

THE FRANKLIN TIMES

A. F. JOHNSON, Editor and Manager

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Don't fail to go to the polls Saturday week and vote.

Tornadoes in Alabama and Mississippi Tuesday besides doing a big property damage took a toll of 36 lives.

James D. Phelan of San Francisco, a former Senator from California, has been selected to nominate McAdoo for the Presidential nomination at the Democratic Convention to be held in New York soon.

The Wake County Bar, we notice, has endorsed Judge Henry A. Grady, for appointment on the Supreme Court bench. Franklin County will, no doubt, be glad to have the pleasure of adding its endorsement.

The Senate Committee has rejected the Ford proposal for Muscle Shoals. No doubt they are right. This property should only be allowed to get into the hands of the friends of the farmers and it appears that Ford is not so inclined.

Saturday June 7th is the day of the primary for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices. It is your duty Mr. Voter to go out to the polls on this day and cast your vote for the persons in your judgment will make the best officer.

A headline reads "Business Slump Hits Banks Hard." Nothing strange about that. The cause of "business slumps" is usually due to the decreased capacity of farmers and laborers to make purchases which means that their earning capacity has been experiencing a "slump" also. And it is only natural that when you cut the roots of a tree you affect all the branches.

HOME DEMONSTRATION DEPT.

Items of Interest to Those Interested in Better Homes and Better Living in Franklin County.

By Miss Cathleen Wilson, Agent

Program for Week June 2-7
Monday—Office.
Tuesday—Mapleville.
Wednesday—Pilot.
Thursday—Moulton Hayes.
Saturday—Committee meeting 2 o'clock, office.

That is the way the Executive Secretary of Boys' and Girls' Clubs of the American Bankers' Association describes club work in a recent report to his association. He states that this system of education returns in a year all the money invested in it with 23 percent interest added. This claim is warranted by the fact that the total investment in boys' and girls' club work in 1922, including leadership, labor, feed, seed, animals etc., was a little over \$6,000,000, while the market value of the products was \$7,600,000, making a net profit of \$1,445,000. 600,000 boys and girls were enrolled in the various clubs, poultry work being highly popular. The indirect benefit resulting from the education of boys and girls in better methods of production, familiarizing them with business practice and awakening their interest and enthusiasm, is regarded as much more important than the direct returns.

WHEN DID MR. BAILEY BECOME THE FRIEND OF THE FARMER?

The views of a candidate for the public office are subject to analysis to ascertain if he offers a safe leadership to follow. Mr. Bailey talks a great deal about taxes. This is not a new subject with Mr. Bailey. He has discussed taxes many times and often, and there is no position that he has at any time taken any phase of the tax question that is not directly in conflict with the position that he has taken on the same question at other times. Until he became a candidate for Governor, all of these positions were hostile to the farmer and small land owner.

Mr. Bailey's first serious effort to reform the tax system of the State was in his sponsoring the proposed taxation amendment to the Constitution, which was voted on in 1914. This provided for "segregation," on the theory that the State would take all the ad valorem and otherwise taxes on all the property of railroads and other corporations for State revenue, and leave to the counties, cities and school districts only the property of individuals to tax for all local purposes. This amendment, though favored by Mr. Bailey, was largely defeated by the people, and mainly for the reason that they did not want the counties to be deprived of all taxes on railroad and other corporation property. Mr. Bailey is now complaining, though the counties have all the ad valorem taxes on railroad and other corporate property.

In December 1923, just a short time before he announced his candidacy for Governor, he proposed in public addresses that the farm land should be taxed on the basis of its earning

power, and that unimproved land should go tax free. Under this scheme, a rich man who held unused farm land or city property for speculative purposes only would pay no tax on his land, while upon the other hand, if a small farmer, by diligent effort and hard work, made his little farm highly productive, he would be compelled to pay a very high tax. In other words, farmers who were diligent, thrifty and economical, would pay all the land tax, and the speculator would pay no tax, even though he should own thousands of acres of unused farm lands and thousands of dollars worth of unimproved city property. This proposal was so outrageous that, on December 17, 1923, Mr. Bailey "changed his mind," and practically "took it all back."

In the Legislature of 1919, there were fifty-five farmers. These men felt that farmers should have genuine relief from the burden of taxes, and that land and personal property should be exempt from taxation for all State purposes. The question arose as to how this vast sum of money could be raised so as to relieve land and personal property. It appeared that there were many rich men in the State who were earning large incomes. It also appeared that there were hundreds of rich and powerful corporations earning tremendous sums of money each year. The Legislature thought that more of the burden of taxation should be placed upon these who were able to pay and not upon the farmer and small home owner. It was therefore proposed that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people permitting the levying of a tax upon the incomes of these corporations and rich capitalists.

Who appeared as the only champion of the capitalists and corporations? Mr. Josiah W. Bailey, now candidate for Governor. Do not take my word for it. Read the News and Observer of February 11th, 1919, read the Greensboro Daily News of the same date. Read the record in the Charlotte Observer. Read the record in the Raleigh Times of February 11th, 1919, where the exact words of Mr. Bailey are recorded. Listen to Mr. Bailey's own words on that occasion, as follows:

"If you want some revenue right badly, assess the lands of North Carolina, thirty-three million acres of them, at their market value, as is your constitutional duty," he (Bailey) thundered, turning to Maxwell, "and you will get some revenue, all that you need. Why don't you do it? Is it easier to make the corporations shell out once more? Why, in North Carolina, hogs are valued at less than I pay for ham, he shouted, "goats, sheep, jacks, etc., are very low down."

Victor S. Bryant, of Durham, was a member of that Legislature. He has gone to his reward, but in him the farmer and the small home owner had a mighty friend and special privilege a mighty foe. He was in favor of the income tax amendment and took part in the debate with Mr. Bailey. Bailey turned upon him with the remarkable declaration that "dogs in Durham are taxed higher than mules." Now, listen to Bryant's withering reply to Bailey, as follows: "Anything short of this income tax will bring anarchy. Your plan for running down the man with the cow and letting the man with the income go is not fair." Read the record for yourself in the News and Observer of February 11th, 1919.

So you have the famous "Hog and Ham" and "Dog and Mule" speech for Mr. Bailey. Was he the friend of the farmer and small home owner when he was so strongly advocating that nearly four million dollars of additional revenue ought to be laid upon land, hogs, goats, jacks, sheep and mules? If so, then I shall be compelled to say: From such destructive friendship, "Good Lord, deliver us."

Then, Mr. Bailey was the bold champion of the capitalist. Then, his chief fear was that the corporations would be compelled to "shell out once more." Then, he was in favor of making the farmer and small home owner "shell out." Yes, "shell out" four million dollars from land and goats and hogs and mules.

Nor is this all. He fought the income tax amendment to the last ditch. He wrote letters to many corporations soliciting funds with which to beat the income tax, the concluding sentence of which in substance was as follows: "If you want to beat the income tax, send me your check and send it quick," and urging them to take an active part in defeating this measure, which was designed for the sole purpose of relieving the farmers and small home owners from the weight of four million dollars of taxes. Mr. Bailey appeared before the committee of the Legislature of 1919, pleading for the corporations, including the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and demanding that no income tax be levied against them. He did not stop at that. After the Democratic Convention of 1920 declared for the Income Tax amendment, Mr. Bailey continued to oppose it and made speeches against it in the campaign of 1920, and at the election in that year voted against it.

But the scene has shifted. Now, Mr. Bailey is a candidate for Governor. He admits that he opposed the Income Tax to the utmost, but, by way of apology, he says he has "changed his mind again." Perhaps so. But, who can prophesy as to how many more tax views Mr. Bailey will have by the time he is induced into the office of Governor, if he should be nominated in the primary? It is significant that this "change of mind" took place just about the time he announced his candidacy for Governor. It is also significant that it came after his leadership in opposition to the Income Tax had been repudiated by the people of North Carolina by the most tremendous majority ever given in the State.

What was Mr. McLean's position on the Income Tax? Answer: He favored the adoption of the Income Tax amendment from the very beginning, made numerous speeches in favor of it, and in the campaign of 1920, voted for it, and

worked for it at the polls on election day, and he has never changed his mind to this good hour.

G. K. GRANHAM, Member of the Legislature of 1919. Dunn, N. C., May 1st, 1924.

WOODROW WILSON DEBATING SOCIETY

On last Friday the seventh grade held their regular meeting. For their program was the passing of a bill. Their program was rendered by the seventh grade pupils. The bill was as follows: Resolved, That Capital punishment should be abolished in the United States. This bill was debated by Betty Mohn and Arthur Fleming on the affirmative, and on the negative by John Atwood Newell and Annie Peoples. The vote was counted by the clerk, W. N. Fuller, which was 19 to 5 in favor of the bill. The number of votes and the bill was carried to the president, Kemp Yarbrough, where the bill was signed, therefore the bill was passed.

After the debate the pupils were entertained by different members reciting, telling stories and jokes and singing songs.

This was their farewell program, which was carried out satisfactory.

Your Conversation

"JONAH"

"Jonah" is the name of a Biblical character famous for proverbial bad luck. Jonah's presence on board ship was believed in ancient times to have been responsible for a terrific storm at sea. When Jonah was tossed overboard the storm is supposed to have ceased. A Jonah today means a person who brings bad luck.

Father Sage Says

"Only too often the peepul who expect the most from others are least apt to be obligin' themselves."

FRANKLIN CO. MISSIONARY UNION

Missionary Union will meet with the Bunn Baptist Missionary Society, June 7th. (Saturday.)

First service at eleven A. M.

Glad to have all churches represented.

Mrs. Rob A. Bobbit, Secy.

Subscribe to The Franklin Times \$1.50 Per Year In Advance

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND IN NASH COUNTY

By virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust made by J. H. Culpepper, Z. N. Culpepper, D. L. Culpepper, and wife, and Mrs. Nannie T. Sykes, Doweress, to Wm. H. Ruffin, Trustee, dated Dec. 23, 1921, and recorded in Nash Registry in Book 271, page 253, and in Franklin Registry in Book 244, pages 112-14, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured and demand for foreclosure having been made by the holder of the debt so secured upon the said trustee; and default having been made in the payment of said debt according to the terms of the decree of the Superior Court of Nash County in that action entitled Mrs. Nannie T. Sykes, et al, Vs. Wm. H. Ruffin, Trustee, and pursuant to the decree of the said Superior Court made in said action and by virtue of an order of re-sale made by the Superior Court of Nash County, upon advance bid made on sale of SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1924,

at about the hour of noon, at the court house door in Nashville, N. C. offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash that tract of land situate in Nash County, N. C., in said deed of trust conveyed and there described as follows:

"FOURTH TRACT". A tract of land situate in Mannings Township, Nash County, which is composed of three tracts separately described as follows:

Tract (a). Beginning at a stake in Breedlove's corner in William B. Williams' line; thence S 87 E 148 1-2 poles to the pine stump; thence S 4 W 86 poles to a black gum; thence S 88 E 40 poles to a stake; thence N 4 E 113 poles to a black jack on the road; thence along said road to Geo. Powell's rock corner; then N 4 E 153 poles to a stake near a Cedar; thence S 152 1-2 poles to the beginning, containing One Hundred and Seventy-three and one half (173 1-2) acres, more or less.

Tract (b). A tract or parcel of land conveyed to the late B. N. Culpepper by J. T. Webb and wife by deed recorded in Book 73 page 52, and following, Nash County Registry to which reference is hereby made for fuller description. Said tract containing 17 3-8 acres, more or less.

Tract (c). A tract of land conveyed to the late B. N. Culpepper by J. T. Webb and wife, by deed recorded in Book 73 page 76, and following, to which reference is hereby made for fuller description.

Out of the foregoing tracts (a), (b) and (c) one hundred acres has been conveyed to J. B. Jeffreys by deed recorded in Nash County Registry in Book 102, page 91, and following, leaving in the lands now conveyed 126 1-2 acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash, and a deposit of 25% of the bid will be required immediately at the conclusion of the bidding, and if deposit is not satisfactory to the Trustee, bidding will be immediately re-opened and another sale made.

This May 27th, 1924. Wm. H. RUFFIN, Trustee. Leon T. Vaughan, Attorney. 5-30-24

A Store Full of "RARE GOOD BUYS"

\$1.50 Value Boy's Wash suits Fast colors big assortment. Sizes 3 to 8 Special98c

\$2.50 Value Ladies Gingham Dresses, all sizes, fast colors, trimmed with organdy collars and cuffs special \$1.98

\$6.50 Value Irish Linen—Sport sat-in Dresses newest styles and all new shades. All sizes. Special.....\$4.95

\$3.50 Value silk overblous and tri-coloette in new shades with fringed sleeves and bottoms all colors Special \$2.45

\$9.00 Value Silk Dresses newest styles latest shades fancy trimmed all sizes. Special\$6.45

\$1.50 Value Khaki—Worsted and crash Boy's Pants sizes 8 to 17. special..... 98c

\$5.50 Value Boys Crash Summer Suits in Brown, Grey and Tan. Sizes 8 to 17 Special \$3.95

\$15.00 Value Men's and Young Men's Palm Beach Suits new patterns Sizes 34 to 50. Special \$9.95

\$1.50 Value Men's Collar Attached Dress Shirts all fast colors. Sizes 14 to 17. Special 98c

\$2.00 Value Men's Khaiki Pants good grade. Sizes 30 to 44. Special.....\$1.45

\$4.00 Value Sport Sandals in Patent White and Grey Elk. Sizes 2 1-2 to 8. Solid leather. Special \$2.95

\$5.50 Value Whit Kid fancy cut out Slippers medium width heel. Sizes 2-12 to 8. Special \$3.95

\$4.00 Value cut out I. H. Goodman Patent Leather strap effect, with rubber heels. Sizes 3 to 8 Special \$2.95

L. Kline & Company

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MOCHA LAYER CAKE

Mix in given order 3-4 cups of shortening, 1 1-2 cups of sugar, 3 egg yolks, 3 cups of flour sifted twice with 3 1-2 teaspoons of baking powder and 1-2 teaspoons of salt, 1 teaspoon of extract (vanilla and almond mixed), a scant cup of milk (add milk and flour alternately to batter) and the stiff whites of 8 eggs last. Bake in loose bottom Mirro layer pans at 375 degrees.

FROSTING: Cream one third cup of butter add 1-2 cup of powdered sugar then 1 square of melted chocolate. Stir in alternately 2 tablespoons of black coffee and about 1 1-2 cups of sugar. Spread, and sprinkle sides with chopped nuts.

Jelly Cake pans No. 1179M

ANGEL FOOD

Beat 12 egg whites with 1-4 teaspoon of salt until frothy, then add 1 teaspoon of cream of tartar and beat stiff. Fold into this 1 1-2 cups of sugar then 1 cup of flour (each sifted four times). Flavor with a tablespoon of orange and lemon juice mixed and baked in a Mirro tube pan in 300 degree oven.

Angel Cake Pan No. 5304M

SPICED PRUNE PIE

Wash 3-4 pound choice prunes and soak overnight. Cook slowly in same liquid until tender, drain and remove stones. For 1 cup of prune liquid mix 2 1-2 tablespoons of corn starch with one third cup of sugar, 1-4 teaspoon of cinnamon and a speck of salt. Moisten this with 1-4 cup of water, stir into the hot liquid and let cook slowly 15 minutes. Line pie pan with pastry, fill with prunes and pour the thickened liquid over them. Place strips of pastry across and bake about 20 minutes. Oven temperature 450 degrees.

Pie Plate No. 319M

POTATO BREAD

QUICK METHOD Soften a cake of compressed yeast in 1-4 cup of lukewarm water with 1 tablespoon of sugar; stir this into 1-2 cup of flour, cover and leave to rise. Scald 1 cup of milk, pour onto 1 tablespoon of lard, 1-2 tablespoon of butter, 1 teaspoon of salt and 3-4 cup of rice potato. When lukewarm add yeast sponge and about 3 1-2 cups of flour for a stiff dough. When this is light cut down, work into two smooth balls, press into Mirro bread pan and when light again bake as a twin loaf. Temperature 350 degrees.

Bread Pan No. 5030M

BREAKFAST MUFFINS

Rub 2 tablespoons of shortening into 1 1-2 cups of flour that has been sifted with 3 teaspoons of baking powder, 2 teaspoons of sugar and 3-4 teaspoon of salt. Beat 1 egg light, mix with a scant 1-2 cup of milk and stir into flour.

Fill Mirro muffin pan half full and bake quickly. Oven temperature 400 degrees.

Corn Cake Pan No. 5372M

The McGhee-Joyner Co.

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