

The Franklin Press and The Highlands Maconian

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BLACKBURN W. JOHNSON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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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.

WEEKLY BIBLE THOUGHT

I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.—Romans 12:1.

Clippings

A CLASSICAL DISILLUSION

Timemus Danaos et dona ferentes! And how! Here's Samuel J. Blythe, who in the early days of the century was used by The Saturday Evening Post to kid the great and mighty of Washington, being given pages of space in the thinnest number we ever remember to have met of America's most widely-read periodical for the serious object of forming a new political party.

the place, he is under consideration by President Roosevelt for appointment to the Tariff Commission. He deserves this post all the more because he has not sought it. It is stated in The Journal of Commerce report that Mr. Doughton was recently called to the White House, where, it is said, he was informed of this fact. He has indicated that he would prefer to remain in Congress, where he is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, but if "drafted" by Mr. Roosevelt he could hardly turn down the proffer of the suggested appointment.

BETTER KEEP PATRONIZING THE T. F. ROAD

The average community forgets its railroad, travels by bus and auto and ships its merchandise in and out of town by truck until the discontinuance of their rail facilities is threatened. And when this happens the citizens along the line appoint a delegation to call upon the railroad and state authorities and ask that the road be continued in operation and state that the very life of the community depends upon the continuance of the railroad.

It is rather strange that if the railroad is so important to the community it should be generally neglected and not given the support and patronage of that community. But we do not believe that the above holds true in our section for we are not the "average community"—and it behooves every person along the line of the Tallulah Falls Railway to give the road their unstinted support.

A short time ago—on December 8—permission was granted the Tallulah Falls Railway Company by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., to abandon its entire line from Cornelia to Franklin, N. C. But after a conference last week with Hon. E. Marvin Underwood, judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Georgia, J. F. Gray, receiver of the Tallulah Falls Railway, issued the following statement.

"I am authorized by Judge Underwood to say that the Tallulah Falls Railway will be operated as long as it is physically and financially possible to operate it, and that no order for the actual junking or scrapping of the property will ever be issued until and unless every effort has been exhausted to save the same. The railway has made a little more than its operating expenses since July 1, 1933. It is to be hoped that this record can be maintained and the public is urged to cooperate to the fullest extent of its ability in saving the property by giving the road all its business."

tion to favor the T. F. with our business are now called upon to patronize the road to the fullest extent of our ability. Should the road fail to make operating expenses through our neglect of cooperation, we believe the end of the T. F.'s existence would then be inevitable.

AS A MAN THINKETH

An old Quaker was one morning watering his cow at the town well, when his new neighbor drew his horse up to the trough. "What kind of people live in this village?" asked the newcomer. "What kind of people did thee live amongst where thee came from?" asked the Quaker.

"Oh, it was a good place to get away from. The people were all ways taking advantage of me and were small and mean." "I am sorry, neighbor. Thee will find the same here." And the man did. He quarreled with all who would quarrel and soon moved on.

In a few months another family came to the same town. The quaker met the new neighbor at the well. The same question was asked by the stranger. Again the Friend asked his question. "What kind of people did we have where we came from?" said the stranger. "The best and dearest people on earth. We wept in deepest sorrow to leave them."

"B of good cheer! Thee will find just as good and beautiful people here," said the old man. And the stranger DID. This may or may not be fiction. But it illustrates a great truth. Not only every community but every large business organization is apt to contain at least one who is continually complaining of ill treatment. His fellows take advantage of him; he does more than he is being paid for; his hours are too long; the boss is mean and unappreciative.

You know the kind, and you who do your work with an uplifted chin, a cheerful smile, words of encouragement to the faint hearted, and whose aura is always of the rosiest hue, have observed the end of the malcontent. The man who thinks happiness is enveloped in its own glorious effulgence, while the man whose thoughts are in the shadows of discontent looks out upon a sunless prospect of which is obscurity.

THE PROGRAM AND THE PEOPLE

Before Congress assembled William Allen White wrote an article on the question, "Can the President Control Congress?" The question might better have been, "Will the People Continue to Support Roosevelt?" The decisive answer to this query is the thousands of letters and telegrams pouring into Washington urging Representatives and Senators to stand by the President.

The message of the people to Congress is a sort of supplementary message on the state of the Union, following the President's message last Wednesday which was directed quite as much to the country as it was to the Congress. This popular response to the President's restatement of his program has "amazed" Republicans and "astonished" Democrats, says a Washington correspondent of The New York Times. That seems to confirm the President's statement that his program comes from the people.

Speaker Rainey's interview last Saturday with the newspapermen sums up the Democratic attitude on supporting the President. Asked if there would be any silver legislation passed, the Speaker replied: "If the President wants it, yes." "Will there be any sentiment against tariff legislation?" "Not if the President wants tariff authority," said Mr. Rainey. "There were some similar questions and Mr. Rainey closed with his general answer: "You might as well know it. Nothing is going to pass here except what the President wants."

This is a Democratic viewpoint. Former Representative Malcolm Bridges of Omaha, Nebraska, writes to a number of his Republican friends in the House warning them that the people at this time are not concerned over budget problems, and that "any broadside attack on the President or his policies would be disastrous." The American people, therefore, believe that President Roosevelt will not only lead them to victory in the emergency of depression but that he will do more than that. Mr. Roosevelt has pledged himself and has summoned the nation to a permanent reordering of some of the old ways of thinking and doing in the United States.

The people believe that, with their support, the President will lay the foundations of that new economic and social order, a twentieth century realization of such dreams as Thomas Jefferson and

RELIGION In The Here and Now

By Rev. Norvia C. Duncan

FREQUENTLY I am making criticism of the Church in regard to her failures on the social side of religion. I do not want to leave the impression that I do not believe in it. It is my conviction of the Divine character and commission of the Church which prompts criticism of what, to me, are failures to achieve the social aspect of the Kingdom of God. The Church's doctrines are sound. The outward structures in the way of buildings and ceremonial are reasonable and necessary in the development and extension of Christianity. But the social predictions of so much doctrine and ceremonial have not been fulfilled in the social order which has been created. The people have spent and are spending a great deal of money on religion. A great part of the Church's energy is now spent in raising budgets. Much of this money has gone into buildings, the supporting of officials, ecclesiastical accoutrements, and various other parts of a great ecclesiastical organization. The practical-minded man is beginning to ask questions. He wants to know what religion is doing for humanity. He has its promises but sees failure in fulfillment. If religion cannot somehow affect the social and economic conditions which so vitally affect his life, he begins to doubt the effectiveness of the doctrines of regeneration and forgiveness of sins. If the Church can regenerate, where is the regenerate society which the regenerate man predicts? We have reached the point in the creedal and ceremonial state of religion where we must break into the social aspect or the structure will crumble. The Catholic side of the house has spent so much energy and money developing the symbols that they have had no time to recreate society. The Protestants have thundered so much on cardinals and dancing and the terrors of sulphuric flames (which no longer terrify) that they have had no time to build a new world. And for Catholic and Protestant alike the practical-minded man is about to "chuck" the whole business of religion.

his co-workers dreamed as the reasonable destiny of all men. Hence it is that thousands of men and women who last Wednesday heard the President—and they sensed the fact that he was deliberately broadcasting his address to them—are calling upon their electoral spokesmen in Washington to support the Roosevelt program. They believe that the program in its fulfillment will mean a larger justice, a larger security against want, against swollen wealth on the one hand and grinding poverty on the other hand.

May it be thought that in their apprehension over the future the American people have too much idolized Mr. Roosevelt, and are too docilely willing to follow wherever he leads? Read, then, the estimate of the President written in The London Sunday Observer by James L. Garvin, famous political commentator. He appraises Mr. Roosevelt "as clearly in will, spirit and aspiration one of the strongest men in the world who might yet do as much as any living man to save the world. Suppose Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin and Roosevelt should meet in one room. The President would not be dominated. When he took office, he had to face an appalling task and he grappled with it like a giant. Already he has added a portrait to American history that never can be forgotten."

The people believe that they have found a leader. Congress reflects that faith. — ASHEVILLE TIMES.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

28 of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust, page 523, to secure the payment of certain indebtedness evidenced by said deed of trust; and whereas said indebtedness is past due and the said A. W. Horn is not living, and J. E. Perry and E. B. Sutton are the duly qualified and acting Executors of the estate of the said A. W. Horn; and whereas the owner of said indebtedness has demanded that the power of sale, under said deed of trust, be executed.

We will, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale by said deed of trust in us vested, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon, sell at the courthouse door in Franklin, North Carolina, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described property:

A certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Franklin Township, Macon County, State of North Carolina, and described as follows: Within the corporate limits of the Town of Franklin and known as the Ben Harrison lot; Beginning at a point in the middle of the road that runs from the Murphy road by R. C. Green's to the Iola road on top of the hill near J. O. Harrison's corner, thence S 76 W with the middle of the new road 4 1-4 chains to a point; thence S 21 E 3 68-100 chains to a point in the middle of the road that runs by R. C. Green's; thence N 34 E 5 1-4 chains to the beginning. Containing 3-4 of an acre, more or less. This deed of trust is given to secure the balance of the purchase price of the land above described.

This 28th day of December, 1933. J. E. Perry and E. B. Sutton, Executors of the estate of A. W. Horn, deceased. J4-4tc-J&J-125

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Macon County. John H. Dalton vs C. A. Bryson Pursuant to a consent judgment entered in the above entitled cause at the January 1933 Special Term of Macon Superior Court the undersigned will, on the 12th day

Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

SCIENTIFIC EGGS BRING BIG PRICES

DOWN in Florida progressive poultry men have set an example which enterprising farmers of this section might profit by following.

The smart Floridians, through publicity and advertising, have created a demand for "scientifically produced" eggs, which bring 50 cents a dozen, instead of 20 or 25 cents. Now, many big Florida hotels and hospitals, to say nothing of thousands of choosy housewives, will use nothing but scientific eggs. Even if they do have to pay big prices for them, they will tell you they are worth it, because the scientific eggs are not only A-1 grade as to size, color and freshness, but they also are more nutritious because they contain a greater amount of certain vitamins.

The editor of The Press-Maconian on a recent trip to Miami had the pleasure of inspecting a large scientific poultry farm. It was called an "egg factory" and it resembled a factory more than it did a farm, for it was all indoors, occupying two floors in a deserted hotel building. The hens were kept in wire cages, known as "batteries." In one large well lighted room, the heat of which was controlled by artificial means, there was a series of batteries housing 3,000 white leghorn chickens. In front of each cage was a feeding trough and an egg rack. The hens have no nests, but this doesn't deter them from laying. Whenever the spirit moves them they get down to business and lay and the eggs roll out into the racks in front of the cages. A laying record is kept of each hen and if one is found to have a poor record, she is taken out of the battery. They don't waste feed on hens that don't lay. A hospital room is kept for sick hens and baby chicks, and the case of each bird is studied with almost as much care as a physician would give to a patient.

The laying hens are fed a special mash intended both to increase laying and to give the eggs a high percentage of nutritious qualities. The eggs are collected once or twice a day and carefully graded and packed in neat cardboard cartons. Then the eggs are distributed to the trade and housewives buy them at their neighborhood grocery store under a guarantee that they are not over 24 hours old. Perhaps it would be inadvisable for farmers in this section to undertake to raise chickens and produce eggs on such a large basis. However, one does not have to be an expert poultryman to realize that many farmers in this section are losing money on their eggs by failing to grade them. Any farmer

who will produce eggs to meet modern standards will have little difficulty in finding a market for them and, we venture, he can command higher prices. There are thousands of city housewives who are willing to pay more for eggs they know to be absolutely fresh, clean and of standard size and weight. The fact is, city grocers will tell you they just can't sell soiled, ungraded eggs that look like they might be spoiled, even if they are not.

It pays to grade eggs and the sooner our farmers learn to do this the better off they will be.

The Farmer's Question Box Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—Will the feeding of milk in clabber form to the poultry flock cause stomach trouble? Answer:—The feeding of clabbered milk in pans or shallow receptacles, unless cleaned and scalded daily, will cause loose, yellowish voidings. Where the clabber is fed it is best to have two sets of drinking vessels so that one may be thoroughly cleaned each day. The best way, however, is to feed the milk before it clabbers which will eliminate any accumulation of the harmful bacteria.

Question:—When should heifers be bred for best calf production? Answer:—No arbitrary age can be set for breeding heifers as this is determined by the maturity and breed of each animal. Jersey and Guernsey heifers, if properly grown out, should be bred to freshen from 24 to 30 months of age. The Ayrshire and Holstein heifers should be bred so as to freshen from 27 to 32 months of age. Heifers that are fed liberal grain rations in addition to the roughage will mature more quickly than those receiving a limited grain ration and this should be considered when breeding.

Question:—Does roup kill chickens? If not, how can it be cured? Answer:—The disease is not necessarily fatal but in acute cases the birds rarely respond to treatment and should be destroyed. Where the disease is not acute all birds showing any disease symptoms should be isolated and given Epsom salts—one-half a pound to each one hundred adult birds. The salts should be dissolved in the drinking water. The eyes of each bird should then be cleaned with a piece of soft cotton and treated with a ten-per cent solution of argyrol.

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CONTROL CHICK DISEASE BY PROPER HANDLING

THE exercise of strict care in handling young chicks is highly important in eradicating bacillary white diarrhea, states H. C. Gauger, of the N. C. State college poultry department. Persons walking into brooder houses, rodents and other wild creatures, contaminated food, manure from diseased birds, and unsanitary houses all are responsible for spreading the disease germs. Another source of infection is in diseased eggs, which always hatch out diseased chicks.

"To wipe out the diarrhea, all diseased chicks should be killed and burned or buried," says Gauger. "All brooder houses should be cleaned every day until the chicks are seven days old and then once every four days thereafter. All birds and animals which might spread the germs should be kept away from the chicks." At least one square foot of floor space should be provided for each chick. A good disinfectant should be placed in their drinking water, and a well balanced mash should be included in their diet so as to build up their resistance to disease.

To prevent the chicks from eating food that has fallen to the floor where germs may be lurking, the feeding pans should be placed upon wire frames at least one and one-half feet square and an inch and a half above the floor. The wire should be small mesh. Or size 1-4 hardware cloth will also serve satisfactorily. The frames should be cleaned daily. Gauger states that a most important step is to secure eggs or chicks from hatcheries whose flocks have been found free of the diarrhea after being given the blood tests, or at least make sure that the eggs came from blood-tested birds.

A carload of 24 mules bought cooperatively for cash by farmers of Alamance county saved the purchasers approximately \$50 per mule. Cooperative sales of chickens and turkeys by Chatham county farmers have brought them about \$8,000 in cash during the past month. There were 184,442 farm women and girls, both white and colored, who were taught the principles of food conservation, garden growing and how to feed their families for better health during the past year by home agents of the State college extension service. G. T. White of Yadkin county built and filled a 65-ton trench silo this fall at a cost of only 37 cents per ton of silage stored, he reports.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

door in Franklin, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described tract of land: On the waters of Mason Branch, Macon County, North Carolina, being all those tracts of land deeded to John Dalton from American Gem Mining Syndicate, on the 21st of January 1919, south of the top of Mason Mountain, said deed being of record in Deed Book C-4, Page 244, Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, N. C. Excepting from this conveyance that portion of land on the east side conveyed to James Mason; also tract deeded to C. G. and Greely Shepherd, also the mineral interest sold on Mason Mountain. That under the terms of said judgment the undersigned was authorized and directed, upon the request of the said C. A. Bryson to sell said lands, upon the failure of the above named plaintiff to pay one half of the principal of \$540.00, within six months from the date of this judgment. And that failure has been made in the payment of said amount, and the undersigned having been requested by the said C. A. Bryson to sell said lands. That the amount due is \$540.00, with interest on same from January 1, 1931, together with all costs.

This 21st day of December, 1933. J. FRANK RAY, Commissioner. D21-4tc-JFR-J11

NOTICE OF SALE

Whereas, power of sale was vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust from Fred Slagle and wife, Lida Slagle, to G. A. Jones, Trustee, dated 10th August, 1931, and registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County in Book 32 of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust, page 274, to secure the payment of certain indebtedness in said deed of trust set forth; and whereas all of said indebtedness is past due, and whereas said deed of trust and the indebtedness secured thereby has been transferred and assigned to Mrs. E. F. Horn, who is now the owner thereof, and the said Mrs. E. F. Horn having made demand upon the undersigned Trustee to exercise the power of sale in him vested by said deed of trust:

Now, Therefore, I will, by virtue of the power of sale by said deed of trust in me vested, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon, sell at the Courthouse door in Franklin, North Carolina, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described property: All the lands described in a deed from J. H. Slagle and Maggie Slagle to Fred Slagle, dated August 3, 1922, and registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County in Book H-4, page 532; And all the lands described in a deed from J. H. Slagle and wife, Maggie Slagle to Fred Slagle, registered August 11, 1931, in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County in Book U-4, page 65. This 28th day of December, 1933. G. A. JONES, Trustee. J4-4tp-LH-J25