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and

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This Nation's Stand

WHEN the fateful news that war had begun in Europe was flashed to a waiting America, the question in every mind and on many tongues was "Will the United States have to send her men again?"

All have realized the futility of discussion as to whether this nation should or should not have sent the American Expeditionary forces to join the Allies in 1917. That chapter of history has been written, and for twenty-one years the world has tried, more or less stupidly, to salvage what was left after that destructive madness. But any cherished hope that the World War was a "war to end war" or a war that would "make the world safe for democracy" has been dashed. Indeed, there has never been a time when the democracies felt more unsafe.

With the memories of war horrors surging through our minds as news of the sickening slaughter of helpless people begins in Europe, no doubt most Americans felt reassured by President Roosevelt's broadcast last Sunday night. After fruitless efforts to avert the impending disaster in appeals to the powers to seek a peaceful solution of their quarrel, the nation's chief executive closed his ten minutes address to the people of the United States with these words, "As long as it remains within my power to prevent, there will be no blackout of peace in the United States."

These words tacitly reminded the people that the responsibility for maintaining peace is shared by them. He admonished, "Let no man or woman thoughtlessly or falsely talk of America sending its armies to European fields," and appealed for those attitudes that make for peace within the nation—"national unity, not selfish partisanship."

"This nation will remain a neutral nation, he said, but I can not ask that every American remain neutral in thought as well. . . . I have said not once but many times that I have seen war and that I hate war. I say that again and again. . . . I hope that the United States will keep out of this war. I believe that it will. And I give you assurance that every effort of your government will be directed to that end."

The address was broadcast to other countries in other languages. For them especially, we think was the statement that this nation believes in the spirit of the New Testament—a great teaching which opposes itself to the use of force, of armed force, of marching armies and falling bombs. And again to the whole world he repeated, "I think we have every right and every reason to maintain as a national policy the fundamental moralities, the teachings of religion and the continuance of efforts to restore peace."

A dark chapter in our national history of the last war was recalled by the warning, "No American has the moral right to profiteer at the expense either of his fellow citizens or of the men, women and children who are living and dying in the midst of war in Europe."

There was another solemn reminder too, that remains to haunt every soul's wishful thinking and it is this: "When peace has been broken anywhere, peace of all countries everywhere is in doubt."

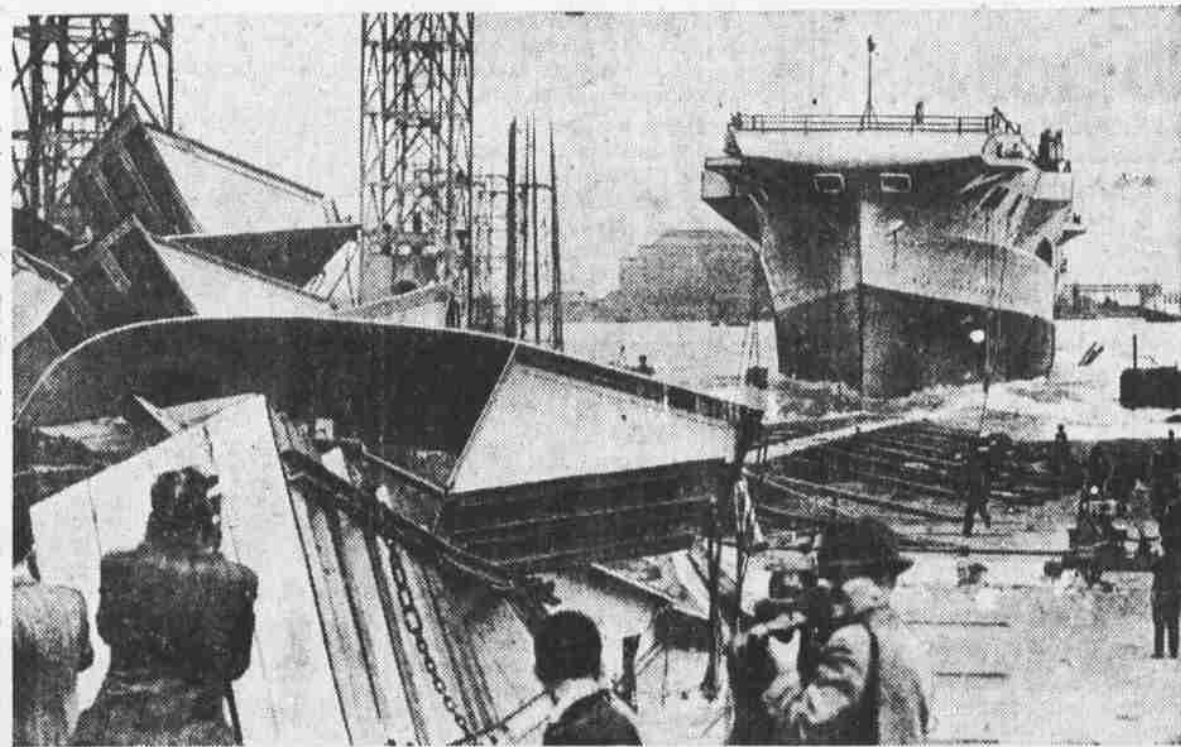
Poles Are a Nation of Soldiers

THE relation on the map of Poland, Russia, Germany and East Prussia—a part of Germany—explains much of Poland's stormy history. For her position is even worse than being "between the devil and the deep blue sea" and similar to the proverbial location "between the upper and the nether millstones. For Germany and Russia have not shown themselves "Good Neighbors," for long at a time.

One Pole is quoted by Walter Duranty as saying "The Poles are Slavs with brains but the Russians are only Slavs;" and another, "The Poles are Slavs with hearts, but the Russians are only Slavs. Another Pole—a soldier—said to him "We are Poles—not Czechs."

All Poles are conscious of their history. The victory at Tannenberg in 1410 is as fresh in their memories as if it happened recently. They boast that what they did once they can do again. Anyway, they are determined they will not surrender without a struggle—"as the Czechs did." This is reported to be the temper of this music loving, romantic people, inured to hardship, to war, and through periods of their history—to servitude. They are a nation of soldiers, and never have they forgotten their precarious place on the map, their

As Amazed Britishers Viewed Runaway Launching



H. M. S. Formidable, new British aircraft carrier, rides serenely off the Belfast, Ireland, ways after launching herself a half-hour ahead of time. The 23,000-ton craft started sliding down the ways as workmen were knocking out the props preparatory to the launching. As it picked up speed, careening wildly into the water, it hurled timbers in all directions, killing one woman and injuring 20 other people. Lady Kingsley Wood, sponsor of the boat, managed to hurl the traditional bottle of champagne at the retreating craft. The new craft is considered one of the most modern of its kind in the world.

many defeats and partitionings, nor their victories. They have prepared to their utmost against the evil day that came last week.

Today Poland has a population of 34 million and an area almost that of Spain. A well trained army of one million and three million reserves, augmented by cavalry, horse drawn artillery and a small air force aided by the deep mud of Poland's terrain, furnish the nation's resistance to the Germans and their motorized war equipment.

Rich in natural resources and industries, it is easy to understand why a predatory neighbor covets her possessions. For Poland knows that Hitler's demand for the German-speaking, free city of Danzig and the corridor is only the first step to annexation of Poland itself. As for Danzig, before Germany's 266 years of occupation, Danzig was a Polish city for 638 years. The treaty of Versailles gave the corridor to Poland and made Danzig a free city with its own government and Poland possession of the customs of the port, as well as authority to settle legal disputes.

If Danzig falls into the hands of the Germans, the Poles will become slaves to Hitler's juggernaut. They have chosen to die instead.

The only hope for the survival of Poland as a nation is the military aid that has come from Great Britain and France. Another glance at the map will show the tremendous obstacles—geographic and military—that are in the way of quick or effective aid.

Ghost Of Tsali Blocks Way To New Blue Ridge Parkway

(From The New York Times)
The ghost of old Tsali, a Cherokee Indian martyr, has again foiled white men who are driving a \$35,000,000 pleasure boulevard across 500 miles of mountain country in Virginia and North Carolina.

The Federal Government has spent \$16,000,000 on the boulevard, known as the Blue Ridge Parkway, which is designed to connect the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains national parks.

But a short section of the proposed road passes through the Qualla Indian Reservation west of Asheville, and the tribesmen of old Tsali refuse to grant, trade or sell a right-of-way unless the Indians affected get the money for the condemned land to spend as they individually wish.

A fresh proposal submitted by the Cherokees called for payment of not less than \$40,000 for the right-of-way and distribution of the money individually.

Once too often, the Indians say, they have received a deal from the bottom of the deck by the Federal government.

The Cherokees tell visitors to their reservation of their distrust in the Federal Government—epitomized in the martyrdom of old Tsali.

It was Tsali's sacrifice, they point out, that preserved for them the remnants of their once mighty empire, which extended over a large part of Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee.

Early in the nineteenth century the Cherokees signed a treaty with the Federal Government giving them forever the mountain lands.

White settlers paid little attention to the agreement, and finally President Andrew Jackson scrapped the treaty altogether and ordered the Indians to move westward.

Troops marched into the mountains, paid the Indians \$90 each and started the westward drive. It was a tragic march; one-fourth of the tribe died from hardship en route.

Tsali marched silently, impassionately, with his family. But when a trooper impatiently prodded the Indian's squaw with a bayonet Tsali wheeled and killed him.

Then he fled to the Smokies with about 2,000 of his tribesmen. The others continued the westward mi-

gration. There are now more than 3,000 on the eastern slope of the Great Smokies.

After several unsuccessful attempts to rout Tsali and his warriors, the government was ready to compromise. Word was sent into the hills, legend says, that if the outlaw and his three sons would surrender, the 2,000 would be allowed to stay in the Smokies. Out of his hiding place came the Indian and his sons. All four quickly were condemned, but the youngest son later was spared because of his youth.

One hundred and one years ago this summer Tsali was put to death by a firing squad.

Clippings

"MOUNTAIN MADNESS"

(From The Chapel Hill Weekly)
"Persons who go to western North Carolina for their vacations had better beware of driverless cars on the mountain roads. That is, if a bulletin from the Asheville Chamber of Commerce is correct. This bulletin says that, according to official counts, 163,793 persons in 461,155 vehicles entered the Great Smoky Mountains National Park during July. From this it appears that 297,362 cars didn't have anybody in them. Were they driven by remote radio control? Or here's an idea: they may have been occupied by ghost-riders."

Yes, we know the Asheville Chamber of Commerce can tell some whoppers.

Last year they got out another bulletin listing Western North Carolina hotels from Topoco to Blowing Rock (five dollars per) and labeled it "Asheville and Vicinity"!

A tourist from Chicago who happened on the Nantahalas and Franklin accidentally, mentioned another Asheville Chamber of Commerce bulletin that gave innocent Chicagoans the impression that the Great Smokies were on the edge of their town.

An Ohio woman, now 100, says there are advantages in being old. By saving the hats, one can be in style three or four times.

—Detroit News.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. What crop can be planted at this time of the year for bees?

A. Crimson clover, alsike clover, vetch, or sweet clover are excellent crops to plant in the late summer and fall for bees. Buckwheat is also an excellent fall pasture crop for bees in the cooler mountain counties, but it is of little or no value in honey producing in the warmer parts of the state.

Q. When should alfalfa be seeded?

A. Fall seeding is usually more satisfactory than spring seeding in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions and the lower elevations in the Mountains, although there are exceptions. For instance, spring seeding is advisable in the Piedmont where soils heave badly or where soils are infested with chick weed. The best dates for seeding in the Coastal Plain and Lower Piedmont are September 1 to 30; in the Upper Piedmont, from now until September 15. Alfalfa should have been seeded during August in the lower Mountain region. At the higher elevations in the Mountains (2,500 feet and above) spring seeding should be done between April 1 and 30, depending on the elevation and average date of last hard freeze.

Q. What is a good fall and spring grazing mixture?

A. For grazing in November, and again in April and May, a mixture of one bushel of rye, 20 pounds of crimson clover, and two bushels of oats or one bushel of barley should be sown early in September on good land.

Q. When should pullets be changed to a laying mash?

A. Pullets should be moved to the laying house as soon as they start egg production, but they should not be switched from a growing mash to a laying mash until they reach 20 to 25 per cent production, and then the change should be made gradually.

Soybean Oil Is Found Suitable For Paints

Soybeans as a legume. Soybeans as a livestock feed. And now soybean oil as an ingredient of paint.

Prof. David S. Weaver, extension agricultural engineer and head of the department of agricultural engineering at State college, sees a great future for the soybean crop in the South, and predicts that an increase in acreage of soybeans in the nation of three to four million acres will be necessary if the maximum use of soybean oil in paint is obtained.

He explained that all paints are made primarily of two materials—a powder known as pigment, and a liquid known as a vehicle. In the past this vehicle, or liquid, has been primarily linseed oil, an extract from flax seed. However, the decrease in flax production in the United States in recent years has made it necessary to import large quantities of linseed oil from foreign countries.

Scientists of the U. S. departments of agriculture and chemistry have proven that soybean oil is a satisfactory vehicle for paint; in fact, it has certain desirable characteristics not found in linseed oil paints. The chief of these is the non-yellowing with age, and another is that "soya oil paint," as it is called, hardens slowly and thereby reduces cracking and scaling.

Prof. Weaver urges farmers to grow more soybeans, and to demand soya oil paint when he buys on the market. "As soya oil paint becomes better known, and its use increases, the acreage of soybeans in this country may be definitely raised."

"The versatile crop of soybeans may well be looked upon as a partial answer to the agricultural problem of the South," he declared.

Records Of Farm Business Important

A farmer is a business man—and also a scientist, a merchant, a financier, a manufacturer, and sometimes a weather prophet. A business man keeps records of his profit and loss, and a farmer should do the same, says R. W. Shoffner, farm management specialist of the State college extension service.

"Money invested in land, equipment, and buildings is no different from that invested in stocks and bonds. Money invested in stocks and bonds is expected to return the owner a profit. Likewise, an investment in land and farm equipment is expected to yield a profit or give a return on the investment," the specialist declared.

In order that weaknesses in the farm set-up can be determined and a basis for future operations can be worked out, farm records are highly important, Shoffner said. With a good farm record, one can determine, as a general rule, sources of largest receipts, most costly items, returns for the year's work, and the efficiency of capital invested, which, in turn, is a general measure of managerial efficiency.

County farm agents are helping scores of North Carolina farmers to keep records, and in many cases are furnishing free the record books necessary for figuring the farm and other vital factors affecting profit or loss.

For instance, Shoffner's office has just completed a summary of the records on 44 demonstration farms in Lee, Davie, Chatham, Randolph, and Davidson counties. The 44 farms average 166.2 acres in size, had an average investment of \$9,019.51, and returned an average of 9.6 per cent on the investment for the year.

FALLS AGAIN

American farmers' cash income from marketings in July totaled \$534,000,000, a decline of 12 per cent below the \$609,000,000 income reported for July, 1938.

SALES DROP

Close observers of conditions in the farm implement industry now believe that sales for the year will probably run about 10 per cent under the 1938 dollar totals.

Total certification for payment and obligations under the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Program amounted to \$499,999,278 through June 30, 1939, the Triple-A has announced.

Darkest Africa is coming into the full benefits of civilization. A news story tells of the completion of an ammunition factory in Pretoria that will turn out 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition annually.

—Syracuse Herald.

Macon Theatre

Matinee 3:30 P. M.
Night Show 7:30 and 9:30
SHOWING FROM 1:30 TO 11 P. M. SATURDAYS

PROGRAM FOR WEEK

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8
THE RITZ BROTHERS IN
"THE GORILLA"
With: ANITA LOUISE And
PATSY KELLY
Also: "THE LONE RANGER
RIDES AGAIN"

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Double Feature Program
"THE COWBOY
QUARTERBACK"
With: BERT WHEELER
MARIE WILSON
GLORIA DICKSON
And
ROY ROGERS
SMILEY BURNETTE IN
"UNDER WESTERN
STARS"

MON.-TUES. SEPTEMBER 11-12

"THE WIZARD OF OZ"
With: JUDY GARLAND
FRANK MORGAN
JACK HALEY, BERT LAHR

Sparkling with ear-ringing tunes that will make you want to dance . . . music to make you sing . . . laughter to make you happier than you have been in years . . . the story that is beloved by the young-in-heart of all ages has now been brought to the screens of the world, with the brightest stars of stage and screen—in technicolor.

WED.-THURS. SEPT. 13-14

"MAN IN THE IRON
MASK"
With: LOUIS HAYWARD
JOAN BENNETT
WARNER WILLIAMS
ALAN HALE

ANOTHER GRAND PICTURE
YOU SHOULDN'T MISS!

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