

## Wanted: Farm Lobbyists To Plague Legislators

Everybody Represented At Raleigh But the Crop Growers

BY CARL GOERCH  
(Special to The Franklin Press)

RALEIGH, Feb. 25.—The legislature is composed of a lot of mighty fine fellows. They're chaps who are kind-hearted, sympathetic, generous and considerate. They are anxious to please the people of the State and want to do the right thing. Somebody makes the suggestion that the power interests ought to be taxed. What happens? A regular army of lobbyists descends upon Raleigh and proves convincingly and conclusively that the power companies are just about on the verge of starvation. The legislators listen to the presentation of facts, wipe the tears out of their eyes and decide that in view of circumstances probably it would be best not to impose any additional tax on the power people.

Somebody else makes the suggestion that we ought to have a sales tax. Thirty-eight thousand merchants immediately have a stroke of apoplexy, seventeen thousand die of shortness of breath and several thousand others develop serious cases of the rabies.

Then comes the proposal to tax moving pictures, and every theatre operator goes to Raleigh and displays figures which prove that not

a penny has been made in the theatre business since 1789.

When bills are suggested for taxing barbers, bootleggers, fish-dealers, chiropractors and bootleggers, representatives of these professions immediately run to Raleigh and succeed in blocking any such move.

Then somebody introduces a bill to put another tax on the farmer. It is given publicity through the newspapers. Members of the legislature hold their breaths. They gaze at visitors in the hotels but fail to discern a single farmer among them. They spot all kinds of lobbyists, but not a farmer-lobbyist. A huge sigh of relief is released. "Maybe it's best to put on that kind of a tax after all," says Mr. Legislator. And the bill is passed with very little opposition. Along with learning how to live at home, the farmer ought to learn how to do a little lobbying.

The Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina visited the legislature in Raleigh recently and made a talk to the senators and representatives. He advised the legislators to visit other States and get new ideas. Judging from some of the bills that have been introduced in Raleigh thus far, they've already got too many ideas. If they get any more, the chances are that the whole State will go broke.

### Ladies of Methodist Church Hold Meeting

On Tuesday afternoon, February 19, a meeting of the ladies of the Franklin Methodist church was held in the basement. A number of invited guests from the Macon and Franklin circuits were there also. The meeting was for the purpose of reorganizing the woman's missionary work here, but since the principal speaker, Mrs. Hampton, from Canton, was ill, that was postponed.

Rev. Mr. Ervin made a brief talk instead, after which refreshments were served. A round table discussion concerning methods of women's work followed.

It was decided to have another joint meeting between the women from the Franklin church and the two circuits on Tuesday, May 12. This meeting is to be held at the home of Rev. Mrs. Teague on the Georgia road.

### Fresh Air Sleeping

Tourists and sleeping porch addicts run to shelter when wintry's chilling blasts appear. It is probably as well, since outdoor bedding gets frightfully cold and damp, if left out on the sleeping porch day and night. It is better to have it indoors where the bedding will warm when the room is closed by day and where it will remain dry.

But this does not mean that we must breathe stuffy indoor air. The wise plan is to turn off the heat; pack the radiator or cover the register; and open the windows and let the breezes blow through the room. The head should be covered with a warm cap and a warm foot-blanket may be tucked in by your toasty woollies. It is important to have plenty of bedding underneath you as well as over you and to have it wide enough to cover the edges well.

Approximately 400 acres of sweet potatoes will be planted in Hoke county this season to be marketed cooperatively from curing houses.

On the average, cows in Denmark give more than 40 per cent more milk than cows in the United States.

## Mother Amazed At Big Change

"My mother says she never saw such a wonderful improvement in anyone since I've been taking Sargon," declared Mrs. Lula Thompson.



MRS. LULA THOMPSON

son, E. Main St. and Maple Ave., Durham.

"For fifteen years I suffered with indigestion as bad as any person ever did. I couldn't eat a thing without it coming on my stomach and I just had to cut out supper altogether, if I expected to get any sleep. I fell off to ninety pounds. Constipation also gave me lots of trouble.

"Since taking Sargon, I haven't had a trace of indigestion; can sleep soundly and I've broadly gained back ten pounds.

"Sargon pills overcame constipation without upsetting me in the slightest."

Sold by Perry's Drug Store, Franklin, N. C.

## STATE'S FARM INCOME DROPS

Agricultural Return Last Year 42 Millions Under 1922

(Special to The Franklin Press)

RALEIGH, Feb. 25.—The farmers of North Carolina received \$12,700,355 less money during 1930 than they did in 1922, according to North Carolina Farm Business, published by the State College Extension service. In 1922, the net farm cash income was \$104,470,000 and, in 1930, this income was approximately \$62,000,000, a decrease of 41 per cent. Last year, the farm cash receipts were \$192,842,633 and farm cash expenses were \$131,123,136, leaving only \$61,719,497 for farmers of the state to use in paying taxes, buying clothing, paying bills for food, feed, fertilizer and other expenses.

The average net cash income for the year from 1922 to 1930 was \$83,472,396. The 1930 net cash income was approximately \$10,000,000 less than in 1929. This condition in the state, which is very serious, is due to the lower prices of cotton, tobacco and peanuts in particular. Cotton declined from 16.4 cents a pound in 1929 to 9.5 cents; tobacco, from 18 cents to less than 14 cents; and peanuts also. The low price of cotton was due to a world over-supply of American cotton, which increased from 19,320,000 bales in 1929 to 20,543,000 bales in 1930, with a corresponding drop in use of cotton by mills. Tobacco stocks on hand increased from 1,342,000,000 pounds in 1929-30 to 1,400,000,000 in 1930-31, despite a small increase in the use of cigarettes.

Reduction of these three crops is necessary in order to obtain a price which will cover the cost of production this year, the bulletin says. The state government is urged to cooperate in every possible way. The bulletin goes on to say:

"There is evidence that the world situation will not improve rapidly during the next year or so. If the present production of cotton continues with a falling off in purchasing power of our customers, then North Carolina farmers will find themselves in dire circumstances in 1931 and 1932."

Referring to the tobacco situation, the bulletin says that, if the crop is not cut materially, "indications are that North Carolina producers will experience during 1931 one of the most disastrous years since the war."

### OPENS MODERN DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT

Harry A. Holt, formerly proprietor of the Highlands laundry, has removed to Franklin and opened a modern dry cleaning and pressing establishment in the basement of the Franklin Hotel and Restaurant.

At present the entrance to the establishment, to be known as the Economy Cleaners, is from the rear of the building, but in the near future an entrance on Main street will be constructed. The basement of the building has been remodeled with cement flooring and freshly plastered walls. Mr. Holt has installed an up-to-date steam pressing table and other modern machinery for dry cleaning and pressing.

### CAGE TOURNEY TO BE STAGED AT CULLOWHEE

CULLOWHEE, Feb. 25.—The seventh annual basketball tournament for high schools of Western North Carolina will be held in the gymnasium at Western Carolina Teachers college on February 26, 27, and 28.

The tournament will offer to local fans much entertainment as the tournament is in itself a struggle for the loving cup to be awarded to the winning teams, both boys and girls.

The teams that have been invited to enter are: Murphy, Qualla, S. C. L. Sylva, Andrews, Franklin, Wansville, Glenville, Webster, Marble, Almond, Bryson City, Whitner, Roseman, Brevard, Hayesville, Ogden, Eli, Robbinsville, Highlands, Crabtree, Clyde, and Cullowhee.

### The BEST Gray Hair Remedy is Home Made

To half pint of water add one ounce bay rum, small box of Barbo Compound and one-fourth ounce of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. It will gradually darken streaked, faded or gray hair and make it soft and glossy. Barbo will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off.

## Helpful Hints For Farmers

### POULTRY SANITATION

Success or failure with the new crop of baby chicks depends very often upon the degree to which sanitation is applied.

"There are some new ideas in poultry sanitation at this time," says H. C. Gauger, poultry disease specialist at State college. "Methods considered satisfactory five or ten years ago cannot be relied upon now for parallel with the increase in poultry production has come an increasing infestation of worms and certain diseases. Most of this has been brought in with chicks imported from unknown hatcheries. Every poultryman will find it advisable to have his brooder house and equipment as clean and as free from vermin as it is possible for him to get it."

The two methods of disinfecting brooder and poultry houses are the use of chemicals and the newer use of heat. Chemicals, says Mr. Gauger, include all of the common liquid disinfectants. These are good but practically none of them kills the eggs of intestinal worms or the germs of coccidiosis. The much recommended hot lye solution does not kill coccidia. The germs of this disease can live in a five per cent solution of lye at a temperature of 140 degrees.

For that reason, Mr. Gauger recommends the use of heat. A common blow torch or fire gun will do the work. If a poultryman does not wish to invest in one for himself, he may get his neighbors to go in with him to make the purchase. The flame from this torch produces a heat of from 1800 to 2000 degrees and will kill all living organisms with which it comes into contact.

The flame guns use kerosene for fuel and are economical to operate. A small torch will flame a brooder house 12 by 12 feet in 30 minutes and use only one-half gallon of fuel. When used properly, there is no fire hazard, says Mr. Gauger.

### LESPEDEZA CROP URGED

For an early hay crop, oats are best to plant at this season of the year and if lespedeza is seeded on the oats, a second hay crop may be gathered from the same land this fall.

"It is an economic impossibility to buy feed for livestock with money from low priced cash crops and not be deeper in debt at the end of the season," says P. H. Kime, agronomist of the North Carolina Experiment station at State college. "Early spring hay crops should be planted to furnish feed for the summer months and fall hay crops should be planned for at this time. These all should be planted on good land and fertilized."

In planting spring oats, it is necessary to prepare the land well, fertilize it and seed the oats at the rate of at least three bushels to the acre. The Fulghum variety is best for spring seeding. Feed oats are unfit for planting. They are usually northern grown and unsuited to southern conditions. The earlier the oats are sown, the better, and in the coastal section the planting date should be about the first of March.

Lespedeza, says Mr. Kime, may be planted on the oats without any extra preparation using one to one and one-half bushels an acre. The seed are covered lightly with a harrow or may be put in with a drill. The Tennessee 76 and Kobe varieties make somewhat better yields of hay than the common but the seed are more expensive. The common variety will make a good hay crop on fairly fertile soils and the only labor or expense is to clip the weeds once or twice during the summer.

### SOYBEANS PROFITABLE

The practice of growing soybeans in corn is profitable to both tenant and landlord and should be followed to an even greater extent than at present declares Enos C. Blair, extension agronomist at State college.

Mr. Blair says the experiments conducted by G. M. Garren showing that higher yields of both corn and soybeans are obtained when each crop is planted alone does not tell the whole story. Many farmers will not plant soil improving crops, such as soybeans, unless they can be used between the corn rows. Then, too, Mr. Blair contends that 20 acres of corn and soybeans together, will produce more value of the two crops than will ten acres of corn and ten acres of soybeans. He uses the figures of yields secured by Mr. Garren to support this statement.

"In the experiment at the Coastal Plains station, where corn and soybeans were planted in the same row, there were 1440 pounds of dry soybean stalks left to the acre, to be plowed under for soil improvement," says Mr. Blair. "The amount

of this material left after planting corn and soybeans in alternate rows was 2,440 pounds. At the mountain station 590 pounds of the material was left for turning where the corn and soybeans were planted in the same row and 1,140 pounds where planted in alternate rows. Chemical analysis shows dried soybean stalks to contain about 2 per cent each of nitrogen and potash and to be worth \$11.64 a ton for the plant food contained. This does not consider the organic matter returned to the soil and its great value on future crop yields."

### CLEANLINESS IN PIGS

The use of farrowing houses on clean land has paid W. E. Smith of Scotland Nenn well this season. He lost ten pigs from five sows in the old pens and only two runts from eight sows in the houses on clean ground.

### FORM SHEEP COOPERATIVE

Alleghany sheep growers have organized a county cooperative sheep growers association to market the spring crop of lambs and wool.

### LIVESTOCK FEEDING

Livestock growers of North Carolina will find technical bulletin 39, "Investigations in the Feeding of Cottonseed Meal to Cattle" a valuable book on scientific cattle feeding. The bulletin may be obtained free of charge from the North Carolina Experiment station at State college.

### ADVICE FOR GARDENERS

A new publication which will aid the gardener in starting his early plants has been published by the State College Extension service and is now ready for distribution. Ask for extension circular 182.

### COOPERATIVE MARKETING

"A Cooperative Marketing Manual" by Dr. J. G. Knapp is another North Carolina Experiment station publication recently printed for the benefit of those interested in cooperative enterprises. Copies may be had on application to the agricultural editor at State college.

### DEBATERS NAMED

CULLOWHEE, Feb. 16.—Four girls at Western Carolina Teachers college have been selected to enter the inter-collegiate debates at the college. They are: Dorothy Burnette, Swannanoa; Ethel Calhoun, Highlands; Ora E. Jones, Burlington; and Flora Gilbert, Columbus.



W. C. ROUNTREE, M. D.

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### INFLUENZA SPREADING

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## Asheville Plans To Hold Public Farmers' Exchange

(Special to The Franklin Press)

ASHEVILLE, Feb. 25.—Western North Carolina farmers who have a surplus of livestock, of produce, of farming implements, of machinery, of seed, or miscellaneous articles which they would like to trade for desirable articles possessed by other farmers of this section will be given an opportunity to make the trade on March 27 and 28, as a result of the recently announced plan of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce to establish a farmers' exchange on those dates. The swapping will be done in Asheville at and about the tobacco warehouse of the Western Carolina Tobacco Corporation and the exchange will be free of charge to all citizens of this section. Any livestock can be cared for in the open spaces about the warehouse. The exchange days are being established as a result of suggestions from agricultural agents in this section who state that they are often approached by farmers who wish to trade articles which they do not need for other articles which will be useful to them.

In preparation for the exchange days the Asheville Chamber of Commerce will act as a clearing house for the event. Farmers who have articles which they would like to exchange for other articles more desirable should write to the Chamber of Commerce listing the article to be traded and the article or material desired. These various items will be compiled by the Chamber of Commerce and the list published in daily newspapers well in advance of the exchange dates, in order that farmers may know

at least a part of the items which will be offered on the trading days or get a line on what things are wanted so they can take stock and see what they may have to dispose of.

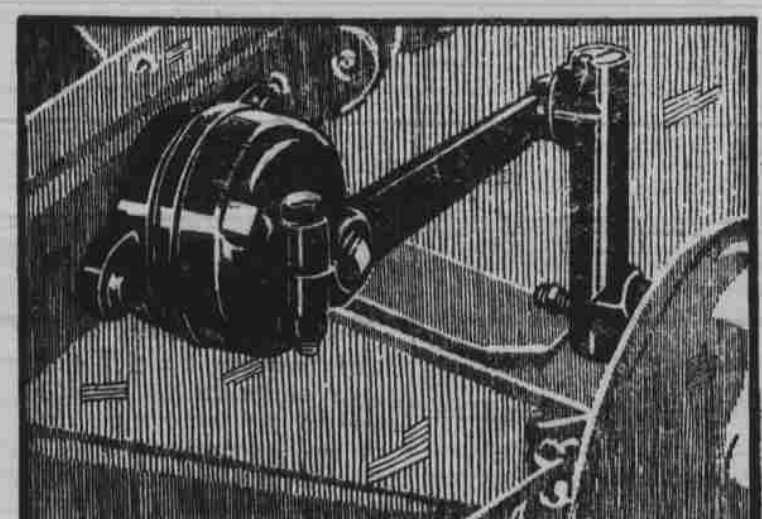
Mules, cattle, feed, wagons, farm machinery, produce, poultry and all manner of articles or animals are expected to be offered for exchange. The exchange days will probably be enlivened by the music of string bands and dancing. This part of the program is up to those who attend to do as they please.

Farmers who attend will be under no obligations to trade but the opportunity will be offered for the exchange of any goods or possessions. It is expected that the exchange will be made a regular event for Western North Carolina farmers and it will also be an interesting social gathering for the farmers of the section.

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## FORD COMFORT



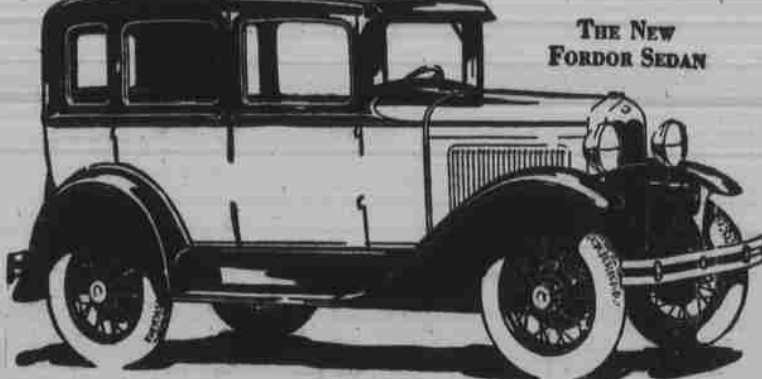
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