

The Franklin Press and The Highlands Maconian

Published every Thursday by The Franklin Press
At Franklin, North Carolina
Telephone No. 21

VOL. XLVIII Number 16

BLACKBURN W. JOHNSON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Entered at the Post Office, Franklin, N. C., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year	\$1.50
Eight Months	\$1.00
Six Months	.75
Single Copy	.05

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.

WEEKLY BIBLE THOUGHT

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.
—S. MATTHEW 23:15.

Concerning the "T. F."

SO FAR as has been learned here, the Interstate Commerce Commission has set no date for a hearing on the application of J. F. Gray, receiver of the Tallulah Falls railroad, for abandonment of the line. A hearing in the matter has been called, however, by the Georgia Public Service Commission for May 10 in Atlanta.

The outcome of this hearing will likely bear considerable weight with the I. C. C., which frequently is guided by the recommendations of state commissions having jurisdiction in such matters. It, therefore, is imperative to the interests of Franklin and other towns served by the "T. F." that they be well represented at the Atlanta hearing and prepared to present their most convincing arguments against abandonment.

No time should be wasted in preparing for the battle. Efforts should be started at once to get together a large and influential delegation to attend the Atlanta hearing. It also would be advisable for the committees in charge of the movement to save the railroad to employ, if possible, an expert traffic man to prepare their case. Mere verbose arguments, no matter how oratorically forceful, carry little weight in such matters; cold facts, well marshaled, are more important.

The New Beer

JUDGING by newspaper reports from states where 3.2 per cent beer went on sale March 15, the new brew is a good drink, almost as good as pre-prohibition lager. Old beer connoisseurs like Henry Mencken, the hyper-critical Baltimore editor, were well pleased; but those who drink to get drunk were disappointed.

Speakeasy habitués discovered that the legal brew did not possess the kick they were accustomed to finding in bootleg "needle" beer, which is made by injecting alcohol into neat beer. It was not as potent even as much home brew.

The fact is, the new beer contains almost as much alcohol as the standard brands of lager manufactured before Volsteadism swept the country. Beer then was not regarded as a beverage on which to become intoxicated and those who wished to get drunk usually turned to whisky. It was prohibition that gave such a vile name to beer, because the brew of the so-called dry era was much stronger than that of pre-prohibition days.

Like as not, when beer becomes legal in North Carolina on May 1 there will be some alcohol glut tons who will try to drink all they can hold and then some. And, like as not, they will find that the experience is not as pleasing as they had anticipated. Prohibition has increased, rather than diminished, the appetite for many for strong drink. In time, however, they probably will learn to prefer good lager to rotten whisky.

Unbecoming Impatience

THE automobile age has caused many persons to forget that patience is a virtue. Many drivers not only fail to respect the rights of the living, but also disregard the rights of the dead.

Time and again one hears of some motorist cutting through a funeral procession, frequently causing confusion in the solemn ranks of the mourners. The law, as well as custom, decrees that the dead are due the dignity of an undisturbed passage to the grave. A penalty is provided for those who break through a funeral procession; but, alas, many motorists have little respect either for the amenities or the law. A good punishment for such as these would be enforced labor cleaning up the cemetery.

How Do the Candidates Stand?

WITH the approach of the town election, many Franklin residents, earnestly interested in the welfare of the community, are wondering where the various candidates stand on a number of matters of vital public importance.

Clear-cut statements by the candidates of their attitudes and intended policies would be of great benefit to the voters in rendering intelligent decisions at the poll on May 2. For instance, many voters would like to have these questions answered by each candidate for mayor and alderman:

What is your stand on the power plant problem? Do you favor municipal operation, or would you favor selling or leasing the plant to a responsible corporation on a value basis of the outstanding bonds?

If the town must operate the power plant, would you favor a reduction of rates? If so, to what level?

Would you advocate a legal test case or new legislation to restore the town limits to their original basis, so as to require the payment of town taxes by property which was within the bounds as voted by the people?

Would you endeavor to provide the town with more efficient sanitary service?

What regulations do you think should be provided to govern the sale of beer in Franklin?

President Roosevelt's Reforestation Plan

(From The Chapel Hill Weekly)

Everybody has been reading about President Roosevelt's program of reforestation, which has the double purpose of (1) putting men to work and (2) protecting and preserving the nation's forests, but few people know just the sort of work the men will do.

"The public has an erroneous idea of what reforestation means," says Henry Solon Graves, dean of the Yale forestry school, who was for ten years chief of the United States forest service. "I asked a young man who came into my office the other day what he thought reforestation was, and he said that it meant to him 'setting out trees.'"

"I have had dozens of similar answers and inquiries which indicate that this was the picture conjured up in the public's mind but the mind should be disabused of this notion. Planting trees is just one of the phases of reforestation."

In an interview with Jacob Beall, Dean Graves tells of the importance of building roads and trails through the forests.

"Do you know that the national forests contain more than 150,000,000 acres, more than five times the area of the state of Connecticut? This huge reservoir of timber, distributed through practically all the states, save in the Middle West, where farm lands have supplanted timber lands, must have adequate fire protection. You can't have adequate fire protection without roads and trails being built through the forests so that rangers and fire fighters can get to blazes without going through underbrush. On road and trail building alone the force of 250,000 men could be advantageously employed for as long as the appropriation holds out. The only pity is, not only from the standpoint of the unemployed, but from the standpoint of the forests, that the appropriation is not larger."

Need for Protection

In addition to the building of roads and trails in the forests for fire fighting, Dean Graves mentions several other activities of a collateral nature. In order to spot fires there must be fire observation towers placed strategically over the terrain to be guarded. From these the forest rangers can keep watch for fires and, by triangulations, determine their locations. There also must be communication systems erected so that the rangers may telephone for help in the affected areas.

"These are things which can be done immediately," says Dean Graves. "You can put men to work as soon as the organization is set up and the cantonments for the labor battalions are built. That, too, will give some work to carpenters and people who can handle a hammer and saw. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Roosevelt is wrong in his estimate that results can be shown for the program within the next month or so."

"There is one thing certain; the President's program will not be handicapped by being slow to get started on improvements like roads and trails; and another thing is equally certain: the workers will not run out of work any time soon. The appropriation of some \$148,000,000 will run out much faster than the work."

The concept of reforestation which has lodged in the public mind as having to almost exclusively with the planting of trees is natural enough, Dean Graves says. The Roosevelt program has been criticized on that ground since it was first announced before the election in November. One of the principal critics of the program was the Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde. Mr. Hyde called the plan "ridiculous" and pointed out that there weren't enough seedlings in the nurseries of the country to begin to keep an army of men busy planting them.

"I assume this was a misunderstanding of the term 'reforestation,'" says Dean Graves. "If it was not, then it was mere campaign chaff. The term 'reforestation,' along with 'afforestation,' and 'forestation,' indicates the conservation of timber resources by all available means at hand. So the idea of tree planting really becomes one of the minor considerations, certainly in view of the public emergency. Fire prevention in the national and state forests is of greater importance at the present moment than tree planting. There is little use in planting more trees while there are inadequate facilities for preventing fires or for controlling the spread of fires in forests which are already standing. Then, as far as merchantable timber is concerned, it is better to have fewer trees per acre than it is to have too many to the acre."

Thinning Out Necessary

"Too many trees to an acre of ground will strangle growth. Foresters ought to be thinned out scientifically where there is too dense a growth, so that a proper stand of timber may be attained. Not every tree is commercially valuable. It has to reach a certain size before it has value at a sawmill."

"One hears that timber is being used much faster than it is being produced. That is certainly not so in the public domain. The trees are cut out after a forest ranger has designated the ones for felling, and he applies the thinning principle to the selection. It is not even necessary to have artificial propagation of trees in these national forests. It is accomplished by natural means—the seeds drop upon the ground and produce without any further attention."

Before the depression the government was selling 1,000,000,000 board feet of timber a year without threatening a diminution of the forest potential.

URGES MORE TRUCK CROPS

To the Editor:

Being located in Athens, Ga., and interested in handling North Carolina products, I wish to make a few suggestions to the farmers of Macon county. Western North Carolina has a great future in growing truck crops, if only they are grown in sufficient quantities to attract south Georgia and Florida buyers who are on the lookout for Irish potatoes, beans and cabbages. The demand for these crops will grow greater when it is known where and when to find them.

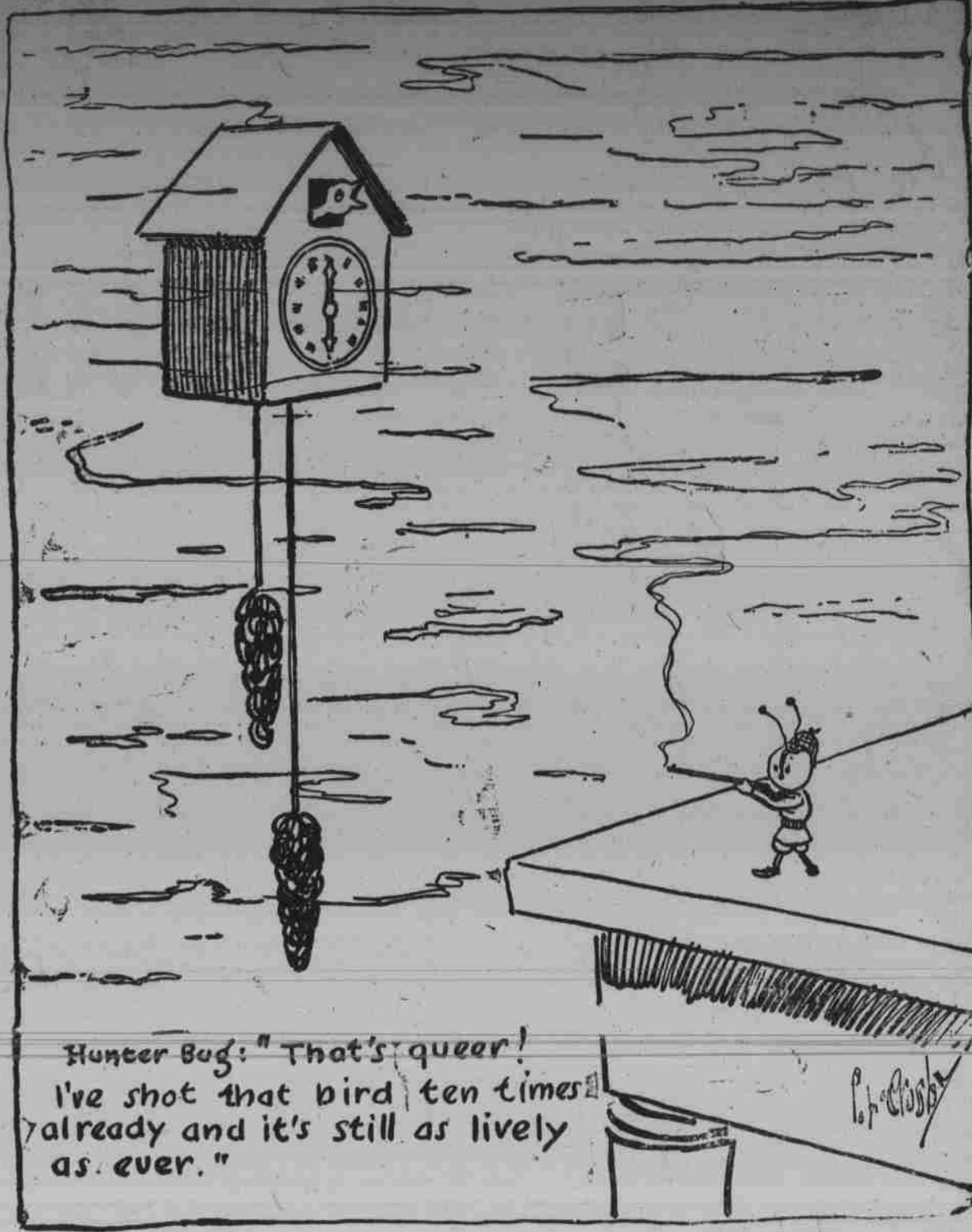
Now I am not making any guarantee as to the prices that will be paid. It may even be possible that for the first few years some

farmers may not find a market for all of their truck produce. Yet I always admire people who are willing to test out what can be done. I will be in contact with people from all parts of the south making inquiries for above products and I will be only too glad to refer them to farmers who can furnish produce for the market. While the experiment in truck growing for the first few years may and will be a sacrifice to some extent, it is my opinion that the man who will try growing truck and stick to it will profit. Of course, however, he must learn what are the best truck crops to grow and when to put his produce on the market.

JOHN H. THOMAS.

The Kiddies' Bugtime Story

By PERCY CROSSBY



Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

PEN THE ROOSTER

WHEN the hatching season is over, the flock is changed from a breeding flock to a laying flock and only fresh, infertile eggs are desired by the trade.

"This means that the male birds should be moved to separate quarters," says Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the State College poultry department. "In doing this, however, the poultryman will consider his prospects for breeding work next season. All those male birds which do not measure up to the owner's standard for type, color and breeding ability should be discarded. If the birds are below standard they will be a dead expense during the period they are producing no returns to the owner. Sometimes, it is necessary to remove the males because in preceding has begun. In such a case new blood will be needed."

If the owner does have some desirable roosters, however, and no adequate place to keep them, it might be well to build summer range houses. These are constructed at low cost and will answer the purpose very well.

In removing the male birds, it is well to keep in mind that eggs from some of the hens will be fertile 21 days after the male bird has been removed. A fertile egg will start incubation at a temperature of 20 degrees and in a few days the embryo chick will begin development. Such eggs are objectionable.

Another economy measure to put into practice after the hatching season is over, is that of spring culling. Feed costs about \$1.80 a hundred pounds now and it will cost about 8 or 9 cents to produce one dozen eggs. These should sell for at least 14 cents a dozen if the producer is to make a fair profit. Therefore, Dearstyne points out that every economy is needed to make the flock pay in summer.

A new plan for a general purpose barn of the small farm has been developed at State College and is now available through the county farm agent or on application to David S. Weaver, agricultural engineer at the college.

ROOT SHRUB CUTTINGS

The Farmer's Question Box

Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Is it too late to plant onions in the mountains? What varieties are best suited for local markets?

Answer:—It is not too late but, for best yields, the onions should be planted at once. Later plantings will retard the growth as well as the yield. The two best varieties to grow for market are the Yellow Bermuda (sometimes called the White Bermuda) and the Yellow Globe Danvers. With the Bermuda variety plants should be used while the Yellow Globe Danvers can be grown from sets.

Question:—What control is recommended for "blossom and twig blight" on apples?

Answer:—Spraying with Bordeaux mixture immediately after the blossom buds open will give excellent control. This is not a 100 percent control, but it will reduce the blight sufficiently to assure a good crop of apples. Apply the spray when from one fourth to three fourths of the blossoms are open. Second applications will be necessary on the Golden Delicious, Stayman, and Red Winesap for effective control.

Question:—Many of my chickens are sick and dying from what is locally called "limberneck." What causes this disease and how may it be cured?

Answer:—Limberneck is caused by a germ in spoiled meat, such as a dead rat or chicken, or by mouldy mash. The disease, however, is not contagious. When the disease first appears, all birds should be confined until the source of infection is found and destroyed. Before returning to range the birds should be given Epsom Salts at the rate of 1 pound to each 400 pounds of level weight. The salts may be given either in the wet mash or in the drinking water.

Cuttings of desirable perennial shrubs may be rooted in clean sand, grown in a rich plot and transferred to the yard at practically no cost and thus add to the beauty and value of the farmstead.

Glenn O. Randall, floriculturist at State College, says the propagation of shrubs from seed is the simplest and most natural way to increase the supply for planting. Yet this does not always give the best results, especially where certain plants have been crossed. Another good way to increase the supply of shrubs is to divide the old crowns where several stems grow out from the parent plant. In this case the work must be done in the fall.

In the spring, however, Mr. Randall recommends the making of cuttings from the terminal growth of desirable shrubs and rooting these cuttings in clean sand of medium texture. The cuttings may be made when growth is three to four inches in length. Use a sharp knife so that the tissues are not bruised and set the cuttings in clean, disease-free sand.

The sand may be sterilized in small quantities by pouring boiling water over it or baking the sand in the stove oven. Most growers experience trouble in rooting their cuttings because they rot at the surface of the ground. If the sand is sterilized, this trouble is prevented.

As soon as the cuttings have developed roots from one-half to one inch in length, they may be transplanted to the garden. Later, the plants may be set in the yard according to the plan of landscaping being followed, Randall says.

John H. Millor of Orange County built a brooder house with a brick brooder and a separate laying house for a cash outlay of \$7.50, says Don Matheson, county agent. The houses were built of logs and covered with home-made shingles. The money was spent for glass and hardware.

For the past few weeks, the new curb market at Lenoir in Caldwell county has averaged \$113 a week in sales.

remembered as Ethel Chastain. They were on their way to Seneca, S. C., to visit his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Harding and little daughter and also her sister, Lola Mashburn, from Canton, spent Easter with their father, Charlie Mashburn.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Culver received a message from headquarters a few days ago that their son, George, Jr., was slightly improved but he was still seriously ill.

Herbert Angel spent the Easter holidays with home folks.

Mary Strain spent the Easter holidays with home folks.

Allie Ray is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. George Dowdle.

Grady Garner, wife and children, spent Easter with his father and mother.

Iotla

(Unavoidably omitted last week)

The following program was given at the close of the Iotla school, April 7, to one of the largest crowds which has assembled there in years.

The primary grades gave a very interesting program of songs, recitations and a play entitled, "Tattered Tilly of Toy Town." Another interesting feature of this program was the Rhythm Band, which rendered several numbers.

The intermediate grades followed with an equally interesting number of songs, recitations and a play, "The Groceryman."

The grammar grades concluded the morning's entertainment by giving several recitations, songs and two plays, entitled "Coon Creek

Courtship," a negro farce in one act, and "The Cabbage Hill School."

At the conclusion of the program prizes of books were given to twenty-five students who had a perfect attendance record.

Immediately following the morning exercises a basketball game was played between Iotla and Franklin boys, the Franklin boys winning by 26 to 24.

The teachers of the Iotla school are Mrs. W. H. Moody, primary; Mrs. Marie Roper, intermediate; Mrs. Albert Ramsey, principal.

Well's Grove

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Webb, from Fairview, N. C., spent Thursday night with Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hunnicutt. Mrs. Webb will be