

MACON MAY GET FEDERAL RELIEF

Outside Help for Destitute Promised if County is Willing to Lend Aid

Macon County may share in the distribution of federal funds for relief of destitution this winter in proportion to the extent that its citizens utilize their own resources to this end, according to Dr. Fred Morrison, state director of relief.

Federal assistance in this undertaking, declared Dr. Morrison, is not to be substituted for local relief efforts. On the other hand, it is provided only to supplement the maximum that local communities do for their own people and will be available only when the Washington authorities are convinced that local resources in each community are inadequate to meet the needs for relief.

Must Help Selves

In order, therefore, for this county to participate in the fund which Governor Gardner will seek from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for all of North Carolina, it will be necessary for its relief agencies, public and private, to make a thorough survey of prospective needs of its destitute people and then to furnish evidence that it is undertaking to meet conditions with its own resources as completely as possible.

When this shall have been done in this county, when all local resources for relief have been depleted and the relief needs remain unprovided for, it is the purpose of the R. F. C. to provide supplementary funds with which to complete the task and adequately take care of the conditions of need and destitution throughout all of North Carolina, its towns, cities and counties.

Local Agencies

It is important, therefore, that every local agency and all citizens interested in this essential program of constructive assistance unite their efforts immediately to forecast probable needs in their respective communities, then to pledge every available local resource toward meeting the challenge of the needs arising from unemployment to the end that North Carolina may be fortified in financial resources to protect its people from the rigors of want and the hardships being imposed upon them by a continuation of the economic disorder.

Here's How

It's as easy as tumbling off a log. We offer a seven-tube Atwater Kent radio, for sale at the Macon County Supply Co., at \$49.50 for 75 subscriptions to The Press.

A Daisy Air Rifle for 5 subscriptions.

A leatherette jacket from Ashear's for 8 subscriptions.

A Scout Ax, from Macon County Supply Co., for 2 subscriptions.

You Can

Have as many prizes as you want to work for. This isn't a contest. For instance:

A \$7 shotgun for only 14 subscriptions.

A football for 5 subscriptions.

A pair of Betty Miller silk stockings for 2 subscriptions.

Drop in and get your subscription blanks. We want to see you at

The Press

N. C. Was a Province in 1629 And in 1670, a Family Man Didn't Have to Pay Taxes

(From State School Facts)

IN 1629 King Charles the First of England "erected into a province" all the land from Albemarle Sound on the north to the St. John's River on the south, which he directed should be called Carolina. The word Carolina is from the word Carolus, the Latin form of Charles.

First Settlers

Our first settlers were largely from Virginia. Some came from New England and others came direct from Old England. Still others came from the English Colonies in the West Indies. There were small settlements of French, German and Swiss.

Some of these people were seeking better farming lands, some a better range for their stock, some to trap and hunt and be apart from their fellowman, and some even to escape taxes, tithes and rents. The vast majority of those that came to the colony were poor, but by hard work, saving, and good business sense, the men of this class built for themselves comfortable homes and improved their economic condition in general.

Our First Government

The first government in the Province of Carolina was the proprietary government. It was called thus because the king had granted this territory to eight of his favorite friends who were called the Lord's Proprietors. A governor and six or more men composed the Council, which attended to the duties of the State. The governor, his Council, and a group of men chosen by the people made the laws, but all laws had to be approved by the Lords. This body was called the Assembly.

The Governor

Under the proprietary government, William Drummond, a Scotchman by birth, was the first governor. So far as known his rule pleased the people, and the colony grew under his administration.

After the separation of Carolina into North Carolina and South Carolina in 1712, Edward Hyde was appointed by the Lords as "Governor of the North part of Carolina." He was therefore the first governor of what is now North Carolina.

The first governor under the Constitution of 1776 was Richard Caswell. Under this Constitution the governor was elected by the Legislature to serve one year.

Some of the First Laws

In 1670 the population was nearly four thousand. More people were wanted, and hence the Assembly passed several acts encouraging people to come to the colony.

(1) One of those acts excused a man with a family from paying taxes for one year. (2) Another provided that for five years after a man moved into the colony he could not be sued for debts made before he came. (3) Since ministers were scarce, in order to help people get married, the Assembly ordered that a simple ceremony in the presence of the governor or a member of the Council should be lawful. (4) Other laws relating to the growing of tobacco were passed.

The First Town

The oldest town in the State, Bath, was begun in 1705. In 1709 it had twelve houses but no church. Saint Thomas' Church, the oldest church building now standing in the State was built some years later. Other old towns are New Bern, Edenton, Beaufort, Brunswick and Newtown, now Wilmington.

First Schools

"As far as our records show, the first school in North Carolina was opened in 1705. In that year Charles Griffin, a teacher by training, arrived from the West Indies, and opened a church school in Pasquotank precinct. In 1712 Mr. Marshburn was teaching at Sarum on the frontiers of Virginia."

Early School Legislation

In 1745 the commissioners of the town of Edenton were authorized by an act of assembly to erect and build a pound, bridges, public wharf, market-house, and school-

FRANKLIN SHOE SHOP SAYS

When you are looking for a heel. Do not beg, or buy, or steal; Just walk up and call for these, Goodyear rubber heels will please.

FRANKLIN SHOE SHOP

Opposite Courthouse "We Buy and Sell" Box 218 Troy, F. Horn

house in such public places as would be most convenient for the inhabitants of the town. A few years later (1754) the Assembly appropriated six thousand pounds for "founding and endowing a public school" in the province. This money however, was never applied to this purpose.

The first incorporated public school in North Carolina to receive aid in the form of gifts of both public land and annual public taxes was established at New Bern. This school was started in 1764 and in 1766 it was incorporated by the name of "The Incorporated Society for promoting and establishing a Public School in New Bern." This was the beginning of free public education—the beginning of State aid and free admission of children into tax-aided schools.

The Constitution of 1776 made provision for "the establishment of schools for a university. The Revolutionary War, however, put an end to many of the schools already established.

At the close of the war, a new interest in education sprang up. Between the years 1782 and 1799 the Legislature granted charters to twenty-one academies and two public schools. The Legislature of 1825 created a Literary Fund, the interest from which together with local taxes was to be used in supporting a public school system.

In 1838 Governor Dudley reported to the Legislature that this fund amounted to nearly \$2,000,000. As a result the first public school law was passed January 7, 1839. This law provided for the establishment of a general system of free schools throughout the State. The principle of support was that of local taxation plus appropriation from the Literary Fund. Thus in 1840 we have the beginning of public schools. During that year there were four colleges with 283 students, 141 academies having 4,398 students, and 632 primary (public) schools with 14,000 pupils enrolled.

At the opening of the War in 1861, the State had perhaps the best system of public schools in the South. The number of colleges had increased to six, the number of academies to 350, and the number of public schools to 4,000, with a total enrollment of 2,400 in colleges, 15,000 in academies and 160,000 in public primary schools.

During the war some of the schools were kept open, but the Literary Fund was swept away at the close of the war when banks failed and railroad stocks in which one-half of the fund was invested depreciated in value, and thus the schools suffered.

Then began the long struggle to build up a public school system. Earnest efforts were put forth by each succeeding administration to improve the educational situation, but not until the administration of Governor Aycock did any notable fruition result. Governor Aycock pledged that during his administration every effort should be expended in the interest of education.

An educational campaign was launched and speakers were sent into many of the counties. This campaign aided in winning victories for local educational taxes and for the better grouping of school districts.

Since 1919-20 there has been even greater progress in education. The six months constitutional amendment went into effect that year. Following are some of the outstanding facts relating to education at the close of the school year 1929-30:

Total school expenditures	\$33,425,754.79
Value of school property	110,421,314.99
Average value per schoolhouse	18,956.45
Average monthly salary paid teachers	110.34
Number public high schools	913
Enrollment in public high schools	116,410
High school graduates	15,144
Total enrollment	866,939
Children transported	181,494
Vehicles used	3,960

The first constitution of North

Carolina was adopted December 18, 1776. This constitution provided for three departments of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative department was to make the laws. The legislative body was called the General Assembly and the members thereof were elected annually by the people. The assembly was divided into a Senate and House of Commons. A governor, a secretary, and a council of seven members made up the executive department. The judicial department was formed by the General Assembly by the creation of courts and the election of judges.

This constitution was revised and made more democratic in 1835. The legislature was to meet every two years, and the members were to be elected for that period. The governor was also elected for two years.

In April 1868 the constitution was again revised and this instrument with certain amendments is the foundation of the law and government of today.

The State Flag

North Carolina was one of the Original Thirteen Colonies. The model of the flag as used today was adopted in 1885. It consists of a blue union containing in the center thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of the star. The fly of the flag consists of two equally proportional bars, the upper bar red and the lower bar white. The length of these bars is equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag is one-third more than its width.

Above the star in the center of the union is a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black the inscription: "May 20, 1775," and below the star is a similar scroll containing the inscription: "April 12, 1776." This first date was placed on the flag to mark the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The second date marks the day on which the Halifax Convention empowered the North Carolina members in the Continental Congress to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence.

When the National Declaration of Independence was declared on July 4, 1776, North Carolina was represented in the Continental Congress by three men, William Hopper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn, and as such these men had the honor of signing the national document.

The State Seal

The present Great Seal of North Carolina is described as follows: The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design is a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking towards each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of horn rolling out. In the exergue is inserted the words "May 20, 1775," above the coat of arms. Around the circumference is the legend: "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," and the motto, "Esse Quam Videri."

The State Motto

Nearly every State has adopted a motto, generally in Latin, for the reason that Latin is more condensed and terse than English. The motto of North Carolina, "Esse Quam Videri" means "to be rather than to seem." It is found in Cicero's essay on Friendship (Chapter 26), where he says, "Virtue enim ipsa non tam multi pretili esse quam videri," meaning when translated literally, "for indeed not so many wish to be endowed with virtue as wish to seem to be."

State Capital

In 1791 the Legislature appointed a committee of nine persons to lay off a city within ten miles of Isaac Hunter's home. About March 20, 1792, the committee met and bought from Joel Lane one thousand acres of land for one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight

(Continued on page five)

DELINQUENT TAX SALE

Town of Franklin, N. C. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MACON COUNTY, TOWN OF FRANKLIN.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Charter of the Town of Franklin and the Statutes of the State of North Carolina and pursuant to the order of the Board of Aldermen of the Town of Franklin, I will on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1932, at twelve o'clock M. and thereafter until said sale is completed at the Court House door in Franklin, North Carolina, sell, at public auction, in the manner provided by law the property hereinafter described belonging to or listed in the name of the persons hereinafter designated, for town taxes due the Town of Franklin for the years and amounts hereinafter set forth with cost of this advertisement and sale to be added; to-wit:

1927

Billings, M. D. (now Geo. Carpenter)	1 lot	\$29.66
Carpenter, E. J. (now Geo. Mallonee)	1 lot	18.29
Mashburn, E. A.	1 lot	20.05
Moore, Alex.	7 lots	61.95
Nicholai, Gloria, (now Robt. Cunningham)	1 lot	35.00
McCooy, W. L.	1 lot	90.00
Patton, Olivia	1 lot	28.00
Porter & Higdon	1 lot	126.00
Roper, J. W.	2 lots	17.10
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.	6 lots	9.90
Shepherd, Mrs. T. B.	1 lot	37.52
Sutton, Mrs. W. M.	1 lot	1.15
Stribling, Jack	4 lots	5.20
Wilson, A. K. (now N. L. Barnard Estate)	1 lot	31.50
Young, John T.	77 acres	104.08

1929

Allman, Mrs. W. N.	2 lots	\$37.00
Arrendale, J. V.	1 lot	2.00
Barnard, N. L. Estate	3 lots	26.50
Bleekley & Leach	1 lot	6.00
Bleekley, Edwin	4 lots	25.70
Bulgin, G. M.	1 lot	31.46
Carpenter, Geo.	1 lot	38.85
Coffey, R. M.	1 lot	25.00
Curtis, F. E.	2 lots	2.50

Zachary, W. J.	1 lot	4.20
Arrendale, J. V.	1 lot	\$ 1.80
Carpenter, Geo.	1 lot	29.66
Curtis, F. E.	2 lots	2.53
Dills, Anna	1 lot	90
Franks, E. H.	3 lots	76.80
Franklin Company	2 lots	51.47
Higdon, Fred H.	1 lot	16.75
Higdon, Mrs. J. H.	1 lot	3.60
Higdon, Dowdle, Berry & Horn, 2-5 undivided interest	1 lot	36.00
Higdon, W. L.	1 lot	61.23
Higgins, Mrs. H. S.	1 lot	5.40
Leedbetter, J. C. (now W. A. Reece)	2 lots	24.49
Mashburn, E. A.	1 lot	7.79
Mann, J. J. (now W. A. Reece)	1 lot	90
Moore, Alex.	7 lots	40.14
McCooy, W. L.	1 lot	292.48
Nicholai, Gloria (now Robt. Cunningham)	1 lot	22.50
Patton, Olivia	1 lot	18.00
Porter, T. W.	1 lot	45.00
Porter & Higdon	1 lot	81.00
Porter, Jas. A.	1 lot	8.91
Roper, J. W.	2 lots	9.55
Shepherd, Mrs. W. M.	1 lot	11.80
Shepherd, Mrs. T. B.	1 lot	20.21
Stockton, C. B.	1 lot	16.11
Stribling, Jack	4 lots	1.00
Smart, Will	1 lot	1.35
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.	6 lots	8.77
Smith, W. M.	2 lots	4.50
Wilson, A. C.	2 lots	1.13
Young, Ernest F.	1 lot	7.20
Young, John T.	77 acres	83.18
Young, W. R.	14 acres	12.60
Zachary, W. J.	1 lot	2.70

Dills, Anna	1 lot	1.00
Franklin Company	3 lots	72.75
Franks, Mrs. E. H.	3 lots	145.00
Franks, E. H. Estate	1 lot	6.00
Grindstaff, C. S.	1 lot	3.50
Higgins, Mrs. H. S.	1 lot	6.00
Higdon, Dowdle, Berry & Horn, 2-5 undivided interest	1 lot	40.00
Higdon, W. L.	1 lot	97.20
Higdon, Mrs. J. H.	1 lot	4.00
Higdon, Fred H.	1 lot	18.50
Mann, J. J. (now W. A. Reece)	1 lot	1.00
Mashburn, E. A.	1 lot	13.48
Moore, Alex.	7 lots	42.50
McCooy, W. L.	1 lot	351.60
Patton, Olivia	1 lot	20.00
Pearce, Alvah	1 lot	4.50
Phillips, J. B.	1 lot	.50
Porter, T. W.	1 lot	66.45
Porter, R. L.	1 lot	32.00
Porter, J. A.	1 lot	11.25
Porter, Johnston & McGuire	1 lot	18.00
Porter & Higdon	1 lot	90.00
Pruitt, J. D.	1 lot	2.50
Pruitt, Mrs. J. D.	1 lot	5.00
Reece, C. E.	1 lot	3.61
Roper, J. W.	2 lots	4.00
Shepherd, Mrs. T. B.	1 lot	30.27
Shepherd, Mrs. W. M.	1 lot	10.00
(Bert)	1 lot	17.25
Shook, R. M.	1 lot	1.50
Smart, Will	1 lot	1.50
Smith, W. M.	2 lots	5.00
Smith, Frank T.	1 lot	42.00
Stockton, C. B.	1 lot	6.00
Stribling, Jack	4 lots	2.00
Sutton, Mrs. W. M.	1 lot	4.40
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.	6 lots	9.75
Trotter, J. S.	3 lots	83.50
Wilson, A. C.	1 lot	1.25
Young Ernest F.	1 lot	8.00
Young, W. R.	14 acres	14.00
Young, John T.	77 acres	92.00
Zachary, W. J.	1 lot	3.00

This 12th day of September, 1932.

Geo. DEAN, Clerk and Tax Collector, Town of Franklin, Macon County, N. C.

If Your Doctor Was Your Cook-You Would Never Need Medicine

Physicians and Scientists Now Know that the Body is Composed of Eleven Minerals and Six Vitamins All of which are Contained in Natural Foods.



Modern, Refined Foods, Improper Cooking and Poorly Balanced Diet Rob the Body of these Essential Elements so Necessary to Health. Science finds New Way to supply These Deficiencies and Rebuild the Body.

LEE'S MINERAL COMPOUND with Vitamins
Supplies the System with a Balanced Proportion of the 11 Essential Minerals Combined with Vitamins.

Medical science, constantly searching for ways to prolong life, frequently come forward with startling statements of their findings, but no more astounding announcement has been made in recent years than the statement of an eminent Chemist who now declares that "There is no natural death. All deaths from so-called natural causes are merely the end point of progressive acid saturation." An amazing statement indeed but a warning, that if heeded, should improve the health and well being, increase the joy of living, and prolong the lives of millions of men, women and children who might otherwise drag through a weary life to an untimely end.

AMAZING NEW COMPOUND
LEE'S MINERAL COMPOUND, a new and revolutionary formula, actually supplies the system with these vital elements so necessary to health and happiness. It contains the eleven essential Minerals in well balanced proportion, together with Vitamins, and is an invaluable aid to nature in the building of blood, bone, nerve and tissue.

Don't Let Them Count You Out!

It's So Easy Now to Be Strong and Healthy!
Lee's Mineral Compound Will Build You Up

It will rid your system of excess acid, sweep away the dangerous poisons, supply the body with the needed minerals, stimulate the organs of digestion and assimilation, build rich, red blood, clear the skin, give you a keen, hearty appetite, help you to get sound, refreshing sleep, restore health, strength and vitality and enable you to enjoy life to the fullest.



CONTAINS
IRON—for building rich, red blood-cells and a tonic upon the nerve centers.
IODINE—as a stimulant to the thyroid gland and a preventive of rheumatism.
CALCIUM—for the building of cartilage, bone, tendons and muscles.
COPPER—which is a valuable treatment in cases of malnutrition and emaciation.
CARBON—which is a necessary element in the perfect balance of the body.
MAGNESIUM—as a stimulant to the glands of the intestinal tract and to eliminate metabolic poisons.
MANGANESE—a valuable treatment in cases of deficient nerve nutrition and neurasthenia.
PHOSPHORUS—a valuable aid in treatment of nervous exhaustion, neuralgia and skin disease.
POTASSIUM—which has a marked effect upon metabolism and is an essential to vital activity.
SODIUM—which supplies the deficiency of phosphates and acts as a corrector of constipation.
SULFUR—an important element in nutrition and an essential to the health of albuminous organs and tissues.
SILICA—which appears in every healthy human being and is an essential element of the body.
VITAMINS—without which, it is believed the body would wither and die.

A Food Vitaliser
NOT A PATENT MEDICINE
CONTAINS NO ALCOHOL

Stop dosing yourself with "patent medicines," harsh purgatives, oils and cathartics for just 10 days. Go to your nearest Druggist and secure a bottle of LEE'S MINERAL COMPOUND. Take it regularly and watch the results. You'll be amazed at the feeling of renewed strength and vigor that soon appears. No narcotics, no alcohol, "boost you up" but a natural method of restoring health and energy.

For Sale By Angel Drug Store, Franklin, and other good dealers everywhere, or send \$1.25 to LEE'S LABORATORIES, INC., 364 Peachtree Arcade Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for large bottle, postage paid.

A Charming Place Where You May Entertain Delightfully. This new 17 Story Club-Hotel affords its guests the perfect summer home when in New York

THE SUTTON
330 East 56th Street (Sutton Place Section) NEW YORK
Daily Rate From \$2.00
Special Rate for Groups of Four or More.
Spacious outside rooms from \$11.50 Weekly
Suites from \$20 Weekly
A few Rooms at \$10.00
FREE SWIMMING POOL
OPEN AIR ROOF LOUNGE