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Mr. Justice Black

THE appointment of Senator Hugo Lafayette Black of Alabama, as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Justice Willis Van Devanter, retired, has brought forth much commendation, and also some criticism, the attitude taken by each party being governed by that party's agreement or disagreement with the policies of the administration.

It was to be expected that President Roosevelt would fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Van Devanter with a man of liberal views who could be expected to see eye to eye with the chief executive and the liberal leaders of the congress in reviewing progressive legislation which has been and will be enacted; and Justice Black measures up to requirements in every respect.

The fight waged by some senators against the confirmation of Senator Black recalls the bitter fight made against the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis in 1916 when his name was sent to the senate by President Woodrow Wilson.

Justice Brandeis was called a radical and a socialist, and the senate committee held open hearings for several weeks. It was five months before he was confirmed by a vote of 47 to 22.

And yet after more than 20 years of service, the career of Justice Brandeis stands out as one of the sanest and most brilliant in our judicial history.

The appointment of Senator Black to the vacancy gives the democrats a majority on the supreme tribunal for the first time since 1864, and gives the south two justices instead of one.

But the democrats are not all New Dealers by any means. Justice McReynolds, a democrat from Tennessee, is the most conservative member of the court and a bitter foe of the administration.

The membership of the Supreme Court at present is as follows: Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York, appointed February 13, 1930; Associate Justices, James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee, appointed August 29, 1914; Louis D. Brandeis, of Massachusetts, appointed June 1, 1916; George Sutherland, of Utah, appointed September 5, 1922; C. Pierce Butler, of Minnesota, appointed December 21, 1922; Harlan Fiske Stone, of New York, appointed February 5, 1925; Owen J. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, appointed May 20, 1930; Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, of New York, appointed March 2, 1932; Hugo Lafayette Black, of Alabama, appointed August 12, 1937.

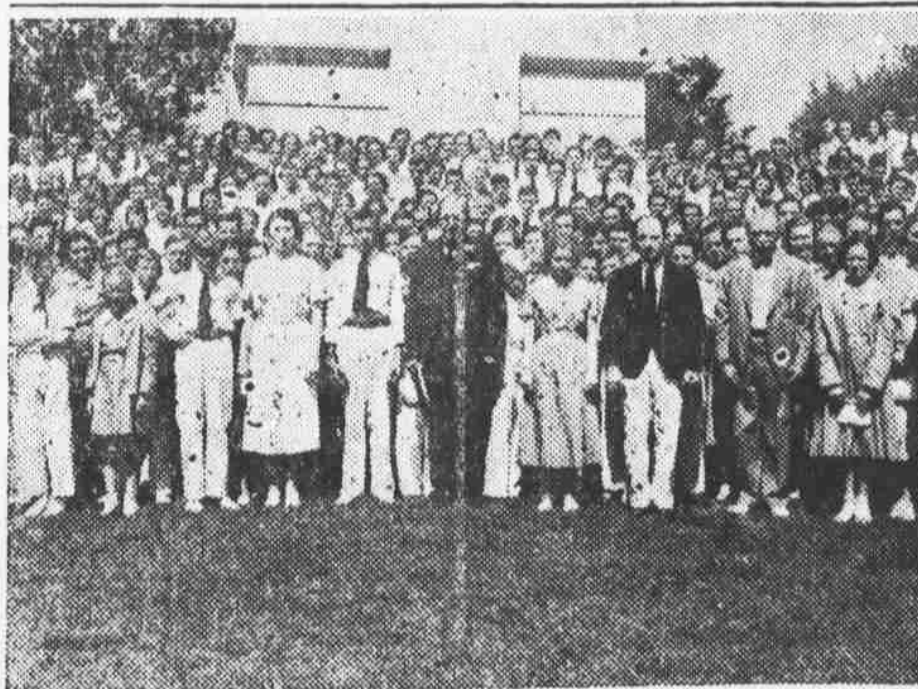
Justice Black will don the judicial robes just as the court begins a session in which it is expected to pass on the validity of many of the laws which he supported in the senate. The most important of these is the utility holding company act, passed after a hot senate battle in which Black was leader of the administration forces. In view of his part in enacting this legislation it may be that Black will disqualify himself to vote on this question, but that is a matter entirely up to his own judgment, as there is no rule to govern such cases in the high court.

* * *

It is interesting to all who reside in this former Cherokee country to note in considering matters concerning the United States Supreme Court, that in its rulings concerning laws enacted by the various states, there is only one instance known of a decision of the court having been defied.

This instance occurred in 1831, when a missionary named Worcester, from Vermont, was arrested

GOVERNOR HOEY WAS IMPRESSED



When Governor Clyde R. Hoey met with the 950 4-H club members attending the recent short course at State college, he was deeply impressed with their fine appearance, vigorous physical condition, their excellent behavior, and their attention to their conferences and class room work. Mr. Hoey is seen here in the front center of the short course group gathered near the Memorial tower on the State college campus. Among those with him in the front row are: Miss Frances MacGregor, assistant 4-H club leader; Roy Coats of Johnston county, president of the club group; Governor Hoey; Miss Elizabeth Randall of Cleveland county, secretary of the club group; L. R. Harrill, club leader at State college and Dr. C. B. Smith, assistant director of extension, Washington, Dean I. O. Schaub and others standing further down the line do not appear in the picture. The short course was said by those in charge to be one of the best ever held during the 25 years of the work in this state.

in the Cherokee Nation under a Georgia law which forbade any white man to reside in the Nation without taking an oath of allegiance to the state of Georgia. Worcester claimed that he was a citizen of Vermont and had entered the Cherokee Nation by permission of the President of the United States and approval of the Indians, and refused to take the oath. He was arrested, tried and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

On March 3, 1832, the case was appealed as a test case to the United States Supreme Court, which rendered a decision in favor of Worcester and ordered his release. Georgia, through the governor, defied the court and refused to release the missionary, and he was kept at hard labor among felons until set free by the governor nearly a year later.

President Andrew Jackson, a bitter enemy of Chief Justice John Marshall, upon hearing of the court's decision is said to have remarked: "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it."

But from that time until the present there has been no open defiance of the decisions of the high tribunal, even though there is no definite provision for their enforcement.

P. F. C.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. Should all pullets in the flock be treated for worms before they are placed in the laying house?

A. No—only those birds that show evidence of being infested should be treated. This is usually evidenced by pale combs, face parts and shanks and by the birds being light in weight. If there is a doubt a representative pullet should be killed and the intestines examined for worm infestation. If worms are found, isolate all birds showing the symptoms and treat for control before placing in laying house.

Q. When is the best time to seed a lawn?

A. Best results are usually secured by early fall seeding except in the mountains and, even there, the fall seeding gives best results on elevations less than 2,500 feet. This gives the grasses time to become well established before winter and also to get a good start on the weeds and undesirable grasses the following spring. The seed should be thoroughly harrowed or raked into the soil and covered to a depth of about one-half inch. Do not spare the seed as one of the main reasons for failures in lawn making is the use of too little seed. Use from 50 to 60 pounds of seed to the acre for best results.

Q. How much silage should I put up for my dairy herd of 40 animals?

A. This depends somewhat upon the breed as an average Jersey or Guernsey cow will consume from 30 to 35 pounds of silage a day while the Ayrshire or Holstein will consume from 40 to 50 pounds. Then, too the feeding period will have much to do with the tonnage needed. Multiply the number of

cows by the number of pounds used a day and then by the number of days the animals are to be fed for the required poundage. This number divided by 2,000 will give the number of tons required.

Now Is Time To Sow Winter Cover Crops

In North Carolina the time for sowing winter cover crops is at hand, says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State college.

Cleaned crimson clover seed may be sown in the mountain region during the month of August.

Crimson clover seed in the hull may be sown in eastern and central North Carolina corn, cotton, tobacco, and other raw crops at this time, he continued. Unhulled seed sown now will not germinate for several weeks.

Some 30 pounds of unhulled clover seed are required per acre, while 20 to 30 pounds of cleaned seed are recommended. Cover the seed lightly with half an inch of soil.

Vetch, Austrian winter peas, and cleaned crimson clover seed may be sown in piedmont and coastal plain areas between August 20 and October 10 at any time soil conditions are favorable.

Vetch should be seeded at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre, winter peas 20 to 30 pounds. Vetch and winter peas should be covered about two inches deep.

Since the seed for these crops costs about the same this year, Blair advises that growers should select the crop best suited to their conditions.

Crimson clover is best on medium to heavy soils, especially those well supplied with moisture. Vetch and Austrian winter peas are better adapted to light, dry soils.

Drama Presented

At CCC Camp At Otto Last Wednesday

By JASPER R. PARKER
Camp Educational Advisor

On Wednesday night, August 11, the thrilling drama, "Murder in the CCC Camp," was presented at Camp F-23 by the Federal Theatre Players of Atlanta, assisted by 30 members of Co. 3446, located at Otto.

The story has to do with the imaginary trial of one of the best liked boys in camp, on the charge of murder and arson. All of the camp boys, with the exception of the defendants and the jury, are witnesses in the case.

Witnesses parade to the stand in quick succession, each giving laugh provoking testimony, that is heightened in enjoyment by the comments from the audience. The rumor is sometimes crude, sometimes very obvious, and sometimes none too new, but it's the sort of fun the boys have with each other. It's the way they talk, the way they act under similar situations. After the play, several vaudeville acts were given by members of the cast. The entire entertainment was immensely enjoyed by the audience, after which a picture show was shown.

The show was brought to the local camp through arrangements of Major J. Roy Cooper, district "B" educational advisor, and was given at the camp under the direction of assistant District Advisor, Robert S. Mattox, Jr., and Camp Educational Advisor, Jasper R. Parker. The project superintendent of local camp is Charles R. Phillips, C. O. Lt. A. H. Young and company officer 2nd Lt. Calvin M. Fuller, Jr. Others present included Miss Sara Thomas, of Atlanta, Ga., supervisor, Captain E. H. Strickland, sub-district inspector, Captain C. R. Swift, Lt. A. E. Toney and guests from the near-by town.

The cast included the following Federal Players: Miss Vera Thomas, of Atlanta; Miss Byrd Strickland, of New York City; Ralph Ellis, of Alabama, master of ceremony; John J. Williams, Maurice Frye, Ravonal Campbell, Royal Mitchell, Harry Lee, Clarence Pritchard, James Owens and G. W. Patton, of Atlanta, Ga.; Grady Barrow, Bailey Waller, Amasa D. Windham, and Tommy Tomlin, of Alabama; Maurice Fain, from New York City.

CCC Camp players: Bob Deese, Bradford Rowe, Lude Sherard, Hudson White, Red Ramsey, F. B. Wingate, Stedman Mitchell, W. D. Henson, C. Bowers, Wiley Riggins, M. Gillikin, Jim Lowe, Charles Blizzard, M. Sanders, B. R. Stokes, Wiley Peebles, Loomis Peoples, Chester Beaver, Ell Tallant, Jake Waldrop, Van Frazier, W. Carpenter, Grady Wilks, Kelsey Shields, Edward Huffman, and Bruce Bates.

Music by the camp string band, consisting of Doland Floyd, mandolin; Bruce Bates, Bennie B. Harris, and S. L. Rainey, guitars.

Iotla

We are having some good showers in this section lately.

The Iotla B. T. U. is progressing nicely. They are planning a picnic to Newfound Gap, or Recreation Park in Asheville, next Sunday. Everyone is urged to come and join us.

Robert Sloan is visiting relatives in Asheville and Weaverville.

James Mason, Grady Holbrooks, Charlie Morrison and J. R. Morrison were in Asheville attending the Mountain Folk festival.

Jackie Rickstraw and mother, of Washington, D. C., are spending their vacation with W. B. Bennett.

Miss Chloe Parrish has returned to her home at Rose Creek, after spending a few days visiting Miss Estelle Bennett.

Miss Dorothy Bennett has returned from Washington, D. C., after visiting relatives and friends.

The grinding plant at the Bradley mica mines is progressing nicely. They will soon be ready for operation.

Little Miss Mary Young, of Clayton, Ga., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. H. P. Ray, on Iotla.

Walker Hawkins, of Clyde, is spending his vacation with R. H. Bennett.