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and

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Auto Taxes Too High

SOME good may yet result from the loud public protests against the state's drastic method of collecting automobile license taxes. As the old saying goes, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The wholesale arrests of motorists the first few days of the new year who continued to operate cars bearing 1933 license plates have served to center attention on the exorbitant taxes imposed on automobile owners in North Carolina. Already strong sentiment is coagulating for a reduction, not only of the license tag fees, but also in the gasoline taxes. With legislative elections approaching, the question likely will become a political issue and many a candidate will doubtless court the votes of the vast army of motorists with a platform pledging support of legislation to reduce the high cost of owning an automobile.

We sincerely hope the reaction will not be so violent as to cause the next General Assembly to follow Georgia's suit by establishing a blanket license of \$3 for all automobiles, regardless of size, weight and power; such a step might prove well nigh disastrous to the state treasury and also to the great highway system which we have builded for the convenience and economy of the motoring public. However, it does seem that the present taxes could be advantageously reduced.

Discussing the situation, the Salisbury Evening Post points out:

"A cheaper price on license tags and a reduced gasoline tax might yield enough revenue from increased operation of automobiles to maintain the needed revenues. The subject is one the next legislature might well consider seriously.

"In the meantime the public must continue to pay the rather high license prices, as well as a six cents gasoline tax for state purposes and a cent tax for federal purposes. The average motorist will pay in the neighborhood of \$75 per year in taxes, including gasoline, oil, license plate, ad valorem and sales tax levies. The automobile is one of the heaviest carriers of the tax burden, and any relief would be of much help to the motoring public."

There was a time, not so many years ago, when it was felt that the private automobile was a luxury and, therefore, should be taxed to the limit. But now, most automobiles are an actual necessity and extremely high taxes upon them work a hardship upon many owners equal to the hardship of high levies upon land. Many laboring men and business men are as much dependent upon their small cars as a farmer or landlord is upon his land or rental property.

Seventy-five dollars is a big price to pay the government, state and federal, for the privilege of owning and operating an automobile. For many individuals it is prohibitive.

It is to be hoped the next Legislature can find a happy medium which will work serious injury neither to the state treasury nor to the pocketbooks of the run-of-the-road motorists.

The Question of the Hour

MILLIONS of men, and women, too, are mooting the question of whether Congress will grant President Roosevelt the authority and the money necessary for continuing his recovery program along present lines. Will the thousands upon thousands now receiving pay from the government's emergency organizations continue to be on Uncle Sam's payroll after March 1, or will they have to fall back upon their own wits and the whimsies of economic tides for their livelihood?

It now appears that the recovery program will be continued, perhaps with modifications; but, at any rate, there seems to be little likelihood of an abrupt ending of the multitudinous federal projects. Congress does not want to accept the responsibility for throwing such a vast number of men out of work.

It would be folly, however, for the individual now on the payroll of one of the government's emergency relief projects to bank on the continuation of his job. The whole program is temporary, and it is intended not only to supply a living for the moment but to enable individuals to get back on their feet so they can resume normal pursuits of a livelihood without governmental assistance.

Sooner or later, the C. W. A. worker who spends all of his earnings each week is going to find himself back in the same predicament he was in before the government launched its recovery program. The government, of course, intended through this program to accelerate the circulation of money; but it certainly did not intend to encourage heedless disregard of thrift, or to inculcate in its unemployed thousands a feeling of dependence upon the government for support.

The only hope of success for the recovery program, yea, even for the government itself, lies in the assertion of personal initiative and self reliance of the average American bread-winner.

The Crucial Round



Clippings

PLANNED FARMING

The Georgia farm colony, made possible by funds from the Public Works administration and to be carried on under the supervision of the state university seems to be another attempt to prove the value of farm planning and community planning to improve social and economic conditions on the farm.

We are told that five hundred families will be located in this colony. They are to be recruited from the cities and from among those who are out of employment and now receiving public care and attention, but they will also be taken from those who have had farm experience. Mostly from those who tried farming and failed and moved to the city because they reached their row's end on the farm. They failed following their own plans and judgment, and they will be asked to try again, working under the direction and help of others. They will first of all be required to produce on their small farm food for their own families and feed for their live stock and poultry. They will produce certain money crops. They will have community projects, mostly processing plants, where they will find employment through the months when there is no rush of work on the farm. The plan gives the farmer some individualistic opportunities, but forces him to follow a prescribed plan. It will be an experiment in co-operative buying and co-operative marketing. The idea is not so much to show that there is big money in farming, as it is to prove that there is a good living in a well organized farm community. Not only will the endeavor be to provide food and clothing in abundance, but education, religious opportunities, amusements, culture and generally improved social relationships will come in for attention. As much as possible the elements of speculation will be taken out and the emphasis will be placed on comfortable and independent living. It is a worthwhile experiment and will be worth watching.—MOULTRIE (Ga.) OBSERVER.

What the grand jury does today is sit in the court room and examine the witnesses put before it by the prosecution. It has the right to investigate anywhere it sees fit, but it never does so, save in extraordinary circumstances, and generally at the behest of the prosecuting attorney.

After decreeing "you may or you may not prosecute" on a number of cases already fully prepared for them, the jury inspects the county home, the jail, the court house, and other county properties, and makes a report. This report is the same year after year, as examination of the clerk's records will show you.

We agree with Judge Oglesby: if the Grand Jury did act as it is empowered to, there would be better law observance. But the Grand Jury does not so act. Moreover, it is not really necessary for it to act, for all of its functions are today performed by other officials.

If Grand Juries performed the strict functions Judge Oglesby believes they should perform, we should all applaud; but since it is fairly evident they have not and never will perform them, we must string along with Judge Sink in the belief that the jury is archaic and costs the state just \$500,000 a year too much.—CLEVELAND STAR (SHELBY, N. C.)

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Funeral Held For Huff Infant

The week-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Huff died at their home on west Main street Wednesday night of last week, and was buried in the local cemetery Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Mason announce the birth of a son at their home in east Franklin on Tuesday morning, January 16.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Macon County. 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

MAKING WINTER DAIRYING PAY

WHENEVER I drive by a dairy farm on a cold winter day and see a bunch of cows out in a pasture, shivering in the rain, I want to stop my car and drive these cows into a dry, warm, well bedded barn.

Not only is it heartless to keep cows uncomfortable in the winter time but it's a money losing business. Part of the feed for making milk goes into producing body heat to try and throw off the cold and dampness. Figure it any way you please—"The man who doesn't love cows will never be a good dairyman."

Dairy cows kept in the barn at night in winter produce more milk. More manure, our best and cheapest fertilizer, is also saved for spreading on crop and pasture fields.

To prevent the spread of garget, a highly contagious infection, may I suggest these steps:—

1. Put all cows with garget at one end of the barn.
2. Milk cows with garget last.
3. Milk gargety quarters last into a pail (not on the floor) and throw away where herd will not come into contact with it.
4. Don't use milk for human consumption from apparently clean quarters of infected or slightly infected cows. Feed to chickens or pigs.
5. In your culling program let gargety cows go, in order of severity of infection. Bad uddered cows, three- and two-teated cows are not only unsightly but usually are unprofitable.
6. Keep cows clean and comfortable and when in stable well bedded.

Drying up heavy milkers has been quite a job in the past. Taking away feed, infrequent milkings, and other methods have been tried with varying degrees of success. Now, it seems that taking away the feed and leaving the milk in the udder turns the trick without harm to cow or udder. For cows milking less than 20 pounds daily this practice is recommended. The udder will get very tight. But generally it will go down and your cow is completely dry. No ill effects have followed this practice when cows dried up in this manner freshen again. Udders have come out perfectly sound and the cows appear uninjured. The only warnings are: (1) Don't try this on cows milking over 20 pounds daily, and (2) milk out udders if they become hot and feverish, but not just because they become extended and tight.—Ben Kilgore in PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Your Farm - How to Make It Pay

The Farmer's Question Box

Timely Questions Answered by N. C. State College Experts

Question:—What variety of lespezoza is best for hay production in North Carolina?

Answer:—The Tennessee No. 76 variety is especially good for hay as the growth is from 8 to 24 inches in height. The Kobe is another variety with a growth equal to the Tennessee but the stems and leaves are larger and coarser. For the best all-round variety the Common gives excellent results. This variety makes good yields of hay and seed and reseeds itself in pastures much better than other varieties. The average hay production of the Common is 2,300 pounds an acre as compared with 2,800 pounds of the Tennessee and Kobe varieties.

Question:—Can healthy, vigorous chicks be secured from late hatched pullets?

Answer:—If the pullets have been in production from 60 to 90 days before the eggs are selected for hatching and have been mated with vigorous cocks the chicks should be satisfactory. The factors of good management for the pullets, however, will have considerable bearing on the question. A balanced ration should be fed, reinforced with a biologically tested cod liver oil where green feed is not available. The houses should be well ventilated with plenty of room allowed for the laying pullets.

Question:—How much land should be prepared for planting a home garden?

Answer:—The size of the family should govern the size of the garden. A tenth of an acre will produce an abundance of vegetables for one person and this amount should be allowed for each member of the family except for children under five years of age. If such crops as watermelons, cantaloupes, Irish and sweet potatoes are to be grown, a larger acreage is needed. If these are grown outside the garden, half an acre will be sufficient to furnish a family of five.

Wheat growers belonging to the Burke-Caldwell association received checks for over a thousand dollars from their association treasurer last week for reducing acreage last fall.

CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIMPLE BUSINESS DEAL

THE corn-hog adjustment contract may be regarded as a simple business deal between the farmer and the secretary of agriculture, it is pointed out by W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State college.

The contracting producer agrees under the contract to make a definite reduction for 1934 of 20 per cent in his corn acreage and twenty-five per cent in his hog production for market. He also agrees to abide by other sections of the contract, such as regulation of the use of contracted acres.

The secretary of agriculture is obligated under the contract to make certain payments to the producer for fulfilling the contract terms. For each acre of land offered by producers and accepted for contract, the secretary will pay in one or more installments a total of 30 cents per bushel on the estimated yield of corn from the contracted acres. The secretary obligates himself to pay 15 cents of this amount as soon as practicable after he accepts the contract, and to pay 15 cents per bushel more, less the producer's pro rata share of local administrative expenses, on or after November 15, 1934, upon such proof of compliance with the contract as may be required.

The secretary also agrees under the contract to pay the producer a total of \$5 per head on 75 per cent of the annual average number of hogs produced for market by the producer from 1932 and 1933 litters.

Of this amount, \$2 will be paid as soon as practicable after the contract is accepted. The remainder, less the producer's pro rata share of local administrative expenses, will be paid in two installments, the first on or about November 15, 1934, and the final payment on or about February 1, 1935.

Records kept on a large number of gardens by H. I. Niswonger, North Carolina extension horticulturist, year before last showed that a half acre properly cared for was worth \$168.53 in money to a family of six. The average cost of getting these half acre gardens ready for planting, including seed and fertilizer, totaled a few cents under \$5.

Macon county dairymen feeding silage from trench silos for the first time report that the material is keeping perfectly and has increased the milk flow.

D. W. Wright of Ruffin, Caswell county, produced 545 bushels of corn on 20 acres of land following common lespezoza without the use of any fertilizer.

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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.
14-4t-LH-J25

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred by Deed of Trust executed by A. R. Higdon (Single) dated the 15th day of May, 1928, and recorded in Book 32, Page 8, in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, Jefferson E. Owens, Substituted Trustee, will, at twelve o'clock Noon on

Thursday, February 15th, 1934 at the Court House Door of Macon County in Franklin, North Carolina, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, the following land, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of land lying in or near the town of Franklin, North Carolina, and BEGINNING at a stake on Harrison Avenue, 575 feet from the corner of Harrison Avenue and Church Street, running thence North 66 degrees 30 minutes East 200 feet to a stake; thence North 26 degrees West 197 feet to a stake; thence North 86 degrees 30 minutes West 60 feet to a stake; thence South 11 degrees West 248 feet to a stone at Harrison Avenue; thence South 52 degrees East 30 feet to the beginning.

This sale is made on account of default in payment of the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust.

A five per cent (5%) cash deposit will be required of the highest bidder at the sale.

This 10th day of January, 1934. (1623) JEFFERSON E. OWENS, Substituted Trustee.

118-4t-MSC-F8

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. E. Wishon and wife, Martha Wishon to the undersigned trustee dated the 24th day of August, 1929, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, N. C. in Book No. 31 of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust at page 217, which deed of trust contains a power of sale, and

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default having been made in the payment of the note secured thereby and the parties to whom said money is due having demanded that said lands be sold to pay said note. I will on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Court House door in the Town of Franklin, in Macon County, N. C., sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described property, viz:

In Nantahala Township, Macon County, N. C., on Partridge Creek. Beginning on a hickory on top of a ridge at Westley Dills' corner and runs S with the meanders of said ridge to a white oak on top of grindstone knob; then E down a ridge to a stake in old boundary line No. 8559; then S to a stake at the Passmore roads; then E with a ridge to a stake in Lee Owenby's line; then N 36 E with said line to a stake on top of a ridge in Ridge road; then up ridge road to the beginning. Containing 50 acres, more or less, and being the home place on which said J. E. Wishon and wife, Martha Wishon now reside.

This 8th day of January, 1934. RALPH MOODY, Trustee.

118-4t-RDS-F8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of F. N. Johnson, deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased on or before the 27th day of December, 1934, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement. This 27th day of Dec, 1933. HAYES JOHNSON, Administrator.

D28-6t-F1

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. E. Wishon and wife, Martha Wishon to the undersigned trustee dated the 20th day of August, 1929, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Macon County, N. C. in Book No. 31 of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust at page 216, which deed of trust contains a power of sale, and default having been made in the payment of the note secured there-

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by and the parties to whom said money is due having demanded that said lands be sold to pay said note. I will on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Court House door in the Town of Franklin, in Macon County, N. C., sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described property, viz:

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This 8th day of January, 1934. RALPH MOODY, Trustee.

118-4t-RDS-F8

NOTICE

North Carolina, Macon County. In the Superior Court. Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh, a corporation vs. Frank D. Hughes, et al. The defendants, Sanford Dixon, Lenwood Dixon, Garland L. Tomlin, Margaret Tomlin, Harriet Ingram, William R. Ingram, W. M. Fuller, Clara Fuller, and Dr. F. Angel, in the above entitled action, will take notice that an action, as above entitled, has been commenced in the Superior Court of Macon County, North Carolina, to the end that the plaintiff may foreclose a mortgage covering lands upon which these defendants claim a lien or an interest, and the above named defendants will take notice that they are required to appear within thirty days in the Office of the Clerk Superior Court of Macon County, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 13th day of January, 1934. FRANK I. MURRAY, Clerk, Superior Court.

118-4t-J&J-F8