

The Franklin Press and The Highlands Maconian

Published every Thursday by The Franklin Press
At Franklin, North Carolina
Telephone No. 24

VOL. XLIX Number 6

BLACKBURN W. JOHNSON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Entered at the Post Office, Franklin, N. C., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year	\$1.50
Eight Months	\$1.00
Six Months	.75
Single Copy	.05

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WEEKLY BIBLE THOUGHT

Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the king.—1 Peter 3:17.

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

WE have been greatly interested in the subsistence homestead movement sponsored by the Public Works Administration.

Scores of the communities are being established in different sections of the country, sections that are as widely divergent in their economic structures as they are in their geographic characteristics. Some are located near great industrial centers and are intended to make it possible for factory workers to supplement their wages with earnings from the soil, or at least a subsistence gained from the soil. Some are being established in areas where thousands of men have been thrown out of work through the closing of coal mines and the cessation of large timber operations. Still others are being located in strictly agricultural communities.

The latter have proved especially interesting to us, because their purpose is to supply a more certain livelihood to families who hitherto have been attempting to make a living from sub-marginal farm lands.

We have hundreds of farm families of this type in Macon county, families who could earn a better living if given the opportunity to work better ground.

There was a time when most of our mountain families enjoyed an enviable independence. Taxes were comparatively low. They had a ready market for timber cut from their hillsides. The freshly-cleared land was fertile. Cattle grazing was profitable. They were able to accumulate comfortable bank balances.

Then taxes began to mount. The best of the timber was gone and many property owners were forced, in self-protection, to sell much of their land to the Nantahala National Forest. Meanwhile, more taxes accumulated; the price of cattle dropped so that it was no longer profitable to raise them, especially if one had to pay a grazing fee.

Now, many of our best mountain families are striving in vain to eke out a respectable existence from farms bereft of merchantable trees and fields washed clean of their fertility. It is all they can do to buy sheeting, prints, shoes, coffee, sugar and salt—to say nothing of paying taxes.

These folks have the same native intelligence of their fathers and grandfathers, who brought civilization to a wilderness. They are victims of circumstances over which they have no control, just as much as factory workers in New Jersey, coal miners in West Virginia or cotton farmers in Texas. They have been thrust into a vicious cycle a vortex of social degradation from which they cannot save themselves without external assistance.

Relief work and C. W. A. projects are helping to tide them over, but this is only temporary. What they need is assistance of a permanent nature. Many of them would make good farmers if given the opportunity. At present there are numerous instances of men trying to pay taxes on fifty or a hundred acres when only six or seven acres are productive. Put these same men on ten acres of good bottom land and they would not only pay taxes but would put money in the bank.

This county offers a fine opportunity for demonstrating the good that can be accomplished by a subsistence homestead settlement. If the business men of Franklin get busy, they should be able to obtain the assistance of the Federal Homesteads Corporation in establishing such a community. The procedure calls for the organization of a corporation which obtains its financial backing from the federal organization, which is financed by the Public Works Administration.

Land suitable for the purpose is purchased and then sub-divided into small tracts, which are sold to homesteaders on a low-cost, long-term basis. There is no room for speculation or profiteering, but it is a wonderful opportunity for public service of lasting benefit. At least, it is worth a thorough investigation by our county officials and community leaders.

THE SANITARY PROJECT

PUBLIC health work has emphasized the wisdom of the old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Strong, healthy people, the government has learned, are not as likely to become public charges as the puny and diseased. In other words, it is cheaper to keep people well than it is to care for them after they have become ill.

In this and a number of other states where health department activities were curtailed, on account of "depression" reductions in appropriations, it was found that there

were increasing numbers of typhoid fever cases last summer. This served to complicate the federal government's task in caring for emergency relief cases.

It is with view to preventing a recurrence of this that the government, through the Civil Works Administration, has launched a great sanitary project aimed at supplanting millions of out-moded privies throughout the land with modern, sanitary structures. Science has proved that typhoid germs come only from human fecal matter.

It will only be a matter of time before legal action will be taken, where necessary, to enforce the construction and maintenance of sanitary privies. It is to be hoped, however, that legal action will not become necessary, that every family will have sufficient respect for itself and for its neighbors to keep a privy that is beyond reproach.

Nevertheless, it is a sad fact that there are many unhealthy out-houses in Macon county today. These should be replaced now, for it can be done at small cost. The C. W. A. will do the work without charge, following plans approved by public health officials. The cost of materials is slight, less than \$10 in instances where most of the lumber is already available.

This is not a very nice thing to talk about, but it is a matter of such vital importance that there is no room for false modesty. Moses didn't leave it unwritten (See Deut. 23:12-13); neither shall we.

Clippings

FARMER-OWNED FARMS

According to figures obtained by the 1930 census there were 6,284,648 in the United States, of which 3,624,283 were operated by their owners; in other words, slightly over one-half of the nation's farmers were farm owners.

In the New England, middle Atlantic, east north central, mountain and Pacific sections, the percentage of farmer-owned farms was high, but other sections graded down so low that the general average was woefully cut.

Virginia ranks comparatively high, North Carolina and Tennessee, of the southeastern states, have a fair proportion, while in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the proportion is very low. Of all the southern states Florida alone stands out with a high proportion of farms operated by their owners.

Georgia has 255,598 farms, but only 81,208 farmers owned the farms they operated. South Carolina figures were 137,931 and 55,163; Alabama, 257,395 and 90,975; Mississippi, 312,663 and 87,046; Louisiana, 161,445 and 53,894.

It is high time that absentee

landlordism end in this section. A great proportion of those who live in cities and large towns and own large tracts of land are dependent upon short-time tenants and gypsy-like croppers for any farming that is done on their plantations, and in many instances these owners do not realize enough from this slipshod operation to pay taxes.

It would be much better for them and the country at large if they would divide their vast plantations into small farms, select good farmers and give them long-term leases, with option to buy at any time at a reasonable price on terms that could be met by a progressive farmer who desired to own a farm of his own.

Absentee landlordism, which has prevailed in this section for half a century, has proven a failure; corporate farming, which for a time loomed as a menace, is likewise a failure. The need of the southeast is additional thousands of small farm owners; when the proportion in the southeast approaches that of the New England section, the southeast will be on the road to lasting prosperity. — SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

BREVITIES—BY E. E. F.

One backbone is worth fifty wishbones.
Bad habits are first guests, then masters.
To find pleasure, keep too busy to seek it.
Resting before meals prevents rapid eating.
Like Gandhi, Bible saints conquer by yielding.
Molehills in ourselves become mountains in others.
Busy hands, busy brain and a busy heart defy age.
Some won't play unless they're "IT." They must rule or ruin.
Good luck helps you over the ditch—if you jump hard enough.
Hollywood is not very particular—used husbands are acceptable.
Don't make hay out of others' wild oats; don't make merchandise of evil.
Most people who are not suited with their jobs are not suited to their jobs.
Home is a place where we unbend, relax our smiles and be our own hateful selves.
The author of "Home Sweet Home" had no home.
Blessings are seldom appreciated until gone.
"Drink has broken more homes, and wrecked more lives than any other cause."—Gibbons.

Stiles

L. J. Smith, teacher of the Morgan school, spent the week-end with home folks at West's Mill.

Weimar Cochran and General Owenby, of Briartown, were in this section Sunday and Monday en route to Franklin.

James Anderson was in this section Saturday gathering a load of produce for the church's pastor, Rev. T. D. Denny, of Briartown.

Edgar Owenby, of Briartown, was in this section Saturday on business.

Mrs. Lou Dowell died and was buried at the McRoy cemetery. Her age was 88. She had been seriously ill about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Carnes' infant died and was buried at the Tellico cemetery Thursday.

The welfare workers failed to work Friday on account of inclement weather.

Drs. Fouts and Williams were in this section Sunday visiting their patients.

Miss Estelle Carnes is sick.

Mrs. Elbert Breedlove, a long sufferer of rheumatism, is reported seriously ill.

Clyde Morgan went back to his job Monday. He is working at the Coweta experiment station.

Little T. J. Horne has returned from Winston-Salem, N. C., and is now at his grandfather's, T. J. Carnes.

Mart Dowdle, of Judson, N. C., was in this section Monday and Tuesday attending the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Lou Dowell.

Hillard Hensley, noted violinist, was in this section Saturday and Sunday.

Clint Cole, who is with the C. C. Camp at Smokepot, visited relatives over the week-end.

Misses Eunice and Ethel Moses who have been at Gastonia and Dallas, N. C., for the past few months, are visiting their mother, Mrs. S. L. Mason.

Mrs. Roan McGaha is sick.

W. B. McGuire, of Franklin, passed through this section Wednesday en route to Briartown.

T. A. Slagle, of High Lonesome, was in this section Friday on business.

Hog killing has been great sport the past week.

Gilmer Setser, of Franklin, and Robert Edwards, of Route 3, passed through this section Saturday en route to Tellico.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our many friends for the beautiful flowers, love and sympathy shown to us through the death and burial of our dear brother and son.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Culver and Family.

Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

URGES MULE COLTS BE RAISED AT HOME

WITH some timidity, the editor of The Press-Maconian advocated in his editorial columns last week that Macon County farmers breed and break their own horses and mules, instead of buying work stock shipped from the middle western states. He was a little fearful lest some dirt farmers laugh off this proposal as an impractical plan of a paper farmer.

So, when the latest issue of the Extension Farm-News arrived Saturday we were glad to find our opinions in the matter of raising horses and mules bolstered up by the following article:

North Carolina farmers must replace about 22,000 horses and mules each year. So far these replacements are being shipped into the State, and if each animal costs only \$31.50 a head, Tarheel farmers must spend a gross of \$3,300,000 to replace their failing work animals.

"Few horses or mules are seen in cities and towns, but out in the country this form of power is still used almost exclusively by landowners," declares Prof. Fred M. Haig, associate professor in the animal husbandry department. "At present we have 75,000 horses and 265,000 mules in the State. The average life of these animals is about 15 years, which makes it necessary for Tarheel farmers to replace about 22,000 animals each year. As most of these animals are purchased from without the borders of the State, this constitutes a heavy drain upon the farm income."

Therefore, Professor Haig advises that at least enough colts be grown at home for replacement purposes.

"This can be made practically a non-cash cost, he says, because feed grown at home on adjusted acres might be used to grow the colts at little cost. The colts could be broken to harness when coming three years of age, and if wisely handled will make excellent work animals."

Three things are essential for success in raising colts at home, Haig says. First, select good mares

The Farmer's Question Box

Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Can soybean meal be used to advantage in the home-mixed poultry ration?

Answer:—Soybean oil meal is rich in proteins but it is best not to replace the entire animal protein feeds with this meal. If this is done, the ration will have to be supplemented with a carefully figured mineral mixture. A small amount of the soybean oil meal, approximating five per cent, could be used to replace that quantity of animal protein feeds and will make a very satisfactory ration.

Question:—What treatment is recommended for Irish potato seed before planting?

Answer:—All potatoes showing diseased spots or blemishes should be discarded before any treatment is given. If the potatoes have small, black, hard bodies on the surface, or black areas and soft spots, all such tubers should be discarded and the remaining potatoes treated with mercuric chloride at the rate of one ounce to eight gallons of water. Put this solution in wooden barrels and soak potatoes for one to one and a half hours. Dry the potatoes immediately after soaking. Where potatoes are in a healthy condition they should be soaked in a formaldehyde solution (one pint formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water) for one to one and one-half hours. Always treat potatoes and wash and dry before cutting.

and high-class stallions or jacks. Take good care of the mare and feed her properly while she carries the colt. Then, while the foal is growing, handle him with gentleness and see that he is properly fed.

NO DECREASE SEEN IN POULTRY GROWING

BECAUSE poultry growing seems to provide a fairly dependable source of income and prices for broilers have been better than was anticipated, indications are that the demand for baby chicks in North Carolina this season will continue as good as in 1933.

"However, poultrymen should carefully select their sources of baby chicks and, if possible get those which have been produced from eggs laid by blood-tested hens," cautions Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the State college poultry department. "Another important point is to be prepared for the chicks before they are received at the farm. Chicks are highly perishable and the brooder houses need to be ready in ample time. We have found that the starting of baby chicks for early pullets or for early broilers is more complicated than raising them later in the season when, sunshine, range and green feed is available."

Dearstyne says baby chicks started very early have a tendency towards leg weakness, that later chicks do not have. This means that the early chicks should get all the sunshine possible. Where they do not have green feed, an extra amount of cod liver oil needs to be added to the mash. If the chicks are badly crowded and the drinking and eating places are inadequate, cannibalism will likely develop.

Baby chicks started early need the best of care and rigid sanitation. Carelessness and indifference in handling them will prove costly, says the poultryman.

SETS HIGH MILK RECORD

Leonard Tufts of Pinehurst has four Ayrshire cows which have produced over 100,000 pounds of milk and 4,000 pounds of butterfat each. Three of the cows made the record in nine years, the other required ten. Mr. Tufts says he did not try to establish a record, but made it in the course of his dairying. He has experimented with breeding, feeding, and testing cattle for years, and has one of the leading Ayrshire herds in the south.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. E. Wishon and wife, Martha Wishon to the undersigned trustee dated the 20th day of August, 1929, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, N. C., in Book No. 31 of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust at page 216, which deed of trust contains a power of sale, and default having been made in the payment of the note secured thereby and the parties to whom said money is due having demanded that said lands be sold to pay said note. I will on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Court House door in the Town of Franklin, in Macon County, N. C., sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described property, viz: In Nantahala Township, Macon County, N. C., on Partridge Creek. Beginning on a hickory on top of a ridge at Westley Dills' corner and runs S with the meanders of said ridge to a white oak on top of grindstone knob; then E down a ridge to a stake in old boundary line No. 8559; then S to a stake at the Passmore roads; then E with a ridge to a stake in Lee Owenby's line; then N 36 E with said line to a stake on top of a ridge in Ridge road; then up ridge road to the beginning. Containing 50 acres, more or less, and being the home place on which said J. E. Wishon and wife, Martha Wishon now reside.

This 8th day of January, 1934.
RALPH MOODY, Trustee.
J18-4tc-RDS-F8

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred by Deed of Trust executed by A. R. Higdon (Single) dated the 15th day of May, 1928, and recorded in Book 32, Page 8, in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, Jefferson E. Owens, Substituted Trustee, will, at twelve o'clock Noon on

Thursday, February 15th, 1934 at the Court House Door of Macon County in Franklin, North Carolina, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, the following land, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of land lying in or near the town of Franklin, North Carolina, and BEGINNING at a stake on Harrison Avenue, 575 feet from the corner of Harrison Avenue and Church Street, running thence North 66 degrees 30 minutes East 200 feet to a stake; thence North 26 degrees West 197 feet to a stake; thence North 86 degrees 30 minutes West 60 feet to a stake; thence South 11 degrees West 248 feet to a stone at Harrison Avenue; thence South 52 degrees East 30 feet to the beginning.

This sale is made on account of default in payment of the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

A five per cent (5%) cash deposit will be required of the highest bidder at the sale.

This 10th day of January, 1934.
(1623) JEFFERSON E. OWENS, Substituted Trustee.
J18-4tc-MSC-F8

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. E. Wishon and wife, Martha Wishon to the undersigned trustee dated the 24th day of August, 1929, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, N. C. in Book No. 31 of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust at page 217, which deed of trust contains a power of sale, and default having been made in the payment of the note secured thereby and the parties to whom said money is due having demanded that said lands be sold to pay said note. I will on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Court House door in the Town of Franklin, in Macon County, N. C., sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described property, viz: In Nantahala Township, Macon County, North Carolina, on the waters of Nantahala River being a fraction of entry No. 1979, the southwest corner of said entry. Beginning at a water oak, A. Solesbee's Southeast corner, runs South 9 West 22 poles to a hickory; thence South 65 West 85 poles to a black oak; then North 50 West 52 poles to a stake; then North 12 West 65 poles to a poplar; then South 81 East to beginning. Containing 50 acres, more or less. Except one-fourth mineral interest. The land is the same land as described in a deed from J. V. Campbell and wife, M. A. Campbell to J. E. Wishon, and being dated March 26th, 1910 and recorded in Deed, Book R-3 at page 64, Records of Macon County, North Carolina.

This January 9th, 1934.

R. D. SISK, Trustee.
J18-4tc-McKE-F8

NOTICE OF SUMMONS

North Carolina, Macon County, In the Superior Court Before the Clerk.

W. R. Cochran and wife Jerusha Cochran, M. E. Cochran and wife, Sarah Cochran, R. E. Cochran and wife, Sallie Cochran, Dill Owenby and wife, Maggie Owenby, Anne Wilson and husband, C. C. Wilson, Lela McLain and husband, Bergin McLain, Elsie Anderson and husband, John Anderson, Jennie Case and husband, Graburn Case, Gordon Roper, Eva Justice and husband, Rufus Justice, Pearl Welch and husband, Austin Welch, Clyde Morgan and wife, Edna Morgan, Carl Morgan and wife Beulah Morgan, Thelma Owenby, Ethel Cole and husband Parlie Cole, Bertha Reighard and husband, John Reighard, Myrtle Simonds and husband, W. T. Simonds, Morgan Owenby, Fayette Owenby and wife, Fay Owenby, Plaintiffs,

vs. G. W. Owenby and wife, Delphia Owenby, James R. Owenby, Ralph Morgan, Harry Morgan, Claude Justice, Everette Justice and wife Jessie Justice, Vinson Owenby, Hattie Owenby, Grace Owenby, Francis Owenby, Tempa Price, and husband Zeb Price and G. W. Owenby, Guardian of Vinson Owenby, Hattie Owenby, Grace Owenby and Francis Owenby, Defendants.

The defendants, James R. Owenby, Ralph Morgan, Harry Morgan, Tempa Price and husband, Zeb Price will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court for Macon County, North Carolina, to have all the lands of which J. M. Owenby died seized and possessed divided and separate shares allotted to each of the owners, and to exclude said defendants above named from any right, title or interest therein, the said action relating to real estate situated in the aforesaid County and State, and the said defendants above named being proper parties thereto; and the said defendants J. R. Owenby, Ralph Morgan, Harry Morgan, Tempa Price and Zeb Price and each of them will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County in the Court House in Franklin, North Carolina, on the 7th day of March, 1934, and answer or demur to the complaint or petition in said action, three copies of which are on file in the office of said clerk, of the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 5th day of February, 1934.
HARLEY R. CABE, Asst. Clerk Superior Court, Macon County, North Carolina.

R. D. Sisk, J. H. Stockton, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
F8-4tc-M1

ette Owenby and wife, Fay Owenby, Plaintiffs,

vs. G. W. Owenby and wife, Delphia Owenby, James R. Owenby, Ralph Morgan, Harry Morgan, Claude Justice, Everette Justice and wife Jessie Justice, Vinson Owenby, Hattie Owenby, Grace Owenby, Francis Owenby, Tempa Price, and husband Zeb Price and G. W. Owenby, Guardian of Vinson Owenby, Hattie Owenby, Grace Owenby and Francis Owenby, Defendants.

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