

# The Franklin Press

and

# The Highlands Maconian

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### An Intelligent Step

THE agreement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Aluminum Company of America in merging their power systems is a significant step towards efficiency through unified operation of government and private production units in the interest of national defense.

The five-dam hydro-electric system of the Aluminum company will be integrated with the TVA system of dams to obtain maximum usefulness of the entire Tennessee River watershed.

Termed by David Lilienthal, TVA's vice-chairman, as "one of the most important developments in the relations between Government and business in our time," the signing of the contract places the control of Alcoa's system under the government authority for a term of twenty years. This is pointed out as being a pioneering step in a new kind of relationship between public and private enterprise which is the first such arrangement to be entered into in this country.

The combined systems which will include the proposed Fontana dam, the site of which has recently been transferred to TVA by Alcoa, will furnish power for the manufacture of aluminum by the Aluminum company at their Alcoa, Tennessee, plant—the largest of its kind in the world.

This far-reaching agreement, which will result in mutual benefits, is an encouraging example of co-operation and adjustment of former differences which is not only intelligent but necessary at a time when the nation is involved in a life-and-death struggle for survival of a democratic form of government.

### Judge Bobbitt Charges The Jury

IN closing his charge to the Macon county grand jury for the August term of court Judge Bobbitt stated that, broadly speaking, there are only two types of government. One he defined as that in which one man maps the course that his country is to follow, decides all questions according to his own dictates and forces all the people to bow to his will; the other is a government pledged to the protection of the individual, the policies of the government being an expression of the will of the majority of the people.

The judge referred to this country as the greatest exponent of the second type, this being a government of the people, which, from its very nature, becomes cumbersome and inefficient when any member or members fail to perform their duties.

While these remarks were addressed to the grand jury, they are applicable to all citizens. We, as a nation, stand on the brink of inescapable conflict between the exponents of these two conceptions of government. Will Hitler rule the world or shall we rescue for all people the ideal of government "of the people, by the people, for the people?"

After this war had been raging for more than a year, the Congress adopted a gigantic program for national protection. The sum of around 47 billions of dollars was appropriated for defense, some of which was designated to furnish supplies to those countries already fighting the axis. A two-ocean navy, armaments and planes are under construction, and we have drafted our young men to create a larger army.

But all these preparations are going far from smoothly. Construction is being hampered by labor strikes, and there are reports of lack of equipment for the training of men with a resulting poor morale in some quarters. It is stated that only 7 billion dollars worth of goods have actually been produced.

Now, knowing the well-nigh unlimited resources and man power of this government, this lack of efficiency is charged by some to be the failure of the democratic system. We wonder why a country which has for many years led the world in mass production finds itself at this hour of need bogged down under its own weight.

Perhaps it is because we as individuals and as a nation have become obsessed with the idea that all we have to do is to look after our own individual welfare and have lost the basic domestic conception of cooperation between fellowmen. The welfare of each man is dependent upon his ability to work with his fellowmen. Labor and capital, private business and the government, the individual and his community must strengthen themselves by working together and not against each other.

### Press Comment

#### "NO AUTHORITY EXCEEDED"

Most American citizens felt only satisfaction and a well-founded security in reading the 8 Points of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement of peace aims released last week simultaneously by the two governments as representing a joint statement of the United States and Great Britain.

The accusation of a vocal minority that the President of the United States exceeded his authority in making such a commitment, is well answered by the following editorial of the Asheville Times, entitled "No Authority Exceeded". Isolationist criticism of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference is as near-sighted and historically inaccurate as most of the criticism from men like Wheeler, Reynolds and Lindbergh.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, for example, charges that the President has "brushed aside" all our concepts of constitutional and representative government, on his own initiative entering into commitments pledging 130,000,000 people and their descendants to action dictated by his own irresponsible will.

It is now a familiar fact in the nation's high schools that the President of the United States, and not Congress, exercises the initiative in foreign affairs. Two familiar illustrations come from the early days of the Founding Fathers—Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana without authorization from Congress, and secondly, President Monroe's general commitment, through the Monroe Doctrine statement, with Great Britain concerning defense of this hemisphere. Monroe initiated; Congress approved.

There may have been, probably were, some clear agreements reached between the two great leaders of free government, the two great commanders of the world's overshadowing sea power which was symbolized by the meeting at sea. Surely the opportunity was seized to reach a precise understanding on Anglo-American action if and when Japan further menaces British and American interests in the Far East.

In this sense there may have been, as there should have been, commitments made. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt is to be accepted as speaking literal truth when he says the conference takes this country no nearer to war. For the American majority, which has actively supported the President's foreign policies over the past two years, well knows that today, as a year ago, America's entry into the war depends first of all upon Hitler and on Japan.

#### LET'S LOOK TO OUR LAURELS

To the Selective Service local boards at last comes some measure of reward.

These boards, for many months, have been sending men to the armed forces for training in the defense of the Nation. It has been a thankless task at times.

Now, however, they should feel partially compensated for their efforts.

In the Second National Selective Service Lottery, 60 young non-commissioned officers took part in the drawing to determine the order of calling additional American youth to the armed forces.

Called from field and factory, park bench and profession they entered the service of their country in time of emergency. Many of them had little knowledge of what lay ahead. But they fulfilled the duties imposed upon them. They faced the future alertly and with confidence that they could cope with the ever-changing problems of their Army.

Thus they won their chevrons. These youthful sergeants and corporals are not veterans of years of service. They are not the "regulars" of our small standing Army.

Instead they represent the 600,000 young men inducted into the military establishment through the Selective Service System. They represent the work of the local boards.

The local boards should be proud of these men.

And like them they should be ready to face the ever-changing complexities of their jobs.

The Selective Service Law as passed by Congress was a peace-time measure.

Now the Nation is in the midst of an emergency. Soon we may reach the point of a full emergency—may be called upon in the future for full war-time effort.

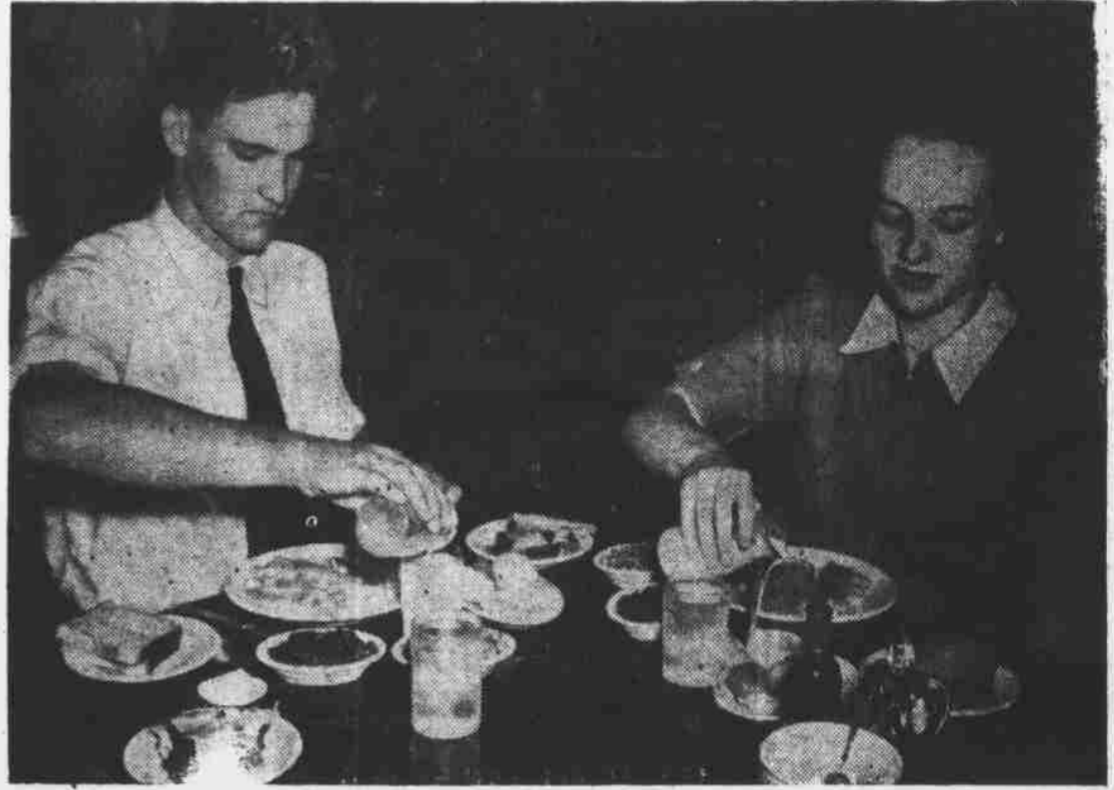
The Selective Service System and the men in it must be ready to meet the changes as they come. The machine that has been put into motion must be capable of operation under any circumstances—must be ready to go forward the moment the gears are shifted. We cannot build a new vehicle each time we are called upon to increase the pace.

We cannot falter, we cannot backslide, we cannot slip into the rut of inertia.

Only in this way we meet and discharge the all-important obligation before us.

Only in this way can we, too,

### State's King and Queen of Health



Emma Lou Hurst, of Macon county, right; and Archie White of Craven county; named King and Queen of Health at the recent 4-H Club short course at North Carolina State College. Here they are stocking up on vitamins at the college cafeteria

win our chevrons.  
LEWIS B. HERSHEY,  
Deputy Director of Selective Service in "Selective Service".

#### THE APOSTLES OF DEFENSE

(New York Herald-Tribune)  
If there is one argument that the isolationist spokesmen have repeated more often than any other it is the argument that the United States should avoid foreign action in order to be strong at home. The United States must make itself impregnable on these shores. Again and again Lindbergh and Hoover, Wheeler, Nye, Reynolds and the rest have reiterated this great principle. They have been unwearied in their devotion to rearmament here. One of their main reasons, indeed, for opposing aid to Britain is the allegation that this would detract from the domestic defense effort.

Then, all at once, a very serious threat to the progress of domestic rearmament appears. General Marshall testifies that if the one-year service term is not extended our trained forces "will largely melt away." He submits, "on the basis of cold logic that the virtual disbandment or immobilization of two-thirds of our trained enlisted strength and three-fourths of our trained office personnel at this time might well involve a national tragedy." Whose voices are instantly raised to insist upon this wrecking of the defense system. None other than the voices of the isolationists, who are so devoted to making the United States strong against all comers.

What is the matter with these gentlemen? Are they so carried away by their jaundiced emotions that they cannot understand the meaning of their own words? Or do they wish the nation to believe that all their enthusiasm for an impregnable national defense was a disingenuous cover for very different motives? What do they want to defend. And how.

#### Letters to Editor

Editor Press-Maconian,  
Franklin, N. C.  
Dear Editor:

This is not intended much for those who can look back 50 or 60 years but for young people who can look into the future with confidence of what can be done.

I think the title of this should be "Where there is no vision the people perish."

It is claimed we are using timber four times as fast as it is growing. Forty-two years ago this fall I cleared a turnip patch. There was about one-fifth of an acre, more or less, of it. Then it grew

#### National Forest Timber for Sale

Sealed bids will be received by the Forest Supervisor, Franklin, North Carolina, up to and including September 22, 1941, for all merchantable dead timber located on an area embracing about 565 acres within Mud Creek Unit, Franklin Working Circle, Macon County, Nantahala National Forest, North Carolina, estimated to be 75 M feet BM, more or less, of Chestnut sawlogs, an estimated 600 units of Chestnut extractwood. No bid of less than \$3.10 for Chestnut sawlogs and \$0.80 per unit of 160 cu. ft. for Chestnut extractwood; \$100.00 must be deposited with each bid, to be applied on the purchase price, refunded, or retained in part as liquidated damages, according to conditions of sale. The right to reject any and all bids reserved. Before bids are submitted, full information concerning the timber, the conditions of sale, and the submission of bids should be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Franklin, North Carolina.  
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up in timber again with no care; only keeping fire out of it. Before I sold four poplars, it had on it twenty-three poplars, two black walnuts, eight locusts and one mulberry. Ten of the poplars are in one corner of the patch and are too close together for best growth. One log from one of the trees I sold scaled 121 feet at the saw mill at Franklin. There are three other logs that have not been hauled in yet that will scale about the same. I believe the 10 best trees would saw 2,000 feet of lumber. The two black walnuts

ought to saw over 250 feet of lumber. The locusts ought to make over 200 posts.

What I am trying to put across is that any young person who will get some rich mountain land, take care of the timber and have patience to wait will have a paying investment.

I hope you find this sufficiently interesting that it will not have to go into the waste basket.

Yours, for better care of timber,  
D. J. MOSES  
Ellijay, N. C.  
August 20, 1941.

### New Fall Coats Sweaters and Skirts

For campus and sport wear, coats in reversibles, dressy and sport styles. Skirts of all wool, plaid and plain fabrics. Sweaters, slip-overs, Sloppy Joe styles, and cardigans, all in beige and new fall colors.

**E. K. Cunningham & Co.**  
"The Shop of Quality"

### How Will YOU Be Rated

**In This Macon District Credit Book**

To the Public at Large  
Who Carry Credit or  
Charge Accounts With the  
Merchants, Physicians and  
Dentists.

... They are your friends—they want to accommodate you, they trust you with their goods and services—but they expect you to pay as you promised when opening the account. The merchant has to pay within a certain period of time for the goods he sells you on credit; if he does not do so, he cannot get more goods to sell you, and therefore would have to go out of business. The greater portion of the merchant's goods are paid for, long before you purchase them—should you not then pay him within reasonable time? There is no one class of people singled out to be rated—the business and professional man is rated as to how he pays.

**National Credit Reporting Assn.**