family making a food budget and keeping simple records of food costs.

"Grazing Crops For Poultry," Experiment Station bulletin Number 282 is now available free of charge to citizens of the state on application to the agricultural editor at State College.

Progressive North Carolina farmer are now demanding that fertilizer companies replace inert sand with limestone thus adding to the value of the fertilizer as a plant food and soil conditioner.

Seventy Stanly County farmers plan to dig trench silos this summer as a result of the success had with his by P. E. Miller of Richfield.

Twenty-five Alamance County farmers have tanned hides for a home supply of leather this past winter according to the formula used by the animal husbandry department at State College.

Harvey Nowlin of Saxapahaw tanned 75 pound of leather at home this winter. He made two sets of lines for his teams and two collars at a cost of not over \$2.