

National Forest  
Unexcelled Climate  
Unsurpassed Scenery  
State Game Refuge  
17 Peaks Over 5,000  
Feet High  
Ideal Dairy County  
Creamery, Cannery  
Excellent Highways  
Cheap Electric Power  
for Industries  
Law-abiding Citizenship

## COME TO MACON COUNTY— HEART OF A MOUNTAIN EMPIRE RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT

# The Franklin Press

VOLUME XLIV

FRANKLIN, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1929

100,000 H. P. Undeveloped Water Power  
Abrasive Materials  
Copper, Timber  
Precious and Semi-Mica, Kaolin, Asbestos, precious Gems  
Abundance Good Labor  
Ample Transportation Facilities  
Pure, Clear Water Productive Soils

## MACON COUNTY'S ROAD LAW BILL

### A Bill To Be Entitled, An Act Amendatory Of the Road Laws Of Macon County.

The General Assembly of  
North Carolina do enact:

That chapter 36 of the Public Local Laws of North Carolina, Session of 1925, entitled, "An Act Relating to the Roads of Macon County," be and the same is hereby amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Section 1. The board of commissioners for the county of Macon and the county road supervisor of said county, as hereinafter provided for, shall have full power and authority over all the roads and bridges of Macon county not under the jurisdiction and control of the State Highway Commission and not lying within the corporate limit as of the town of Franklin. — The said board of commissioners and county road supervisor shall be invested and charged with the separate rights, powers and duties hereinafter defined, and acting within their respective limits, and charged with their respective obligations, as hereinafter set forth, shall have full power and authority to build, construct and maintain all the roads and bridges within said county of Macon under the jurisdiction and control of the state highway commission and not lying within the corporate limits of the town of Franklin, and to enter into and perform any contract or contracts with the state highway com-

struction or any highway for the said county of Macon. Sec. 2. That C. W. Teague be, and he is hereby appointed county road supervisor of Macon county, his term of office to begin on the first day of March, 1929. The compensation of said county road supervisor shall be at the rate of two hundred (\$200.00) dollars per month and his traveling expenses, and he shall be required to devote his entire time, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the supervision and direction of all the road and bridge work in said county not under the supervision of the state highway commission and not lying within the corporate limits of the town of Franklin. The said county road supervisor shall not, however, be required to devote all his time to said work if in his judgment it shall not be necessary to do so; and he shall make a report to the board of commissioners at their regular meeting on the first Monday of each month of the time actually spent by him in directing and supervising the road work of the county during the preceding month, and he shall be paid such proportion of his salary of two hundred (\$200.00) dollars, as the time actually spent by him in such road work bears to the total number of working days in said month, plus his traveling expenses.

Sec. 3. That in case it is deemed advisable to do so, the board of commissioners may, at any time after the ratification of this act, cause to be made a general survey and map of all existing county roads in said county, and the board of commissioners is hereby given full authority, to abandon any existing county roads or to convert the same into cartways. The said board of commissioners is also vested with full authority, by and with the advice of the county road supervisor, to change or relocate any existing roads or add any new roads, to so arrange and develop the road system of Macon county to make it coordinate with the state highway system, and likewise to make it serve in the most practicable manner the several community centers formed by the consolidation of the public school districts in the said county. To this end the county road supervisor is authorized to obtain from the state highway commission, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, engineering service, advice and assistance.

Sec. 4. The board of commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday of July, 1929, and annually thereafter, prepare a budget covering the estimated cost of carrying out the provisions of this act for the ensuing twelve months, and shall cause to be levied upon all the taxable property of Macon county a sufficient tax to provide for the amount covered in said budget, said tax, however, not to exceed the sum of thirty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation. It is intended that the tax authorized by this section shall be for the purpose of providing for the maintenance and necessary construction and reconstruction of the roads and bridges of Macon county and shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any tax levied to provide for any

### Macon Solon Seeks To Replace School Head

By Claude S. Ramsey  
(Staff Correspondent)

Raleigh, March 16.—In an effort to "eliminate politics" from the Macon county school system, Representative J. A. Porter, of Franklin, has succeeded in having a new board of education for Macon county recommended in the omnibus bill.

This bill will be introduced in the lower house about Monday, it was stated. It includes the names of all school boards for the 100 counties in the state.

Representative Porter, who is a member of the sub-committee to draft the omnibus bill, announced Saturday that the following five men will compose the new Macon board of education:

Dr. S. H. Lyle, of Franklin, chairman; Lawrence Ramsey, of Franklin township; H. D. Dean, of Cowee, Dr. Furman Angel, of Franklin, and Alex Moore of Franklin.

Dr. Lyle and Mr. Moore are at present members of the board. C. W. Dowdle, also a member, whose term is expiring, was recommended in the Democratic primary last summer for re-election. But Mr. Porter is supplanting him with another man, and adding two additional names to the list. The new members are Dr. Angel, Mr. Dean, and Mr. Ramsey.

The selection of a new board, it was learned here, will result in a general shake-up of the Macon county school system. M. D. Billings, county superintendent, is slated to be replaced, it was understood.

Mr. Billings, who has served as county superintendent in Macon for the past 20 years, is rated in educational circles as one of the most competent and efficient superintendents

to would seek to supplant Billings with another man was credited with causing Porter's defeat at the hands of a Republican in his race for the legislature two years ago.—Asheville Times.

### Forest Service News

The members of the local forest service organization have gotten a habit lately of having a forest service party on each Saturday evening, going on the old adage that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The ball was started rolling three Saturday evenings ago by Mr. and Mrs. John Byrne with a bridge party. The primary object of this party was to acquaint forest service folk with two new members, Ranger and Mrs. Win. R. Paddock, who have recently come to this forest from the Shenandoah Forest in Virginia.

The following Saturday evening Supervisor and Mrs. A. A. Wood gave a dinner party and bridge afterward. About twenty members of the organization were recipients of Mr. and Mrs. Wood's hospitality, and included Ranger and Mrs. R. C. Nicholson of Clayton, Ga. The new members present at this party were Mr. Harry True, examiner of surveys, transferred to this forest from the Monongahela Forest in West Virginia, and his two assistants, Messrs. Roane Bradley, transmittal from the Allegheny Forest in Pennsylvania, and Lewis H. Mielke, rodman, also from the Monongahela.

The third forest service party was given last Saturday evening by Ranger and Mrs. Z. B. Byrd. About twenty-four members of the organization were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Byrd. Mrs. Harry True, who joined her husband in Franklin Saturday afternoon, was initiated into the "fold" at this time. At late hour a delicious sweet course with coffee was served. Mrs. Byrd was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. W. R. Paddock and Mrs. John Byrne.

Other members recently added to the acquisition department of the Nantahala forest are Mr. James Denman, examiner of surveys, who comes to this forest from the Cherokee Forest in Tennessee, and his two assistants, Messrs. Jesse Sessions, transmittal, and Fletcher Hawner, rodman, also from the Cherokee.

Mr. Denman was located on this forest about fifteen years ago and his many friends in Franklin who knew him then are welcoming him back again. Mr. Roane Bradley was also stationed on the Nantahala until about two years ago, and his Franklin friends were just as glad to welcome Roane home again as he was to return to Franklin and the Nantahala.

### A&P Changes Managers

Mr. I. C. McGee, recently of Asheville, is now manager of the local A&P store, succeeding in this position Mr. Ralph Ensley. Mr. Ensley states that he will either locate permanently in Franklin or Waynesville. Mrs. McGee is expected to join her husband here about April first.

(Continued on page eight)

## NOW BUILDING SUPERHIGHWAY AT WASHINGTON

### Mt. Vernon Memorial Parkway To Be Thoroughly Modern — On 200-Foot Pathway.

(By E. E. Duffy)

The newest contribution to the growing exhibit of superhighways and parkway is the Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway, which properly belongs in the latter class, soon to be built between Washington and Mt. Vernon, Va.

Chief among the requisites of such a parkway in the modern sense, is an adequate right-of-way. The Memorial Highway will be placed on a strip of land 200 feet wide. At first, a 40-foot pavement will be constructed, with additional hard surfacing to be laid later when traffic demands it. The roadway will be more than 15 miles long.

Grade intersections with railways and all other heavily traveled roads will be entirely avoided by means of over-passes and under-passes. Further insurance against accidents will be given by the establishment of well-kept dirt shoulders extending ten feet on either side of the pavement.

Another modern note will be struck in the construction of seven or eight ornamental bridges. These are to be built to a width of 60 feet which will preclude traffic jams and accidents common to narrow structures.

By means of

1932 in time to be dedicated at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Work of preparing the roadbed has already started.

Landscape will progress along with the construction work, so that shortly the builders will have achieved their purpose of making the Memorial Highway one of the most beautiful in the world. Neat parking places will be provided between the highway and the Potomac river.

The Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway will be the result of fifty years of planning. Linking together Washington, Alexandria, Washington's "home town," and Mt. Vernon, it will serve as an admirable monument to the First President. Interest in this historic corner of Virginia has been increasing extensively each year, along with the growth in touring.

### Great Markets Now Near To Southern Growers Of Fruits and Greens

Atlanta, Ga., March 18.—Owing to climatic and soil conditions and market advantages, the opportunities for the profitable production of fruits and vegetables in the South are unequalled by those in any other part of the United States.

The leading article in the latest issue of the Southern Field, published by the Development Service of Southern Railway system, deals with the unsurpassed market opportunity for southern growers of fruits and vegetables, due to the rapidly increasing industrial population of the South and to proximity, with quick and efficient railroad service, to the eager markets of the most densely populated region in the United States along the Atlantic Coast from the Potomac River to Portland, Maine.

Other articles in this issue of The Field tell of the special opportunities in territory served by Southern Railway system lines for the production of different kinds of horticultural products, including tree fruits of all kinds, berries, grapes, drug plants, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, turnips and various kinds of nuts. Figures are given showing the actual profits that have been made by growers in many parts of the South.

In every state served by Southern Railway system there are fruit and vegetable growers who are making handsome profits every year and with the great and growing market demand, there is unquestionably an opportunity for large increases in the production of a wide variety of horticultural products.

Southern Railway system horticulturists will be glad to give advice to anyone in the territory who may be interested in the growing of any kinds of fruits and vegetables.

### Return From Florida

Misses Blanch and Mary Willis have returned from Florida. Their parents, Judge and Mrs. J. B. Willis, are spending a few days in Atlanta with their grandson, John Willis Fox.

## New Homes and Barns When Crops Rotated

Raleigh, March 14.—One of the visible effects of following a good rotation of crops is the building of new homes and barns since such rotations have been put into effect.

"The success of sound crop rotations is shown not only in bigger yields per acre and high net income from the farm but also in the general appearance of the farm as well," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College. "Such farms look neater and are better cultivated. During the past several years, we have placed demonstrations with farmers in most of the counties where county agents are at work. In these demonstrations, we have applied the principles of soil improvement with legumes, fertilizers, manures and limestone to the whole farm in a practical way. Thirty-three of these demonstrations have been running long enough to get the rotation well established. On these 33 farms, 61 per cent of the cultivated land grew some sort of legume in 1928. The average for North Carolina is only 14 per cent of the cultivated land."

Mr. Blair says that a farmer cannot afford to suspend other farm projects to improve his soil. Therefore the rotations advocated allow an income, either in the form of a money crop or feed crop, from each cultivated acre each year. Meanwhile, legume crops for turning under are inter-planted with the income-producing crop, or else grown at a different season of the year.

On one farm, a twelve-acre field made 83 bushels of corn in 1924. This same field, after having a crop of lesneda turned under made 500

bushels in 1925.

busy worrying about whether he will get enough out of his crop to pay expenses.

The good dairy cow has no equal as a sure and regular daily income producer. She pays a good price for the labor that is required in caring for her. For the soil improving legume hay and grain crops that she consumes she will pay better than market prices. Her products show another profit over and above the cost of her feed and keep. She is the balance wheel to the smoothly running farm machine.

Fourteen cows net John Manning, of Montgomery county, Tenn., \$150 per month over labor and feed costs. George Goodman, who lives near Byhalia, Miss., says he makes more money from fifteen cows and with less trouble than he did from a six-mule share crop on cotton land.

Robert S. Pesson, of Iberia Parish, Louisiana, milks an average of 35 cows the year around. His average gross income from milk is \$1,000 per month.

In 1910 there were two struggling banks in Pendleton county, Ky., with combined deposits of \$27,000, and it was next to impossible to borrow money on land. As a result of concerted effort to promote side-line dairy farming, the county now has an income of more than \$75,000 per month from her 37 cows per square mile, and bank deposits that have grown at the rate of \$200,000 a year to a total of more than \$3,000,000 in her five banks.

Dairying has developed in Pulaski county, Ark., to the extent that \$1,500,000 worth of dairy products are sold in the county annually, or at the rate of \$3 per minute. The county's 1929 farm program embraces the elimination of every scrub bull, the purchase of purebred bulls and registered stock in every community, the production of at least two tons of legume hay for every dairy cow, and a permanent pasture of at least one acre for every dairy cow.

Sixteen years ago Mississippi's one creamery paid \$4,423 for milk. Last year the state produced \$14,000,000 worth of milk. Naturally, the tick-free sections are responsible for the greater part of this huge increase. Statewide tick eradication will result in greatly increased production of dairy products in Mississippi and other tick-infested sections.

Ticks take a heavy toll in blood and milk. They eat milk production at least one-third and set the table for buzzards by the thousands. It costs two and one-half times more to board ticks for one year than it does to get rid of them for all time. The South needs more purebred, tick-free cows converting home-grown feed into the products that are so essential to the health, wealth and happiness of our people.

The play was supervised by Mrs. A. W. Pierson, a teacher in the Highlands school and was given for the benefit of a school gymnasium in Highlands.

The Denver Post offered Mr. Coolidge \$75,000 a year to become its editor, just having in ahead of us.

**Highlands Stages Play**

Friday night, March 8, the Mary Chapin Smith society gave a play, "Lost—a Chaperon." The play consisted of all girls—some taking the part of boys.

Between the first and second act Miss Grace Wright and Miss Bertha Nall each made a recitation. The first by Miss Wright was "My Trip to the City." The second by Miss Nall was "Arith-metic and Ge-gegaff-ee." Between the second and third act Miss Eloise Bay and Miss Helen Holt sang a duet, "Sparkling Peggy Jane."

The play was supervised by Mrs. A. W. Pierson, a teacher in the Highlands school and was given for the benefit of a school gymnasium in Highlands.

The Denver Post offered Mr. Coolidge \$75,000 a year to become its editor, just having in ahead of us.

**DOG VERSUS SHEEP**

## CONSTRUCTIVE WORK BY P.-T. A.

### Parents Line Highway With Pines—Local Forestry Officials, Dillard and Rabun Gap Boys Co-operate.

Last Friday the Parent Teachers association of Dillard, Ga., well exemplified the progressive spirit of that community when the organization sponsored the movement of setting out 1,000 white pines on both sides of the highway from the Georgia line to Mountain City. Assistant Supervisor J. B. Byrne, Ranger Z. B. Byrd and Clerk Nichols of the local forestry office assisted the P.T.A. in planting the trees. Ranger Byrd made a special trip to the nursery of the Champion Fiber company at Willets. These trees were three years of age and were sold to the Dillard P.T.A. at a special price. The school boys at Dillard and those from the Rabun Gap-Nachoochee school worked like Trojans digging holes and otherwise assisting in the work. Many citizens from the community also aided. The work covered a stretch of highway about four and a half miles in length. The citizens of Franklin are high in the praises of the work sponsored and carried out by the Dillard P.T.A.

### The Milky Way

(Number Thirteen of a Series)

There is no royal road to success and the milky way to prosperity is travelled by people who are not afraid of steady work. "Laying-by" time never comes for the dairy farmer. It's a regular job, all right, but the pay is every bit as regular and

busy worrying about whether he will get enough out of his crop to pay expenses.

The good dairy cow has no equal as a sure and regular daily income producer. She pays a good price for the labor that is required in caring for her. For the soil improving legume hay and grain crops that she consumes she will pay better than market prices. Her products show another profit over and above the cost of her feed and keep. She is the balance wheel to the smoothly running farm machine.

Fourteen cows net John Manning, of Montgomery county, Tenn., \$150 per month over labor and feed costs. George Goodman, who lives near Byhalia, Miss., says he makes more money from fifteen cows and with less trouble than he did from a six-mule share crop on cotton land.

Robert S. Pesson, of Iberia Parish, Louisiana, milks an average of 35 cows the year around. His average gross income from milk is \$1,000 per month.

In 1910 there were two struggling banks in Pendleton county, Ky., with combined deposits of \$27,000, and it was next to impossible to borrow money on land. As a result of concerted effort to promote side-line dairy farming, the county now has an income of more than \$75,000 per month from her 37 cows per square mile, and bank deposits that have grown at the rate of \$200,000 a year to a total of more than \$3,000,000 in her five banks.

Dairying has developed in Pulaski county, Ark., to the extent that \$1,500,000 worth of dairy products are sold in the county annually, or at the rate of \$3 per minute. The county's 1929 farm program embraces the elimination of every scrub bull, the purchase of purebred bulls and registered stock in every community, the production of at least two tons of legume hay for every dairy cow, and a permanent pasture of at least one acre for every dairy cow.