Cooked Ham . 6-0z. 53c

Joy Liquid 30c

1-Lb. 34c ^ Lb. 93c

PORK SAUSAGE Lb. _ _ 27¢ Armour's All Meat Armour's Canned Boneless, Cooked Picnic

4 Lb. 4 oz. — —



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Fresh Grapefruits _____ Crisp Heads Lettuce ____ 2 Large 29c Golden Yellow Onions _____ 3 Lb. 17c Washington State Rhubarb ____ 25c Cuban Pineapples _____ Back 35c Crisp Regalo Salad Mix _____ Pkg. 19c Fresh Florida Juicy

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India Relish _____ 11-0z. 29c Hot Dog Relish _____ 71/2-0z. 33c Pickled Sweet Gherkins ____ 14-0z. 25c Tomato Ketchup _____

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Facial Soap - - - - 2 Reg. 17c Blu White Flakes - - - Pkg. 9c Sweetheart Soap - - 2 Reg. 17c Wrisley's Soap - - - - Bag 57c Club Crackers - - - - Pkg. 33c Spic and Span --- 2 Pkgs. 49c Linit Starch - - - - 2 12-0z. 27c Niagara Starch - - - - 12.0z. 19c Elastic Starch - - - -Quick Elastic Starch - 8t. 25c 12-0z. 47c Krey Pork & Gravy Chopped Beef Grovy Sliced Beef & Gravy - 16-02. 45c The state of the s

Franklin, N. C. Salata Caraca Ca Continued From Editorial Page STRICTLY-

think anything about it. Everybody, including about it Everybody, including the whites so operating loan. Income from March Meet segregated, seemed happy. And other crops raised on the farm I thought: "It isn't segregation, gave his subsistance apparently, that's wrong; it's all right to segregate people . . . so long as their skins aren't black".

gave his subsistance.

About the same time Mr. Adams was trying to get a loan against his next cotton crop.

That, of course, is an over-simplification, because it wasn't forced segregation. But I chuckled to myself, nonetheless, at how childishly inconsistent most

I always hope, when I go in-to a diner, I'll be lucky enough to be seated not alone, but with somebody. This time I was doubly lucky; I had first one, then another, stimulating con-

The more interesting of my table mates — perhaps because he knew about Franklin — was a New Jersey industrialist who owns plants in Western North Carolina. He gave every evi-dence of being what is commonly termed a "hard-headed business man". Unlike some hard-headed people, though, his skull apparently wasn't too hard for new ideas to penetrate; in any case, he gave me an entirely new view of what chambers of commerce and other community builders are thinking today.

When he learned where I was from, he immediately remarked that he had heard about Franklin, specifically that it is seeking industry. He wanted to know what industries we have, what they make how many what they make, how many they employ, and what our prospects are.

Later, the conversation got around to North Carolina gen-erally, and then to the industrial city of Winston-Salem.

"In Winston-Salem", he said "they've learned, the hard way, what every city is learning to-day: There is such a thing as too much big industry. And so, the Winston-Salem chamber of commerce secretary told me the other day, he's looking for small industries; anything bigger than 450 or 500 men he definitely discourages, as being too big for Winston-Salem."

(I did a little quick mental arithmetic: "Franklin has 2,000 people, Winston-Salem about 90,000; that's 45 times as big. If that guy is right, then any industry bigger than 10 or 15

employes would be, the way he figures, too big for Franklin!")
"But surely", I protested,
"Winston-Salem must be an exception; they do have a few big, overshadowing industries."

"An acute case, yes" he answered; "but no exception.
Even the biggest cities today are seeking small, diversified industries, rather than big ones.

"And there are two common sense reasons. In the first place, any industry, if it's big enough, can and does dominate its com-munity. But much more impor-tant than that is the economics of the thing: Suppose the cigarette plants in Winston-Salem should close or move away — or even curtail operations. Win-ston-Salem has geared its econ-omy to the cigarette payroll. You see what the effect would be on everybody in Winston-Salem? The corner grocerymen the lawyers, the nearby farmeverybody would be hard hit; it would just about ruin the town.

"You've got to have industry, of course", he continued; "but the smaller, the better. And the smaller the community, the more important it is. And by all means, keep it diversified . . . so if the bottom drops out of textiles, say, you will still have your woodworking establish-ments or something else to fall back on."

Continued From Editorial Page

VIEWS

• By BOB SLOAN

The crisis the small farmer is facing in many instances is well illustrated in a recent ar-ticle in the Wall Street Journal comparing conditions now facing the small and large cotton farmer.

Says the Journal: "Cotton farmer, Lloyd Adam, who owns a 65 acre farm in Texas, was turned down the other day for a \$1,200 loan by the Citizens National Bank. It was the first time in 25 years the bank had refused Mr. Adams, who needs the money

pay farming expenses until his crop comes in next fall. 'You just wouldn't be able to raise enough cotton on 25 acres to pay it back", explained E. M. Wallace, the bank's vice president. Twenty-five acres is the amount of land that Mr. Adams devotes to cotton, his chief cash crop since the Federal government has cut his acreage to this since 1953,

The Franklin Press and The Highlands Mace THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1956 PAGE THREE

the last year cotton was grown club Talks

In 1955, Mr. Adams made a By WEIMAR JONES gross profit from his cotton crop of a little more than the Projects At \$1,200 needed to pay off his gave his subsistance.

> against his next cotton crop, J. C. Smith, Jr., and his brother, Elton, Texas cotton farmers who live 400 miles to the West, were watching seven tractors drag four row plows through 1, 800 acres of red sand soil. This is the start of another cotton crop which the Smith brothers hope will bring in a profit equal their extra pent to the \$33,000 they netted in the polio drive.

lizer, etc., make it possible for by Mrs. Florence S. Sherrill, home the Smiths to make a good agent.

the Adams family and the thousands of others who live similarly. Our country was built with their help and we can't afford to lose them.

Adams family and the Mrs. W. W. Berry, president, presided.

The next club meeting will be April 19 at the home of Mrs. A. D. Carter at 1:36 p. m. afford to lose them.

By MRS. HARRY MOSES (Club Reporter)

At a meeting March 14 at the home of Mrs. Fred Corbin, members of the Higdonville Home Demonstration Club discussed several projects.

Plans were made to have a covered dish dinner soon. It was decided to have a polio box againthis year. The club women put their extra pennies in the box for

Mrs. Mabel Swan, assistant Mrs. Mabel Swan. assistant home agent, began a study on wath the Smith farm is just better managed and equipment and money to get irrigation, ferti-

profit. That's all.

But it isn't all.

What is going to happen to by Miss Mae Corbin.

Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Corbin, assisted by Miss Mae Corbin.

A. D. Carter at 1:30 p. m.

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