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The GOLDEN RULE in PRACTICE

A series of articles by prominent leaders on the Golden Rule as a guide in International Relations.

A SIGHT I SHALL NEVER FORGET

By DR. FRIDJOF NANSEN
Famous Explorer and Humanitarian

A few weeks ago I had a wonderful week with the happy children rescued by the Near East Relief in Armenia. I count those days among the most wonderful of my life.

I have cooperated with the Near East Relief in the past. But never before have I had the privilege of seeing its work so intimately. It has been a great revelation to me. I had never imagined that an American undertaking of such magnitude existed in the Near East.

I have seen the largest gathering of orphaned children in the world. In one spot, the Americans are bringing to independent self-support 11,000 homeless boys and girls. It was a sight I shall never forget. Many were children of kindergarten age, some so small they had to be carried.

The efficiency of the work in the orphanage schools and hospitals was particularly striking, as was the high standard of the American men and women training these children.

As I moved from one building to another, I thought I had never seen in all my life so many children so busy. Everyone was doing something. All were engaged in some sort of useful work. I saw great rooms full of girls making over old clothes sent by the generous people of America, and I stopped to watch other girls bent over intricate embroideries.

One of the delights of my visit was to sit down with the children and partake of the orphan meal of soup



and bread, which is again this year to be the meagre fare of thousands of Americans on Golden Rule Sunday, in order to provide food for the orphans. It gave me a real appreciation of the sacrifice so many people in America make each year, and now that I know what it means to these children I intend to join in the observance of the day, an idea that should be a principle of international affairs.

Golden Rule Sunday will be observed throughout the United States in December, on behalf of the Near East Relief. This series of articles, by prominent public men who are supporters and spokesmen for this great philanthropy, is designed to call public attention to the background and purpose of the work.

CALLS IT OBLIGATION

Young Says Electrical Industry Must Solve Rural Problem as Matter of Duty.

Farm electrification is not a business opening as much as it is a social obligation, in the opinion of Owen D. Young, a farm owner and with a farm boyhood behind him, now chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company. The obligation, in Mr. Young's opinion, rests with the electrical industry.

In an interview which Mr. Young has just granted to the New York Times, he says: "It is the electrical industry's job to make its contribution to adequacy and economy in farm production. Otherwise, the electrical industry will be found wanting. And it must accept a problem of this magnitude and character as presenting a duty rather than a new market."

"The question is, how can a business of this size and importance be developed in such a way that the electrical industry can sell its service for what the purchasers can afford to pay? Anybody can produce goods at such a price that no one can afford to buy them. Business demands that the price shall be within reach of the potential customer, and that there shall be a fair return to the producer."

A Job to Be Worked Out
"It is incumbent upon the manufacturing branch of the electrical industry to meet this problem. It must make and develop the necessary machinery. It can be done. The manufacturing branch supplied the textile field, it provided the machinery for the mine and the railroad, for the steel mill and the bakery."

"We can make farming attractive, comfortable and profitable. Electricity can lighten farm labors and increase farm profits. It will check the exodus of the better type of citizens from the farm. It will make the farmhouse the most delightful home we have in this country."

Mr. Young added that it was hardly to be expected that the isolated electric light and power company, having no inter-connection of power lines with any other utility company, could go out and serve the farmer at a distinct loss. But the opportunity came, he pointed out, when fifteen or twenty such isolated utilities were tied together into a single system with one large power plant, and a system of distribution lines, thereby accomplishing economies which each of the single isolated plants could not work out.

To Keep Informed You Need the Paper

In this day of quick mail delivery, many persons living on the farm, miles away from town, are keeping in touch with State and International events as told to them in the daily newspapers; they don't have to wait for the once-a-week local newspaper to bring stale news of this sort.

But, with all the efficiency the postoffice department can give, added to the wealth of news printed in the city dailies, nothing can take the place of the local paper when it comes to mirroring the every-day happenings of the small town and community in which we move. The big daily doesn't care anything about the little personals, or the activity of those who seek minor political offices; nor does it give the human interest touch to the success and failure of the local person—it touches the high spots.

The PRESS likes to consider itself the medium designed and run to record the local activities—to be a paper that the lowliest and most humble can call "my local newspaper." And, in devoting its energies in the direction of producing a local paper, filled every week with what's taking place in Franklin, Highlands, Aquone, Otto, Prentiss, Kyle, Flats, Scaly, Cowee, and all the other communities of Macon County, the publisher feels that he is serving the people of this territory.

The families located in our territory cannot hope to know what is going on right around them unless they subscribe to the only newspaper that can give it to them—the PRESS.

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NO WORK MORE WORTHY

By FELIX WARBURG

It has been my great privilege to see something of the Near East Relief work abroad. My outstanding impression has been the efficiency of the Americans who are in charge. Of all the charitable and humanitarian work abroad during and since the war I am sure this is easily the leader in the quality of its personnel. Their own modesty prevents them from saying what they are and from singing their own praises. So I may say for them that they are worthy of being entrusted with our funds.

I have seen in Athens the beauty of the Acropolis and the horrors of the refugee camps. I have seen the Royal Theatre with its horde of refugees. I have seen also the patient workers, who are willing to live in a mud village which 10,000 refugees have built for themselves right in the center of Athens. Mud is the floor, mud is the wall, and muddy are the garments of dwellers in this pathetic refugee town.

To live under these conditions, with sickness and indescribable misery, takes a spirit of devotion that you can find only in the Near East. These Americans who have done this work for us deserve our heartiest applause. You can find their like only in the Near East.

They have stayed at their posts through some desperate times, in Greece, in Syria, in Turkey, in Armenia and Persia. I have seen them in Palestine as well as in Athens and Constantinople, and all I can say is



this: Cooperate with them and trust them with all you can.

The work for the orphaned children needs a special word. The children in the American orphanages are thriving in a most extraordinary way. Their training is leading them forward inevitably into a place where they will be the leaders of their people.

Golden Rule Sunday will be observed throughout the United States in December, on behalf of the Near East Relief. This series of articles, by prominent public men who are supporters and spokesmen for this great philanthropy, is designed to call public attention to the background and purpose of the work and its need for general support.

Potato Tuber Moth In North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C.—The potato tuber moth, long a serious pest of potatoes in California, now appears to be present in North Carolina, according to W. Bruce Mabee, extension entomologist for the State College of Agriculture.

"This insect has done much damage during recent years and though we now have no definite record of its work in North Carolina, we have reason to believe that it has appeared here," says Mr. Mabee. "The worm of the insect does the damage. These small worms are a clouded white, greenish or yellowish color, depending upon the food eaten, and have a brown head. They only get to be about half an inch long. This worm damages both the vines in the early stages of growth and the tubers later and also potatoes in storage. The young worm bores into the stalk causing it to wilt and die. When the worm enters the tuber various rots gain a foothold and complete the destruction. In some cases as high as 25 per cent of the crop has been ruined by this pest."

But there is hope. Mr. Mabee states that the life history of the pest has been worked out and some control measures found. Seed potatoes may be freed from the worm by fumigating in a tight bin or room with carbon bisulphide; infested plants may be destroyed to prevent spread; weeds of the same family should be eradicated near the fields; after digging, potatoes should not be left exposed where eggs may be deposited on them, and all rubbish should be cleaned up in the fields after harvest.

Mr. Mabee requests anyone finding insects which seem to be this potato tuber moth to send such specimens to the department of entomology at State College.

My Riches

God be thanked for the blessed books.
Sweet voices from the distant dead
Heirs we are of the ages past
If the best of our books we've read.

What matters it my poverty—
The rich and great may pass my door,
If men like Milton enter in
For a song, then I am not poor.

If Shakespeare opens up the world
And workings of the human heart;
Whittier, Poe, and Emerson
Their wit and wisdom do impart

Most fortunate of men I'll be,
For companionship cease to pine;
If men like these do dwell with me
Then all their precious thoughts
Are mine.
—Minna Jarrett Cunningham.

Use Rough Feed, Says Arey

Raleigh, N. C.—John Arey, extension specialist of State College, has for years been advising dairy farmers of the state to grow their own legume hays and to feed only such hay as roughage for heavy milk and cream production. Now, he has had to change and suggest that it might be wise to feed cottonseed hulls and rough grass hays this winter. His suggestions have reached his friends in the dairy game and consequently Mr. Arey has been besieged with letters wanting to know why in "tarnation" he has changed and just what's the matter, anyhow.

It's this. The drouth was so severe last summer that few dairy farmers grew enough legume hay to feed this winter. Some were planning to buy high priced alfalfa or other hays and still others were in a quandary, not knowing what to do. Therefore they began to write to Mr. Arey and his co-workers.

In effect, Mr. Arey replied that those who are selling whole milk now can afford to buy grains and legume hays; but, the very small dairyman or the man producing cream for sale to creameries will find that he cannot buy the high priced hays, in addition to grains, and then make a profit.

"Therefore," says Mr. Arey, "if these cream producers will make up a grain ration consisting of 100 pounds of crushed corn, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 100 pounds of wheat bran, they can use this mixture on cottonseed hulls and stover with good results. Some dairymen are using a solution of feed molasses and water with which to dampen the feed and are finding that the cows are eating every scrap. We still do not consider hulls and stover as good milk producing feeds, but they're the best we have, in many cases, and with a good ration, may be used to advantage. We can get or have produced the corn and cotton seed for the first two grains and will only have to buy the bran. Even if we have to buy corn, it is now comparatively cheap, especially when bought cooperatively."

A WARNING TO LAW OFFICERS

In fixing the sentence for Police Detective Wyatt of Raleigh, convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Stephen Holt, widely known lawyer of Smithfield, Judge Midyette faced a duty peculiarly trying; but Judge Midyette met the test in a way that won the admiration of all good citizens, whatever their feelings about Wyatt's claims to merciful judgment. The sentence means that Wyatt must serve at least eight months in prison.

Wyatt, seeking rum-runners on a Raleigh highway, fired at an automobile in which Mr. Holt was riding the bullet striking Holt and killing him almost instantly. There was no charge that the officer had committed a homicide with intent, but Judge Midyette said in passing sentence that he had originally intended to charge the jury that Wyatt was guilty of manslaughter, if the jury accepted the officer's own testimony. The Judge refrained from making this declaration a part of his charge because, he explains, on account of the high character proved by the defendant he desired to give him the benefit of every doubt in the minds of the jurors. The jury convicted Wyatt with recommendation for mercy.

Judge Midyette said from the bench that an officer who habitually fires his pistol on the highways is guilty of manslaughter if his shooting destroys human life. The fact that killing is involuntary does not save the defendant from the burden of taking punishment for his rash act.

Wyatt's sentence is a hard lesson for an officer who appears to have borne a splendid reputation all through the years of his service as a policeman. But Judge Midyette considered it his duty to lay upon Wyatt some discipline as a warning to all officers who may be inclined to the reckless use of firearms in the discharge of their duties as protectors of society. It is a warning that should be taken to heart by all officers charged with the execution of the laws.—Asheville Times.

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

Schaub Becomes Dean of School of Agriculture

Raleigh, N. C.—I. O. Schaub, director of agricultural extension at State College since July 1924, has been named acting dean of the school of agriculture for the remainder of the school year, according to an announcement from Dr. E. C. Brooks, president.

The position of dean has been vacant since the resignation of Dr. B. W. Kilgore last July and in the meantime, the activities of the school have become more numerous and of greater importance due to the assumption of all research and extension work with agriculture in North Carolina by the college. Since Dr. Kilgore's resignation, all of this work has been done by the directors of research extension and resident teaching in cooperation with the president. It was felt by Dr. Brooks that some permanent disposition should be made of the executive work in view of the need for making plans for the coming year. After discussing the matter with members of the Board of Trustees and other influential citizens, Director Schaub was appointed as acting dean.

Prof. Schaub is a native of Stokes county, North Carolina, and a graduate of State College in the class of 1900. He has had much experience as an executive in agricultural work. For three years, he did graduate work at John Hopkins University, leaving there to become soil chemist at the Illinois Experiment Station. After serving two years in this capacity, he became assistant professor of soils at Iowa State College and in 1909 returned to North Carolina to organize and begin club work with boys and girls. He had charge of this until 1913 when he went with the Frisco railroad and remained as agriculturist on these lines until they were taken over by the government, when he became field agent for the extension office of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dean Schaub is well acquainted with the agriculture of the South and particularly of North Carolina. He has the respect and trust of both his co-workers and the farmers of his native state.