

Why John Wouldn't Have His Life Insured

One of them there inshore agents was over here in Goose Holler the tother day, and about the first one he went to see was John Tight-Wad. He interduced himself and said he was representing a life inshore company, and asked John if he had ever had his life inshored. "Gosh, no," said John, "and not giving you no short answer, but I don't believe you can inshore it nuther. See here, stranger, are you trying to bluff me, or do you mean that you can shore-nuff inshore a man's life?" "Why, certainly, John, that's my business, and every man ought to have his life insured. It's a duty he owes to his family, and I've come to you the first one, because I hear you are the leading citizen in this community, and they say if you'll have your life insured it'll be no trouble to get the balance of them, for they'll follow you just like a pack of sheep after the belled wether." "Well, stranger," said John, "I guess you're about right about this inshore business. Me and the old woman has raised a good sized family, and have had to work mighty hard to feed and clothe them, and to keep soul and body together, and now our children has all gone to homes of their own and we are left alone; and we ain't as stout as we used to be, and you see old age is telling on us, and the old woman has saved up a little for a rainy day, frog her chicken and egg money, and as luck will have it, sold a yoke of steer the tother day, and so if you'll inshore me and the old woman both to live to be a 100 years old, and then both to die about the same time, so one won't be left to weep and mourn for the tother one, we'll give you \$10.00 apiece, spot cash, and pay the money down without grumbling." "Excuse me, Mr. Tight-Wad," said the agent, "but you don't understand the proposition. I wouldn't insure you to live till sundown for \$1,000. What I mean to do is to have a doctor give you a health examination, and if you pass the examination all right, then for only a few dollars I'll insure your wife to get a \$1,000 at your death." "Nothing doing," says John. "You can't pull the wool over my eyes that-a-way. Don't you know that if a woman knowed she'd git a \$1,000 when the old man died, she'd not do much to keep him well and strong, and if he took sick, she'd not send for no doctor, but just as like as not, she'd think it her religious duty to give him something or other that would cause him to die easy, and git him out of his misery. No sir, if you're fishing for suckers, you'll have to go some wheres else or use a different bait. I ain't a bitin' at no sich. Why, if I's to die and the old woman was to git a \$1,000, it wouldn't be more'n six months till some scoundrel would marry her just to git her money, and when he got it he'd run away and leave her, and the last state of that woman would be worse than the first, for she'd be left a grass widder, with no visibil means of support. When she didn't inherit no money, some good honest man would marry her just because he knowed she'd make him the best wife in the world, just like she has me. But the case would be different with a man. It looks to me like you might inshore me to git a \$1,000 when the old woman dies, for she's mighty nigh shore to die first anyhow. Why, she's been failin' so fast fur the last year, that you can't hardly tell her from her grandmammy now. Then there'd be no danger of nobody marrying me for my money, fur I wouldn't let them. So if you'll inshore me to git a \$1,000 at the old woman's death, and it won't cost me more'n \$10.00, just draw up the papers and I'll sign them, and it's just as they told you, stranger, if I go into it every man in Goose Holler will take stock, and you'll have to git you a private secretary to help you draw up the documents." "Well, Mr. Tight-Wad," said the agent, "I'll come around and see you again and explain the matter so's you'll understand it." So I don't know whether Tight-Wad ever got his papers fixed for a \$1,000 or not.

JESS NONSENSE.

Harmony Locals.

We have been having some cold weather and rain lately. We are sorry to hear of Mrs. Joe Hurst being on the sick list. Hope she will soon be out again. Mr. Parker Raby, was the guest of Mr. Theford Hurst Saturday night. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Natalie Allen is improving, after a long spell of sickness. We are sorry to hear of Mr. I. B. Rely and family moving to Marion, N. C. Sorry to have them go. Mrs. Jessie Dalton was the guest of Mrs. George Shepherd Saturday. Come on, everybody, and help Macon County get the cotton mill. THE TWO SISTERS.

Progress Is Made in Crop Investigations

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11.—Good progress was made during the past year in the fertility and crop studies of the North Carolina Experiment Station, reports C. B. Williams, Chief of the Division of Agronomy. The Division reports the completion of soil survey work in Sampson, Currituck, Camden and Polk counties and the beginning of work in Rutherford, Greene, Wilson and Northampton counties. The soil survey is the basis of experimental studies made in the State. Most of the studies made by this Division have to do with finding methods of building up the fertility of the soil and at the same time of securing good crop yields while the soil is not depleted of its plant food. The division conducted a number of tests on all of the Branch Station Farms and the central farm at the College, studying the fertilizer requirements of crops and the plant food deficiencies of the soil. In nearly every case it was found that organic matter would greatly improve the soil and was one of the principal needs. Lime was needed in growing crops for turning under, especially in the case of legumes. The tobacco tests showed that muriate of potash gave good yields of quality weed but that the tobacco would not burn as well as where sulphate of potash was used. The use of magnesium in the different carriers like dolomitic limestone helped to control the disease known as "sandrown." In addition to the fertility tests, the division conducted many experiments looking to the improvement of the general crops grown in the State. Breeding work with cotton, corn, small grains and soybeans was continued and the division finds that considerable improvement can be made in crop yields and quality of crops by this work. Practical results are secured from the experimental breeding by placing the improved strains of crops among leading farmers for demonstration work. In some cases the extension workers have taken these results and used them in community crop improvement organizations and have secured definite returns in a large way.

WHAT IS A BABY BEEF?

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 9.—A number of beef cattle growers in the various parts of the State have become interested in producing veal or baby beef for the market. Some of these growers see possibilities of a new industry in this phase of livestock farming. At least one county has taken steps to form a Veal Producers' Association. This interest has led Prof. R. S. Curtis of the Animal Industry Division at the State College to give suggestions for growing baby beef.

"Baby beef is a class of cattle weighing from 800 to 1200 pounds at twelve to eighteen months of age. Such cattle should never receive a setback from the day of birth but should be pushed and fed as vigorously as the system will permit," says Mr. Curtis. "This means that the calves should be given large amounts of concentrates and little roughage. The calves had best come in early spring so as to get a good milk diet before the pastures develop. Grain feeding needs to begin before weaning and the grain gradually increased until a full ration is being fed. As the calf grows, the ration may be changed."

Mr. Curtis states that a good ration for North Carolina conditions is 10 pounds of corn silage, 5 pounds of clover hay, and six parts of shelled corn along with one part of cottonseed meal or linseed meal fed on the basis of two pounds for each one hundred pounds of live weight. Such a ration will produce both growth and fat. Spring dropped calves should be ready for market by July or August of the following year.

Mr. Curtis stresses the fact that it is important to carry the calves through the winter in the best of condition and they should never be allowed to go "off feed."

How To Build a City.

Resources alone will not build a city. Capital alone cannot build a city. Labor alone cannot build a city. Resources and capital and labor cannot build a city unless they are properly related. Capital and labor can accomplish anything within the power of man, if they occupy the right attitude toward each other. They can be aided in this work if the third party, the public itself, is friendly and sympathetic with their efforts.—Gadsden (Ala.) Journal.

NOTICE.

Everybody that is interested in an 18-day Normal Singing School being taught in Franklin beginning August 4, 1924, by Geo. W. Sebren, one of the best singers and teachers in America, will meet me at the Court House in Franklin, February 23rd, at 1:30 P. M., and see if we can get the contract signed. O. C. CORBIN, Clerk of Macon County Singing Convention.



THE "Motor Rodeo Dinner," held at the Hotel Plaza, New York, in January, under the auspices of the Highway Committee and the Traffic Planning and Safety Committee of the N. A. C. of C., focused thought upon some of the outstanding problems of highway transportation in a very interesting way. Avoiding the heavy speech and the too technical discussion, certain topics were presented for argument which are extremely pertinent to modern road problems. "Will they walk?" the story of the "saturation point" of good roads, reached in many instances today and rapidly being reached on many other highways, ran neck-and-neck with "Where shall I park my car?" in interest. "Lose a minute, save a life," was a safety discussion, but safety from the same angle and not that of mere extra regulation and "more police," usually the only answer of the municipality to cries for safer streets. "Who's your neighbor?" brought out the fact that where we used to speak in acres, we now talk in miles, and that "neighbor" now means the chap anywhere within ten miles, when it used to mean the fellow across the road. "Putting the Bus in Business," "Green Lands and Terminals," "Blazing New Trade Routes," "Who Pays for the Roads?" are all suggestive topics which will bear discussion in other places and at other times than this. The day of the good road is here! Meetings of this kind but emphasize the immediate need of more of them, built to last, and built for tomorrow and tomorrow's problems as well as for today's.

This is a big country and it takes time for sentiment to permeate its four corners, but those legislators who do not have a true vision of the insistent demand of the voters for adequate transportation via their highways are going to find themselves left out in the political cold in the very near future.

Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds and Chattel Mortgages for sale at The Press office.

Street Specifications For Suburban Roads

Increased Traffic Has Taught People To Demand Higher Types of Highways.

Better city streets, have taught vehicle users to demand better suburban roads. The requirements for the country road are not as drastic as for the street in the municipality, but they are much closer than they were ten or fifteen years ago.

For fast moving traffic city pavement must be smooth, not only to permit the rapid and comfortable movement of vehicles but to conserve fuel and tires. A slight saving in the operating cost per vehicle reaches a large aggregate when the vast number of motor cars is considered which justifies a considerable outlay to obtain smoothness.

This factor gets bigger every year, in county road specifications.

Impact attracts the attention of engineers to an increasing degree. A wheel with a drop of 1 inch when in motion delivers a blow equivalent to six times the dead weight. City engineers, therefore, attach increasing importance to the resiliency of pavements to take up the shock of impact.

County road engineers build more flexibly every year.

It is now almost impossible to close an important street to traffic for any time. The engineer must, therefore, select his type with ready repairs in mind. Even when possible to detour traffic the cost in extra fuel over a comparatively short space of time adds enormously to the cost of the pavement.

Quick reparability is now much considered in county-road design.

Visit the candy booth at the Cherry Festival, Court House Hall, Saturday, February 23rd.

LYMAN CHURCH IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Lyman, Wash., Feb. 1.—The Methodist church at Lyman was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday night about 8 o'clock. The fire started near the flue in the room in which the pastor and his wife had been living.

The Epworth League was holding a meeting at the time, and the fire was first noticed near the door of the entry, by Mr. Frank Bassett who gave the alarm. Those who were in the church barely had time to escape, before the entrance was all in flames. The rest of the building caught quickly and was beyond saving before the men could get water to it.

The loss is estimated between four and five thousand dollars. The church building was partially covered by insurance, but Rev. and Mrs. Bissell had no insurance on their household goods and books. Rev. Bissell says the books alone were worth five hundred dollars. The people of the community and neighboring towns are helping them by sending in clothes, money, etc. Homer Rhodes has very kindly offered Rev. and Mrs. Bissell the use of his house until some place is provided for them to live in.

All in all, the most and best for the money we have ever offered—the local Lyceum Committee is proud of this achievement, as you will be when you see the Freeman Hammond Company.

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A Cherry Festival!

ONE DAY AFTER WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

AT COURT HOUSE, SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

ALSO A CHICKEN DINNER will be served by George and Martha Washington, and members of the family! Fifty cents a plate. We "cannot tell a lie." You will get your money's worth! Hot coffee or cocoa!

A CANDY BOOTH! "Pauline Confections," "Daisy Taffy," "Ann Fudge," "Katherine Kisses," etc.

ALSO AN APRON BAZAAR! General LaFayette and Marie Antoinette will sell you the most attractive aprons you ever saw! And very serviceable, for they are made of the popular unbleached domestic and trimmed with the best gingham and Peter Pan cloth. "Mother Goose" aprons for the little girl. Also "Beau Catcher" aprons for Big Sis. And work aprons so pretty that you will not mind "work." Name of maker on each apron.

AND NOTHING OVER SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS!

FESTIVAL OPEN FROM 10:30 A. M. TILL 10:30 P. M.

Music all the time and singing by the Boosters' Quartette in the evening. We should learn their original song, "Land of Lovely Mountains," and help boost our dam site! Also Hi School String Orchestra!

WANNER HAVE A CHERRY TIME?

THEN COME TO THE "CHERRY FESTIVAL."

Court House Hall, Saturday, February 23.

Near East Relief