

The Franklin Press

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

WEEKLY BIBLE THOUGHT

"He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"—Micah 6:8.

Mad Dogs

AN INCIDENT which occurred here last week lends emphasis to the wise old adage that "an ounce of precaution is worth more than a pound of cure."

A child was bitten by a dog and, despite the fact that the dog was writhing in convulsions at the time, some persons said there was no use to kill the animal, as it was only suffering from "running fits," whatever that may be. Wiser opinion prevailed, however, and the dog was shot and its head sent to the state laboratory at Raleigh for examination. The next day the laboratory wired that an analysis had disclosed the dog was suffering from hydrophobia.

Anti-rabies serum was promptly ordered and now the child is undergoing treatment that will save it from the most horrible of deaths. Modern medical science can prevent lock-jaw, or hydrophobia, caused by infection from rabies germs, if it is given opportunity to start treatment in time. Despite this, however, one hears now and then of someone dying in excruciating agony because anti-rabies treatment was not administered. Ignorance is probably responsible for far more suffering than germs.

This is the season when dogs go mad. Don't wait for a dog to bite you or someone else to find out whether he is mad. If a dog is acting queerly, kill him, or at least pen him up for observation. Certainly, if a dog does bite anyone, he should be killed immediately and its head sent to Raleigh for examination. Again, we repeat:

"An ounce of precaution is worth more than a pound of cure."

The Future of Education

GLENN FRANK, writer and educator, is pessimistic over the outlook for the great educational system this country has built up in the last 50 years.

"I cannot too often repeat the warning," he wrote recently, "that the schools of the nation are crumbling before our eyes."

In support of this view, he cites: "Appropriations for schools are everywhere being drastically reduced.

"The responsibilities of the schools are everywhere increasing. "More students are crowding into their halls. "The school year is being reduced. "Schools are closing. "Classes are being enlarged beyond the point of educational efficiency.

"School staffs are being slaughtered. "The building of schools, here and there and yonder, is not keeping pace with population. "Equipment gone obsolete is not being replaced. "Kindergartens are being shut down. "Manual training, art, music, physical training, domestic arts and innumerable things that have enriched education beyond the memorizing of text books are being torn out of the schools. "Special classes for handicapped children are being abolished. "Salaries, already meager, are being cut and cut again."

What Dr. Frank says is largely true; school appropriations have been drastically cut, teachers' salaries reduced and, in many instances, terms shortened. Yet, somehow, we find it difficult to agree with this noted educator's conclusion that the educational system is bound for the bow-wow. Rather, we see in recent developments signs of a change, a change which we sincerely hope will be for the better.

Education has made great strides in the past half century, great strides in affording educational advantages to the masses and great strides in material lines. More and finer schools have been built and educators now can boast that almost anyone who desires an education and also many who do not can now receive it.

Yet, well educated men are few. There are plenty of high school graduates, even plenty of college graduates, but only a small proportion of them could be called well educated.

One trouble is, we believe, that education has been made too easy, so easy that it is inclined to defeat its own purpose. Then, too, modern educators, like modern manufacturers, are prone to stress mass production. That, no doubt, is a fault of the times rather than of the educators. The percentage of illiteracy is far less today than it was half a century ago, but where are the men who, like Abe Lincoln, had such burning desire for education that they obtained it themselves without the aid of public schools and heavenly endowed universities? We would not suggest return to the educational standards of Lincoln's day—far from it; but there are indications that our educational system has grown so rapidly that, like a boy in his teens, it has not rounded out its development.

One writer, deploring the results of modern education, pointed out that it is difficult to find in America today first class cabinet makers of American birth and under 40 years of age. The schools are not turning out good cabinet makers or good artisans in any line. Artisans cannot be taught in schools; the old guilds were far more successful than the schools of today in this respect. Even the trade unions, as they used to function, with their strict regulations governing apprenticeships, developed a higher type of artisan. The schools can turn out wholesale a mediocre class of white collar workers; but do we need more white collar workers?

The time has to "turn the corner" in education, as well as in other things. We are an ardent supporter of public schools and sincerely regret the necessity of cutting school appropriations, but we cannot help but wonder whether the results of modern educational methods fully justify their cost.

Clippings

F. D.'s BUSY SEASON

With the adjournment of Congress there will be plenty to do around Washington. President Roosevelt promises to be a busy man. In fact he will be the busiest peace-time President we have ever had, if he carries out all the functions which have been heaped upon him by Congress.

Certainly no American Congress has ever, in time of profound national peace, given so much power to a President as the first session under the Roosevelt administration has given to Mr. Roosevelt. Every phase of our national life is affected, financial, agricultural, industrial and social.

Fortunately for Mr. Roosevelt and for the country, the President is given wide latitude to use his own judgment in carrying out some of the ideas of Congress. In other words the legislators in many instances have given the Chief Executive the power to "make over" our economic fabric, but they have not made the process mandatory. He can do as he pleases.

The list of powers, either mandatory or discretionary, conferred on the President make an imposing list. They have been summarized by Oliver McKee, Jr., and published in a recent issue of the Boston Transcript as follows: "To make heavy reductions in the acreage devoted to farming. "To levy a tax on the processors of agricultural products. "To approve codes of fair competition in industry. "To fix minimum hours and minimum wages for industrial employees, with the licensing of business enterprises. "To spend up to \$3,000,000,000 on construction of public and semi-public improvements. "To spend up to \$250,000,000 on the maintenance of the Civilian Conservation Corps. "To modify or suspend anti-trust laws when industries come to agreements among themselves satisfactory to the President. "To fix pensions for war veterans, and their dependents, and to change existing pension regulations. "To raise or lower the wages of Federal employees on the basis of the rise and fall in the purchasing power of the dollar. "To legalize or outlaw the possession of monetary gold stocks by American citizens, and place an embargo on the exportation of gold, and require licenses to engage in foreign exchange transactions. "To direct the Federal Reserve banks to purchase up to \$3,000,000,000 in government obligations. "To issue up to \$3,000,000,000 in new currency. "To fix the gold content of the dollar at any level between 40 and 100 per cent of the present content. "To embargo commodity imports, raise tariffs, or fix import quotas as he may consider necessary to protect American industry from foreign competition. "To cancel or amend existing air and ocean mail contracts containing subsidies to carriers. "To raise or lower charges for mail service within certain narrow limits. "All of which indicates that President Roosevelt is going to have a busy summer and perhaps a still busier autumn. Every real American, regardless of party will wish him well in his job and hope and pray that he will not use the dictatorial powers any oftener than is absolutely necessary. —TRI-COUNTY ADVERTISER.

GET THE RIGHT WAR

Yesterday three more states placed themselves in the repeal column, making the score 14 to 0. Yesterday Bob Reynolds, one of the best guessers since Evangeline Adams, predicted North Carolina would vote to supersede the 18th amendment to the Federal constitution when the chance comes. Yesterday too there was effected an organization of North Carolinians known as the United Repeal Council, so that, taken as a whole, yesterday comprised an exceedingly disastrous 24 hours for those who would have Tarbellia vote to retain national prohibition.

It begins to look bad for the dries, and probably they would be the first to admit how bad it looks. Yet to those people who feel that it would be unwise and dangerous to expose North Carolina, with its mixed races and notable capacity for raising trouble, to legal liquor we make the suggestion that they take heart.

For the events of yesterday have nothing to do with North Carolina's own wetness or dryness. Senator Reynolds was careful to restrict his observations to national prohibition. Not once did he mention the Turlington Act. Furthermore, Iowa, New Hampshire and Connecticut, while they voted to repeal national prohibition, can't possibly interfere with North Carolina's laws for North Carolinians.

And as for the United Repeal Council, we call your attention to an article in their constitution that the council is not advocating repeal of North Carolina's prohibition law, and that this will remain operative regardless of repeal of the national laws.

It's plain enough, isn't it? that in November North Carolina will not be voting on whether to become wet or remain dry. Under those circumstances, and since a large measure of tolerance is involved in the immediate premises, our advice to the State dries is to save the ammunition until their own flank is attacked. This is a different scrap. —CHARLOTTE NEWS.

Fire blight in apple orchards of the Vale section of Lincoln county has been effectively controlled by four sprays while unsprayed trees are seriously affected.

WORLD CONFERENCE

For the first time in the history of the world 66 nations, all but one, are meeting in conference. Red men, white men, yellow men, black men and brown men have realized that they hold civilization and progress in common, their ists so promulgate.

Some of the things recognized as blocking the progress of the world and some of the things the World Monetary and Economic Conference at London hope to straighten out are the fluctuating value of the various monies of nations, high tariff rates or unstable world tariff levels, low prices and, last but not least, the frozen foreign debt owed the United States.

Other depressions or panics have come and gone in most of the civilized parts of the world before. But this one is world wide. Some nations have tried, with partial success, to protect their people by keeping out foreign articles by tariff walls and boycott. But in this modern world the interests of nations are so inter-locking that a national economic policy of this sort apparently works a hardship on the nation that adopts it. Other nations use retaliatory tariffs, blocking the output of home industry and causing shut-downs and unemployment.

President Roosevelt had let it be known that he did not think this conference was the time or place to talk about what other countries owed the United States. But it was one of the things of most con-

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NOTICE TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA ASHEVILLE DIVISION AT LAW NO. 208 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, v.

723.78 acres of land in Macon County, North Carolina, W. E. Baldwin, et al.

TO: Mrs. Mattie Roark, wife of Roark, Easley, S. C.; G. Warren Kelly and wife, Erlene Kelly, Greenville, S. C.; W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, a West Virginia Corporation, Columbus, Ohio; husband of Catherine Holbrooks, if any, Franklin, N. C.; Berry Dills and wife—Dills, Hawassaw, Ga.; Howard Bradley, Lyman, Washington; Ida White Southwick, wife of Frank Southwick, in California, address unknown; N. F. Howard and wife, M. R. Howard, Lyman, Washington; Pulaski Howard, widow, Lyman, Washington; Kin-don & Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. M. Miller Company, Inc., Cornelia, Ga.; John Wilkins Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Dunlap Milling Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn.; Fosh Bros. Co., Gainesville, Ga.; Sharp-Zachary-Harvey Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Cox Hat Company, Bristol, Tenn.; Mrs. Dolly Rochester Brooks, Union County, S. C.; T. E. Stribling, executor of the estate of S. Y. Stribling, deceased, Habersham, Georgia; Luther Tison and wife, Eva Jo Tison, Maryville, Tenn.; Industrial Minerals, Inc., a North Carolina corporation, whose address is unknown; unknown heirs and as-

signs of J. W. Holland, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown; Caswell L. Walker and wife—Walker, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Mrs. Dills, wife of J. B. Dills, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; James W. Holland and wife—Holland, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Catherine Holbrooks and husband—Holbrooks, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; N. P. Keener (U. P.) Keener and wife—Keener, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Nathaniel Carrel, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Samuel Hipkiss, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; James M. Peck, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; H. S. Lucas, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; John T. Foster, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; John T. Foster, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; J. N. Keener, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown; Macon County Land Company, a North Carolina corporation, Chester Young, Secretary and Treasurer, Dairyman's Cooperative Assn. 11 W 42nd St., New York, N. Y., unknown heirs at law of I. H. Peck, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown; unknown heirs of Martin Norton, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown; Charlie White and wife, Byneth, whose names and addresses are unknown; M. E. Castle Hill Company, Inc., a North Carolina corporation, whose address is unknown; W. C. Sanders, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; W. L. Richardson, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; C. C. Houston, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; J. F. G. Coffee, whose address is unknown; Seaboard Garment Manufacturing Company, whose address is unknown; Theodore Shivers Milling Company, whose address is unknown; Levering Coffee Company, whose address is unknown; Abraham Golden and Samuel Golden, trading as Golden & Co., address unknown; Allied Drug Company, address unknown; Perry, Morse & Co., address unknown; Hickory Overall Co., address unknown; High Point Overall Co., address unknown; J. T. Moss, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and ad-

resses are unknown; Jemmina E. Rochester, widow of W. C. Rochester, or her unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Jemmina E. Rochester, executrix of the last will and testament of W. C. Rochester; Brooks, husband of Dolly Rochester Brooks, whose address is unknown; Mira Stiles, wife of Laban H. Stiles, address unknown; Homer L. Ferguson and wife—Ferguson, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Harley B. Ferguson and wife—Ferguson, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Alexander Edwards and wife—Edwards, or unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; unknown heirs at law of Alfred Zachary, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown; unknown heirs at law of John Zachary, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown; Jane Zachary and husband—Zachary, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Nancy Zachary and husband—Zachary, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Elizabeth Allison and husband—Allison, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; James C. Gray and wife—Gray, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Zachary, wife of N. A. Zachary, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Henry Whitmire and wife, Malinda Whitmire, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Daniel Whitmire and wife Nancy Whitmire, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Henry Henkle and wife, Matilda Henkle, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Eliza Zachary wife of Mordecai Zachary, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Jonathan Zachary and wife, Eliza Zachary, or their unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Linchey Zachary, wife of Alexander Zachary, or her unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; Eliza Zachary, widow, or heirs and assigns, whose names and addresses are unknown; William Norton, widower, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; J. T. Foster, or his unknown heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown; and all persons whomsoever owning, or claiming to own any estate, lien or interest in any kind or character in and to the

premises described in the petition in this cause:

You will take notice, that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at Asheville, for the condemnation of certain tracts of land described in Exhibits "A," "A-1," "A-2," "A-3," "A-4," "A-5," "A-6," "A-7," "A-8," "A-9," "A-10," "A-11," of the petition filed in the above entitled proceeding, and known as the W. E. Baldwin Tract (1408), containing 32.24 acres; the R. D. Brindle Tract (32), containing 33.65 acres; the Horace Fore Tract (1420), containing 32.22 acres; C. D. Fowler Tract (1409), containing 71.16 acres; William Gregory Tract (610) (610-1, 610-11) containing 102.82 acres; B. H. Hedden Tract (1078), containing 27.43 acres; P. Howard Heirs Tract (1038), containing 135.81 acres; R. M. Shook Tract (1410), containing 41.03 acres; R. N. Stiles Tract (1425), containing 38.76 acres; T. E. Stribling Tract (S-65), containing 106.83 acres; Luther Tison Tract (S-47), containing 67.25 acres; Mrs. S. C. Wood Tracts (1411, & 1411-1) containing 34.58 acres; fully described by metes and bounds in the petition filed in said proceeding, the said lands having been selected by the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission and found necessary for the purpose of carrying out an Act of Congress of the United States approved March 1, 1911, being Chapter 186, page 961, Vol. Stat. at Large, as amended by the Act of August 10, 1912, 37 Stat., 269-300 Ch. 284.

And the said non-resident defendants above named, and all persons whomsoever owning, or claiming to own, any estate, lien or interest of any kind or character in and to the premises described in the petition in said proceeding, defendants named as aforesaid, will file their answer, or their answer required to appear in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at Asheville, on the 7th day of August, 1933, and answer or demur to the petition or complaint in said proceeding, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in said petition.

This notice is issued by order of Court, directing that publication be made for six (6) successive weeks in the Franklin Press, a newspaper published in Macon County, North Carolina, in the Western District of North Carolina.

This is the 9 day of June, 1933. J. Y. JORDAN, Clerk United States District Court, for the Western District of North Carolina.

By: O. L. McLURD, Deputy Clerk. J15-6tc-Jly20

ur Farm - How to Make it Pay The Farmer's Question Box Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Is it too late to top dress corn with nitrate of soda and will later applications give increased yields? Answer:—It is not too late but earlier applications would give greater returns. For best results corn should be top dressed when about knee high. After this time the amount of increase from this top dressing begins to decrease.

Question:—When should young poultry be wormed? Answer:—Worm the young birds at 12 to 14 weeks old. Due to climatic conditions, especially in North Carolina, worms in poultry are very prevalent and deworming is the only possible insurance. Use range stock size tablets from some reliable biological house and follow directions on the container. The older birds carried over for breeders should be dewormed after they have gone into the summer moult.

people find tiny cottages very appealing after monstrous apartment houses. No place is hopeless if a little thought and work be expended on it. "Go Country"—in a big way and in every way—if you are looking for motoring patronage. Plant flowers—heaps of flowers—the more brilliant the colors the better. Sow grass seed. Add flowering bushes. If you have a picket fence—be sure that it is painted so that it will stand out. Motorists love picket fences. Weed the paths—show up stepping-stones if you are so fortunate as to have them. An old stone wall may be just an old stone wall to you—but to city eyes it is regarded with affection. A well with the old wooden bucket is a stopper. The older, the quaintier your house and grounds appear, the more attraction they will hold for the motorist. Play up their age. Antiques have the popular eye. Naturally, the whole place must have a cared-for look and be neat and well painted. Capitalize on the country every time. It is what you are selling, it is what people want to buy. Never

There is no large outlay of money to start this business. One has his house and land already and he knows how to entertain company. It is a natural thing to cater to the tastes and wishes of personal guests. Motorists are merely guests that one has not met before, but they have the same taste in common—interest in country things. There is no doubt that the people who have opened their homes to motorists and are giving them what they want—are making real money. I personally know of many. There is a widow in Michigan who is paying for her tiny cottage with but two guest rooms. A woman and her daughter in Massachusetts keep open house in summer and go to Miami on the proceeds in the winter. An Indiana banker who lost his health is making a very excellent living for himself and family from motorists. In Ohio I know a woman who is sending her son through college by renting rooms to those who travel by machine. There are hundreds of such others and there is plenty of business for many more.

The motorists who stay in houses on the highway are city or big town residents. They select these houses in preference to city hotels because they want to enjoy the country. They are seeking a different atmosphere than they know in the city. That is the thing to give them—a real country atmosphere. When one is starting this new business—there are two questions to ask. First—how can I make motorists stop at my place? Second—what do they want to find when they stop? It is a very comforting thought to know that no house can be hopelessly unattractive that has a plot of ground around it. Many times I have stayed in houses that were ugly in themselves, but the grounds had been so delightfully planted that I could not pass them by. A small house may be quite as attractive as a large one. City

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