

Letter from G. B. Addington.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 21, 1924.
Franklin Press, Franklin, N. C.

Gentlemen: When I left Franklin about eight years ago, I promised some of my friends that I would let them hear from me through your paper, giving a rough description of some of my trips through the Yukon and Northwest Territories, but just neglected doing it, as my time was not always my own. But here it is, as I have absolutely nothing to do now but take in the sights and enjoy myself.

Honolulu is a beautiful town of one hundred thousand, 10 per cent white, 50 per cent Jap, 40 per cent Hawaiian, Filipino, Samoan and other nationalities mixed, making thirteen different nationalities, in other words thirteen different languages.

The principal products of the Islands are coffee, rice, pineapple, and sugar cane. There are some sugar plantations of thousands of acres of cane. It grows quite tall and thick, and of course half of it falls down and then it grows crooked and all tangled up, and is some job to cut and strip, pull out and load on wagons or trucks that haul it to a flume or railroad that runs through the plantations at several places. These roads or flumes carry the cane to the sugar mills that turn out the raw sugar, which is mostly all shipped out to the refineries.

They get a crop about every fourteen months, and about every seven years have to replant. Pineapple about the same and have to replant about every four years. These are all canned here. The sugar and pineapple businesses are very profitable, but most all of the best land is owned by big companies, which makes it bad for the middle man.

There are seven of these islands, and I have visited two of them, the Oahu and the Hawaii, and they have been blown all to pieces by volcanoes years ago.

The lava is to be seen anywhere vegetation is scarce, especially back in the hills and mountains, but in the valleys there is none in sight as in years the decayed vegetation has formed a soil from two to eight feet deep that is very productive. The mountains of this island are somewhat to be compared with the Nantahala mountains, only there are more little valleys. The highest mountain is 4,000 feet, but there is no telling how high it once was, from the looks of the crater, which is merely the base of a big mountain with the top of it blown off, and leaving it in the shape of a soup bowl. Of course around these places one will find the ground covered with lava or burned rock, which is very porous and light.

There are some lovely drives, all paved. "All Around the Island Drive" is the prettiest of them all. It takes us through the largest valleys and through the largest populations, and over the largest mountains as well as through the tunnels. \$10.00 a head pays for the trip, which takes ten hours. We had lunch at the Haleiwa Beach hotel, nearly the prettiest place I ever saw.

These islands were discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Cook was killed by Kealakua in 1779. In 1795, Kamehameha came over from Hawaii and conquered the Island Oahu. There were other kings after his death. The last king Kalakua in 1891 died leaving no son. Queen Liliuokalani became ruler and in 1898 the American flag was raised on August 12th.

Well, I guess I have given you enough on Oahu, but maybe I had better give some of the high school students some jaw-breakers to pronounce.

These are some of the names of the royalty:
Kamehameha (II) King.
Kamamalu, R. wife of Kamehameha.
Kaahumani, favorite Queen of Kamehameha (I).
Keaweawenla, son of Kamehameha (III).
Emma Kaleleonalani, wife of Kamehameha (III).
Kalakua (I).
Kapirolani, his queen.
Kaapakea, father of Kalakua.
Likelike, sister of Kalakua.
Liloukalani, last queen, known later abroad as Queen Lil.

Now for my trip to Hawaii Island. Left Honolulu at 7 P. M. on Steamer Haleiwa, arriving in Hilo at 8:30 A. M. Stepped on the island excursion train, around the island through the rice fields, sugar and pineapple plantations, coconut palm groves, banana fields and Paiki orchards (this is similar to your canteloupe or musk melon, and is very delicious).

We got back at 1 P. M., had lunch at the Hilo Hotel, a \$10.00 a day house. At 2 P. M. we took to automobiles, 30 miles to Kilauea volcano, visited the volcano at 10 P. M. until midnight. This is a wonder, and is nearly round, and is about one-half mile across and it is about 150 feet down to the melted lava that is all the time boiling and spewing up in great volume, sometimes 50 feet high, and is so hot that we could not get very close to the rim.

I mean that this is a pit of fire, and is about the middle of the crater that is four miles across, that has a rim say 100 feet high and is nearly round. This pit sometimes rises to the extent of overflow, and covers the whole

crater. We walked back from the pit across the crater, and most of the way it was pretty smooth, as in 1921 it overflowed the crater and most of the hot lava was left to cool without being disturbed much, and reminds one of melted solder that has been poured out of a ladle to cool, only it is black when cold.

In 1919 it raised so high that the crater overflowed and covered the surface for miles down a little valley. That is a sight that can hardly be described.

There is nothing in all my travels that I have seen that will beat the scenery of these two islands. The shape of the mountains, canons and valleys are picturesque and are entirely different from anything I have ever seen anywhere else. There is something about it that will make one want to stop and gaze for hours. I have been through the Rockies several times, and over several roads, the Olympic, Cascade, Sierra Nevada and California ranges, and the mountains and summits in Alaska, but none have attracted me like the Hawaiians. I would like to live here the rest of my life, but guess I won't.

There is a difference of only about eight per cent in the temperature the year round, and always a nice soft breeze day and night.

We have been here about two months and in another month our time will be up, and then for another eight-day voyage back to Seattle. About the middle of April, we are planning to start on a year's trip. Will motor down through Colorado, stopping in the mountains for a while, then to Arkansas, Hot Springs for a while, and will drop in on Franklin some time in July, and want to stay until "sweet tater" digging time, and the fall of chestnuts and chinquapins. Then to Florida for the winter. I want to get fatter on hog and hominy once more. I am down to 153 pounds now, and my usual weight is 170. This will be a long drive, but I guess we are good for it. When we get into the mountains or where it is dangerous driving, I will let my wife drive, so if we have an accident and get killed she can't say: "There, I told you so. If I had been driving this would not have happened." But she happens not to be one of that kind. I am proud to say.

Hope this rough description of the Islands will kind of take the place of one of my other trips, and that it will to some extent interest my friends. It will be forty years the 17th of next month since I left Franklin the first time for the wild and woolly west, but we hope to meet some of you this summer.

G. B. ADDINGTON.

Flats Locals.

Mr. Alex Owenby and family, who have had the smallpox, are improving now.

Miss Dora Owenby, who has the measles, is getting better.

Mr. Fred May was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones last Saturday night.

Mr. M. E. Smith made a trip to Forney, N. C., last Friday.

Misses Norine Jones and Edna Owenby were the guests of Miss Cordia Mason Sunday.

Mr. John Deweese, of Buntingtown, passed through Flats Friday on his way to Hewitts, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Lambert were visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. J. May recently.

Miss Maude Jones was visiting Miss Pearl Mason Sunday.

Mr. Sheridan Mason has returned home from Hewitts, N. C., where he has been at work for some time.

Mr. Turner May was visiting Mr. Dill Owenby Sunday.

Mr. Harlie May has gone to Graham County to work.

Mr. W. L. Jones was visiting Mr. Bruce Duvall Sunday.

BUTTERFLY.

IN MEMORY OF
MRS. BELL WILLIS

Mrs. Bell Willis departed this life March 10, 1924. She was laid to rest in the Iotla Baptist grave yard on March 11th.

She was a loving mother, and kind to all she came in contact with. We shall miss her kindness in this cold world of care.

She is sleeping, peacefully sleeping, Till the resurrection morn, When she will reign with Jesus, On that bright eternal throne.

She has gone home to glory, where she will meet her two children that have gone on before.

Oh! that chair, that vacant chair, That no one can ever fill; And that kind face that we no more In this cold world of care shall see.

She is sleeping, peacefully sleeping, Till the resurrection morn, When she will reign with Jesus, On that bright eternal throne.

She leaves a husband, ten children, a mother, one sister, and a host of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

L. M. A.

Press Want Ads bring Results!

Potato Dipping Simple
But Results Are Great

Farmers wishing to make the most of their efforts at growing Irish potatoes, whether for certified seed or table use, must bear in mind the importance of dipping or treating their seed, which insures at least a 25 per cent increase in yield. Here are the simple directions:

Growers of certified seed and others wishing to control seed-borne diseases of the potato will find the following method of selection and seed treatment effective.

Remove from the seed stock tubers showing signs of scab, black scurf or rhizoctonia, and other seed-borne diseases. Cull out unsound, non-vigorous, and abnormal shaped potatoes. The selection and treatment are most satisfactorily undertaken before the tubers have begun to sprout. After the potatoes are dried, following treatment, they will keep until planting time.

Prepare the treating solution by dissolving bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in water at the rate of 4 ounces to 30 gallons of water. Bichloride of mercury is a deadly poison if taken internally. It does not, however, injure the hands. A small quantity of warm water may first be used to dissolve the chemical, since the latter dissolves slowly in cold water.

The chemical corrodes metal and hence the solution must be prepared and used in wood, enamel, or concrete containers. Wooden barrels are convenient for this purpose. Seed are always prepared before being cut into seed pieces.

The potatoes are best handled in sacks or slat crates for the dipping process. The time for the treatment is usually 30 minutes. If scab or rhizoctonia is bad, and the seed have not begun to sprout, they may be treated for an hour without injury. After treatment spread the potatoes out to dry. Treated potatoes are fit for planting purposes only since poison is absorbed by the corky skin. Care must be exercised to prevent re-infection by restoring the potatoes in old containers or bins that have not been disinfected.

The solution for treatment grows weaker rapidly from use. If a large quantity of potatoes is to be treated, it is necessary to add an ounce of dissolved corrosive sublimate to each barrel after treating each batch of potatoes, and also enough water to bring the solution up to its original volume. This should not be repeated more than four times. The treating solution should then be poured out (away from springs and wells) where it will sink into the ground rapidly and a new one prepared if necessary. Spread the seed out to dry and they may then be sown as desired.

G. W. FANT,

N. C. Agricultural Extension Service.

Prentiss Items.

We are having some rough weather at this writing. It has been trying to snow for the past two days.

Mr. J. M. Farmer and son have bought Mr. L. M. Henson's store. We wish them good luck.

Mr. Lon McConnell and Mr. J. M. Farmer have traded places.

Mr. Carl Henson and his young bride were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Henson Saturday night and Sunday.

Messrs. Lester Moffitt and Rastus Lewis made a trip through this section Sunday.

Mrs. Mart Hodgins gave the young people of this section a singing Saturday night. All reported a nice time.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Frank Louis is better, after being sick for a long time.

Mr. Ezekiel Dowdle and young bride were visiting Mrs. J. E. Henson Saturday.

Messrs. B. T. and Lorn McConnell, of this section, made a business trip to Franklin Saturday.

Miss Louise Ledford, of Otto, has been helping to take care of Mr. Grady Henson's sick folks for the past two weeks.

Mrs. B. M. Becco has moved into Mr. Arthur Sanders' house to take care of the things while they are on Buck Creek keeping boarders and working on the job.

Mr. Alex Moffitt, of this section made a business trip to Mr. Bill Roane's Monday for Mr. L. M. Henson.

Mr. Cary Moffitt has returned home from Georgia, where he has been working.

BIG BOY.

Absent-Minded.

Absent-Minded Husband: "I forgot my umbrella this morning, dear."
Wife (sarcastically): "How did you ever come to remember that you had forgotten it?"

Husband: "Well, I shouldn't have missed it, dear, only I raised my hand to shut it when the rain ceased."

See that the label on your paper is dated in advance, if you want the Press to continue coming to your home.

In Memory of Our Friend
Miss Alice Bingham

On March 6, 1924, God saw best to call our friend Alice away. She leaves behind her a father, and mother, and sisters and brothers, and a host of other relatives and friends to mourn her loss. But we hope our loss will be her eternal gain. She is greatly missed by her friends. May God bless her many friends who gave a helping hand all through her sickness. She was laid to rest in the Baptist Cemetery on March 9, 1924. She was the loving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bingham. Our hearts go out in sympathy for the bereaved family. We know no more, dear Alice's face we shall see until we meet beyond the sea. May we all strive to meet her in that land where there will be no more sad farewells.

ANNIE ANDERSON.

Otto News.

It seems that winter has come again around this place, after some of the spring days that we have had. It makes us feel as if spring was a long time off.

Rev. Van B. Harrison preached a very interesting sermon at the Asbury Methodist Church last Sunday.

An enjoyable birthday dinner was served at Uncle Joe Bradley's last Sunday, in honor of Mr. Bradley's birthday. It was enjoyed by every one present.

Misses Mattie and Ruth Keener spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Kate Hyatt.

There seems to be a lot of business going on around Otto.

We are very to report that Mrs. Will Parrish is sick in the hospital.

Miss Kate Hyatt, who has been attending the Iotla High School, is at home on account of measles. She seems to be very sorry that she has to miss her school.

Everybody is invited to attend prayer meeting at the Asbury Methodist church every Sunday at 3 o'clock.

We have elected Miss Kate Hyatt as organist at the church.

L. E.

Holly Springs News.

Closing exercises of the Holly Springs School were attended by a large crowd last Wednesday night.

Miss Sophie Peacock left Thursday for her home at Eastman, Ga.

Misses Laura and Flora Robinson, of Route 1, spent the past week with their sister, Mrs. A. G. Kinsland.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Crisp spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Elliott.

We are having some real winter for March.

Miss Hattie Brendle, of East Franklin, spent a few days with Miss Elizabeth Deal recently.

Mr. John Deal's little daughter is slowly improving.

Miss Lovicia Justice, of Iotla High School, spent the week end with home folks.

Mr. Frank Cabe returned home Sunday, from Lakemont, Ga.

DAISY.

National Forest Timber For Sale.

Sealed bids will be received by the Forest Supervisor, Franklin, N. C., up to and including April 3, 1924, for all merchantable dead timber standing or down, and all live timber marked or designated for cutting on an area embracing about 400 acres on the watershed of Evans Creek, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, N. C., estimated to be 60 M. ft. B. M. of chestnut, white oak, black oak, and hickory saw timber, 200 tons of chestnut oak tanbark, 4,000 cross ties and 1,000 chestnut poles in standard lengths from 25 foot to 65 foot, inclusive. No bid of less than \$3.00 per M. ft. for saw timber, \$3.00 per ton for tanbark, \$0.10 each for ties, \$0.40 each for 25 ft. poles, \$0.65 for 30 ft., \$1.00 for 35 ft., \$1.25 for 40 ft., \$1.50 for 45 ft., \$1.75 for 50 ft., \$2.00 for 55 ft., \$2.25 for 60 ft. and \$2.50 for 65 ft. will be considered. \$200.00 must be deposited with each bid to be applied on the purchase price, refunded or retained in part as liquidated damages, according to the conditions of the 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, N. C.

M14-3t

National Forest Timber For Sale.

Sealed bids will be received by the Forest Supervisor, Franklin, N. C., up to and including April 10, 1924, for all merchantable dead timber, standing or down, and all live timber marked or designated for cutting on an area embracing about 200 acres on the watershed of Iotla creek, Nantahala National Forest, Macon Co., N. C., estimated to be 125 cords tanbark, 250 Chestnut oak ties, and 150 Chestnut poles, more or less. No bid of less than \$3.00 per cord for tanbark, \$0.10 each for Chestnut oak ties, \$0.25 each for 25 ft. poles, \$0.40 for 30 ft., \$0.50 for 35 ft., \$0.75 for 40 ft., \$1.00 for 45 ft., \$1.25 for 50 ft., \$1.75 for 55 ft., \$2.25 for 60 ft., \$2.75 for 65 ft. poles will be considered. \$150 must be deposited with each bid to be applied on the purchase price, refunded or retained in part as liquidated damages, according to the conditions of the 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, N. C.

M21-3t

School Laws in Switzerland.

In Switzerland if a child does not attend school on a particular day the parent gets notice from the public authority that he is fined so many francs; the second day the fine is increased, and by the third day the amount becomes a serious one. In case of sickness the pupil is excused, but if there is any suspicion of shaming a doctor is sent to the house.

AT THE IDLE HOUR THEATRE

APRIL 4th and 5th.

Mrs. Wallace Reid's Sensational Photoplay, "HUMAN WRECKAGE." A colossal drama of insidious evil and boundless good, of shrieking hate and glorious love. A picture you will never forget.

NOTICE TO THE FOREST USERS!

BURNING THE WOODS—

Does not improve the grazing.
Does not exterminate poisonous insects or animals.

Does injure the grazing by:
Killing the better grasses.
Decreasing the fertility of the soil.
Increasing the damage from frost, sun, wind and rain.

Does injure timber.
Does increase insect damage.
Does kill the young trees.

Therefore, if Fires continue to occur it will be necessary to prohibit grazing on burnt areas in order to give the Range a chance to recuperate.

Co-operate with the Forest Officers in Preventing Fires.