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and

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### WEEKLY BIBLE THOUGHT

A merry heart doeth good like a medicine but a broken spirit drieth the bones.—Proverbs 17:22.

### A Swell Idea, BUT . . .

THE Clayton Board of Trade, we fear, has bitten off more than it can chew in undertaking to persuade the federal government to assume the operation of the Tallulah Falls railway as an adjunct to the Nantahala National Forest.

Our neighbors on t'other side of Rabun Gap are quite right in their contention that abandonment of this railroad would bottle up the vast resources of the Nantahala forest, in which the government has invested more than one and a half million dollars. We agree with them, too, that in time the "T. F." should prove a very valuable and necessary facility for the great Tennessee Valley development.

Furthermore, we see no reason why the government would not be justified in entering the railroad business as well as the power business.

But—and it is a very practical but—taking over of the Tallulah Falls line, or any other railroad, by the government would involve a very radical change in federal policies, one that reaches to the very roots of our government. The day may come when the government will be forced to grant outright subsidies to railroads, or else take them over lock, stock and barrel; but that time has not yet come and, until it does, we don't see much hope of congress making an exception to a fundamental policy merely to perpetuate a jerkwater line, no matter how economically feasible such an exception might be.

It would be a glorious thing for this stretch of country if Uncle Sam, through the Tennessee Valley Authority or any of his other multifarious agencies, could take the "T. F." out of hock and extend and electrify it from Franklin on down the Tennessee river. It is a picture upon which we would like to dwell, but it is one so fantastic that we dare not pin our hopes on it, lest we let ourselves in for a whole lot of disappointment.

It may come about some bright, distant day, but for the time being it seems the wiser policy for all of us to concentrate our efforts on preventing abandonment of the "T. F." and, in event we are frustrated there, to prepare to adjust ourselves to the resultant situation.

### Another Bugaboo Slain

MANY misguided patriots and quite a few die-hard isolationists will view with alarm President Roosevelt's recognition of Russia's Soviet government; but an impartial person will find small room for criticism of the chief executive's action after reviewing the terms of the agreement reached between him and Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet commissar of foreign affairs.

The fact is, there has been a form of governmental recognition between the United States and Soviet Russia for some time; we might as well make it open and above board. There is less chance of misunderstanding with each country represented by accredited officials in the other's capital than there is through unofficial channels. Lack of recognition breeds suspicion.

True, the Soviet government is based on ideals fundamentally divergent from those underlying our own government. But if Russia will give due regard to the rights of Americans in Russia, which she has promised she will do, why should we refuse to recognize her? We must not forget that our own form of government was once viewed as extremely radical; nevertheless, we won recognition from conservative old monarchies and empires.

The basis of recognition agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Commissar Litvinoff embraces an understanding on the dissemination of propaganda, the right of religious freedom of American citizens in Russia and, of course, the civil rights of American nationals.

Such an understanding probably could have been worked out long ere this, but it required a man of President Roosevelt's boldness to attack the problem. Hitherto, recognition of Soviet Russia has been a bugaboo in the American mind.

Now that we have ceased a policy of cutting off our nose to spite our face, amicable trade with Russia, giving new outlet for American products in increasing quantities, should prove immensely helpful in wiping out this thing we are prone to call "the depression."

## Call the Roll of The Red Cross

BY LAURA E. RICHARDS

CALL THE ROLL of the Red Cross,  
Over land and sea!  
Call the roll of the Red Cross  
Wherever a cross may be!

The cross of hunger, the cross of thirst,  
The cross of misery,  
Call the roll of the Red Cross,  
Wherever a cross may be.

The cross o'er which the mother weeps,  
Seeing her children pale;  
The cross 'neath which the father bends,  
When work and wages fail.

Call the roll of the Red Cross,  
Over land and sea!  
Call the roll of the Red Cross  
Wherever a cross may be.

Raise the flag of the Red Cross,  
Over land and sea!  
Let the flag of the Red Cross  
Stream out broad and free!

Promise of succor, promise of love,  
Promise of victory,  
Fling out the flag of the Red Cross,  
Wherever a cross may be.

## Public Opinion

### WHEN "LITTLE" IS BIG!

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me to make public protest in the name of God against the common habit of designating the man who has but little money or property as "The Little Man."

Mr. Gardner had, I think, an utter misconception of the true measure of a man when he coined that term. Unfortunately the public at once caught it up and the term is now in everybody's mouth. "The Little Man!" Oh, yes, little money, little man!

Nothing could be plainer evidence of the servile adoration with which the general public worships the majesty of the Almighty Dollar.

Measured by this yardstick of Mr. Gardner's invention, the Apostle Peter, with all his power in the name of Jesus of Nazareth to impart to a man lame from his mother's womb strength to rise up and walk, since silver and gold he had none, was still but a little man. Measured by the same yardstick, Jesus of Nazareth himself, since He had not where to lay His head, and must have recourse to a coin found in a fish's mouth to pay for Himself and Peter the half-shekel, was among the least of men.

No, I am not taking up arms against a windmill; I am bearing deliberate witness against what I believe is truly the popular estimate of human values; of whom it truly thinks big, whom it truly thinks little. I am protesting against the irrepressible overtopping of that deadly spiritual disease, that demonic possession, which has, in my sincere judgment,

brought this country and the world into the appalling condition in which it finds itself today.

Money is the measure of size; the possession of money is of all things in heaven above or the earth beneath man's supreme need; if man's faith is shown by his works, then that is the faith of a large majority of the men, women, and (sad to say) of the children of this generation.

If that faith is true, then Jesus is the great deceiver. If Jesus is true, is truly the Christ, the only-begotten Son of the Most High God, then that faith in the supreme value of money is a monstrous lie—and the prevailing worship of money as gross a form of idolatry as bowing down to wood and stone.

When the Prophet Samuel thought Eliab, eldest son of Jesse, because of his magnificent stature, "Surely the Lord's Anointed," he was rebuked of God for his error by the statement "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."

If the judgment of Jesus of Nazareth is to be accepted, if "He knew what was in man," what was truly big and truly little, which, think you, he reckoned "the little man," Dives, clothed with purple and fine linen, faring sumptuously every day, rolling in luxury and wealth, or the beggar, Lazarus, who lay at Dives' gate, licked of the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table?

(Rev.) N. COLLIN HUGHES, Hendersonville, N. C. November 20, 1933.

## Problems of Disarmament

War Debts, Complex Irritants

(EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the third in a series of five articles by the Rev. Capers Satterlee, of Clemson College, S. C., dealing with the momentous question of disarmament. Written in simple language, these articles strip from disarmament, which should be of vital interest to all of us, many of the intricate complexities which hitherto have caused many to regard it as a matter for the discussion of statesmen and scholars, not for the man in the street.)

DEBT is an asset or a liability, according to whether it is owed to you, or you owe it. If your neighbor owes you money you are vitally interested in his financial success—at least until you get your money back. When you owe money there are only four ways in which you can pay off your debt.

1. To pay it back in money.  
2. To pay it back in stuff you raise or make.  
3. To pay it back in labor.  
4. To pay it back in more borrowed money. (Stall off the evil day.)

With those thoughts in mind let me ask what you think of the procedure of a village merchant. When he started in business he borrowed heavily from the other merchants to buy equipment, stock, etc. He naturally bought as little as possible from them and sold them as much as he could. In this way he began to forge ahead and pay off his debts. Then came a terrific fire and burned out most of the other merchants. He fortunately was not touched. Then the tables were turned. The other merchants had to borrow from him. But he kept up his old policy of buying as little as possible from them, despite his having invested heavily in their rebuilding. Further, he inserted a clause in every note that his debtors signed which specified that the notes be paid

back ONLY IN GOLD. That clause prevented them from paying back in stuff, or in labor. The man who ran the baggage company offered to do all the general merchant's hauling as payment on his note. Then the general store merchant began to bear down on his debtors for collections. He said they were too slow. In fact he got huffed and refused to lend them any money, and refused to buy ANYTHING FROM THEM AT ALL! Did he have much right to kick, when they declared bankruptcy?

U. S. Debt Policy  
That, in brief, is the policy that we, the United States have pursued in regard to our war debts. During and after the war two tremendous changes came to us. First, we secured a vast volume of foreign trade, that was formerly held by England, France, Germany and other Europeans. Second, we were changed from a debtor to a creditor nation. By our insistence upon payments in gold, we prevented the other nations from paying us in either stuff, or labor (such as carrying our stuff in ships). For a time we joined the rest of the world in a wild spending spree, and we helped them postpone the evil day by lending them, especially Germany, more money with which to pay back their first debts. Then, when we raised our tariffs until

### FILLER IN FERTILIZERS COSTLY TO FARMERS

FILLER material used largely in low grade fertilizers and consisting principally of sand and other inert material is costing North Carolina farmers about one million dollars a year.

This startling statement was made recently by Dr. Oswald Schreiner of the United States department of agriculture in urging before manufacturers the use of a smaller number of grades and a minimum plant food content of at least 16 per cent. In asking that filler material be eliminated, Dr. Schreiner said estimates by the bureau of chemistry and soils indicate that in normal years 900,000 tons of filler are used in mixed fertilizers, involving in North Carolina alone an additional cost of \$1,000,000 to farmers.

In contrast to some other states where the minimum plant food content is 24 per cent, North Carolina has for more than 20 years used fertilizers with an average of only 14 per cent of actual plant food and the use of worthless filler is increasing.

It is felt by extension workers of State college that not only should North Carolina farmers plan to improve their soils this fall by the use of legumes and by terracing and other good farm management practices, but they should at the same time, begin to give serious consideration to their plant food problems. Not always is the cheapest fertilizer the best or the most economical fertilizer. The use of sand as a filler—should especially be protested against.

Progressive growers in some sections have lately begun to demand limestone as a filler. This acts as a supplement to the other plant food and has a beneficial effect on the soil. Where the dolomitic form of limestone is used, it has no detrimental effect on the fertilizer mixture.

Eight registered Jersey females, all descended from one pure breeder purchased in 1926, are now owned by J. E. Carter of Marshall, Madison county.

They practically blocked out European imports and when we refused to lend them any more money, we cut off their chief sources of obtaining the gold we demanded.

We Demand Gold  
Let's look at the debts for an instant. The total war debt to the United States is something like eleven billion dollars with an enormous amount on top of that as interest. We said that must be paid back in GOLD. But the total gold holdings in the world in 1920 were only 7.2 billions, and of that we held 2.4 billions. In other words, we demanded to be paid 11 billions in gold with 4.8 billions left to pay it with, plus the yearly increase of gold from the mines, etc.

Over a period of sixty years that could be done, provided the gold that the debtor nations paid us was kept in circulation! But in 1931 the total gold holdings of the world had increased to just less than 11 billions, while our gold holdings had increased to over 5 billions. From one-third to almost one-half the world's gold in 11 years! That meant that we were not putting back into circulation the gold we received in payment of our debts. By our tariffs we had cut the European nations off from their best customer. In other words we were like the general store merchant who had invested heavily in his neighbors and then had taken steps to bring about their bankruptcy! Did we have much occasion for surprise when some of the nations defaulted?

Crazy Economy  
Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, said: "As long as the will of man has forced upon the world an unnatural economic adjustment, the world will never succeed, never prosper. You can not decree . . . that certain blocks of gold—for it comes down to that when tariffs prevent imports—that certain blocks of gold should be transferred from one nation to the other. That economy is crazy."

That, coming from the nation that has taxed herself to the limit, and manfully stood the gaff, while paying back her part of the war debt, despite our attitude, should give us pause for honest reconsideration of the whole question. And this business of handing over to the United States is supposed to go on for 60 years! Aren't we saddling our children and our children's children with a constant source of irritation? And aren't we saddling the debtor nations with a constant source of exasperation?

## MISCELLANY

BY B. M. ANGEL  
THERE are a thousand and one things to write about; the thousand have already been written up, but the one thing par excellence is generally shielded at by all. Few dare follow the truth wherever it leads; it requires moral courage to do the right thing

## Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

### The Farmer's Question Box

Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Should birds in the breeding pen receive any more attention than that given the laying flock?

Answer:—If the breeding birds are in good condition when penned they need no special attention. A well-balanced mash containing tested cod liver oil plus the usual scratch feed will carry them over the season. Where possible, the birds should have access to green feed and, weather permitting, should be allowed on range a few hours each day. A comfortable house and regular feeding is most important for breeding birds.

Question:—How can a farmer estimate the volume of lumber in standing timber?

Answer:—A "tree scale stick" or what is commonly called a Biltmore stick has been devised by foresters for this work and can be secured at almost any hardware store. The stick contains a table giving the amount of square edged one inch lumber that can be cut from an inch tree of given diameter and height. Farmers Bulletin No. 1210 distributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives valuable information on this subject.

Question:—How can lespedeza seed be saved for planting next year?

Answer:—Seed from the Common, Tennessee 76, and Kobe varieties can be harvested with a seed pan attached to the cutter bar of a mowing machine. Plans for making these pans may be secured by writing the Agricultural Editor, State College. Due to the growing characteristics of the Korean variety the seed from this variety are threshed out with a grain separator a few weeks after the plants are harvested.

and let the heathen rage. Only the brave dare beard the lion in his den. I may, at some unguarded moment, take a shot at him from a safe distance. "Discretion is the better part of valor."

It is not long since I was in the predicament of the Indian who, with cobwebs on his brain from too much o-be-joyful, saw a bridge meeting him, turned aside and was wrecked. The object meeting me looked like a mile-post and as it whizzed past I was able to read the inscription: "Actus LXXXIV."

Eighty-four is no record-breaker; it has scarcely any news value, but the manner of the achievement without looking back or batting an eye borders on the sublime.

To plot the track of the long journey first comes the rotation of the earth on its axis at a speed of a thousand miles an hour; next is the speed of the earth in its revolution around the sun on a different curve at 18 miles a second; then the motion of the solar system in the direction of the constellation Hercules on a longer curve at twelve miles a second; lastly, the whole galactic plane is moving in an unknown direction at an unknown speed, perhaps to that "far off divine event" imagined by the poet. Leaving out the words "far off" and "divine," maybe we are only hastening to the end of the depression or, less pleasantly, to the time and place of settling our taxes.

Of the longest journey that anyone makes in time and space nothing is left except experience. If the totality of that experience does not leave a comfortable credit balance, life is a failure. Speaking in a parable, I have attained to an outlook on destiny that is comforting to the extent that it suffices.

Some thirty-odd years ago physiology was on the curriculum of the public school studies. The law required that the text books should devote a prescribed amount of space to teaching the evils of narcotics, especially of whiskey and tobacco. In an examination for a certificate to teach I whispered to the superintendent that I would write my experience instead of following the book. His answer was an implied disapproval. I wrote an essay of several pages and flatly denied the teaching of the book that the use of tobacco softened the brain. He graded me 70 on physiology. Beware of any man in authority with a fossilized brain. My brain then and after nearly forty years is like Jim Corbin's apples, which he said would endure battling for three innings of baseball without breaking.

Two old colored men were sitting on a wagon in the public square in Spartanburg, S. C., bemoaning their infirmities and family troubles. One said, "My datur married a man twelve miles up in the mountains and all I could hear that summer was ructions and rumpions ructions and rumpions. At las' I decided to go up and sorter regiminate on the matter and try to bring about

### PLAN POULTRY WORK FOR COMING YEAR

THE rising costs of poultry feed and the rapidly widening spread between the price of eggs and chickens as compared with the price of this feed, does not permit of any laxity in management and planning in 1934.

In addition to the rising costs of all poultry feed, the grower is confronted with heavy storage holdings in both poultry and eggs.

"There is no certainty that the prices of poultry products are going to increase sufficiently to compensate the grower for the increased price he must pay for feed; therefore, he must make a careful study of all factors entering into his production," says Roy S. Dearstyn, head of the poultry department at State college.

In the first place, Dearstyn points out that chickens inherit the capacity to lay eggs and, therefore, the grower wants to select his breeding birds from those which lay the greatest number of eggs in a year. If production does not exist, it cannot be put into the birds by heavy feeding or excellent care, as important as these are. Where a grower does not have birds which produce eggs profitably, he should buy some baby chicks this winter from flocks which do produce profitably.

In the second place, dole feeding never paid any poultryman, Dearstyn says. If best results are to be secured, the birds must be well fed with the proper elements. Home grown feeds should be used if available.

Constant and careful culling will aid in keeping the flock profitable. Disease prevention is also important. Finally, the local market should be thoroughly canvassed for undeveloped outlets. Graded eggs sold to first class boarding houses or hotels will pay more than ungraded and dirty eggs, Dearstyn says.

Fifty head of young Hereford and Shorthorn steers paid F. W. VonCannon of Avery county 1-1-2 cents a pound more than other farmers received for scrub beef animals last week.

a corporation. My datur said, 'Daddy if you have business of your own, tend to it.' I said, 'Then if my children make their bed in the briars and get stuck they may pick 'em out.'

The absent-minded professor looked up at his wife with a sort of Rip Van Winkle staff and asked, "My Dear, is this yesterday or tomorrow?" Wife: "Why, man, you must have been asleep; this is the middle of next week." Prof.: "Thank you."

One baby girl has been named Nira and received the O. K. of the President. As pretty a name is Enka. Write them together; it is as fair a name.

Sound them; it doth become the mouth as well. I would myself give one the name if it were in my jurisdiction.

### Well's Grove

Rev. J. O. Nix filled his regular appointment Saturday night and Sunday at Well's Grove.

Helen Daves spent the week-end with folks at Clarke's Chapel. Tom Phillips' wife and children spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks.

Edna Snyder is in Cornelia, Ga., spending a week or so with J. B. Snyder and family.

Mrs. G. W. Culver hasn't heard any more from her son, George, who was seriously ill when she last heard from him.

Mrs. J. H. Daves was in Franklin last Tuesday shopping.

Jane and Berdell Angel spent Sunday with Mac Jennings, and they also attended the B. Y. P. U. Sunday evening.

### Carolina Cow Is Antarctic Bound

Cablegrams received from time to time at Klondike Farm from Admiral Byrd's expedition party bound for Little America bear the information that Klondike Gay Carteret is rapidly getting adjusted to her sea-legs and apparently is enjoying the new experience of a voyage on the far seas.

The first cablegram brought information that Klondike Gay Carteret was afflicted either with seasickness or home-sickness, perhaps a little of both, and to all intents unable to understand why she was selected for the big adventure.

Now that they are already across the equator, the Klondike cow and her companion travelers from New York State and Deerfoot Farm out in Wisconsin are getting more enjoyment in watching the broad, blue expanse, and apparently are in the best of health and spirits.

Once they land at Little America, the distinguished bovine adventurers will be protected from the bleakness of the weather in a comfortable barn, materials for which were placed aboard the supply ship Jacob Ruppert before it left port at Norfolk, Va.