

The Franklin Press
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S. A. HARRIS, Editor

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ADVERTISING RATES

Very reasonable, and will be made known upon request.

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THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE FRANKLIN PRESS PLATFORM

- Extension of the sewer lines.
- Beautify the school grounds.
- Two hundred summer cottages.
- A sewage disposal plant.
- The construction of business blocks.
- Plant trees along the State highways of the county.
- Make a white way of Main street.
- An excellent school library.
- Courteous treatment for visitors.
- Improvement of county roads connecting with State highways.
- A fish ladder at the municipal dam.
- 10,000 Dairy Cows, 50,000 Sheep, 400,000 Hens, 4,000 Brood Sows and 20,000 Stands of Bees in Macon county. The above will mean water and lights in each farm home.
- 80,000 Acres in Improved Pasturage in Macon county.
- Co-operation, vim, push, work-everything for the good of Franklin and Macon county. New court house and jail combined.

How About It?

Have you planned your truck crops for the cannery? * * * * *

Airplane models are tested in a wind tunnel.

senate chamber. * * * * *

President Hoover's strong desire is to abolish poverty. We are willing to be experimented upon in the interest of science. * * * * *

A Kansas City man declares that the world will come to an end in 1932. One gleam of hope for settling the Muscle Shoals question. * * * * *

There seems to be quite a bit of competition among the poultry buyers of this section, thus guaranteeing the farmers the market price. * * * * *

It would be well if the town board could find a place for the town hall closer to the business center of the town than the lot owned by the city. * * * * *

Mr. Sharkey and Mr. Stribling should go into the movies. The way they hugged each other indicates that they would make great screen lovers. * * * * *

The first week in April has been suggested as Clean-Up Week. If the citizens of Franklin have any pride in the town they will cooperate with all concerned in making Franklin spotless. * * * * *

The Press submits the names of the following citizens any six of whom would make a good board of aldermen: John Henry, Bill Cunningham, Alf Higdon, Gus Leach, Jess Conley, Dr. Jim Perry, Lyman Higdon, J. E. Rice and Dr. C. H. Fouts. * * * * *

It is understood that the county commissioners have assigned the ladies' rest room at the court house to the county agent for an office. The fact that Mr. Sloan is single probably had nothing to do with this assignment. * * * * *

The entire town is proud of the honors being heaped upon the college students, both boys and girls, from Franklin. The records show, we believe, that Franklin has a greater percentage of college graduates in respect to population, than any other town in the state.

Highways and Farm Relief

BY BRINGING the farmer into closer touch with his markets and increasing the interrelation between cities and agricultural districts, improved highways do much toward solving the much-discussed problem of farm relief.

The American Automobile Association points out that while 5,007,124, or more than one-fifth of all motor vehicles, are owned by farmers, only 7.5 per cent of all farms are located on macadam, concrete or brick highways, while 43.1 per cent of farms are located on unimproved dirt roads.

It is an established fact that transportation is one of the basic factors of prosperity on the farm. While it is impossible to build an

door, the use of road oils and different asphaltic mixtures can provide serviceable roads at low cost.

Putting Small Communities On the Map

THERE is at present an unprecedented opportunity for the smaller city and town to prosper and develop, through the acquisition of suitable industries. Manufacturers of all sorts of commodities are becoming eager to enjoy the advantages of plentiful labor, low overhead and unbounded space which the great cities cannot provide.

Bonnors Ferry, Idaho, a town of some 2,000 population, is a good illustration of how civic spirit should manifest itself. It wants a pulp and paper mill and is making intensive efforts to interest the industry. The town offers proximity to a perpetual supply of pulp wood, unexcelled water and rail transportation, an ample supply of high grade lime, plentiful and reasonably priced power and a splendid 40-acre site.

Bonnors Ferry will undoubtedly realize its ambition. It has the requisities and what is equally important—it understands how to "sell" them. It wants prosperity which it knows must result from industrial development. It is in accord with the modern idea of economic and civic progress. And the editor of its local newspaper, The News, is leading its development program.

Franklin would do well to emulate communities which have distinguished themselves by their progressiveness. The old illusion that wealth accumulates only in large cities has been exploded. More and more great industries are turning their backs upon crowded metropolises in favor of smaller communities.

Planning On the Farm

ANOTHER season of farm activity is at hand, and while some will profit by past mistakes, others will ignore them and again

absolutely necessary that careful planning should precede planting. Because a certain number of acres have been planted to this or that crop in former years is not necessarily a good reason for continuing the same plan this year, particularly if former returns have been unsatisfactory.

While the advice to "diversify" has probably been over-emphasized the necessity for careful planning can not be too strongly impressed upon every farmer. And one of the most important features of a safe farming plan is that of raising food for the family and feed for the stock. The farmer who does this will have solved one of his most important problems.

Cows, hogs, poultry and a good garden sufficient to supply the family wants, with perhaps some surplus from each to sell, will go a long way toward insuring a profitable year. And the time to plan for these things is now.

New Pay-Rolls

FROM the standpoint of the smaller cities and towns, one of the most encouraging developments of recent years is the trend of new industries away from the congested centers of population and toward the smaller communities.

A striking illustration of this trend is seen in what happened in Alabama during 1928, when 38 new industrial plants, to employ 8,500 operatives, were located in 24 different communities. As there are but three large cities in the state, it is apparent that at least 21 small communities benefited by this development.

This very desirable result was brought about through the co-operation of the people of the communities concerned with the state's principal public utility, the Alabama Power company, whose representatives made a persistent campaign for new plants throughout the year, as in previous years.

The same thing is happening in other states, where all interests join hands in bringing in new factories and new pay-rolls, to the benefit of all concerned. Another illustration of the fact that co-operation pays.

Futile Meddling

ANOTHER investigation by the Federal Trade Commission has come to nought, except to spend more public funds and cause annoyance and expense to certain industrial companies concerned.

In its findings after investigating the relationships between three corporations—du Pont, General Motors and U. S. Steel—the commission was forced to admit that it had found nothing wrong, while a minority of the commission itself characterized the whole proceeding as "bureaucracy gone insane."

It is merely another example of an investigation ordered solely because some politician suspects something with nothing more than imagination to back up suspicion. There are cases in which investigations are justified, of course, but before putting the government

be some specific grounds upon which to base the proceedings.

The disposition of the senate and other government agencies to harass important and useful industries and businesses upon the slightest pretext has become an obsession, and a most expensive one to the public.

Milk Greatest "Crop"

THE IMPORTANCE of the dairy industry of the United States is interestingly set forth in some recent comparisons made by James E. Boyle, professor of rural economy at Cornell University, which show that milk is by far the greatest farm product in value.

In value per capita of population the figures are as follows: Milk, \$25.23; corn, \$15.91; hogs, \$14.21; cotton, \$11.06; hay, \$10.39; poultry, \$10.09; wheat, \$8.53.

Thus it will be seen that the dairy "crop" is nearly equal to the corn and cotton crop combined, and greater than those of corn and wheat combined.

The consumption of dairy products, including milk, butter, cheese and ice cream, is rapidly increasing, due to the education of the public to their food and health values.

Dairying, combined with hog and poultry raising, should be an important feature of every farmer's program.

A Deserved Medal

FEW Americans ever heard of Dr. Charles Guillaume, a French scientist, recently awarded a special medal by the British Physical Society for the discovery of three important metal alloys. Yet one of these, called platinite, is said to save nearly \$5,000,000 annually in the manufacture of electric light bulbs.

Another is clinvar, an improved alloy used in the manufacture of watch springs; while the third is invar, a nickel-steel product which is practically free from expansion or contraction by change in temperature, therefore of great value in the manufacture of metal surveyor's tapes, clock pendulums and other articles requiring stability of length.

Scientists like Dr. Guillaume are laboring constantly to adapt new forces and new materials to the service of mankind, and the advance of civilization is due largely to their

the rewards and honors which may be bestowed upon them.

Loafers In College

THE GROWING idea that a large percentage of young men now in college would be better off elsewhere was emphasized by no less an authority than Charles E. Hughes, former secretary of state, in a recent address at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1881.

He roundly criticized the many modern college activities which have nothing to do with education, and which attract the mental loafers whose only ambition is to get by and obtain a diploma. Referring to such a student Mr. Hughes said: "I should take him out at once and tell him to make his own way. Those who are not disposed to make good use of their college years would be better off elsewhere."

Neither Mr. Hughes nor any other sensible person would disparage the value of a college education, but the fact is that our colleges are encumbered with many students who have neither the capacity, the energy nor the ambition to profit by college training.

They might as well engage at once in soda-jerking or in whatever simple tasks their mentality happens to fit.

Only Hot Air

THOSE credulous and unsophisticated souls who take the speeches of their senators and congressmen seriously may have been rudely jarred recently if they read a statement by Senator Glass of Virginia, who said:

"In all my experience of 28 years in congress, I've never known a speech to change a vote."

While that is a rather broad assertion, it is practically true. A large percentage of the speeches printed in the Congressional Record are just so much hot air. Many of them are never delivered at all, but are written out and printed for distribution "back home" for the purpose of impressing the voters with the great statesmanship of their authors.

Aside from a very few notable exceptions, the sole aim in life of senators and congressmen is to get re-elected. Every utterance and every vote is directed to that end.

Therefore, oratory of colleagues does not influence them very much. They are thinking always about what their constituents will say, and vote accordingly, regardless of anybody's speech.

Protecting the Birds

ALL LOVERS of birds and other wild life should be gratified to note the passage by unanimous vote of both houses of congress of the migratory bird refuge bill, which was also signed by President Coolidge and is now a law.

This act provides for the establishment of refuges in various parts of the United States, where the wild birds which fly back and

year may have permanent feeding grounds and protection from predatory persons. It is estimated that between 100 and 125 of these sanctuaries will eventually be established.

Co-operation of the states and groups of individuals interested in the conservation of bird life is also authorized and invited by the government, to the end that future generations may enjoy the sight and song of these beautiful creatures, as well as the practical benefits which they confer in the destruction of harmful insects.

As Secretary of Agriculture Jardine recently said: "Americans may well call down blessings upon those whose far-sightedness and practical common sense have made this splendid law possible."

Cost of Education

TAKING note of the widespread criticism of educational methods and the large sums expended for schools of all kinds, President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin admits that improvements in curricula and methods ought to be made, yet he points out that on the whole the money devoted to education is a good investment.

He submits some figures which tend to show that the proportion of tax money spent for schools is by no means excessive. He states that less than one-fourth of all tax revenue goes for the support of public elementary and secondary schools. Compared with the total national income this is less than two and one-half per cent.

The main point, however, is not whether we are spending too much for education, but whether we are getting our money's worth for what is spent. The right answer probably is that we ought to spend more than we do, provided that the money so spent be devoted more to the essentials of education and less to frills and flub-dub.

Respect For Law

IT GOES without saying that in a civilized community there should be respect for law. That is an abstract proposition with which no right-minded person will disagree.

But, it is beginning to dawn upon a great many people that there is a corresponding

laws. It is the corollary that in order to be respected a law should be of such a character as to command respect through its manifest reasonableness and justice.

This point is forcibly made by a Michigan newspaper which comments on the sentence of two persons, one man and one woman, to life imprisonment in that state for violating the prohibition law for the fourth time.

Granting that habitual disregard of the prohibition law is deserving of drastic punishment, few will contend that life imprisonment is justified as a penalty for petty bootlegging, such as the Michigan victims were convicted of. As the newspaper says:

"Public indignation has been aroused; the legislature is now confronted with the task of removing four-time liquor violators from the life imprisonment class, and the sooner it is admitted by all that life is too severe for liquor violation cases, the quicker will our lawmakers arrive at the creation of a justifiable punishment—the kind of punishment that will win the respect of society."

Others' Comments

THE ELECTRICAL KINGDOM

THE APPLICATION of electricity to the necessary tasks of mankind has caused an industrial revolution similar to that of the latter 18th and early 19th centuries when steam was first harnessed and applied to locomotives, boats and manufacturing machinery.

Electricity, by replacing steam in many operations, has caused an era of tremendous further progress along the same lines. Steam power expedited production and increased the productivity of workers; electric power gives each worker the equivalent strength of dozens of strong men.

The results are lowered unit costs and prices, increased wages, expanded prosperity and, most important of all, higher standards of living.

A few generations ago a laborer was exactly what the word suggests; his assets were the strength of his muscles and the width of his back. In many parts of the world, where industry has not yet triumphed, this is still true. But in the United States and to a lesser extent in the more progressive foreign countries, the industrial worker, instead of swinging a pick turns a switch and guides a machine that is a miracle of efficiency.

Twenty years ago our average working week was 60 hours. Today it is 44 hours. The average family income was then \$800 a year, today it is \$2200. Then 10 million people had bank accounts averaging \$700 each; today 23 million people have bank savings of \$1,000 each. And it is estimated that now at least 10 million people own securities in our business enterprises.

Of such is the kingdom of electricity. And we may believe that what has been done in the past is little more than a beginning to vast achievements of the future—Industrial