

The Franklin Press

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A. A. HARRIS.....Editor

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ADVERTISING RATES

Very reasonable, and will be made known upon request.

We charge 5 cents a line for Cards of Thanks, Resolutions of Respect, and for notices of entertainments where admission is charged.

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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.
- 50,000 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?

No doubt the cannery will can what you can't can.

A cold storage plant is badly needed in Franklin.

We predict that the Anti-Saloon League will soon have a new head. This job will probably pay better than that of a bishop.

Those interested hope that Gilmer Crawford will now be able to keep some of his engagements to go gigging for frogs.

The California flyers remained in the air for more than ten days. Ten minutes will be sufficient for us.

We see that the Florida officials are talking of "eradicating" the fruit fly. Might as well talk of damming Niagara Falls with a fish net.

Uncle Charlie Slagle has invited the editor to the Siler reunion. It is needless to say that we will be there provided our 1918 Ford will climb the Nantahalas.

After Rev. R. E. Meek started the ball rolling we "see in the papers" where a Methodist preacher at Chicago has taken a fall out of Bishop Cannon.

When mud turtles start driving cars on the streets of Franklin it is time for other drivers to stay off the streets. The town board will no doubt pass an ordinance keeping turtles out of cars.

A taxi driver in New York when offered a new one dollar bill in payment of fare frowed as how he no longer accepted coupons. In payment for subscriptions The Press will accept most anything, including stove wood.

Now who will give the farmers of Macon county some first hand information about the farm relief measure? The government has appropriated half a billion dollars to relieve the farmers and the farmers in this neck of the woods want to know whether or not this relief is to take place secretly or openly.

The Sunday Asheville Times had a picture of Bridal Veil falls on highway No. 28 between Franklin and Highlands. The picture showed an automobile standing on the roadway behind the falling water. We know of no other highway in Eastern America that passes behind a waterfall. But then, there is no highway east of the Mississippi to compare in beauty to that section of highway No. 28 between the two Macon county towns.

The Dairy Industry

UNDOUBTEDLY the greatest single asset to the Macon county farmers is the creamery owned and operated by Bert Slagle. During the past twelve months the creamery paid out around \$75,000 for butter fat. The timber products of this county are fast disappearing. Hence, the farmers are finding it necessary to turn to other sources for a cash income. Of course nothing we can say will persuade any man to enter the dairy business. However, conditions will force many

to keep a few cows. And when a man once starts in this line of work his herd will grow and he will prosper.

To Welcome Bishop Denny

IN ALL probability Franklin will have the opportunity to welcome Bishop Denny in August. Mr. J. A. Porter, a great admirer of the bishop, has had a letter from him stating that he expects to come to Franklin next month. Franklin will take delight in giving Bishop Denny a hearty welcome. This noted divine believes in a church devoted solely to the saving of souls. His protest against the mixture of church and politics has met with the approval of all true Methodists, even though such protest is reported to have "astounded" Bishop Cannon. If the Methodist church is to survive, it will be through the efforts of men like Denny, Candler, and Mock.

The Matter of Rewards

REV. Alvin Solesbee was in town last Friday with an offer of a private reward of \$80 for the capture of Wishon who is alleged to have killed the minister's brother, the late Pink Solesbee. The parson asked the commissioners to augment the reward by twenty dollars. The matter was put up to the county attorney, who, we understand, ruled that the county has no authority to offer rewards. Other attorneys seem to disagree with this ruling. We do not claim to know which is right, but we do know this: If the county has no authority to offer rewards then a special law should be passed giving the commissioners such authority. There was some talk last Friday of the matter having to go to the governor along with the findings of the coroner's jury and a lot of other red tape. To the average citizen this procedure seems absurd. If, before a reward can be offered, an outlaw must be given time to get as far as Timbuctoo, then there is something wrong with the laws of the county or the State. When a reward is necessary it should be made available after the commission of the crime.

County Expenditures

THE LAW, so we are told, requires that the county expenditures for each year be published so that the tax payers may have the opportunity to see what became of their money. The expenditures of Macon county for the year ending last December have not been made public. There is much talk at present of what became of approximately \$18,000 of county funds. We have no hesitancy in saying that in our opinion this apparent shortage is not real. In all probability there has been an error in bookkeeping. If so the tax payers would like to have some definite information along this line. But so long as the county expenditures are kept secret from the people most anything is likely to happen. The present board of commissioners claim that it is not their business to publish the expenditures of the former board. It should be remembered that one member of the present board was also a member of the former board and in justice to this man the expenditures of last year should be made public. If a county can ignore the laws of the state, there is no reason why all citizens of such county can not do the same. The tax payers have a right to know how their money is spent and when this information is denied them it is high time that steps be taken to compel obedience to the law. On the first of August the lands of hundreds of men in Macon county will be advertised for taxes. It is nothing more or less than an outrage to sell a man's land for taxes when he is not permitted to know where, how and when his tax money is spent.

A Roosevelt Again Hits Hard

CHALLENGING the "inefficiency" and "backwardness" of county and township government, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt declared in an address on July fourth that hundreds of thousands of dollars could be saved the State of New York every year by reorganization of these branches.

One of the interesting features of the Governor's address was the applause which interrupted it. Although speaking in a rural community, the governor clearly had with him the sentiment of the 2000 people of the countryside who had turned out for the occasion. The hope of reduced taxes had eliminated whatever resentment might otherwise have resulted from local "pride."

What the governor had to say about New York is true to a large degree of county and township government in North Carolina. It is downright inefficient, and every intelligent public official will admit it. These men are for the most part doing their jobs, just as well as they know how! We have no criticism of them. They are not responsible for the decentralized organization that is pro-

vided by law, and that puts a premium upon waste.

But listen to Governor Roosevelt a bit more. "We ought to know that for every \$1 paid out in taxes to our federal and state government, we pay \$10 to local government," he declared. "The overwhelming majority of expenditures which are of importance to us individually are made right back at home. But there has been less progress in improving local government than any other agency of government."

"The counties are governed under the same form, the same officers and the same business methods as were established by the Duke of York in 1688. Most things have improved since then. Local government has not!"

Forward-looking political leaders in every state are beginning to appreciate the necessity of improvement in local government. The county manager plan has been tried out with success in Virginia and North Carolina. The men who lead in the reorganization of county government in North Carolina will carve their names deeply into the regard of the people.

Others' Comments

A SIX-COUNTY PAY ROLL

The Observer had made suggestion that if Secretary Mellon's "vacation tour" in North Carolina should result in a still larger investment by Mellon and interests, it would be all the better for the State, and advice from Asheville in yesterday's paper might indicate that he had come down into the State with that very idea in mind. It appears that for a couple of years Mr. Mellon has had in mind an extension of his aluminum activities in the State and that he is now going to convert a section of the Nantahala Gorge into a great industrial enterprise, to location of an aluminum plant against which the Badin investment will appear quite diminutive. The Nantahala enterprise calls for construction of three dams, relocation of railroad tracks and the filling of the gorge with a lake, the estimated expenditure in getting the plant going being around \$15,000,000.

A bit of natural scenery will be destroyed, for a fact, but there are other gorges up that way of more extensive reach than that which is to be filled with water, and this industrial development will open up to the people of Cherokee, Swain, Macon, Clay, Graham and Jackson counties a pay roll that will make the mare go. It is about the biggest spreader of prosperity yet developed for that part of the State.—Charlotte Observer.

FORWARD! BUT HOLD THE COURSE

It is not by accident that the United States today enjoys the most widely distributed prosperity that any country has ever enjoyed in the world's history.

Our prosperity is the result of a novel and truly American political and industrial philosophy—a great human principle that can be put into five words: Individual Reward for Individual Merit.

Here in America we have said to our boys and girls: "You can go to the very top in any line of endeavor. The sky's the limit. Your destiny lies not in your birth or heritage. Your destiny is in your own hands."

This philosophy is now threatened. Grave and reverend Senators, themselves reaping the rewards of this political philosophy, point another way for industry. Politics can do a better job they say; politics can offer more to our boys and girls in government operation of business.

Politics should run a merchant marine; politics should make and sell electric light and power, and fertilizer, and the farmer's grain.

It is time that we fixed in our minds the metes and bounds of government. What is the true province of government? What can government do, and what should government do?

The evil of government operation of business lies not so much in money waste. We are rich and can afford that. The wickedness of government operation is that it deprives the individual of the opportunity to hazard his energy and ability—and to reap the reward if successful. That policy has brought us our prosperity—none other.

Detour? Down an unproved road, without guide posts, with no certain destination?

Rather, FORWARD! Holding to the 140-year course we have come—individual reward for individual merit, with government cast in the role of umpire, guaranteeing a fair course and no favors.—MERLE THORPE, Editor, "Nation's Business."

FEATHERED FINANCE

During the four weeks ending May 25 this year, cooperative poultry shipments were made from 36 of the 46 counties in South Carolina and 14 of the two counties made two shipments. It is expected that not less than 200 carloads will be shipped this year, bringing the farmers at least \$1,000,000.

That Georgia farmers are doing something besides killing grass is evidenced by the fact that cooperative sales of poultry in May amounted to 49 cars that sold for \$162,441.17—an increase of 200 percent over last year. Cooperative sales of poultry during April in

23 Northeast Georgia counties brought \$72,555.88.

From December 1927, to May, 1928, the Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee shipped out 284,668 pounds of live poultry in carloads that brought \$60,679.49. Southeastern Tennessee ships a full trainload of poultry to the Eastern markets every week.

Cullman county, Alabama, farmers have a perfect right to adopt some such slogan as "Cullman County Converts Chickens, Cows and Cotton into Cash." They sold close to a million dollars' worth of poultry and eggs last year, ranked third among Alabama counties in cotton production and supplied the local creamery with \$41,000 worth of cream. Z. K. Patrick, of McKenzie county, Alabama, says his poultry pays better than cotton or corn. He made \$510 profit last year from 200 hens.

Union county, North Carolina, farmers find hens more profitable than banking. Their hens are worth on an average, \$2 a head. They laid an average of 216 eggs last year which sold for an average of a fraction of a cent above 30 cents per dozen. Labor, board and lodging averaged \$2.35 per hen, leaving \$3.95 clear profit per hen, with the hen ready for another year's work.

Money and Turkeys Talk the Same Language

Hilary McEntyre of Gordon county, Georgia, is paying his way through college by growing turkeys. He proved that there are no insurmountable difficulties in the way of raising turkeys by growing 300 year before last and 800 last year.

Alabama turkey growers sold 26 carloads for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade last year, for which they received \$105,000. An Aiken county, S. C., farmer raised 487 turkeys last year on which his net profit was \$1574.17.

Mrs. John Webb, who lives near Nashville, Ark., started a few years ago with a setting of turkey eggs from which she raised seven hens and some gobblers. She sold the toms for enough to supply her kitchen with all the utensils except the stove. The next year she cleared enough to paint the house. This year she expects her turkeys to net her \$1 for each day in the year.

From a breeding pen of 22 hens and 2 toms, Mrs. Walter Kenney, of Bourbon county, Ky., raised 350 turkeys. For the young toms she received \$10 each and for the young hens \$7 each. Experienced turkey raisers say it is not unusual to raise \$400 worth from four hens. Some of them raise as much as \$600 worth from four hens.

Hoe Hands and Feather Pillows

We have never heard of but one goose that laid golden eggs but a lot of Southern farmers say their geese are pretty nearly worth their weight in gold. They find them hardy thrifty, easy and profitable to raise. No other farm fowl or animal asks so little.

E. L. Huey, of Crisp county, Georgia thinks there is more money in geese than in any other form of livestock. According to his experience, fifty geese will keep 50 acres of cotton free of crab-grass, which means a saving of \$40 for hoe hands. He says he picks at least 25 pounds of feathers from the fifty geese and gets \$1 a pound for them. From the 50 geese he counts on raising at least 15, to sell at \$1.25 each.

The goose population of Van Zandt county, Texas, has doubled in the past three years and the demand exceeds the supply. One farm manager says he has 1,000 geese and would like to have as many more. The geese are used to keep down grass in the cotton fields and to kill Johnson and Bermuda grass. They save labor bills and pay extra dividends in young stock and feathers.

Governor Dan Moody passed through the county one day when it was raining and saw the geese at work in the fields. He remarked that they were the only farm hands he knew of that would work in the rain.

In Eastern North Carolina geese keep down grass in the strawberry fields. Mr. A. C. McGoogan, of Robeson county, N. C., says there is nothing equal to a flock of geese for keeping grass out of a sweet potato patch. During the five years that he has been keeping geese, Mr. R. G. McCarty, of Smith county, Mississippi, hasn't used a hoe in his cotton except to thin or chop it. The geese take care of the grass for him.

Guineas, Ducks and Pea-Fowls

Guineas are considered quite a delicacy nowadays and have been bringing good prices for several years. People who know say that if you go at it in the right way, guineas are no harder to raise than other fowls. There is room to spare on every Southern farm for a small flock of them.

Ducks are as easy to hatch as chickens and are easier and more cheaply raised. They grow faster than chickens and some are fully matured by the time they are ten weeks old. Some breeds will begin laying when they are four months old, and nearly every variety starts laying when five or six months old. Duck eggs are as nutritious and healthful as hen eggs. The price of duck eggs varies very little throughout the year and as a rule is highest when the ducks are laying the most.

H. A. Clarke of Bedford county, Tennessee, beautifies his farm and adds to his revenue by raising pea-fowls. Says he used to eat one every now and then before he found out what they were worth and that there is nothing to compare with the white, tender meat of pea-fowls. He gets his own price for all that he can raise.