

TRAINING CAMPS FOR YOUNG MEN

Uncle Sam Offers a Government Camp to Young Men 17 to 24 Years Old—July 3rd to August 1st.

You will receive free transportation from home to camp and return. 30 days' training, with good food, shelter, medical attention, clothing, ample opportunities for athletics and recreation, comradeship with bully good fellows, and training in citizenship, under officers of the United States Army.

Ask any boy who went last year. Work hard!

The Government is offering one of the greatest gratuitous opportunities to young men between 17 and 24 years of age that has ever been offered by this or any other government. With your expenses paid, and more than paid, from your doorstep to a well organized, well ordered training camp and all expenses paid there, and recreation and sports, manual training, military training and physical development of your body and mind, under expert Army Officers and Physical Directors, then through transportation on return to your doorstep, it becomes an opportunity that no young man should miss and that every parent should take advantage of. The moral, social and religious influences of these camps are kept at the very highest standards; discipline is administered and taught in such a manner that it is not repulsive; every officer is picked with the greatest care and he must be a man who can control young men without harsh methods and can develop in the company of these young men a spirit of absolute trust and confidence.

The Camps are open to all men between the ages of 17 and 24 years, who are of good moral character, intelligent, and in good physical condition. Candidates must be native-born citizens or must have made application at least for first papers of naturalization.

If you attend one of these "Little West Points" you can learn care of health, to swim, ride a horse, radio, citizenship, hygiene, marksmanship, athletics, first aid, to play in the military band, etc. Remember, all your expenses are paid from the time you leave home till you return, even your clothing is furnished. Macon County boys will be trained at Fort Bragg, near Raleigh.

Any one interested in the Military Training Camps Association may secure further information by calling on or writing M. D. Billings, Macon County Representative of the Military Training Camps Association.

Ellijay Items.

One of the most important features of this week's news is the attendance of the protracted meeting at Sugarfork church by a considerable number of our people.

Mr. T. P. Moses returned Sunday from a trip to Jackson County, where he spent a day or two with his brother, Mr. Hosea Moses, who has been very sick.

Mr. T. L. Fox and one of his sons, of Hiddenite, N. C., have been visiting old friends here.

Miss Mayme Moses and Miss Clyde Henry are attending the summer school for teachers at Franklin.

We are glad to report that Mr. J. A. Berry seems to be recovering from the blood-poisoning from which he was suffering when our last items were written.

Mr. Charlie Henry is home again after having worked for some time at Moses Creek.

Messrs. Henry and George Peek have gone to Cold Mountain to work.

Mr. Jacob W. Henry has been very sick, but we are glad to report that he is able to be around again.

A tragedy, or what was very nearly one, occurred in this neighborhood when Miss Lou Thomas undertook to leave the place where she has been staying and go to some other home outside this valley. She was found in an old building where she had remained several days without food. She is said to be improving, and we hope that she will recover. R.N.M.

Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds and Chattel Mortgages for sale at The Press office.

Essig Market

H. O. ESSIG, Prop.

Fresh Meats of All Kinds
Fine Home Made Sausage

Everything kept in a first class market. Phone 42

When Did Mr. Bailey Become the Friend Of The Farmer?

The views of a candidate for public office are subject to analysis to ascertain if he offers a safe leadership to follow. Mr. Bailey talks a great deal about taxes. This is not a new subject with Mr. Bailey. He has discussed taxes many times and often, and there is no position that he has at any time taken on any phase of the tax question that is not directly in conflict with the position that he has taken on the same question at other times. Until he became a candidate for Governor, all of these positions were hostile to the farmer and small land owner.

Mr. Bailey's first serious effort to reform the tax system of the State was in his sponsoring the proposed taxation amendment to the Constitution, which was voted on in 1914. This provided for "segregation," on the theory that the State would take all the ad valorem and otherwise taxes on all the property of railroads and all other corporations for State revenue, and leave to the counties, cities and school districts only the property of individuals to tax for all local purposes. This amendment, though favored by Mr. Bailey, was largely defeated by the people, and mainly for the reason that they did not want the counties to be deprived of all taxes on railroad and other corporation property. Mr. Bailey is now complaining, though the counties have all the ad valorem taxes on railroad and other corporate property.

In December, 1923, just a short time before he announced his candidacy for Governor, he proposed in public addresses that the farm land should be taxed on the basis of its earning power, and that unimproved land should go tax free. Under this scheme, a rich man who held unused farm land or city property for speculative purposes only would pay no tax on his land, while upon the other hand, if a small farmer, by diligent effort and hard work, made his little farm highly productive, he would be compelled to pay a very high tax. In other words, farmers who were diligent, thrifty and economical, would pay all the land tax, and the speculator would pay no tax, even though he should own thousands of acres of unused farm lands and thousands of dollars worth of unimproved city property. This proposal was so outrageous that, on December 17, 1924, Mr. Bailey "changed his mind," and practically "took it all back."

In the Legislature of 1919, there were fifty-five farmers. These men felt that farmers should have genuine relief from the burden of taxes, and that land and personal property should be exempt from taxation for all State purposes. The question arose as to how this vast sum of money could be raised so as to relieve land and personal property. It appeared that there were many rich men in the State who were earning large incomes. It also appeared that there were hundreds of rich and powerful corporations earning tremendous sums of money each year. The Legislature thought that more of the burden of taxation should be placed upon those who were able to pay and not upon the farmer and small home owner. It was therefore proposed that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people permitting the levying of a tax upon the incomes of these corporations and rich capitalists.

Who appeared as the only champion of the capitalists and corporations? Mr. Josiah W. Bailey, now candidate for Governor. Do not take my word for it. Read the News and Observer of February 11th, 1919, read the Greensboro Daily News of the same date. Read the record in the Charlotte Observer. Read the record in the Raleigh Times of February 11th, 1919, where the exact words of Mr. Bailey are recorded. Listen to Mr. Bailey's own words on that occasion, as follows:

"If you want some revenue right badly, assess the lands of North Carolina, thirty-three million acres of them, at their market value, as is your constitutional duty," he (Bailey) thundered, turning to Maxwell, "and you will get some revenue, all that you need. Why don't you do it? Is it easier to make corporations shell out once more? Why, in North Carolina, hogs are valued at less than 1 pay for a ham," he shouted, "goats, sheep, jacks, lady jacks, etc., are very low down."

Victor S. Bryant of Durham, was a member of that Legislature. He has gone to his reward, but in him the farmer and the small home owner had a mighty friend and special privilege a mighty foe. He was in favor of the income tax amendment and took part in the debate with Mr. Bailey. Bailey turned upon him with the remarkable declaration that "dogs in Durham are taxed higher than mules." Now, listen to Bryant's withering reply to Bailey, as follows: "Anything short of this income tax will bring anarchy. Your plan of running down the man with the cow and letting the man with the income go is not fair." Read the record for yourself in the News and Observer of February 11th, 1919.

So you have the famous "Hog and Ham" and "Dog and Mule" speech of

Mr. Bailey. Was he the friend of the farmer and small home owner when he was so strongly advocating that nearly four million dollars of additional revenue ought to be laid upon land, hogs, goats, jacks, sheep and mules? If so, then I shall be compelled to say: From such destructive friendship, "Good Lord, deliver us."

Then, Mr. Bailey was the bold champion of the capitalist. Then, his chief fear was that the corporations would be compelled to "shell out once more." Then, he was in favor of making the farmer and small home owner "shell out." Yes, "shell out" four million dollars from land and goats and hogs and mules.

Nor is this all. He fought the income tax amendment to the last ditch. He wrote letters to many corporations, soliciting funds with which to beat the income tax, the concluding sentence of which in substance was as follows: "If you want to beat the income tax, send me your check and send it quick," and urging them to take an active part in defeating this measure, which was designed for the sole purpose of relieving the farmers and small home-owners from the weight of four million dollars of taxes. Mr. Bailey appeared before the committee of the Legislature of 1919, pleading for the corporations, including the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and demanding that no income tax be levied against them. He did not stop at that. After the Democratic Convention of 1920 declared for the Income Tax Amendment, Mr. Bailey continued to oppose it and made speeches against it in the campaign of 1920, and at the election in that year voted against it.

But the scene has shifted. Now Mr. Bailey is a candidate for Governor. He admits that he opposed the Income Tax to the utmost, but by way of apology, he says he has "changed his mind again." Perhaps so. But who can prophesy as to how many more tax views Mr. Bailey will have by the time he is inducted into the office of Governor, if he should be nominated in the primary? It is significant that this "change of mind" took place just about the time he announced his candidacy for Governor. It is also significant that it came after his leadership in opposition to the Income Tax had been repudiated by the people of North Carolina by the most tremendous majority ever given in the State.

What was Mr. McLean's position on the Income Tax? Answer: He favored the adoption of the Income Tax amendment from the very beginning, made numerous speeches in favor of it in the campaign of 1920, voted for it, and worked for it at the polls on election day, and he has never changed his mind to this good hour.

G. K. GRANTHAM,
Member of the Legislature of 1919,
Dunn, N. C., May 1st, 1924.—Advt.



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This cream will whip just the same as any fresh cream. Try it. Small size, 3 for 25c. Large size, 2 for 35c.

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