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LYCEUM COURSE WILL OPEN SOON

Lombard Entertainers To Be First Attraction For This Season—Will Be at Court House October 15th.

The first attraction appearing on our Lyceum course this year will be The Lombard Entertainers. This attraction has made a hit every place it has appeared this season, according to advance reports, and we should congratulate ourselves that we are to have the pleasure of witnessing such high class entertainment.

Other attractive numbers will appear from time to time, every one of them guaranteed to please.

The local committee is doing everything in its power to make this season's Lyceum courses successful, and the manager of the Piedmont Bureau has promised to co-operate and send the best he has. But neither the manager of the circuit nor the local committee can make this a successful season without the help and co-operation of every individual in the community. This is our community because we live in it, and it is up to us as individuals to see that we have wholesome, refining entertainment from time to time. Every town and every community needs just such educational and entertaining attractions as we are to have this season. Certain enterprising citizens of the community have made it possible for us to have these clean, elevating and entertaining attractions, and we should feel grateful to them for their action. The best way to show our appreciation and at the same time show ourselves and our neighbors that we are for wholesome, clean entertainments is to secure a season ticket for these attractions and make it a point to be present at every one of them. Several young ladies of our community will bring your ticket to you in the course of next week. Let's all CO-OPERATE.

League of Women Voters Sends Questionnaire to Candidates For Office

Questionnaire to candidates for Representative of Macon County by League of Women Voters:

1. Are you in favor of the Australian ballot system of North Carolina?
2. Do you favor the repeal of the absentee voters' law?
3. What is your attitude on prohibition?
4. Do you believe in the strict enforcement of the criminal law of the State, and especially the prohibition law?
5. Are you in favor of good roads?
6. Do you favor an additional bond issue by the State to finish and perfect the state system of good roads already begun?
7. Are you in favor of the revision of the present system of taxation in the state of North Carolina? Are you in favor of the repeal of the Tax Exemption Security Bill?
8. Are you in favor of a modern and efficient system of county government?

Questionnaire to candidates for County Commissioners of Macon County by League of Women Voters:

1. Are you in favor of providing a rest room for ladies in the Court House?
2. Are you in favor of keeping the Court House in a sanitary condition?
3. Are you in favor of good roads?

FARMS FOR RENT FREE OF CHARGE

A statement from an Ohio paper says that an Ohio farmer has offered to turn over, rent free, to any responsible farmer, any one of three good farms which he owns providing the farmer will pay the taxes, assessments and insurance on the property keep up the necessary fences, make necessary repairs and maintain the soil fertility. One farm has 40 acres, another 50 acres and the third 150 acres. The good land now lies idle, produces no income, does not pay the taxes. The farmer needs from the government none of the quack remedies which half-baked, vote seeking politicians suggest and advocate. What he needs, is just simplified, economical government, based on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

North Carolina Needs Better Forest Protection

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 29.—"North Carolina's present prosperity is partly due to her forest wealth and lumber industry as well as to her fields and cotton factories," says H. M. Curran, Forester for the State College Extension Division. "During a period of 50 years following the Civil War, North Carolina has produced 42 billion feet of lumber worth \$15 per thousand, totaling 660 million dollars, practically all of this value going as a labor payment for men and teams, to the farmers and laborers of rural Carolina. We are still producing 42 million dollars worth of lumber annually and it is possible to continue this production indefinitely if proper protection is given to our forest areas."

Mr. Curran states that an organization built up in North Carolina similar to the efficient department of forestry in Pennsylvania, will assure the future of our forests and will enable us to cut an increased amount and better qualities of lumber in the years to come. Half a million dollars spent annually by the state for fire prevention and for the replanting of waste areas will give us a permanent industry which he estimates will add 100 million dollars worth of wealth to the state's income. This will provide a harvest to be gathered by farmers and laborers in every county of the state.

"We have the habit of doing things well," says Mr. Curran. "Good roads are ours, good schools, public health is protected and our fields are receiving intelligent care. The great task of turning our forests into income producing areas rivaling our ploughed fields, is now a live issue. Plans are on foot to secure the funds necessary to restore our forests, to assure for all time the continuing of the industries dependent on the forest and essential to our continued prosperity."

More By-Products Used As Industries Increase

New industries are continually being launched, and with every one of them there are certain by-products produced which must be used in some way if the greatest efficiency is to result. The Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture has kept in advance of these growing industries by making feeding tests of numerous such by-products as feed for dairy cows. Some of these feeds tested have only recently been prepared in a commercial way. Their value as feed for dairy cows may be summarized here.

Fish meal, which is made from the waste in the canning of sardines by pressing out most of the oil and then drying and grinding the residue, was found to be worth pound for pound 20 or 25 per cent more than prime cotton-seed meal, although not so palatable.

Peanut feed, the residue from cold-pressed unshelled peanuts, was found to possess a nutritive value of 74 per cent of that of prime cottonseed meal. Potato meal specially prepared was worth 78 per cent as much as corn meal. Sweet potato meal appears to be almost as valuable as corn meal as a feed for dairy cows; but the maximum value that can be assigned to velvet-bean meal is but 65 per cent of that of cottonseed meal.

Potato silage and corn silage were found to possess about the same feeding value. Apple-pectin pulp, a by-product in the extraction of pectin from apple pomace, compared with dried beet pulp, was found to be less palatable and less efficient as feed.

Hydrolyzed sawdust is unpalatable, contains but little nutriment, and can be fed only in small quantities. The maximum value that apparently can be given to hydrolyzed sawdust is 14.5 per cent of that of corn meal.

Supplementing with cane molasses a ration already suitable is not economical. Compared with an equal weight of hominy feed, the molasses appears slightly less valuable. Molasses feeders feeds of poor quality more palatable and induces a greater consumption of nutrients, a matter of importance in feeding exceptionally high-producing rovs.

Fine, Thank You.

Two paint salesmen, in a small town, decided to dine at the village hotel.

One of them turned to the pretty waitress and asked: "How's the chicken?" "Oh, I'm all right," she blushed. "How are you?"—Good Hardware.

NORTH CAROLINA CANNOT COMPETE

On Account of Freight Rate Discrimination, This State Is at a Disadvantage With Other Sections.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 29.—That markets of the West are closed to Carolina oyster shippers and those of the East closed to Carolina truck shippers by reason of the appalling freight rate discriminations, is an interesting discovery made by Josiah William Bailey, recent candidate for governor, who is now devoting his time to the interests of the Port Terminals and Water Transportation measure upon which the voters are to pass in the coming election.

A Chesapeake Bay oyster shipper, Mr. Bailey points out, can ship oysters to Kansas City for 17 cents a gallon less than his competitor in North Carolina can ship them to the same point—and this 17 cents is a handicap the Carolinian cannot overcome.

A California truck grower, for another example, he declares, can ship vegetables more than 3,000 miles to the great consuming markets of the East for \$119.00 a car less than his competitor in Eastern Carolina can ship to the same markets.

"Woodland & Co., Morehead City, shipped a carload of oysters to Kansas City," Mr. Bailey said. "They found that the rate from Baltimore was 17 cents a gallon less than from Morehead City. This discrimination against North Carolina oysters accounts for the fact that, notwithstanding we have abundant oyster beds on our coast and extensive waters in which to develop the industry, we can make no progress as compared with Virginia and Maryland oyster shippers."

If North Carolina were on an equal footing with its competitors, it could control the oyster market, Mr. Bailey contends, citing the fact that the Carolina canned oyster, put up at Morehead City, determines the price on the Pacific Coast. This is because water transportation, through the Panama Canal, permits Morehead City to compete on equal footing with its rivals. Adequate port facilities and water transportation, he is convinced, will solve the State's rate problems.

Co-Operatives Do Larger Business, Reports Show

The average business per co-operative association in the United States increased from \$100,000 in 1913 to over \$215,000 in 1922, according to data collected by the United States Department of Agriculture. Marked increases in the business of tobacco and cotton associations are shown.

The average business for 18 associations handling tobacco in 1913 was about \$142,000, and the average for 8 associations in 1922 was over \$7,000,000. The average for 79 cotton associations in 1913 was 191,000, and for 17 associations in 1922 was \$3,400,000.

Average business for 456 associations handling fruits and vegetables was \$153,000 in 1913, and for 592 associations in 1922 it was \$284,000; the average for 960 grain marketing associations in 1918 was \$136,000 compared with an average of \$203,000 for 226 associations in 1922.

The smaller number of tobacco and cotton associations in 1922 than in 1913, and the larger business per association, bears testimony to the movement toward the consolidation of independent local associations into large, highly centralized organizations, the department says. A part of the increase in volume of business is due to the higher price level in 1922 than in 1913.

P. T. A. To Meet Friday.

The Parent-Teachers' Association of Franklin will meet at the School House, Friday, October 3, at 3 P. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to talk other business.

Is there a soul so old as not to care? Perhaps you have a definite preference in this matter of new officers.

Come with a pencil, and say so with your vote! A. H. W.

Public Speaking.

Hon. A. A. Whitener will speak at the Court House on October 8th, at noon, and all are invited and are promised an interesting discussion. WM. L. McCoy, Chairman.

Extension Specialists To Help at the State Fair

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 29.—Special attention will be given to agricultural problems by the extension specialists and investigators of the State College Extension Division and Experiment Station at the State Fair to be held in Raleigh during the week of October 13 to 17. In addition to acting as judges in the various contests, some 19 workers connected with the College organization will act as heads of the departments. In this way they will assist in the disbursement of nearly \$30,000 that is offered as premiums.

An interesting feature of the fair will be the contests by boy and girl club members, prize winners in the various districts and counties. Teams will come from each district and will give demonstrations showing how club work is conducted and from these teams will be determined the State prize winners.

Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, in charge of the Women's Building, will have a lavish display of work being done by rural women. In the livestock department, indications point toward the greatest number of entries yet recorded and Prof. R. S. Curtis states that at present this department is one of the most promising features of the fair. In the department of field crops which includes the individual farm, community and county exhibits, Prof. C. E. Williams states that a number of exhibits have already been entered and that there will be keen competition. The poultry department will also be filled as usual. Allen G. Oliver reports that the poultry club members are determined to carry off most of the prizes this year. There will be a large display of horticultural crops according to Prof. C. D. Matthews and the State Department of Agriculture will have its usual educational exhibit in the horticultural building.

Eggs in 1923 Better Than Heretofore, Officials Find

Eggs in the shell showed improvement in quality during 1923 over preceding years, according to a recent report of the officials of the Bureau of Chemistry who have been watching interstate traffic in eggs. This improvement, the officials believe, may be attributed chiefly to the practice of candling eggs before shipment. The bureau has maintained for a number of years that it is practicable to eliminate by candling most of the bad or questionable eggs in a consignment and that any material amount of bad eggs in a case is sufficient basis for either prosecution or seizure actions under the Federal food and drugs act. Many of the larger shippers seem to have come to a realization that it is more profitable to candle eggs before shipment than to run the risk of having their shipments seized, reconditioned, or destroyed on account of spoilage that might easily have been prevented.

The volume of business in eggs in the United States is enormous, the 1923 crop being estimated by the Department of Agriculture as worth \$602,000,000. In the 20 Middle States, where three-fourths of the eggs of the country are produced, 6,799 cases containing 30 dozen each were seized during the year, but practically all the shipments were released under bond and reconditioned under the supervision of Federal inspectors, resulting in the destruction of 1,183 cases. In previous years carload lots arriving in the Eastern States had been found, as a rule, to have been candled, and the work in this section of the country was concentrated on shipments from the smaller dealers who send their country eggs to produce dealers in the larger cities. The inspectional work in the East would indicate that suggestions as to properly caring for eggs are still necessary and that the economic advantage to be gained by shipping good stock only is not as yet realized by the smaller dealers.

The better character of interstate shipments of eggs in the Western States in 1923 was partly due, it is believed, to the efforts of the egg dealers to improve their output and partly to the favorable weather conditions prevailing during the season when spoilage was most likely to occur.

The activities of State officials in enforcing egg candling laws have also been a contributing factor in improving the egg supply of the country. The candling method of determining the quality of eggs is the best known for commercial purposes, and a number of the States are enforcing this system of grading in order to lessen the illegal traffic in bad eggs.

GREAT ARMY IS ASKING FOR AID

10,000 Applications for Ad- justed Compensation Cer- tificates Are Now Being Received Daily.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—Application for soldiers adjusted compensation certificates, approved by the war and navy departments, are pouring into the United States veterans bureau at the rate of over 10,000 a day. Major O. W. Clark, head of the compensation division, announced yesterday.

The war and navy departments and marine corps are receiving approximately 20,000 applications daily. They must be checked by official records before being sent to the veterans bureau.

By January 1st, when the first certificates will be mailed to the ex-service men, practically 2,000,000 applications will be in the hands of the veterans bureau, according to indications.

Today the United States Bureau of Engraving will deliver 4,000,000 adjusted compensation certificates, to the veterans bureau, and the job of filling them out for issuance to veterans will begin. Checks are already being prepared for those who get cash payments of \$50 or under but none will be mailed out before March 1st, 1925.

"We hope to be ready to send out certificates to all veterans whose applications have been approved on January 1st," Major Clark said.

The maximum insurance policy at maturity will be valued at \$1,500 for a man who served the required period overseas and at home and who was 20 years old when he applied for his certificate. Others will range downward according to age and service, the average being \$1,000 according to Clark.

Pride Brings More Fresh Cream Than Cash Prizes

An interesting example of the use of psychology in securing cream of better quality from patrons was recently observed at a creamery in one of the Northwestern States. Attempts at grading at the creamery met with but indifferent success. The manager of this creamery talked better quality to the patrons, but with little effect; and even a differential in price of 3 to 4 cents a pound butterfat in favor of sweet cream delivered at the creamery failed to secure the desired change in quality. In the fall of 1923, when the manager was repainting and repairing the creamery, he decided to paint one of the three cream vats a dark red, with the other two vats a spotless white. Naturally such a color scheme aroused the patrons' interest. Upon inquiry they were told that the red vat was to be used for the sour, poor cream. They were also informed what particular patrons brought in the cream that was being put into this vat. When a patron found out that his cream was being placed in the dark red vat and that it was common knowledge that his cream was of poor quality, this knowledge acted as a spur and an incentive to try to have his cream placed in the other vat.

Inasmuch as only a limited number of patrons deliver their own cream, routes being operated to bring in the greater number of the patrons' cream, the manager carried out the idea of using different colored paint to reach the route patrons. Twenty-gallon jacketed cans were being used by route operators, so when these cans were repainted one can on each route was painted a bright yellow and taken on the route each day. Naturally this can of outstanding color caused comment and inquiry, especially on the part of the women folks, while the hauler was weighing and sampling cream. As a result of this scheme the women, who generally attended to the cream, set about to improve the quality, and often within a week cream that formerly had arrived at the creamery sour and in poor condition began to arrive sweet and in good condition. Within two weeks 75 per cent of all cream received at the creamery was sweet, when before this system was inaugurated only about 40 per cent had been so.