

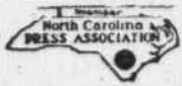
The Franklin Press

and

The Highlands Maconian

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How High a Fence?

Former Senator Robert R. Reynolds believes United States' foreign policy should be "tending to our business and letting the other fellow tend to his". And he thinks such a policy could be made possible by "our building a fence of steel clean around this country".

That might have been a solution a generation ago.

But what kind of a fence would "our Bob" recommend to keep out the atom bomb?

For Boys and Girls

(Reprinted from The Press of August 29, 1946.)

THIS is written to and for the most important people in Macon County—the 4,000 children who have just returned to school.

Except for size and years, you boys and girls are much like adults. And, like adults, you want to be like everybody else. If all the other boys wear shoes to school, you don't want to go barefoot. And if all the other girls wear kerchiefs on their heads, you aren't going to be caught at school wearing a hat.

But, because humans are contradictory beings, you also want to be different.

There can be only one best-dressed girl in school, and being the best-dressed girl is being different; yet every other girl in school envies her. Only one student can make the best marks, and making the best marks makes a student different; yet most students try for that honor. There can be but one captain of the ball team; yet that is a difference that the other boys would give their right arms to have.

Fortunately, there are many other ways in which all of us would like to be different. There are three very important ways in which you can be different without the money it takes to be well-dressed, without a brilliant mind, or without an athlete's body.

* * * * *

The first of these ways is by being courteous. There was a time when the words "Southern" and "courtesy" usually went together. But today in the South we are inclined to shove and push in ahead of the other fellow like people do elsewhere, and many of us are forgetting our "sirs" and "ma'ams" when speaking to older persons. Of course it isn't what we say that matters so much as how we say it; but those words are important because they express something that, if we are courteous, comes from inside.

The really important question is: Are you, in your little every day actions, thinking most of yourself or of the other fellow?

It probably is true that today there is more real courtesy in the Southern mountain region than anywhere in the United States. Let's hold on to that distinction!

The second way you can be different is a little harder. It is by doing whatever you do well. There probably never has been a time when so many persons were doing so much shoddy work—in the school, on the farm, in the factory; and never a time when employers were so willing to pay a bonus for good workmanship. To do a thing really well takes only a little more effort than to do it merely well enough to get by, but the rewards for good work are many, many times greater.

The third way is hardest of all—but it's well worth the extra effort. The third way is to be honest. It is true that few of us make a practice of lying or stealing. But real honesty is something much bigger than merely not doing these things we all know to be wrong. Genuine honesty is being your own best self—not trying to be somebody else. To be honest, you must be ready to admit, once you are convinced of it, that you are wrong, and the other fellow is right. Honesty means being willing to look squarely at the truth—at such unpleasant truths, for instance, as the fact that you can't make good marks without hard work; and that what your school and your teacher do for you aren't half as important as what you do for yourself.

* * * * *

Courtesy. Good workmanship. Honesty.

If you can learn these three while you are in school, you will be paid handsomely for them all your lives.

They are differences that most people envy and everybody respects.

And, most important of all, if you have these, you will respect yourself.

LETTERS

OPPOSES TOWN WATERSHED

Dear Weimar:

I have followed with great interest the recent articles in The Franklin Press concerning the Town of Franklin's water supply.

Knowing that you and several of your close friends firmly believe that the water supply for the Town of Franklin should be obtained from a watershed, I have been particularly interested in the several complementary references to this possibility. These complementary references have left the impression that a watershed is the perfect solution to this problem, and that there would be little financial burden to the town and practically no maintenance expense or problems connected with the installation and operation of such a system.

In order that the citizens of Franklin will have a few more facts to assist them in their thinking, I am offering the following comments:

From a financial investment standpoint, the use of a watershed above Wayah would be very costly even though the U. S. Forest Service donated the land. The most conservative estimate that I have heard, or can make myself, indicates that an investment of at least \$200,000 would be required for the pipe, catch basin, filters, chlorinating plant, etc., that would be required. Assuming interest and depreciation at 5 per cent, which is a reasonable figure, the annual charges alone would be \$10,000. This charge is comparable with the present pumping costs which amounted to \$2,511 in 1946. In other words, the watershed would immediately burden the taxpayers with an annual cost almost four times the present costs.

From a maintenance cost standpoint, the watershed would certainly be as expensive, if not more so, than the present wells. It would be necessary to have a man check the chlorinator at least twice a day. Several times a year it would be necessary to recondition or replace the filter bed; or, if no filter is used, an attendant must be provided to keep the intake racks clear of leaves during the rainy season.

From the customers' standpoint, the watershed would probably provide slightly softer water, but this advantage would be more than offset by the necessity to chlorinate the water. Chlorination not only makes the water distasteful, but also introduces a hazard from both mechanical and human errors. An example of the human error is a recent occurrence in Franklin. I have been told by two reliable persons that on at least one occasion, the operator of the temporary portable pump inadvertently bypassed the creek water around the chlorinator and filter and for a period of time pumped creek water directly into the Franklin water system. If the filter bed at the proposed watershed were omitted in the interest of economy, the water customers would occasionally get muddy water through the pipes and would find mud deposits in water heaters and water chests. Our neighbors at Bryson City are now confronted with this problem.

Some critics of the present well system have argued that there is no ground water around Franklin and that it is foolish to attempt to drill new wells. Not pretending to know the answer to this, I wrote to a competent geologist who has spent several years in this particular area and is very familiar with the soil conditions. I quote as follows from his letter:

"The unconsolidated material of the river valley will probably be the best bet for obtaining relatively large amounts of water at moderate depths. This material is also much easier to drill than the hard schists and gneisses on the slopes and ridges. I see no reason why you could not satisfactorily increase your supply of ground water by drilling one or more wells in this river flat, possibly back away from the river near the beginnings of the mountain slopes. There is also the possibility that at such places springs may be encountered which would augment the water supply. I don't believe that there would be any danger of contamination from the streams, since the alluvial material acts as a natural filter."

After reading this, it is not surprising that a dry well was drilled on the relatively high ground near Tippet's mill. Therefore, this one dry well should not prejudice anyone against drilling future wells. The fact that hundreds of people in this area obtain their personal supply from wells is positive proof that a supply of ground water exists in this area.

However, it seems foolish to even consider drilling new wells until the present pumps have been tested to determine whether or not they are delivering rated output, and the existing wells tested to see if more water is available merely by installing larger pumps. According to the manufacturer's rating curves, the pump at Slagle's Dairy is delivering only half rated output. This could be due either to worn parts in the pump or to a deficiency of water in the well. Surely this situation should bear investigation before any of the taxpayers' money is spent on a watershed or on additional wells.

Very truly yours,
HARMON H. GNUSE, JR.

Franklin, N. C.
August 26, 1947.

Others' Opinions

SMOKY MOUNTAIN SECTION GROWS

Quite an elaborate booklet, for the time, issued by the Southern Railway in 1913, was loaned to us last week and we found some interesting comparisons in it. For instance Bryson City was listed as Bryson, with a population of 612. Today it is estimated at anywhere from 2,500 to 3,000. Sylva had 698, Waynesville 2,008, Canton 1,393, Murphy 977 and Andrews 936.

Practically every one of these cities, including our own, has grown to four, five and six times what were credited with 35 years ago. From now on they will advance more rapidly, with the impetus of better transportation facilities, greater attractions and extensive travel tendencies.—Smoky Mountain Times.

DIM VIEW OF THE MEN

A recent book about Thomas Jefferson quotes his argument for the education of women, which is as strong as, if rather more cynical, than the one advanced by Governor Aycock in this state nearly half a century ago. Educate a man, said Aycock, and you educate an individual; but educate a woman and you educate a family, for no educated woman will permit her children to grow up in ignorance.

Jefferson was rougher, but he arrived at the same point. Explaining to a friend why he had arranged to have his daughter given the stiffest sort of schooling, he wrote, "I am obligated to extend my views beyond herself, and consider her as possibly the head of a little family of her own. The chance that in marriage she will draw a blockhead I calculate to about fourteen to one, and of course the education of her family will probably rest on her ideas and direction without assistance."

At the time he wrote this, Jefferson wasn't running for anything, while Aycock, when he spoke, was running for governor. A candidate can hardly be expected to tell his male constituents that the blockheads among them run about 14 to one, but if the North Carolinian had been pinned down and made to answer a question about a girl's chances in marriage it is doubtful that he would have disagreed with the Virginian—or not much.

In any event, the principle stands, for a really smart woman, one whose mind is good to begin with and improved by training, can do wonders even with a blockhead of a husband, as all the world knows. Nor will such a woman tolerate neglect of the intellectual capacity of her children. Mr. Jefferson was right; and the fact that he agreed with Aycock doesn't do anything to make a loyal North Carolinian doubt his wisdom.

—Charity and Children.

With the Churches

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

Sunday:
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Worship.
7:00 p. m.—Training union.
8:00 p. m.—Worship.

Wednesday:
8:00 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

10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Worship.
7 p. m.—Intermediate Youth
Fellowship.
7 p. m.—Senior Youth fel-
lowship.
8 p. m.—Union Worship
every other Sunday.

Franklin Circuit
The Rev. D. P. Grant, pastor

Preaching services as follows:
First Sunday:
11 a. m.—Bethel.
3 p. m.—Salem church.
8:00 p. m.—Clark's chapel.

Second Sunday:
11 a. m.—Snow Hill church
3 p. m.—Louisa chapel.
8:00 p. m.—Iotla church.

Third Sunday:
11 a. m.—Clark's chapel.
3 p. m.—Salem.
8:00 p. m.—Bethel.

Fourth Sunday:
11 a. m.—Iotla.
3 p. m.—Louisa chapel.
8:00 p. m.—Snow Hill.

West Macon Circuit
The Rev. P. E. Bingham, Pastor

Preaching services as follows:
First Sunday:
11 a. m.—Maiden's Chapel.
3 p. m.—Gillespie Chapel.

Second Sunday:
11 a. m.—Mount Zion.

Third Sunday:
11 a. m.—Gillespie Chapel.
2:30 p. m.—Malden's Chapel.

Fourth Sunday:
11 a. m.—Mount Zion.

PRESBYTERIAN
Franklin Church
The Rev. Hoyt Evans, pastor

Sunday:
10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Worship.
8 p. m.—Union worship
every other Sunday.

Wednesday:
8 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

CATHOLIC
Franklin
(At John Wasilik's Residence—
Rogers Hill)
The Rev. A. F. Rohrbacher,
Pastor

Sunday:
8:00 a. m.—Mass.

CHURCH OF GOD
Prentiss
The Rev. H. L. Helms, pastor

Sunday:
10 a. m.—Sunday school.
11 a. m.—Worship.
7 p. m.—Young People's En-
deavor.

1:30 p. m.—Evangelistic service.

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.—Preaching on the
first, second, and
third Sundays.

Tuesday:
7:30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

Friendship (Angel) Tabernacle
Sunday:
2:30 p. m.—Sunday school.

River Bend
Sunday:
2:30 p. m.—Sunday school.
3:30 p. m.—Preaching Fourth
Sunday, conducted
by the Rev. V. C.
Ramey.

Wednesday:
7:30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

Olive Hill
Sunday:
2 p. m. Sunday school, E. A.
Roper, superintendent.
3 p. m.—Preaching Third Sun-
day.

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;

Smokey Says:



Anyone who burns his neighbor's woods needs a lesson in good manners.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE
Having qualified as administratrix of C. A. Setser, 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 12th day of August, 1948, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.
This 12th day of August, 1947.
NORA SETSER,
Administratrix.

A21-6tp-S25

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Having qualified as administrator C. T. A., of D. McCoy, 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 8th day of August, 1948, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.
This 8th day of August, 1947.
Wm. L. McCOY,
Administrator.

A14-6tc-S18

NOTICE OF SALE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF MACON.
MACON COUNTY, Plaintiff,
vs.
S. L. MILLS;
LEONARD JACOBWITH, et als,
Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Macon County entered in the above entitled action on the 25 day of August, 1947, the undersigned Commissioner will on the 25th day of September, 1947, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court-house door in Macon County, North Carolina, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate:

In Macon County, North Carolina, adjoining Mason et al, BEGINNING at a hickory on top of the mountain near Miller Gap, a corner of the J. M. Dalton's heirs land, also a corner of Lyle Knob tract State Grant No. 3022, and runs with Dalton's line N 26 E 12 poles to a walnut (now down) in field; N 61 W 46 poles to a chestnut oak stump; S 24 W 3 1/4 poles to a stake, SE corner of old James Raby tract of land; then with said line N 87 W 85 poles to a stake, SW corner of said tract; N 3 E 25 poles to a stake in line of said tract; N 88 W 43 poles to a stake on top of the ridge; N 2 E 31 poles to a stake on top of the ridge; N 87 1/2 W 62 poles to a hickory in a hollow, corner of Hester Welch's land; N 75 W 8 poles to a large hickory corner of said Hester Welch's land, also the NW corner of State Grant No. 3022; S 2 W 78 poles to a stake in N boundary line of section 106; N 87 W 1/2 pole to a stake, the NW corner of section 106; then running with Hester Welch's and James Mason's line from the large Hickory mentioned above; then still with James Mason's line and the line of section 106, S 3 W 60 poles to a stake in the line of section 106 and James' Mason's corner; then still with said James Mason's line N 87 W 40 poles to a stake near an old road leading to Lyle Knob, still with James Mason's line S 3 W 60 poles to a stake replacing a chestnut, John H. Dalton's corner of State Grant 2447 and passing a black gum, an old corner of the Jane Mason land, now corner of John H. Dalton and James Mason; then S 87 E 48 poles to a stake replacing a black oak, old corner of Grant No. 2447 and Grant No. 3022; then with the line of Grant No. 3022 and the Cowee and Mills Shoal Township lines to the BEGINNING.
This, the 25th day of August, 1947.

R. S. JONES,
Commissioner.

A28-4tc-S18

Join Now!
Protects the Whole Family
Potts' Burial Ass'n.
Phone 164 or 174
11 a. m.—Green Street church.
2:30 p. m.—Covee church.
8 p. m.—Green Street church.