

The Franklin Press

and

The Highlands Maconian

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WEIMAR JONES

Editor-Publisher

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Industries In Western North Carolina

AN OPEN LETTER

to

Mr. Percy B. Ferebee, President,
Western North Carolina Associated Communities

Dear Mr. Ferebee:

The written statement of the aims of Western North Carolina Associated Communities, which you head, is quite broad. But you must have noted, as I have, the heavy emphasis that already has been placed on industries for this region. Undoubtedly you have observed, too, that Asheville, which naturally has the place of leadership in Western North Carolina, in recent years has completely reversed its policy, and today subordinates every other phase of development to the industrialization of the mountain region.

This is in line with the widely accepted theory that:

(a) Industrial pay rolls will cure all our troubles.
(b) The more we get, therefore, the better.
(c) We should go after any and every industry, the only standard being its availability.

Your organization seeks to give direction to the combined efforts of the communities in Western North Carolina, and the direction into which these efforts are steered is likely to determine what Western North Carolina will be, 5, 10, 25 years hence.

Because that is true, I am addressing this letter to you. I wish to submit, respectfully but without apology, some comments on industrialization, and a few suggestions.

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The first of the assumptions above—that industrial pay rolls will cure all our troubles—is absurd on its face; there is no cure-all for anything.

The second is no more sensible. For us to assume that because one industry is good, a hundred would be better, is like a doctor's assuming that because a little strychnine helps his patient, a lot would cure him.

And the third won't stand up under analysis.

I have no quarrel with the good intentions of those who hold these views. But I am convinced they cannot have given the subject any real thought.

I think that they have forgotten that the ideal is a **balanced** economy. And I think they have overlooked some rather important facts.

Many of us, for example, forget that manufacturing is not the major business in the United States. The census figures show that more Americans earn their livings in the service trades—communications, trade, transportation, the professions, etc.—than in either factories or on the farms.

And, in our zeal for more factories, we are inclined to forget that a balanced economy often is possible without manufacturing. There is a town in Virginia that will permit no factories within its corporate limits—yet, when the depression came, its four banks all remained open. Many communities have gotten along very nicely for many decades without factories, and for some—such as Highlands—the coming of a factory would prove nothing short of a calamity.

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Industrialization, anywhere, has its disadvantages, and if we are honest with ourselves, we will examine those disadvantages before we bring in too many factories.

For us here in Western North Carolina, the most obvious one is the effect of industry upon another source of income. Thanks to nature, this is a natural tourist country. Our tourist crop already is a major one; it can become a much bigger one. It is a crop I do not believe we can afford to plow under. But tourists and smoke stacks won't mix. For we are a tourist country chiefly because of our scenery and our pure air and water. Mar the scenery and pollute the air and water—and industry tends to do just that—and you destroy the tourist business.

Application of a remedy all too often creates new symptoms, and industrialization is no exception. We will create for ourselves many new problems, if we persist in thinking of industry as something desirable in itself, rather than merely something we need in rather small doses to balance that we have already.

Economically, we'll be putting all our eggs in one basket. You and I, several years ago in Andrews, had the opportunity to see what happens to a community that depends chiefly upon industries when those industries close or curtail operations.

And industrialization tends to create new and difficult social problems. Whatever the reason, the fact is that the more intensively a community is industrialized, the more the community tends to become one of extremes of wealth and poverty.

Industrialization, unless management is of the highest type, and unless it and the labor it employs understand each other, brings with it management-labor strife. That is bad for the whole community.

It creates political problems, too. Do you know any community which depends upon one, or a few, comparatively big industries that isn't politically

Others' Opinions

ALL PARTLY WRONG

Editor Weimar Jones, of The Franklin (N. C.) Press, holds no brief for Bilbo and Talmadge but says we should "thank God that the people of Mississippi and Georgia still have the right to elect them if they want to." Amen, Brother Jones. Let's be thankful, too, that you and I still have the right to damn them for doing it. And that people up North have the right to criticize all of us fairly and unfairly, and that we have a right to criticize the critics.

Let's pray, too, that when criticism sometimes somewhere is correct it will be taken to heart. We are not all wrong or even half wrong, nor are they up North, but we are partly wrong, all of us.—John Temple Graves II in his syndicated column, "This Morning."

controlled by those industries? That is not democracy. Even with the best of men in control, it is a form of benevolent tyranny.

Another political problem grows out of what heavy industrialization does to the characters of men. Is it not true that, as a rule, the poorest citizenship and the worst government in America are found in those cities that are most heavily industrialized? Would you exchange the citizenship of Western North Carolina for that of Chicago or Detroit or St. Louis?

The test of a civilization is not the wealth it creates, but the sum total of human happiness it makes possible. And the test of a community is not chiefly whether it is a good place to make a living, but whether it is a good place to live. Again let us compare. Would you prefer to live in a highly industrialized city or in Western North Carolina? And isn't it the very fact that this region isn't highly industrialized that makes it a better place to live?

Industry, as it usually operates, takes away from men some intangible but very precious things.

Perhaps the finest quality of the people of the mountains is their independence—most of them are entirely dependent upon no one man or corporation for their bread. Industrial pay rolls tend to destroy that independence. If you doubt that statement, compare second or third generation cotton mill operatives with their parents and grandparents.

And much industry—especially mass production industry—takes away from the worker the one thing that keeps work from being pure drudgery—pride of workmanship. The man who feeds the same kind of screw into the same machine hour after hour, day after day, week after week, ceases to be a workman; he becomes the slave of the machine.

* * * * *

The southward trek of industry now is an established fact. The industrialist recognizes what the South has to offer him. And we, here in Western North Carolina, have things unobtainable elsewhere in the South.

Why, then, should we beg and bribe industry to come to Western North Carolina? The industrialist, in quest of intelligent labor, good climate, pure water, etc., needs us worse than we need him; and if we are half as good "hoss traders" as our fathers, we will take advantage of that fact.

If we are willing to have a bit of patience, and can forget the idea that we must industrialize this whole region overnight, we can **select** our industries. And if we are smart, we will do just that.

* * * * *

Which ones should we select?

I suggest that we should vigorously discourage any industry that cannot meet the basic standards outlined below.

1. Western North Carolina industry should be home-owned; not necessarily by the people who now live here, but by people who will live with and in the industry. Absentee factory ownership is quite as great an evil as absentee land ownership.
2. Western North Carolina industries should be small—so that no one can dominate the community—and diversified—so that a single shut-down cannot paralyze the community's economic life.
3. They should fit into the natural economy of the community, preferably manufacturing raw material already present; that would seem to make sense economically, and socially it would create fewer changes and frictions.
4. They should employ local labor. There certainly would be little advantage in a factory that brought its labor from elsewhere, with our own leaving home in search of employment.
5. The community should select the management of its factories as carefully as management selects its labor. It is not enough that the plant management should be a good citizen—in its labor, as well as in its community relations; the management should be able to understand and fit into the community. The American Enka Corporation is an excellent example of a management that does not. That corporation is a good citizen. Yet it—and Asheville—has been beset by strikes because the management, made up of Europeans, completely fails to understand the mountain people.
6. Our industries should be those that will not destroy the God-given, irreplaceable things we have here in Western North Carolina. Our mountains have been marred and our air and water polluted enough already.
7. Each industry should be fitted carefully into the community it is to serve, and we should have just enough to give us a proper balance with farming, the tourist business, etc. Too few would be much better than too many.
8. The final test, in every instance, should be the question: Will the coming of this industry make this a better community in which to live?

Sincerely,
Weimar Jones

With the Churches

BAPTIST

First Church, Franklin
The Rev. Charles E. Parker,
Pastor

Sunday:
10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Worship.
6:30 p. m.—Training union.
7:30 p. m.—Worship.

Wednesday:
7:30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

EPISCOPAL

St. Agnes Church, Franklin
The Rev. A. Rufus Morgan,
Pastor

Sunday:
10 a. m.—Church school.
11 a. m.—First Sunday, Holy communion.
Third Sunday,
Morning prayer.
8 p. m.—Second and fourth
Sundays, evening
prayer.

METHODIST

Franklin Church
The Rev. W. Jackson Huneycutt,
Pastor

Sunday:
10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Worship.
6:30 p. m.—Methodist Youth
fellowship.

Wednesday:
8 p. m.—Prayer meeting.
Maiden's Chapel
The Rev. R. L. Poindexter,
Pastor

10 a. m.—Sunday school,
E. A. Roper, supt.
11 a. m.—Preaching, third
Sunday.
2 p. m.—Singing.
3 p. m.—Preaching, first
Sunday.

First Sunday:
Franklin Circuit
The Rev. D. P. Grant, pastor
Preaching services as follows:
Sunday:
11 a. m.—Bethel church.
3 p. m.—Salem church.
7:30 p. m.—Clark's church.
Second Sunday:
11 a. m.—Snow Hill church.
3 p. m.—Louisa chapel.
7:30 p. m.—Iotla church.
Third Sunday:
11 a. m.—Clark's chapel.
3 p. m.—Salem.
7:30 p. m.—Bethel.
Fourth Sunday:
11 a. m.—Iotla.
3 p. m.—Louisa chapel.
7:30 p. m.—Snow Hill.

PRESBYTERIAN

Franklin Church
The Rev. B. Hoyt Evans, pastor.

Sunday:
10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Worship.
Morrison Church

Sunday:
2:15 p. m.—Sunday school.
3:15 p. m.—Preaching on the
second and fourth
Sundays.

CATHOLIC

Franklin
(In American Legion Hall)
The Rev. A. F. Rohrbacher,
Pastor

Every Sunday:
7:45 a. m.—Confessions.
8:00 a. m.—Mass and com-
munion.

INTER-DENOMINATIONAL

Sloan's Chapel

Sunday:
2 p. m.—Sunday school on the
first, second, third, and fifth
Sundays.
2 p. m.—Preaching on the
fourth Sunday.
3 p. m.—Sunday school on the
fourth Sunday.
5 p. m.—Preaching on the
days.
Starting with the first Sun-
day, the ministers who conduct
the services are, in order: The
Rev. W. R. Green of Jackson
County, the Rev. Charles E.
Parker, Dr. C. R. McCubbins,
and the Rev. W. Jackson Huney-
cutt.

Tuesday:
7:30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

NEGRO

St. Cyprian's Episcopal
The Rev. James T. Kennedy,
Pastor

Sunday:
11 a. m.—Third Sunday,
Holy communion.
2 p. m.—First and second
Sundays, evening
prayer.
3 p. m.—Church school.

Friday:
5 p. m.—Litany.

Franklin Methodist Circuit
(A. M. E. Zion)
The Rev. John G. Williams
Pastor

Preaching services as follows:
First and third Sundays:
11 a. m.—Green Street church.
2:30 p. m.—Cowee church.
8 p. m.—Green Street church.

JOIN

Bryant Mutual
Burial Association

Oldest and Strongest
in the County

LEGAL ADVERTISING

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE OF SUMMONS BY
PUBLICATION

In The Superior Court
NORTH CAROLINA
MACON COUNTY
FURMAN ANGEL
Vs.
HATTIE B. ANGEL

The defendant, Hattie B. Angel, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Macon County, North Carolina, by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining an absolute divorce and an annulment of a marriage on the grounds that the plaintiff had a living wife by a former marriage and for the reason of the want of will or understanding plaintiff was unable to contract a marriage; and the defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Macon County in the courthouse at Franklin, North Carolina, within twenty days after the 30th day of August, 1946, and answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff in said action or plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

EDITH C. BYRD,
Ass't. Clerk Superior
Court, Macon County,
North Carolina.

Jly 25-4tc-a15

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

Having qualified as administratrix of Mary Catherine McGuire, deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, 1947, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 18th day of July, 1946.

LEILA MCGUIRE,
Administratrix

Jly25-6tp-A29

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION
OF SUMMONS

In The Superior Court
NORTH CAROLINA
MACON COUNTY
ALBA PEEK SWANSON
vs
RUEL RAY SWANSON

The defendant, Ruel Ray Swanson, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Macon County for the purpose of securing a divorce from bed and board by the plaintiff, Alba Peek Swanson. Said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Macon County, North Carolina, on the 24th day of September, 1946, and answer or demur to the complaint in the said action or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 26th day of July, 1946.

EDITH C. BYRD,
Ass't. Clerk of Superior
Court

A1-4tc-J&J-A22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of A. G. Edwards, deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of July, 1947, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 25th day of July, 1946.

JOHN W. EDWARDS,
Administrator

A1-6tp-S5

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

Having qualified as executrix of R. F. Henry, deceased, late of Macon County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 2nd day of August, 1947 or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 2nd day of August, 1946.

INA HENRY DUVALL,
Executrix

A8-6tp-S12

NORTH CAROLINA
MACON COUNTY

Under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in the undersigned trustee by a deed of trust executed by Pauline Jones, dated the 4th day of January, 1946, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Macon County, North Carolina, in Book No. 36, page 117, said deed of trust having been executed to secure certain indebtedness therein set forth, and default in the payment of said indebtedness having been made, I will on Friday, August 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the courthouse door in Franklin, North Carolina, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following de-

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