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Clippings

DISCLOSURES IN SENATE RACKETEERING HEARINGS

The Senate hearings on racketeering are making important disclosures, not new to many but valuable because of their general informative character.

In recent years, corruption in politics has expanded. Its new field of the more gross kind is the protection which it gives through machine politics to racketeers which by strong-arm methods force certain lines of business to raise the price on their goods or service and pay the racketeers what they call their "cut."

The important development in the Senate hearings above alluded to is the charge made by District Attorney Medaglia and Justice Kernochan, of New York.

Mr. Medaglia said: "In almost every large city racketeers and gangsters are part of the machinery of municipal control. Not until politics are divorced from municipal control will you get rid of the gangster and racketeer."

Judge Kernochan added: "Racketeers would be given a tremendous blow if in some way the protection of the district leader could be taken from them. They contribute to campaign funds and sometimes solicit funds from district leaders."

Some are wont to put all the blame on the city policemen, charging some of them with being inefficient and mercenary, while forgetting the venality, cupidity and misfeasance of those higher up in political positions.

Another phase of the question is the part played by the unscrupulous but astute lawyer who in our courts protects the gangster and crooked politician. He acts as a formidable obstacle to the wiping out of all classes of criminals and racketeers against the efforts of the honorable man in politics and the lawyer who is socially constructive in the practice of his profession.

Senator Copeland is rendering a valuable service in bringing into the headlines these grossly unscrupulous disclosures.

It is the conviction of our thoughtful citizens that action must follow agitation and education if these disclosures are to bring about the social results intended. See Irish Rite Clip Sheet.

HAM AND EGGS FOR ALL

To many Americans and to the so-called "rest of the world," the prodigious effort of the United States is making to rout the depression is still a hazy picture. This is not surprising, for news of the National Recovery Act must be bottlenecked through cable and radio, telescoped by pressure of more to

catized news, and, in many cases, blurred by translation. It is essential, therefore, that he who would understand must hold fast to the fundamentals of the underlying philosophy. They are quite simple. Two crisp sentences by Administrator Johnson sum them up in a way that he who reads as he runs may understand.

"The very rich," he said, "do not buy \$90 worth of ham and eggs for breakfast. If we want to keep this country going we have got to find a way to let everybody buy half a dollar's worth of ham and eggs."

Economists and social workers deprecate concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, are no longer voices in the wilderness. The NRA, in effect, notice to the world that the American business man is awakening to the logical implications of a civilization built around the machine. He reasons something like this:

Twentieth century economies are predicated on science. Science means machines. Machines mean mass production. Mass production requires mass consumption. But mass consumption is impossible unless the masses have money. If large groups are unemployed, if wages are paid which do not permit families to buy ham and eggs and clothes and shelter, business will wane. Therefore, means must be devised to employ men and put in their pockets the wherewithal to buy.

"The National Recovery Act is, of course, the answer of the moment to the challenge of this logic. It simply seeks a planned readjustment of economic processes whereby, to quote Administrator Johnson again, all the employers in the United States 'do about the same thing at about the same time'—that is, employ men and pay a living wage. It is a corollary of that proposition that price-cutting and bribery and child-labor must be dropped overboard along with the other pirates that have preyed on legitimate commerce. In the past we have called these abuses unethical, in the future we shall more frequently use the word un-economic."

It is a vast and unique experiment upon which the United States is embarked. Unlike many recorded in the pages of social history, this one is not a coercive order from an oligarchic minority; rather it issues from and will be worked out by the people themselves. If there are courageous, industrious, and when necessary, self-sacrificing, it will not fail. On the other hand, the past four miserable years and a universal break-down of commercial intercourse suggest what is in store if it does not succeed. —Rotarian Magazine.

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY PROJECT "A factory manager who has come from the North to a factory in the Southern highlands finds it disconcerting when his working force suddenly takes to the hills at the opening of the fishing season. Yet why should factories exist if men cannot escape from them when they are in bloom and the bass are 'fat and good'?" So writes Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

appearing in Current History for September. The Tennessee Valley Authority act is a medley of various provisions, some of which are that for finishing the Muscle Shoals project; for making fertilizer, trading power, for making Muscle Shoals power; operating government locks; flood control and navigation; and building transmission lines. This last being meant to meet President Roosevelt's desire to have somewhere in America a yard-stick of public transmission of power by which to measure the effectiveness of the private power industry.

Despite this seeming "accidental bundle of purposes," Doctor Morgan says the act as a whole can be co-ordinated and rectified by the type of organization set up. For this to be the attitude of the one who is to be the head of the board, which has absolute control in setting up this organization, points largely to the ultimate success of this great governmental activity which private interests have been able to block for so many years.

The doctor speaks of the project as destined to be the "laboratory of the nation" whereby both Tennessee and all the country will profit, the immediate and direct benefit to Tennessee being a saving of the Tennessee river drainage area which, without it, would never be the site of a permanent civilization, but become "a region of barren hills."

An airplane trip over this valley area, which embraces a territory containing a small portion of southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina, and the whole of eastern and southern Tennessee, northern Alabama, a small part of northern Georgia, and no portion of South Carolina, discloses barren hillsides, ugly gullies, denuded regions of thousands of acres, once fertile with wheat fields. The traveler by plane sees beneath him a civilization being destroyed at its very foundations, though it is only a century old.

It is proposed to plant forests here to stop erosion and create a new fertility, not to speak of the profitable tree-crop coming on. A particularly informative point mentioned by the doctor is the fact that a farmer is not the absolute owner of his land. Our liberty, our boasted freedom has probably led us heretofore into the theory and practice both in agriculture and industry that a man could do pretty much as he liked as an individual if he didn't kill his neighbor. And even then he could get away with it. The doctor doesn't put it this way exactly, but it amounts to about the same.

Anyhow, he says flatly that a farmer is not the absolute owner of his land as though no one was to come after him. He holds it as a tenant only during his lifetime. At his death he must turn it over to another generation. Hence, he is under a moral obligation not to waste that heritage. He should not receive fertile lands from his father, and pass on barren, gullied hillsides to his son.

But suppose a farmer has more than he can attend to? More than he can properly care for? That some of it has to go to waste? What is the remedy? He should be compelled to reduce his acreage and what he cannot care for sold to some one who can either till it or plant it in trees. The Tennessee Valley Authority is to become active in aiding the states within its area to inaugurate legislation to end this waste and lay the foundation for a permanent agriculture.

Other losses have been in process during the past years besides the fertility of the land. Coal has been wasted. Water power wasted. This latter loss has been due to the filling in of storage reservoirs with clay washed down from the hills. Any water power to be of any permanent value must be supplied with storage reservoirs to equalize the flow between wet and dry seasons. "A power company might be declaring dividends and its bonds regarded as gilt-edge investments, while its actual worth is falling because its storage reservoirs are being steadily filled with sand and clay."

To a Southerner, probably, the most striking point in the doctor's article is his calling attention to the mistaken viewpoint of so many relative to the industrialization of the South. "The Southern highlander," he says, "is often regarded merely as cheap labor to be exploited rather than as the representative of a valuable type of culture—to be encouraged to evolve according to its own genius, and in the meantime to be protected from economic exploitation."

Here are rich sources for artistic inspiration. Here is the soil, the background for a homogeneous people with an intoxicating speech, a new individuality, and a freedom of manner and hospitality. The Southern highlander may be able to create fine literature. He has already achieved something along this line. At one time he made the lives of our pioneers. Or, develop small handicrafts like those of France and other European

countries. One is at once reminded of the Swiss agriculturists who by devoting a part of the year to manufacturing time-pieces, have become the world's greatest watch-makers. The suggestion that "every isolated valley can become the home of some kind of excellence peculiar to itself" brings to mind the river valleys, the districts, the individualized sections of our own state. Their past history. Their present condition. Their future as it will be, and as it might and should be. Those who regret the overflood-ing of aerarianism by industrialism may be able to think on these things with a goodly relish.—THE STATE (Columbia, S. C.)

WILL NOT PENALIZE CHILDREN

The teachers of North Carolina are beginning their work under peculiarly distressing circumstances this year. Within the last two years their incomes have been slashed almost to the level of starvation, and they are now asked to carry on their supremely important tasks on salaries of such proportions as would ordinarily be considered too small for a good janitor.

In the very nature of the case the teachers cannot bring to their pupils that buoyancy of spirit which is essential to the proper prosecution of any high endeavor. They will be harassed by economic worries and bothered about the future.

That the teachers resent, some of them very bitterly, what has been done to them, goes without saying. It is natural. But it is said to their credit that the teachers of North Carolina have never penalized their pupils for what the elders have done. They know that the work of educating our youth must go on, and their devotion to this noble enterprise is worthy of commendation. It is the glory of their profession, and it has its reward in things which are more precious than gold.—CHARLOTTE NEWS.

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NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Macon County. Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a deed of trust executed by W. L. Higdon and wife, Mary Higdon to the undersigned trustee, dated January 28, 1932 and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Macon County, North Carolina in Book 32 of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust, page 336 and default having been made in the payment in the amount stated by said deed of trust and demand having been made on the undersigned trustee by the holder of the note secured by said deed of trust to exercise the power of sale contained in said deed of trust.

I will, therefore, on Monday, October 9, 1933 at 12 o'clock noon at the Courthouse door at the Town of Franklin, Macon County, North Carolina, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described tract or parcel of land: DESCRIPTION: An undivided one-half interest in the following described tract of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Franklin, Macon County, North Carolina, on the south side of Main Street and more particularly described as follows: BEGINNING at the north east corner of the building now occupied by the Macon Theatre and running thence with the south side of Main Street south to west 73 feet to the north east corner of the lot owned by J. A. Porter and wife and W. L. Higdon and wife to Furman Angel; thence with the east line of the Furman Angel tract south 24 east 85 feet to the south east corner of said Furman Angel's tract; then north 66 east parallel with Main Street 73 feet to the south east corner of the building in which the Macon Theatre is located; thence north 24 west 85 feet to the beginning corner. Also an undivided one-half interest in the right heretofore conveyed to James A. Porter and W. L. Higdon, their heirs and assigns, to build to and use with of the old M. A. Love store house as a part of the building now standing on any building that may hereafter be erected on the premises conveyed in this deed. Also an undivided one-half interest in all the rights, privileges and easements and reservations mentioned and reserved by the grantors in the deed heretofore executed by James A. Porter and wife, Mary V. Porter and W. L. Higdon and wife, Mary Siler Higdon to Furman Angel, said deed being recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Macon County in Book R-4, page 337, et seq. Also an undivided one-half interest in the right of ingress, egress, and regress in and to the rear of the premises herein conveyed by a 30 foot alleyway as the same now exists or as the same may hereafter be opened up wholly or in part by private parties or by the Town of Franklin.

This 9th day of September, 1933. R. S. JONES, Trustee. S14-4c-J&J-05

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NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by a certain deed of trust executed to the First National Company of Durham, Inc., and the Union Trust Company of Maryland, Trustees, on the first day of July, 1928, by J. M. Moore and wife Ida Moore, on the lands described herein, said deed of trust being recorded in Book 32, Page 33, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, North Carolina, the undersigned will, having been so requested by the holder of said indebtedness, offer for sale at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Macon County, North Carolina (the purchaser assuming all unpaid taxes and street assessments) at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, October 2nd, 1933 the lands described in said deed of trust, to-wit:

In the Town of Franklin, BE-GINNING at a stake, the southwest corner of Lot No. 46 on the west side of Highland Avenue, said stake being distant 276 feet in a northerly direction from the North west corner of the intersection of White Oak Street and Highland Avenue, and running thence North 86 west with the line of J. M. Moore 450 feet to a stake in the eastern line of an alley; thence along and with the eastern line of said alley north 4 degrees East 138 feet to a stake in the line of William Sellers; thence along and with the southern line of William Sellers South 86 East 450 feet to a stake in the west side of Highland Avenue; thence along and with the west line of Highland Avenue South 4 degrees west 138 feet to a stake, the place and point of beginning.

The Union Trust Company having resigned as Trustee, as in said deed of trust provided the sale is being advertised and conducted by the undersigned Trustee. This 9th day of August, 1933. W. G. Bramham and T. L. Bland, Receivers, First National Company of Durham, Inc., Trustee. S7-4c-RDS-S28

NOTICE OF EXECUTION SALE

North Carolina, Macon County, In the Superior Court. Joines Motor and Tractor Co., Inc. vs. Roy Vanhook, C. W. Vanhook and J. N. Pendergrass. By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Macon County, in the above entitled action, I will, on Monday the 2nd day of October, 1933, at 12:00, M., at the Court House Door of said County, sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution, all the right title and interest which the said J. N. Pendergrass, defendant, has in the following described real estate, to-wit: Lying and being in the County of Macon and State of North Carolina the same being lot No. 3, of the division of the old Courthouse, Beginning at a water oak on the river N. W. corner of 14 No. 2, runs S. 88 East 79 poles to a stake; S. 2 West 4 poles to a Spanish oak; S. 88 East 128 poles to a black oak; North 2 East 25 poles to a white oak near John Caber's old corner North 88 West 188 poles to a stake on the river; thence up the river with its meanders to the beginning, containing 28 acres more or less. This 28th day of August, 1933. A. B. SLAGLE, Sheriff of Macon County, North Carolina. A31-4c-S21

NOTICE

North Carolina, Macon County, In Superior Court Before the Clerk. Nantahal Power & Light Company vs. Weaver A. Jenkins and wife, Charlotte Jenkins. The non-resident defendants Weaver A. Jenkins and wife, Charlotte Jenkins, entitled take notice that a proceeding entitled as above has been commenced before the Clerk Superior Court of Macon County, North Carolina, to secure a right of way for the benefit of the petitioner under the power of eminent domain over the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a post oak corner made by W. J. Jenkins to S. B. Bryson, and runs North 80 E. 51 poles to a Spanish oak corner on point of a ridge; then N. J. E. 22 poles to a white oak corner; then 13 E. 23 poles to a post in the south boundary line of Section No. 15, then with the line North 86 W. 48 poles to a stake in Jenkins' line at a corner of the Rickman land, doled to W. J. Jenkins; then North 4 E. 30 poles to a post oak corner on the ridge beside the creek leading down the Matlock Creek; then south 58 W. 75 poles to a white oak corner on side of road leading to old Rickman homestead; this being Lillian Hurst's corner; then south 43 E.

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14 poles and 6 feet to a Spanish oak corner; then south 86 E. 23 poles to a white oak; then south 32 east 35 poles to a rock in road; then South 2 E. 10 poles to the beginning. ALSO ONE OTHER TRACT, BEGINNING at a white oak corner on side road at the junction of the E. H. West road, and runs with Lillian Hurst line, South 41 W. 52 poles to a red oak corner; then North 4 E with the Jenkins & West line—Base line, 54 poles to the southwest corner of Section No. 15; then south 64 E. 36 poles to the beginning, containing all told 30 acres, and being the land described in a deed from W. J. Jenkins, and wife, Beuna Jenkins, to Weaver A. Jenkins, dated November 30, 1928, and recorded in Book U-4, Page 298, Records Macon county, to which deed, as so recorded, reference is hereby made for a more complete and definite description of the land herein described. And the said defendants Weaver A. Jenkins and wife, Charlotte Jenkins, will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk Superior Court of Macon county, in the courthouse in the Town of Franklin, on the 30th day of September, 1933, and answer or demur to the petition filed in said proceeding, or the petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said petition. This 30th day of August, 1933. FRANK I. MURRAY, Clerk Superior Court. S7-4c-NPCo-S28

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day of September, 1933, and will sell to the highest bidder for cash a certain tract or parcel or piece of land, situate, lying and being in Sugarfork Township, Macon County, North Carolina, and more particularly described as follows: BEING a certain tract of land conveyed to J. S. Dills by G. R. McConnell, said deed dated the 31st day of August, 1901 and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, North Carolina, in Book M. M. of Deeds at Page 51 on the 24th day of May 1902 to which deed reference is hereby made for a full description of said lands. This the 25th day of August, 1933. HARLEY R. CABE, Trustee. A31-4c-DKM-S21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of C. L. Ingram, deceased, late of Macon county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of August, 1934, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement. This, 12th day of August, 1933. J. R. FRANKLIN, H. G. CABE, Administrators. A17-6c-S21

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF LAND

North Carolina, Macon County, In the Superior Court, August Term, 1933. Atlantic Joint Stock Bank of Raleigh, a corporation vs. J. T. Young, Sarah A. Young, Margaret E. Young, Gilmer A. Jones, Trustee, The Bank of Franklin, W. C. Cunningham, J. M. Moore, F. I. Murray, R. M. Shook, Alex Moore, C. S. Brooks, W. A. Rogers, Gilmer A. Jones, F. Angel, Geo. Carpenter, Admrs. of the estate of Sarah A. Young and Emma Young. Pursuant to a judgment entered in the above entitled civil action at the November Term, 1932, Macon Superior Court by his Honor Frank S. Hill, Judge presiding, I will on Monday, the 2nd day of October, 1933, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at the County Courthouse door in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor the following described lands, situate in said County and State, in Franklin Township, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain piece, tract or parcel of land, containing 77.6 acres, more or less, situate, lying and being on the line Dillsboro road about one mile East of the Town of Franklin, in Franklin Township, Macon County, State of North Carolina, having such shape, metes, courses and distances as will more fully appear by reference to a plat thereof made by W. N. Sloan, Surveyor, in Sept., 1920, which said plat is recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County in Book F-4, of Deeds, page 163 and being bounded on the N by the lands of Bob Young and Jim Potts, on the E by the lands of Jim Potts, the Dillsboro Road, the Enloe lands, on the S by the Dillsboro Road, the Enloe lands and the lands of R. M. Shook and the Tennessee River, and on the W by the lands of Bob Young and the Tennessee River, and being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the E bank of the Tennessee River, the Northwest corner of the R. M. Shook lot, runs North 085 chain to a stake; then N 73 E. 7.16 chain to a stake; then S 55 degrees 15 minutes E. 8.27 chains to a stake on the E bank of the Dillsboro Road; then N 42 degrees 40 minutes E. 1 chain to a stake; then N 32 degrees 40 minutes E. 3.00 chains to a stake; then N 15 degrees 40 minutes E. 5.00 chains to a stake; then N 18.48 chains to a stake; then N 45 degrees 15 minutes W. 6.64 chains to a stake; then N 65 degrees 40 min. W. 8.88 poles to a stake; then N 57 degrees 40 minutes W. 4.50 chains to a stake; then S 47.00 W. 35.83 chains to a stake on the E bank of Tennessee River; then up the river with its meanders to beginning. The terms of sale are for cash. All bids will be received subject to rejection or confirmation by the Clerk of said Superior Court and no bid will be accepted or reported unless its maker shall deposit with said Clerk at the close of the bidding the sum of Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars, as a forfeit and guaranty of compliance with his bid, the same to be credited on his bid when accepted. Notice is now given that said lands will be resold at the same place and upon the same terms at 2 o'clock P. M. of the same day unless said deposit is sooner made. Every deposit not forfeited or accepted will be promptly returned to the maker. This 1st day of September, 1933. R. S. JONES, Commissioner. S7-4c-J&J-S28

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Macon County. WHEREAS, on the 30th day of November, 1931, the Honorable Murray P. Hood, Commissioner of Banks, declared that there was an impairment of a capital stock of The Bank of Franklin; and whereas, on the 14th day of December, 1931, the stockholders of the said Bank of Franklin at a regular meeting had on the same day, voted that a 100% assessment be levied upon all the capital stock of the Bank of Franklin; and whereas, at a called meeting held on the 14th day of December, 1931, the Board of Directors of The Bank of Franklin ordered that said assessment be collected; and whereas, the assessment has not been paid on the following described shares of the capital stock of The Bank of Franklin: I will, therefore, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1933, sell at the courthouse door at Franklin, Macon County, North Carolina, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described shares of the capital stock of The Bank of Franklin: Jas. A. Porter, 15 shares. Jas. A. Porter, Exr., 1 1/2 shares. Sam L. Franks, 1 share. All by order of the Board of Directors. This the 18th day of August, 1933. H. W. CABE, Cashier. A21-4c-BofP-S14

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Macon County. By virtue of the power of sale vested in the undersigned commissioner under authority of the Deed of Trust executed by Sam L. Franks to Gilmer A. Jones, Trustee, said Deed of Trust being dated February 10, 1932, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County in Book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No. 32, at page 376, to secure certain indebtedness in said deed of trust set forth to The Bank of Franklin, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and demand having been made upon the undersigned trustee to exercise the power of sale in said deed of trust, I will, on Tuesday, September 19, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon, at the courthouse door in Franklin, North Carolina, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described property: All the right, title and interest of Sam L. Franks in the furniture and fixtures now in use in connection with the operation of the Seat Griffin Hotel. This the 19th day of August, 1933. GILMER A. JONES, Trustee. A21-4c-J&J-S14

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust made by C. B. Houston and wife, Cordie Houston, to Harley R. Cabe, Trustee, dated the 31st day of Oct., 1931, and recorded in Book 31, at Page 355, in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, North Carolina, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness there- by secured and the holder thereof having directed that the deed of trust be foreclosed, the undersigned Trustee will offer for sale at the Court House door in the Town of Franklin, North Carolina, at 12:00 o'clock, noon, on Friday the 29th