

The Franklin Press

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Obituary notices, cards of thanks, tributes of respect, by individuals, lodges, churches, organizations or societies, will be regarded as advertising and inserted at regular classified advertising rates. Such notices will be marked "adv." in compliance with the postal regulations.

The Press invites its readers to express their opinions through its columns and each week it plans to carry Letters to the Editor on its editorial page. This newspaper is independent in its policies and is glad to print both sides of any question. Letters to the Editor should be written legibly on only one side of the paper and should be of reasonable length. Of course, the editor reserves the right to reject letters which are too long or violate one's better sensibilities.

Weekly Bible Thought

In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength. (Isa. 30:15)

Public Opinion

To the Editor of
The Franklin Press:

That there is a maladjustment in world affairs seems to be pretty well admitted by all. Even Arthur Brisbane has about concluded that it is more than a psychological condition that confronts us. If Grover Cleveland were still living, I believe he would say that it is a condition and not a theory that we have to contend with. Theories are advanced and panaceas offered, crimonations and recriminations are hurled back and forth but so far no one has offered a better plan than to let nature take her course, which she will no matter what we do or say. The nations of the world have sinned and must suffer in consequence. Sin means suffering. The wages of sin is death. The people have been greedy and selfish and they must pay the penalty. Ignorance of the laws of nature does not excuse those who break her laws. There is no pardon for sin against the spirit in which we live and move and have our being. If we sin against economic laws, economic death will be our measure of reward. Have we sinned against economic laws? Indeed we have. We seemed to forget that wealth is the result of labor and were foolish enough to think that war and speculation after the war would make us rich. Instead of girding our loins, working harder than ever and practicing thrift and economy to pay the billions borrowed to wage a wasteful war we tried to get rich by borrowing, splurging and speculating, and now many are wondering "where are we at?"

Many are advanced for the present economic depression that is gripping the world. Many theories and notions are advanced. This is no time for theory, ignorance, prejudice or superstition. Facts must be faced.

A few years ago an English writer visiting our country pronounced us a nation of economic illiterates. He did not, of course, mean to imply that we could not read or write, but that we as a nation do not read political economy and

that we are ignorant of the principles of the science of political economy. This lead the writer to try to determine whether this Englishman had good grounds for his statement that we are a nation of economic illiterates. He could point to the fact that while there were no bank failures in his country there were many in our country. It soon became evident to the writer that the fact that at a time when radical changes in production and distribution were being made there was a gradual decline in the value of land in old-settled countries that was overlooked or disregarded by the average person. There seemed to be a general belief that after the war or in consequence of the war land values would rise. No one versed in the science of political economy and recent economic changes believed that land values would increase but that on the other hand would decrease, but at least 99 per cent of all persons interrogated believed that land value would increase and no amount of evidence could dispel this delusion. A common rejoinder was "there will never be any more land." The average country banker seemed to think that lands would increase in value and made loans taking land as security at a fictitious value. This ignorance of what should have been a well-known fact is one of the factors that must enter into our solution of the depression in the United States. Ignorance of this fact caused many farmers to lose their homes and placed an unjustly heavy burden of taxation on all farmers.

As soon as we entered the World War I cautioned all of my friends and many others to beware of propaganda and not to be misled. In the nick of time I saved a friend from buying a farm for \$25,000, paying \$15,000 at time of making purchase and giving a mortgage for \$10,000. Later he bought the farm for \$9,000. He was told by many that this farm was cheap at \$25,000 and that it would surely be worth \$30,000 before many years.

—T. G. Harbison,
Highlands, N. C.
January 18, 1931.

Editorial Clippings

"THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE ISSUE"

Today people are starving in the midst of an over-production of food, shivering half-naked in a world oppressed by an overproduction of cotton. In this situation, says Dr. Clarence Poe in the current issue of The Progressive Farmer-Ruralist, the most important single issue confronting Congress is the problem of adjusting our system of exchange so that it will function properly. He writes:—

"Among all plans of relief there is a general growing conviction that the value of the national Master Taber National Grange meeting in Wisconsin: Monetary policy will reach the heart of the distress, and after all, is an important single issue in agriculture and the nation and as Mr. Taber went on

has proved itself not to be a reliable measure of values. During the war the value of the gold dollar, as measured by commodities, dropped to below 50 cents. Today, the same amount of gold, measured in commodities, has a unit value of \$1.41. The farmer

who borrowed a cheap dollar has to pay back a very costly dollar. The wheat farmer borrowing a thousand dollars a few years ago, measured in bushels of wheat, is now compelled to pay more than four thousand dollars in principal, with a similar increase in interest charges."

VIEWS OF EDITORS

The next occupant of the White House will be a Democrat, according to the views of three hundred daily newspaper editors who voted in a nation-wide poll conducted by Publishers' Service, a New York trade journal. x x x x

The tabulation is interesting, although only a straw vote. A total of 582 editors cast their ballots, it is revealed, and although a large majority of them are Republican, only 143 predicted a G. O. P. victory next November.

Of the three hundred that definitely predicted a Democratic president, 154 said that it will be Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and 132 picked Newton D. Baker.

The strength of Baker proved a surprise to the tabulators. Thirty-one New England editors picked Baker as their first choice while only twenty-seven picked Roosevelt.

This State Can Be Wrecked

(Frank Smethurst in the Raleigh News and Observer, December 31)
Write it down in words that cannot be erased. North Carolina's destiny is as high, as free, as secure as North Carolina's courage will let it be.

Moreover, we who are the responsible citizens today can wreck the state and its institutions beyond the powers of our children or our children's children to repair. War did it once but war isn't necessary.

We can do it without the consciousness of any vicious purpose to wreck. We can do it on the self-consoling plea that we are looking out for our own interests.

But what of these interests tomorrow when we survey the wreckage our panic has wrought? What of our own tomorrow with banks gutted, trade and industry bankrupt, homes gone, jobs flown, governmental agencies paralyzed?

Let's repeat. We can do this without the consciousness of any vicious purpose to wreck. Make it stronger. North Carolina cannot be wrecked by an intent to wreck. There is not inherent in the state enough viciousness for that. The only way it can be wrecked, the only way this state may be set back to the dismal years of reconstruction is by our own fear and panic.

What is the state after all? Nothing more than an artificial organization of individuals. It hasn't life or soul or courage of its own. Its character is the character of its individual citizens, who cherish its integrity because under the sanction of its laws men may live together and work together safely and profitably.

It is not very different from a bank and it may be wrecked as a bank is wrecked. If we wreck enough banks in the end we'll wreck the state.

Moreover, we can go on wrecking banks just as individuals have wrecked them in the past thirty days. We can hammer on them, and draw out our deposits, and spread our fears to depositors in other banks and then sit back and congratulate ourselves when the doors are closed that our money is safe in a little tin box somewhere.

But what a price for safety of money today when tomorrow it will be gone and there will be no means of making more? The process has a bitter and hideous ending. And it is a process that individuals can promote or can halt. It is all a matter of courage and faith.

They are commonplace words. We use them too glibly, usually with no thought of their sublime meaning. Why did we deposit our money in a substantial bank, operated by honest upstanding bankers? Because we trusted the bank, and its officers. We thought it was a safe depository. Today come the whispers, the unfounded rumors, and a panic of fear drowns all the faith we ever had. We rush down and draw out our funds until the bank either exhausts its resources to pay or closes its doors to protect those depositors who were not afraid.

Yet the officers of the bank that today is a wreck because we did not trust them or it, because in our fear we destroyed them, are the same men we trusted yesterday.

There's no need to mince words. Even the most optimistic in North Carolina looked for some liquidations with the slump that comes always after the seasonal Christmas spurt.

Are we going to convert this logical, natural condition into a state-wide catastrophe?

It isn't a matter for the Governor or the legislature or the banking commissioner. The banks themselves eventually can reach the limit of their powers to borrow in such an emergency.

It is a question for the individual. Will you make fear your master and convert yourself into an enemy to your own interests and your neighbors' or will you have faith in yourself and them?

North Carolina can be wrecked if enough of us are willing to wreck it or to sit by supinely while it is being done.

Nothing under high heaven is fear proof.

velt. Fifty-six middle western editors named Baker as their first choice, while only fifty-one named the New York executive. It was in the South and West that Roosevelt proved most popular, forty-eight Dixie editors picking him to twenty-seven for Baker. Twenty-eight far western editors named Roosevelt and only eighteen named Baker.

The editors voting indicated that they take it for granted that President Hoover will be the Republican candidate this year, 320 so stating. Fourteen favored "Anyone but Hoover" and nineteen favored the nomination of Coolidge.

The poll indicates that editors generally are opposed to repeal or revision of the prohibition act. Of the 388 who voted definite views on the liquor question, 138 favor letting down the bars while 250 indicated they will not support a wet movement.

A downward revision of tariffs finds the nation's editors in much closer agreement.

Out of 465 answering this question, 340 favor a downward revision, the remaining 125 being against any reduction. Apparently believing that high tariffs are preventing the return of prosperity, the sentiment is strong for revision.

This desire is qualified, however. Many editors believe the matter should be left to the tariff commission and should not be made a platform plank.

Many others, while favoring revision, consider that it should not be wholesale. Farming districts are definitely against any revision where agricultural products are concerned, for instance. Generally, the time is that cuts in the tariff should be made on some commodities but by no means on all. In other words, protection appears to be demanded, free trade in its widest sense being quite definitely opposed. As one editor says, "If not too drastic—yes." This comment covers the viewpoint of many.

The international situation plays a large part in the minds of editors on this matter, it would appear. "Dependent on attitude of other nations," being a typical comment. Others say "It depends upon how things go." "Believe in revision that works no hardships on American labor."

"Now while every other country in the world has one," and "Yes—with reservations." The latter reflects the attitude of many.

It is apparent that tariff revision is generally considered of far greater importance than is prohibition. —Hickory Record.

Are You Using Time To Shape Your Future Opportunities?

The aim of the Athens Business College is to train bright, eager and industrious young men and young women who are anxious to make the most of their time and opportunity. It is inspirational to note the vigor and enthusiasm with which such students tackle their work. They realize that they are shaping the future—that they are building for tomorrow, and they are anxious to build well. Many of the young people who read this advertisement should be in this school forging ahead. They would not only enjoy the work but would find it profitable in the highest degree.

Ten years hence factories, department stores, railroads, corporations and banks will be in the hands of the boys and girls of today. How many young people are consciously selecting the places they will occupy ten years from this date! How many are drifting! It hardly need be said that the officers will eventually find

themselves in small niches where their usefulness to the world will be very much circumscribed. Now is the good time to wonder where you will be and what you will be doing in ten years.

You must realize that your education and training will largely determine your place in life. "The greatest tragedy in the world is to come face to face with Opportunity and not be able to accept it." The untrained boy or girl is out looking for the end of the rainbow. They can never find it. Life will be a sad disappointment. They will be the servants of those who look ahead and prepare themselves for Opportunity.

Be a leader within the next ten years. You will find that the Athens Business College can be of great help to you by training you and giving you a start into business life.

Phone 771 or write
ATHENS BUSINESS COLLEGE.
—Adv.

BY FERDY CROSSBY

Back of the Plan



GROW MORE POULTRY

Every North Carolina farm should plan for a flock of poultry this year—both to supplement the income and to provide about 30 dozen eggs and 15 chickens for food for each member of the family.

"Increasing the poultry flock to this extent should be comparatively easy," says C. F. Parrish, poultry extension specialist at State college, who finds that there are now only four hens per person on the farms of the state now and that these hens average only 77 eggs each during the year. Most of these eggs are produced during

late winter, spring and early summer and tends to flood the market at a time when everyone has eggs on hand.

In general, it is best to grow the medium or heavy weight birds for farm flocks and these should be hatched in February and March, Mr. Parrish says. Early attention to the selection of breeding birds from those present on the farm and the ordering of at least 200 additional baby chicks from an accredited hatchery should be done. If impossible to buy 200 baby chicks, Mr. Parrish advises incubating 400 hatchable eggs for renewing the flock this season.

Where a farmer wants to grow a semi-commercial flock of poultry,

from 200 to 1,000 birds of the medium or light weight breeds should be kept. Purely commercial flocks should have from 1,000 to 1,200 birds to begin the season.

The eight-point healthy chick program should be followed this year. This means clean incubators, clean eggs, clean chicks, clean houses, clean feed, good management, clean equipment and clean water and litter, Mr. Parrish says. Each farm ought to grow enough corn and wheat to make enough scratch feed for the poultry flock for one year. Three or four pounds of green feed is needed every day for each 50 birds and the should be culled at regular intervals during the year.

Measured In Miles

SUPPOSE for a moment that advertising didn't exist—that there were no trade-marked goods—that everything you bought had to be judged solely by its look or feel or taste.

Imagine yourself setting out to do the morning's shopping under such conditions. You'd drive down the street, looking in windows for the articles you needed—the blouses for Johnny, the half-dozen bath towels, the toilet soap, the ginger ale for tomorrow's picnic. You'd stop, ask questions, examine the towels, smell the soap, wonder if here was your money's worth or if you might find something better farther on. And though you followed this procedure mile after weary mile, you could never be sure.

Computed simply in terms of gasoline and tires and shoe-leather, advertising saves you a startling sum every year. And if you add the value of your time, the amount is vastly increased.

When you buy a product that is advertised you know in advance what you will get, how much it costs and where you can obtain it. That is why, in millions of modern homes, the newspaper advertising columns are a daily guide to purchases.

Read the advertisements, decide what you need, then buy with assurance.

LET ADVERTISING SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

The Franklin Press

The Most Satisfactory Advertising Medium in Macon County