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and

The Highlands Maconian

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An Encouraging Sign for Progress

EVERY forward movement, especially in agriculture, meets with obstacles, the chief of which usually is skepticism. So it was with the announcement early in October that the Farmers Federation, Inc., intended to expand its activities to include Macon county and intended to sell stock here to finance a local cooperative warehouse and store.

"It can't be done," was the comment heard in some quarters. But officials of the federation saw the need and the opportunity for their organization in Macon county and, with confidence inspired by 15 years of successful service in other counties, they set about the task of organizing this territory. To launch the movement, they decided, it would be necessary to sell 400 shares of stock at \$10 a share.

In less than two months this goal has been surpassed. The skeptics have been routed. Reports Tuesday were that 305 individuals had subscribed to 426 shares of stock. Field representatives of the Federation found that the progressive farmers of the county were eager to join. They had heard of the achievements of the Federation in other counties and they were anxious to share in the benefits afforded by this cooperative organization. Previous failure of the co-op plan here, most persons have finally realized, was not due to the plan itself, but rather to lack of sufficient capital, necessary experience and proper management to make it effective. The Farmers Federation, Inc., has stood the test of time, weathered the boom days and the depression, proving itself amply sound and capable.

The farmers and business men of the county are to be congratulated on the hearty reception they have given the Farmers Federation. It not only augurs well for the farmers who joined, but for the county as a whole. It is the most encouraging sign of a progressive community spirit that the writer has observed in the five years of his residence in Franklin. When the farmers, the backbone of a community, make up their mind to pull together, instead of pulling apart, that community is sure to move forward.

Unemployment Insurance

THE unemployment compensation provisions of the Federal Security Act will begin to take effect in a few weeks. Beginning Jan. 1, 1936, every employer of eight or more persons must pay a Federal tax of 1 per cent of his payroll for next year, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent thereafter. The proceeds of these taxes are to be used to pay workers when unemployed. The administration of the unemployment insurance is left to the states, which are expected to set up their own systems. Employers who pay unemployment taxes to their state governments can get credit at Washington, in paying their Federal unemployment taxes, for 90 per cent of such payments.

Only eight states and the District of Columbia have set up "job insurance" systems thus far. The states are Alabama, California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

Unemployment benefits—at least from the Federal fund—are not to begin until 1938. Then persons thrown out of work from no fault of their own will be able to collect half-pay, or thereabouts, for a period of thirteen to twenty weeks, varying from state to state.

A maximum of \$15 a week for unemployment compensation is provided in most of the states so far; Utah has an \$18 maximum. And in all of them, the compensation will not begin until the beneficiary has been out of work for a period which ranges from three to six weeks.

This unemployment insurance will, beyond doubt, become a permanent and general system as soon as the rest of the state legislatures can get around to enacting laws of the same general nature. It does not apply to farm labor, domestic workers, men employed on ships, employees of charitable or non-profit enterprises, nor those who work for national or state governments or their political subdivisions. In the nature of things, we may expect a demand to arise for the inclusion of all of those classes of workers.—Selected.

"Boom" Days Are Here Again

THE biggest "boom" in the stock market since the collapse of 1929 is now under way. Those who make a study of economic causes say that at the bottom of this boom lie the same elements that started the big rise in stock prices in 1927. Those are inflated bank credits, and

MEMORIES

by A. B. Chapin



the influx of European gold seeking investment. Now, as in 1927, America appears to the rest of the world as the safest place to invest money with a chance of making a profit. American capital is getting over its timidity, and coming out from hiding. Business is on the upswing, and confidence in the future is stronger. The result is more buyers for stocks in sound enterprises, and higher prices for securities. This boom, like all its predecessors, will collapse some day. Nobody can guess when that will be. In the meantime, Wall Street speculators are making money.—Selected.

Clippings

THE SENSIBLE THING

We are glad to see that the federal forestry officials are hoping to hold a conference soon with state game officials for the purpose of ironing out any possible differences as to the shooting of deer in the national game refuges. The statement of Supervisor Stone of the Pisgah National Forest throws a new light on the situation as regards the hunts which the federal authorities have permitted during the past several years.

We gather from what Mr. Stone says that experience in the game refuges of Pennsylvania and Michigan has indicated that the buck law as enforced in those states may result in the killing off of too many bucks, leaving an entirely disproportionate number of does. The government experiments in game management, it is suggested, are directed toward securing a proper balance in all respects; and the permits which allowed the killing of does in the Pisgah refuge were experimental with a view to determining what the effects of this policy would be.

It is well that this should be made clear for the practice had seemed to fly squarely in the face of the conviction which had become pretty well fixed that game conservation as applied to deer calls insistently for the protection of the does. We are prepared to believe that possibly this theory has been stressed so rigorously that the bucks have not had a fair deal. They may need on their own account a measure of protection not now being accorded them.—The Asheville Citizen.

From the Files of THE PRESS

TEN YEARS AGO

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Matlock entertained the Matlock reunion at their home at West's Mill. Paul Newman installed an ice machine capable of turning out 12 tons per day. Bob Bryson's car coasted into the river at Bryson City.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

The Tallulah Falls railroad reached Macon county. Bank of Franklin listed resources at \$83,956.68. R. L. Porter, of Silver Birch lodge, spent a few hours in town.

CHURCH Announcements

CATHOLIC

Catholic services are held every second and fourth Sunday morning at 8 o'clock at the home of John Wasilik in the Orlando apartments, the Rev. H. J. Lane, of Waynesville, officiating.

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. J. A. Flanagan, Pastor
Franklin
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school—J. E. Lancaster, superintendent.
11:00 a. m.—Preaching service—sermon by the pastor.
7:00 p. m.—Sunday school—Bryant McClure, superintendent.
3:30 p. m.—Preaching service.
Slagle Memorial
10:00 a. m.—Union Sunday school.
Rev. S. R. Crockett, superintendent.

FRANKLIN METHODIST

Chesley C. Herbert, Jr., Pastor
(Each Sunday)
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:00 a. m.—Morning worship.
6:45 p. m.—Epworth League meeting.
7:30 p. m.—Evening worship and first quarterly conference.
Carson's Chapel
(Each Sunday)
2:30 p. m.—Sunday school.
(2nd and 4th Sundays)
3:15 p. m.—Preaching service.

FIRST BAPTIST

Rev. William Marshall Burns Th. G. Pastor
Sunday
9:45 a. m.—Bible school.
11:00 a. m.—Morning worship.
6:30 p. m.—B. T. U.
7:30 p. m.—Evening worship.
Wednesday
7:30 p. m.—Mid-week prayer and praise service.

EPISCOPAL

Rev. Frank Bloxham, Rector
St. Agnes, Franklin
(Sunday, Dec. 1)
10:00 a. m.—Bible class.
11:00 a. m.—Holy Communion and

sermon by the rector.

Incarnation, Highlands
(Sunday, Dec. 1)

10:00 a. m.—Church school.

4:00 p. m.—Evening prayer and sermon.

(Wednesday, Dec. 4)

7:30 p. m.—Bible class.

Cartoogechaye

Mrs. Quince Roane, of Franklin, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Southard, of this section, Sunday.

Mrs. Hillard Solesbee, of Rainbow Springs, spent last week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Fred Conley.

Zeb Roane and family, of this section, moved to Jones Creek the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Bates announce the birth of twin girls on November 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Grant, of Franklin, were visiting Mrs. Grant's mother, Mrs. Fred Conley, the past week.

Miss Iona Waldroop, who has been staying at Rainbow Springs, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Waldroop, the past week-end.

Jacqueline Southard, spent last week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sweatman, of Dill's Creek.

The easiest way to get ready for a party is to ask some salesman to demonstrate his vacuum cleaner.

A recent census in England shows there are more than 1,650,000 childless couples in that country.

Sonny—Dad, what does argument pro and con mean?

Dad—The pro is your convincing and unanswerable statement, while the con is the contemptible dribble the other fellow uses.

Goofus—Slim Tolliver is powerful lazy, ain't he?

Rufus—Yes, he is. He had a dentist yank out a perfectly good front tooth so he could spit without having to move his jaws.