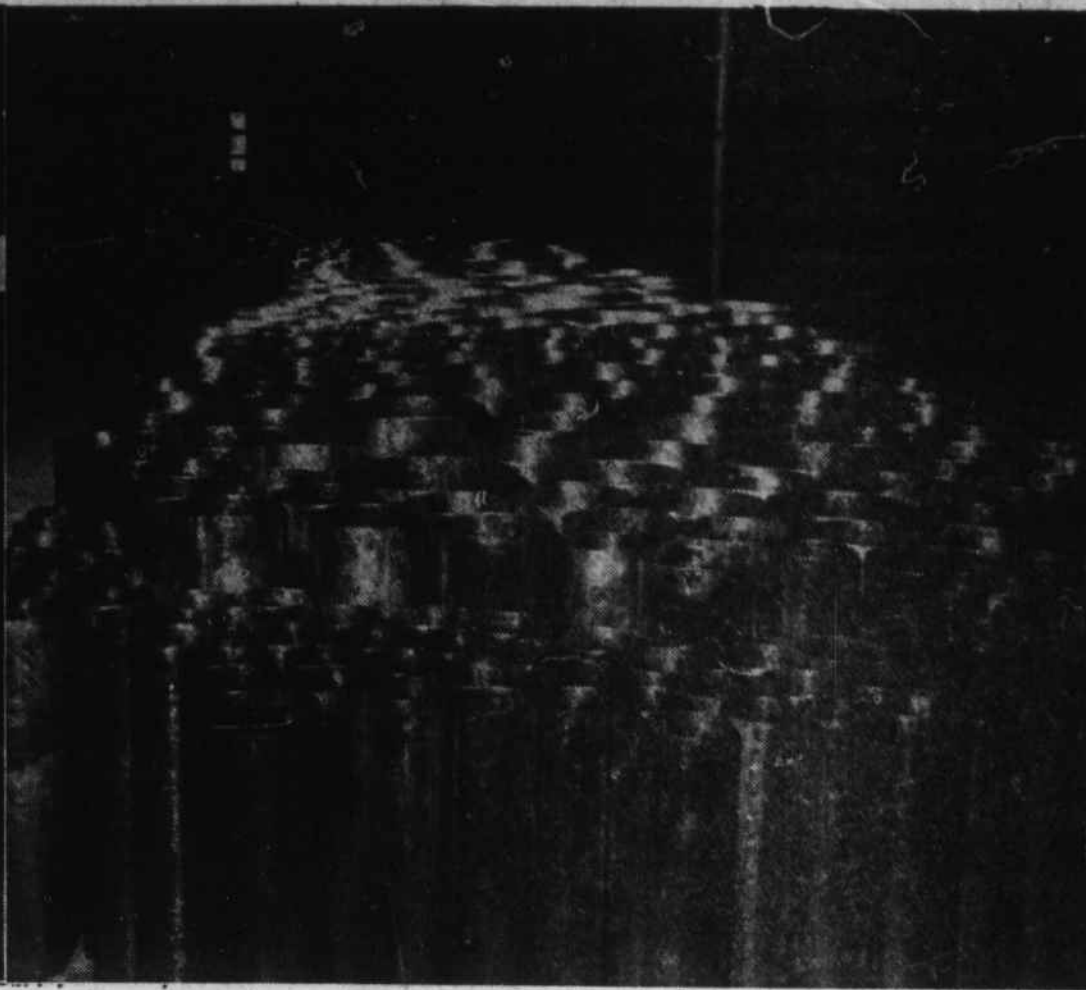
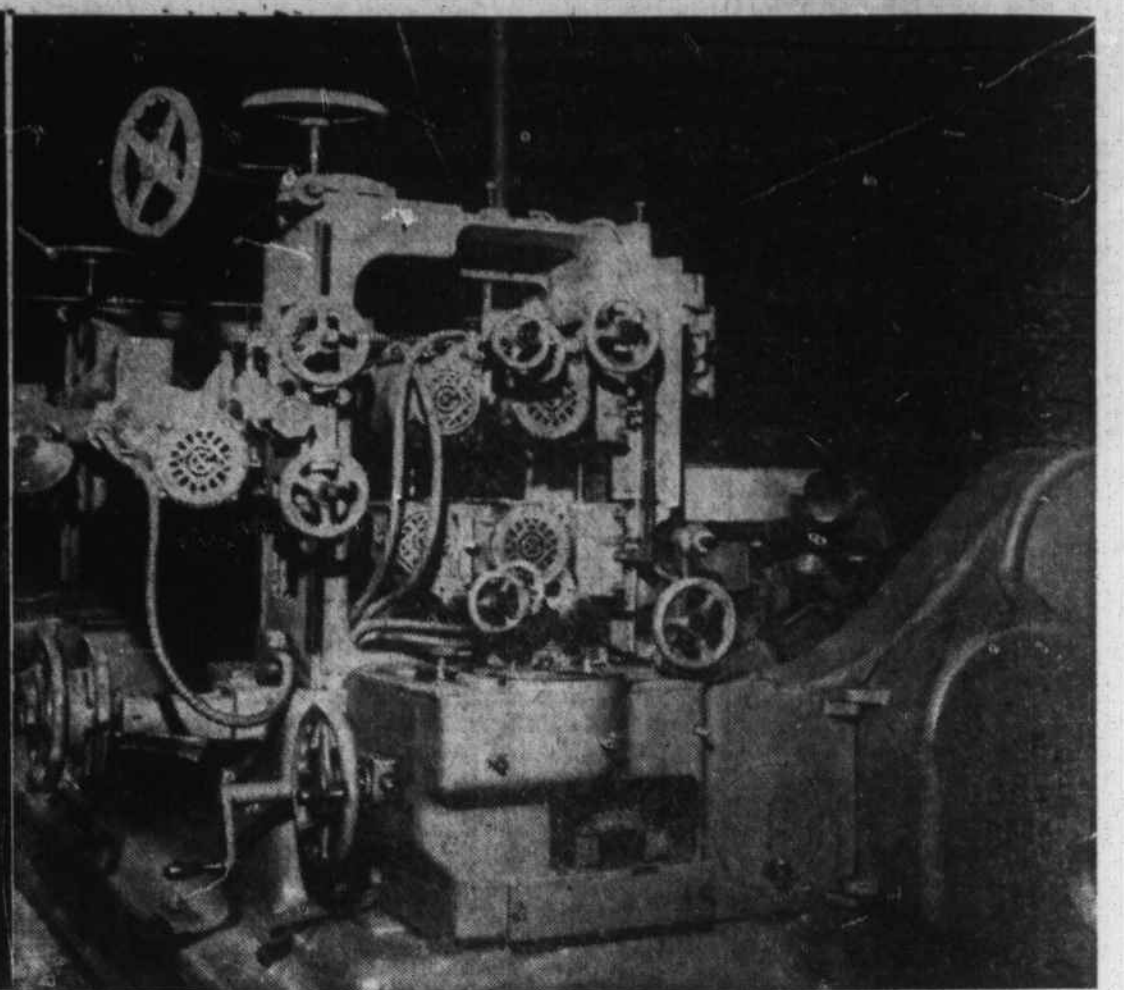


THIS IS the gigantic edge gluer machine just received at Unagusta Manufacturing Company. The machine is so large that a 60-foot flat car was necessary to bring it here. The machine weighs about 40,000 pounds. It is the largest made, and is heated by steam.



THERE ARE more than two miles of piping going into the dust collecting system at the new Unagusta Plant. Here is a picture of just a small part of the pipe which has been assembled of heavy metal and standing ready for assembling into the system.



INSTEAD of boring one hole at a time in wood for furniture, this machine will bore six identical holes, and in a minimum of time. It is a vertical hydraulic borer. Several other large machines are now enroute to the plant from the manufacturer in Denmark. (Mountaineer Photos.)

Sen. Scott Says 'Let's Save The Family-Size Farm'

In an article written especially for The Breeder-Stockman, a leading farm Senator describes the plight of our small farmers, and advances a proposal to save their way of life.

By W. KERR SCOTT
U. S. Senator from North Carolina

Falling farm prices are not going to stop at the city limits. We are seeing living proof of this today in the automobile and steel industries. Strife has menaced the steel industry as a result of discord over wage increases for some

half million workers. A general downward trend in sales during the past few months has forced many thousands of auto workers out of jobs.

These events are more than coincidence. Fewer customers for cars and trucks have forced automobile manufacturers to cut production. The steel workers say they must have higher wages, but the producers claim the industry cannot afford it. In short, both the steel and automobile industries are feeling the pinch of a general tightening of business condition—a logical and necessary result when any major segment of our overall economy is diseased with sub-standard income.

Whatever the complicated charts and graphs of the economist might show in the case of these industries, we cannot avoid the fact that the continuous decline in farm income is beginning to have its effects on the rest of our economy.

This year alone, farm income is over three billion dollars short of what it should be for a healthy farm economy. This means, simply, that farmers have three billion dol-

lars less with which to buy new cars, tractors, combines, plows, appliances and the other fruits of industry that are necessary for modern farming operations.

Families Suffer Most
In addition to the bitter fact that our overall farm economy is three billion dollars below par, statistics gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show very clearly that farm income is lowest in those areas of the nation where small family-size farmers make up the bulk of rural population.

The family-size farmer is one of our best citizens. For the most part, he owns his farm, and he lives and works on his farm. His children work with him on the farm and make the whole operation a family project. The family-size farmer takes pride in his home and his farm. He takes pride in the schools and churches of his community and works to improve them. And from our family-size farms come many of our leaders in business and the professions. In every sense of the word, our family-size farms produce the raw material for a

better way of life for all of us.

So, basically, our farm problems are problems of the small family-size farm. If we can once again make the family-size farm a profitable business enterprise, then we will have a strong, vigorous agricultural economy.

For this reason, I think it is mandatory to attack our farm problems at the family-size farm level.

New Legislation
With these thoughts in mind, I recently introduced legislation that would set up a system of graduated price supports. It is a system that is patterned along the lines of our income tax laws.

Under our income tax laws, people pay according to their ability to pay. The larger the income, the more the income tax.

Under a system of graduated price supports, the larger the farmer, the less price support benefits he receives. In other words, a farmer who produced 1,000 bales of cotton would get less price support benefits than a farmer who produced 50 bales, or 25 bales.

The bill I introduced sets up specific schedules of graduated price supports for cotton and wheat. I think similar schedules could be worked out for other basic commodities if it is determined that this is the acceptable course to take.

Two Main Benefits
There are two things, I think, such a system of graduated price supports would do that neither a system of flexible supports nor a system of rigid supports have done.

First of all, the small family-size farmer would receive 100 per cent of parity for the large part of his production. This would put badly needed purchasing power into the hands of thousands of small family-size farmers.

Secondly, such a system of supports would discourage large corporation farmers from producing strictly for the purpose of selling to the government.

Mainly, a system of graduated price supports would put additional props under the smaller farmers, the place they are needed most.

Average Incomes
In 1954, the realized net income of farms throughout the United States averaged \$2,316. Net farm income ranged from an average of \$941 in West Virginia to \$15,380 in Arizona.

Of the 16 states in the South Atlantic and South Central regions, only three — Texas, Florida and Delaware—had average net farm income above the national average. The remaining 13 states — Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma—fell below the national average.

These figures clearly show that it is among the small family-size farmers that the work and efforts must be guided if the long-range problems are solved.

It is for these reasons that the family-size farmers must be saved from the squeeze that is putting them out of business. To let them be destroyed is itself destroying a way of life.

The word "circus" comes from the Latin word meaning a circular arena.

The first elephant to be exhibited in this country was named "Old Bet" and was shown by a New York farmer in 1815.

WCC Has Largest New Enrollment In School History

Western Carolina College opened its doors to approximately 450 freshmen and transfer students Monday morning, as the orientation program began. Dean W. B. Harrill said this represents the largest group of new students in the history of the college, and that more are expected to arrive before the two-week registration period is closed.

Upperclassmen registered yesterday and today, President W. E. Bird said he expects a total of about 1100 undergraduate students for this term.

The orientation and placement Both the Baptist and Methodist. Use the Want Ads for results

program is under the direction of Dr. Neill Scott, director of student personnel at WCC. Classes begin on Friday.

In welcoming the students, Dean Harrill pointed out that the college has anticipated their needs, and a complete guidance program is carried on for their benefit. He urged the students to begin immediately the process of getting acquainted with other students and their surroundings, as an aid in adjusting themselves to college life.

churches held informal fellowship hours Sunday evening for the students already on the campus. A social event will be held at each of these churches Friday evening to welcome former students along with the new ones.

No major changes have been made in the curriculum for the current year, Dean Harrill said; however, a number of faculty members have been added to the staff to take care of the increased enrollment.

Lost Horses

CARTERSVILLE, Ill. (AP)—Reports that every horse found on the loose hereabouts belongs to State Patrolman Floyd Myers are highly exaggerated.

Myers, a horse fancier, appears in western riding events.

A telephone report that a horse was wandering on a highway rolled him out of bed at 3 a.m. recently. It wasn't his.

"Whenever a horse gets loose, everybody around here thinks it's mine, I only own six," he said.

Chicago, Illinois covers 212 square miles.

HOW TO REAP A RICH HARVEST —

Plant part of your earnings, every pay day, in a Savings Account at First National — watch your savings grow as they earn 2½ per cent interest.

SAVE REGULARLY and reap a bumper crop of happiness and success.



INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT
2½% INTEREST

Every Account Fully Insured Up To \$10,000
By The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The
First National Bank

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Member Federal Reserve System

Organized 1902

SIEGLER USES HEAT THAT'S 4 TIMES HOTTER OVER YOUR FLOORS!

FURNACE HEAT
No costly pipes or registers
to install or clean!

**WARM COZY FLOORS
IN EVERY ROOM!**

Tropical Floor Heat
GETS TO THE BOTTOM OF THE COLD FLOOR PROBLEM

Siegler PATENTED AUTOMATIC OIL HEATERS

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Prove it — make the 'MATCH-TEST'!

Siegler
TWO-IN-ONE HEATMAKER

Siegler captures the Top-o'-the-Flame heat, doesn't waste it up the flue as ordinary heaters do. This extra, patented inner heater is built right into the heart of the hottest fire. It captures the 4 Times Hotter heat from the burner flame — pours it over your floors. **SAVE UP TO 50% IN FUEL!**

THE HEATER WITHIN A HEATER

MASSIE FURNITURE COMPANY
MAIN STREET WAYNESVILLE