

The Franklin Press
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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Very reasonable, and will be made known upon request.

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Foreign Advertising Representative
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?

In their paving program the town board seems to have forgotten the public square.

Congratulations to Bonny Crest. After a

The town board should take some action looking to the protection of shade trees in Franklin.

The U. D. C. has hit upon the happy idea of beautifying the bus line throughout the city limits.

Every cent of available money in America is being sent to Wall-street and loaned for gambling purposes at 8, 10, 12 and 15 percent. This leaves none for legitimate industry.

There were two or three tanks and much gas at the school house last Thursday night. However, the tanks were metal and the gas was put to good use.

In a few more weeks an adequate supply of water can probably be obtained from the two wells in the middle of the street at the Presbyterian church.

The building of the town hall was said to have been abandoned because the interest on the money would have been more than the rents the town is now paying. Tom Angel wants to know who is getting this interest?

Zeb Conley has presented the town board a bill of approximately \$165 for drawing the plans for the town hall that the board decided to build and then changed its mind. Pretty expensive change of mind.

At least one or two citizens of the town are considering the advisability of keeping a number of horses at Wallace Gap this summer for use of the tourists. A number of one-day trips can be made from that point and after the first trip horses will be in demand constantly.

Sooner or later Franklin will have to remove the trees on Main street in order to widen the street eight feet. Traffic problems are already troublesome and during the summer months will become acute. And when the trees are removed the telephone and power lines should be placed in underground cables.

The centennial of the foundation of Macon county will be held June 15. This centennial is sponsored by the U. D. C and should have the hearty support of every man, woman and child in the county. Detailed plans of the celebration will appear in the future issues of The Press.

Over the radio last Thursday night Governor Huey Long of Louisiana who is under impeachment charges, told the world much about the "crooks, scoundrels and the gang." If all he said is true, it would appear that the state is in need of a general house cleaning. Regardless of the charges against him Governor Long must be admired for his fighting qualities.

Congressman George M. Pritchard of this district must be a pure, lily-white Republican. He has telegraphed his secretary to vacate the office assigned him next to the office of negro congressmen from Chicago. Mr. Pritchard is probably thinking ahead—for two years at least.

Only a few citizens refused to co-operate in cleaning up their premises during Clean-Up Week. Arthur Pannel and the Chief of Police did good work and as a result the town is now in better condition from a sanitary standpoint than ever before. The women of the town who sponsored the campaign are also entitled to much credit.

Will We Gamble Further?

THE NEW well has already cost the town of Franklin about \$3400 and still no water has been found. By going down five feet more a stream may be tapped. On the other hand the town board may spend \$10,000 on a dry well. We do not believe that the people of Franklin are willing to spend more money on a mere gamble. Before the well machinery was placed on the ground this paper called attention to the risk of losing money and expressed opposition to boring a well of any kind. This town should have a gravity system, but we doubt that the people would vote the necessary bonds. The only solution to the question, as we see it, is to move the machinery where it should have been placed at first and bore a well. This location is near the old well where an underground stream is known to exist at a depth of only 216 feet.

Death of Marshal Foch

CITIZENS of all the Allied nations will note with sorrow the death of Marshal Ferdinand Foch, while those of former enemy countries must pay to his military mastery a tribute of respect.

Born in 1851, this great French soldier was graduated as an artilleryman and was for several years instructor and later commandant at the College of War.

At the outbreak of the World War he was given command of the Ninth Army and led the French center in the repulse of the Germans in the first battle of the Marne. In March, 1918, he was placed in supreme command of all the Allied forces on the western front, and immediately developed a plan of campaign which brought victory on November 11 following.

His name will live in history as the conqueror of the Central Powers and commander of the most formidable military force the world has ever seen.

Macon County's High School

STATE School Facts published March 15 by the state superintendent of public instruction gives some interesting data concerning the high schools of the state. In 1927-28 Macon county's high school enrollment at Franklin, the only standard high school in the county, was 336 which is only 8.6 percent of the number of students of all grades in the county. In this connection Macon county ranks 86 among the counties of the state. However, in daily attendance of high school pupils the local school ranks 51 among the high schools of the state. But in teacher's scholarship the county ranks 21 from the top. Taking all three factors into consideration the county stands in composite rank as fifty-fourth. In 1925-26, the years immediately preceding Prof. Houk's administration the composite rank of Macon county was ninety-six. Thus in two years Prof. Houk raised the county from 96 to 54 among the 100 counties of the state. This gain is exceeded by only three other counties. Prof. Houk states that his teacher's scholarship this year stands at 800 which is the maximum. Also the school at Franklin in per capita cost stands the lowest in the state. Hence, not only is Prof. Houk to be commended for the marvelous advance made by the local high school, but Mr. Billings is also due some praise for making it possible for so many high school pupils living in the county to attend the school at Franklin. Without the bus lines which he established there are scores of young boys and young girls who would be unable to obtain a high school education.

Another point that we almost overlooked is the fact that the teacher's scholarship in the Macon county high school is higher than that in the schools of Durham, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro and Wilmington. This taken in connection with the fact that the cost per pupil in the Macon school is the lowest in the state, is something

Others' Comments

THE ECONOMIC REVOLUTION UNDER WAY IN THE SOUTH IS AFFECTING THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

For the first time since the Civil War the South has broken away from its worship of free trade. The Houston tariff platform gave to the Southern believers in a protective tariff a right to demand protection for the South without violating their fealty to their old Democratic doctrine of free trade or a low tariff. Hundreds of thousands of people in the South had long felt that a protective tariff was essential to Southern prosperity, but many of them were held back from its advocacy by reason of their fealty to their old party ties. This situation has completely changed. Throughout the South there is now a demand for a protective duty on manufactured products, on minerals, on raw materials of all kinds, and on agriculture. The South is no longer content to permit its politicians, as they did for years, to sacrifice its material welfare for party fetish.

This change means a revolution in the economic policies of the country. Throughout the South, meetings are being held in open advocacy of a well-rounded, protective tariff policy. A spirit is abroad throughout this section insisting that the advantage held by the North and West for many years, by reason of a protective duty, shall be extended to every interest and industry in the South. For many years Southern politicians, because of their worship of free trade, permitted the South to be robbed of its opportunities for the creation of wealth. Though they knew that protective tariff bills would be passed, they refused to co-operate in securing a tariff on Southern agricultural products, Southern minerals, Southern raw materials and manufactured products of all kinds. These Southern politicians gave to the North and West a premium of advantage over the South. Indeed, in some respects they put into the hands of manufacturers of other sections a club with which to beat down the price of Southern raw goods.

A great change has now taken place. The South will stand side by side with the rest of the country, working for a protective tariff. The few Southern politicians who still worship the free trade fallacy will soon find themselves on the scrapheap of political life. The virile, active, energetic people of the South of all classes—farmers, merchants, manufacturers and owners of mineral interests—will unite in a demand for full protection on what the South has and what it produces, or a demand for no protection on anything. Protection for all, or protection for none, is a motto on which the South can stand.

"EVERYBODY KNOWS"

NO. 3. "Everybody knows what I sell anyway." This argument is advanced most frequently by the man who has done a meager business in some small town for many years. He thinks that everybody knows what he sells, and so advertising will do no good, but he forgets that only a small fraction of the people that he could reach are his customers. If he gets more customers, he will make more money. Furthermore, very few of his regular customers visit his store every day and know what he has that is new. When he gets in something that could be sold out in a few days, he cannot reach them all unless he advertises. The man who advances this negative argument will be found in a store with the shelves loaded with old merchandise, stuff that has stayed there years because no one knows it is there. At one time, that merchandise could have been turned into money by the use of a little advertising.

If everybody knows what that merchant sells, he also ought to know what everybody else in the town sells. How will he get any business if he doesn't ask for it? Will not the customers go to those who have something new which is a good buy for the money and who tell people about it? If it pays other men to advertise their goods, it will pay him. People do not know when the merchant gets in a carload of apples, but they will know if he advertises. They do not know how much he is charging for butter and eggs until he advertises his prices. There are millions of things that they do not know about his business which would bring him more business if he would let people know about them.—Country Newspaper Advertising.

AN EDITOR GOES TO THE LEGISLATURE

The editor of the Bakersville, N. C., Banner went to the North Carolina legislature as the representative of his people. He has returned from the scene of his labors and we gather from his remarks he was not able to please all the people all the time. Judge for your self:

"There is a good deal of 'mouthing' about town about what we done while in Raleigh and what we didn't do. We want to say that if you have anything to say, don't say it

men and say it to us, and either cuss it out with us or quit so much infernal back-biting and criticism. You fellows that are doing this are no saints by any means. We know you all, and you had better attend to your own business and clean your own house before taking us up, or anyone else, for the chief topic of conversation. We never knew a one-horse town that didn't have a bunch of hair-brained back-biters that have nothing else to do but try to attend to the other fellow's business. This is plain English, and can be understood by the biggest bonehead in the town. We'll attend to our business—YOU attend to yours.—Spartanburg Herald.

BEAUTIFYING MOUNTAIN TOWNS

Every town in Western North Carolina should be famous for some flower. The Garden Club of Franklin is setting a fine example in its efforts to make Franklin a zinnia town.

But Franklin is not the only place in the mountain country where spring has awakened civic pride to thoughts of how many homes may be beautified. The Clay County News is urging that Hayesville can adopt no surer way of winning favor in the eyes of the visitor than by making its lawns and flower gardens so attractive that every passerby will exclaim over them.

In Bryson City the Times devotes a front page editorial in large type to suggestions for making the grounds of every home in "The Gateway to the Smokies" distinctive in its loveliness. And the Jackson County Journal tells the people of Sylva that the Sylva Paper-board Company has set an example to that community in beautifying its premises.—Asheville Citizen.

ORNAMENTAL TOWNS

Morganton is known over the country as the mimosa town, while Statesville has a dog wood avenue. Gastonia, we believe, runs to crepe myrtle, and Southern Pines is beautiful in the glitter of magnolias. Boone is ornamented with double rows of rhododendrons and now Franklin is proposing development as a zinnia town. Franklin has a Garden Club, and The Press says this club is proceeding with an elaborate plan of city beautification. The club members take much pleasure in the task of planting zinnias over the town and furnishes plants free to such of the population as may desire to spread the beauty round about. The season of blossoming trees and plants is at hand and this is why so many North Carolina towns are of particular beauty just now.—Charlotte Observer.

NUGGETS FROM GEORGIA

If you have anything to sell it will pay you better to make it known through the columns of the Nugget than to stick a little notice up on a tree. But use your own pleasure about it. It is like wearing a tight shoe over a corn. You are the ones suffering the most.

Letters

SMITH SPEAKS HIS MIND

Editor The Franklin Press
Dear Editor:
Will you allow me a little space in the columns of your paper? I would like to know where the dog tax money goes that is paid by the dog owners. I, like all other people have heard all the time since it has been a law that people paid a dog tax to pay the damage done by the dogs. Some of my sheep was killed. I am so well satisfied dogs killed them as if I had seen them do it, though I did not see it done.
I went up last Monday to see our Board of County Commissioners thinking I would get a little pay for them. Mr. Buchannon filed complaint of his goats that was killed. But he didn't see or know whose dogs killed them. They paid him for his goats. Then I laid my complaint before them. Just the same circumstances and the same evidence that dogs killed my sheep that Mr. Buchannon did his goats. They ignored me and turned me down and only advised me to do that which would bring reproach upon me if I was to do so. They said for me to go to Dr. Lyle to get some medicine and strow and thin out the dogs and I wouldn't have any sheep killed.

That is the pay or remedy they gave me. If I were to do as they said and poison a lot of dogs then what would I expect if every dog that died with distemper, every sheep that died with Rot, every cow with the hollow tail, I would expect it to be said that I poisoned them. What could I expect if I were to see the dogs kill one of my sheep and go tell them about it and want pay for it. Would I not expect them to say that it got some of that stricknine Dr. Lyle let you have. So they could pay Mr. Buchannon for his goats and under the same circumstances and same evidence they could not pay me according to law because I didn't see the dogs kill the sheep. In which case did they obey the law? So Mr. Editor you and the readers of The Press may think strange of me coming to see you for the first time for I certainly felt the stroke of the way they done me.