

NEWS OF WEEK OF HIGHLANDS

Brief Items of Interest from Macon's Pretty Mountain City as Told by Correspondent of The Press.

Mr. Ben Keener, who died Friday morning at eleven o'clock, was buried by the Junior Order, Sunday at 12 o'clock. Mr. Keener has left a large family to mourn his loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell McKinney, their daughter Mary, Mrs. Edwards and Ethel Pierson left Saturday for Pisgah Forest to visit Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Potts. They are expected to return Tuesday or Wednesday.

Miss Rose Valper, who has been visiting Highlands and staying at the Smith House, returned to her New Jersey home last Thursday, May 15th. Miss Gertrude Patterson has gone home for a few weeks, after which she will return to stay with Mrs. Crosby.

Highlands is looking forward to a brisk summer season. One of the attractive features will be a cafe, run by Mr. Anderson, from Anderson, S. C. The building is now under process of erection, beside the bank and opposite the Martin House. Mr. Will Cleveland has the work in charge.

The Anderson House, formerly known as the Norton Place, has again changed hands, having been bought by Mrs. Phoebe Crisp, of Fairfield.

The Baptist Church was disappointed that the evangelist, Mr. Hughes, was delayed in coming to Highlands. We are anticipating a great meeting beginning next Sunday, May 25th.

At the Cullowhee High School graduating exercises we are glad to announce that Highlands has a representative in Miss Elizabeth Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Rice. While we are proud of our boys and girls who have made good in high schools away from here, how much greater cause for pride we will have when from our own auditorium we can send out a class of bright young men and women from our State accredited High School, to enter higher schools that will prepare them for a life of the greatest service of which they are capable and so, as our superintendent expressed it, leave the world better than they found it.

Politicians Must Have Jobs.

In a recent interview, Ole Hanson, former mayor of Seattle and advocate of municipal ownership, gave his present views with characteristic vigor. He said:

Interest rates on bonds are less. They are tax-exempt. Municipally-owned utilities can obtain franchises at no cost. Run properly, they should be able to sell their product cheaper than private companies. But do they do this? I do not think so, and the reasons are obvious.

"Municipal properties are immediately removed from the tax roll, thus increasing the burden upon every citizen. The purchasing power of every dollar he spends for food, clothes, rent and entertainment is reduced by that fractional sum necessary to make up the deficit in the public treasury caused by loss to city of taxes formerly paid by the private company.

"The loss of efficiency in operating staff resulting from municipal ownership is a well-recognized phenomenon. Private companies will pay for brains, and brains are one of the chief requisites for successful operation of a business as technical and intricate as a public utility.

"Municipal enterprises often will pay a higher rate than current price for labor. Municipal or government ownership is synonymous with more jobs, more pay, less work. They will not, however, pay for brains, for salaries are fixed not on account of what a man can earn, but what the public thinks is a fair wage.

"The cause of spread of municipal ownership is largely attributable to selfish desires of politicians, who see in the control of utilities an opportunity for more power. They are aided by theorists who believe that it will work."—The Manufacturer.

The Biped Called Man.

The biped called Man is the only animal—

Who wears a hide other than his own.

Who is bound by the fetters of caste.

Who considers that his own is the only species entitled to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Who will not give his heart fully and freely to the Master who loves and tenderly cares for him.

Who preys upon his own kind.

Who will attack or whip the female of his own species.

Who makes a gala occasion of the agonized death of other creatures.

Who, when he is imprisoned, gets "time off" for good conduct.

Who considers that he alone is entitled to the love of his Master and the joys of eternity.

Cull Poultry; Save Best March and April Pullets And Make Hens Pay Big

"I wish to thank you for your strong co-operation in building up the farm poultry on our farms," writes Allen G. Oliver, in charge of the office of poultry extension of the North Carolina Animal Industry division, in a letter to County Agent John V. Arrendale. In laying great stress on the importance of close attention to the flock at this time, Mr. Oliver continues:

"Now I want to ask that you put a little extra steam on at once to save the March and April hatched pullets up to the number that each farmer or club member should keep. All the publicity you can give to this very important item will be none too much.

"We want to go into winter quarters with from two-thirds to three-fourths of all flocks to be March and April pullets. The matured pullet is what we must have if we want fall and winter eggs. There is no way to jog by this. When we put it over we will be able to have somewhere near enough new laid eggs to supply the people of our state and in time perhaps shut out the cold storage product.

"Many counties are putting on co-operative car lot shipments of poultry and that is what we want and more of them. However, if you allow the above pullets to be shipped you know what will be the result. No fall and winter eggs. Many of you have contracted for new laid eggs the year round at good prices and of course we are all for more and in time hope to be able to have all the hotel, cafe and cafeteria trade. We do not want to fall down on those contracts but have more and more of them. If you fail to get your people to keep the March and April pullets, you, however, will be absolutely unable to fill your present contracts to say nothing of new ones. Failing in this we will be right back where we were with a very limited supply of high priced eggs.

"We will, of course, have the usual heavy spring supply for a short time. That has always been the case and always will be. You do not hear so much kicking about the price of eggs for the last six weeks from the fellow who had lots of high priced eggs during October, November, December, January and February. Hatching season was on for him then and he set cheap eggs and got his chicks out. There is quite a difference between setting eggs at 18 cents per dozen and 60 cents per dozen.

"He then commenced to carefully cull out his old and low producing hens or his old roosters, and if he wished to have one hundred hens he is now about down to what he knows he should have, or twenty-five, these his very best ones for next year's breeders. He put these cull hens on the market before the flush of fryers and has gotten good prices for them, has the money, some of which he may need to buy some feed with in order to properly grow out his early pullets. Then on top of this he is selling his cockerels and pullets that do not suit him at 50 and 60 cents per pound as fryers. In other words he is attending to his knitting and doing the job with a view to business and has his farm on a money crop basis. If he does not do these things he will not be handling his farm poultry as he should.

"We saw an article in the News and Observer of April 15 in big headlines—Cheap Eggs Is Alarming—and I suppose some folks got all fussed up about it and will say over-production. We will find that these hens on farms will soon be setting, carrying and raising chicks, broody, etc., and hot weather will soon be here and eggs will very soon get scarce and then up, up, up goes the price. Then about September and October out comes the 15 cents a dozen eggs from cold storage and back to the people at 40 and 50 cents per dozen.

"The fellow who now has only 25 hens, his best ones, carefully culled will just about produce enough eggs for his home use and some to sell. He is feeding out his pullets, and not his old hens, to have them matured and ready to lay high priced eggs in competition with the cold storage eggs.

"Only for his new laid eggs he will get from 5 to 10 cents more per dozen and be able to make good his part of a contract if his county has a poultry producers' association and he is a member of same. This places the 100 hen farmer, and those after all are the big producers, on a safe business basis. He will not be hard hit at all and will be able to go right ahead and make his flock pay and pay big profits for the money and time invested. He also can put down 30 dozen or more eggs in water glass and this he should do by all means. It's sure, safe, and economical.

"Cull the old hens and old rooster. Sell the cockerels for fryers and all runty looking pullets but stick tight to the big, strong, March and April pullet up to the number you want. These are for your own use and are the money makers.

"Folks, there is just no way to beat this pullet and by proper housing and feeding she will deliver the goods to you all carefully packed in a good housing box."

Raising Live Stock For Country Markets

That's a funny subject, is it not? Where are the markets for country livestock? When and where is the fellow in Western Carolina who has found a market in his own village for his livestock? We have a few men who have. Let's see.

There is a market for your livestock, Mr. Farmer, in your own community, but the kind of livestock I'm writing about is the two-legged kind. The boy or girl on your farm is an animal. Are they not livestock? Livestock they are, in the truest sense. If the average boy or girl on the farms of our communities are not alive there is certainly a lot of dead stock around.

The rearing of this variety of livestock is one of utmost importance. It requires brains and a normal sized heart to cater toward this end of the farm's produce.

Finding a market for livestock, though, is the hardest proposition that confronts the farmer. Why this, you ask.

The reasons are many but the city's beckon is probably the main one. The bright, dazzling lights send out a brilliance that calls the young man and young woman from the handles of the plows and the kitchen doors of the farms in our country. The routine of city life seems to offer the young people on our farms the pleasures that they are so anxious to have. The moving picture theatres, dance halls, shining cafeterias and many other things in the city slowly call them in. They want the socials that are so common in the city and when once their heart is set on these city activities it is hard to keep them under your roof.

Why, my dear sir, is it that with all the wonders of our beautiful farms do these boys and girls want to catch on the chain that drops them into the city? Are there not more sources of inspiration on the farm than in any other place? Has the sweet perfume from the hay mow in the fall and the blossoming meadows in the springtime ceased to give them a thrill? If so, this thrill is not taken in so easily as the thrill of the city.

With all the modern improvements and the various sources of amusements that can now be had on our farms it certainly must be that the city will not "gobble up" all our livestock. We need some of them, at least.

Ah! There's the radio. It gives much pleasure to the whole family and makes our cold winter evenings pass very pleasantly. The radio offers dance music, and we have part of the city's so-called pleasures. Will they leave when their services are so needed to help out in their own communities?

"What does this have to do with my children?" I hear someone remark. Well, it's just this. If the livestock market in your community can be made more profitable, it must be done. Too many boys and girls, when their education is finished, have left the village of their birth and gone to the city, "to make their fortune." The farm community needs these red-blooded men and women at home. They are needed in the communities to teach the younger ones what American ideals are.

Then, Mr. Farmer, if you are fortunate enough to have a young lady or a young man who enjoys farm life, see if you cannot persuade him to make home his home. When the boy or girl has completed his college course and begins at home he will be an advantage to your home community and nation. You, sir, will have then learned where and how to market country livestock.—Farmers Federation News.

One Way to Help the Farmer

Soil fertility lies at the very basis of human life. As the soil grows poor the human race dies out. America is consuming and wasting its soil fertility at a rapid rate.

We have come to the point where our land must be fed if it would feed us. The question asks itself. Can soil be kept indefinitely fertile? The answer is found in land that has been cropped for 2,000 years and more, and is yet very fertile. But such land is not to be found except in stable civilizations.

Within the memory of men now living, commercial fertilizers in America were hardly known. America now consumes over 6,000,000 tons of these every year. Of this, 80 per cent is from raw materials found in our own country, but the 20 per cent we buy from abroad costs us more than \$35,000,000 every year.

This money goes mostly to Germany for potash and to Chile for nitrates. Potassium nitrogen and phosphorus are the three elements most needed for soil sustenance, and these are what we seek in commercial fertilizers. Raw phosphorus we have in abundance. Indeed, the world comes to us for it, because our deposits now open, are very rich and easily worked.

One way to help the farmer besides lending him money and marketing his products is to ensure him cheap fertilizers as a national policy.

LYNCHBURG COUPLE RELY ON TANLAC FOR HEALTH

Mr. and Mrs. Unrue Turn to World's Greatest Tonic Whenever They Feel Need Of A Tonic.

Among the thousands of people everywhere who have come to rely upon Tanlac to keep up their health and strength are Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Unrue, 901 Eighth St., Lynchburg, Va. Speaking for himself and wife, recently, Mr. Unrue said:

"Whenever my wife and myself begin to feel the need of a tonic we get Tanlac and are soon back to normal

health again. Stomach trouble had made life miserable for me for a long time. Gas pains after eating, constipation, bad nerves and loss of sleep made me feel so bad I could hardly pull through my day's work.

"A few bottles of Tanlac did away with my troubles and had me feeling well and fit again. Tanlac has proved of great benefit to my wife, too, and I believe it will help anyone who gives it a fair trial."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 Million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills, for constipation made and recommended by the manufacturers of TANLAC.—Advt.

GROVER JAMISON

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"THE WESTBOUND LIMITED"

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NOTICE

Third and last chance to list your Taxes. Call at the Court House next Monday and Tuesday, May 26th and 27th, and list your taxes for 1924, and save extra cost.

N. L. BARNARD,

It

Tax Supervisor.

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.