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The Quinine That Does not Affect The Head Because of its tools and laxative effect, LAXA-TIVE BROMO QUINNE (Tableta) can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or rights in the head. E. W. GROVE'S signature on box 30c.

### FOR SHERIFF

I wish to extend my depest appreciations to the many voters in Franklin County for the support they gave me in the primary held on June 7th, and at the same time say to them that I will appreciate their further support, and the support of the voters who supported other candidates, in the second primary to be held on Saturday July 5th, 1924. In the first primary I proposed an agreement with my oppoents to let the high man win and thereby saw fit not to agree, so in justice to myself and supporters I see no alternative except to run it off. With your enthusiastic support I am sure I can be your next Sheriff and will see if nominated you will have no reason to regret your action.

6-20-8t JAMES J. LANCASTER.

Tom Tarheel says that since the curb market was started in town his wife hasn't asked him for any money; in fact, she has made him one or two small loans.

# Sideache Backache Backache And Providence Sideache CARDUI CARDUI The Women's Tonic Tonic Street Street Street Tonic Street Street Tonic Street Street Tonic Stre

## URGES STATE RULE FOR THE UTILITIES

ATTORNEY GENERAL SEES ME-NACE TO BOTH PUBLIC AND INDUSTRY IN LOCAL SUPERVISION.

By JAMES S. MANNING Attorney General of State of North Carolina.

State regulation of the public utilities is a comparatively new governmental function. And yet within eighteen years it has been adopted by forty-two States. There must be a reason

In round numbers the population of the United States has increased 40% in twenty years. In that time the demand for and use of street railway service has increased 166%; 150 of gas service has increased 207%; use of telephone service has increased 1000%; use of electric light and power service has increased 2000%. According to figures furnished by the North and South Carolina Public Utility Information Bureau.

These estimates appear to explain the almost universal adoption of regulation of the utilities. The organized community life of today—commercial, industrial and domestic—is built around these public utility services. As they function efficiently or inefficiently, so the community functions efficiently or inefficiently and becomes attractive or unattractive to new enterprises and new population.

The utilities, therefore, having be-

come so vital a part of the public life, the government in its various units has taken cognizance of them. Time was when utility service was regarded as strictly a private commodity. The system then was one of a utility and a municipality "horse-trading" or battling over the terms of contracts and each trying to get the better of the other. But utility service rapidly outgrew local limitations; electric and gas central station plants began serving many communities from one large system, often as many as 100 to 200; transportation lines became not only urban but interurban. A State-wide interest, therefore, rather than a local one immediately came into existence.

It was found that local politics, graft and local prejudices of ten entered into the settlement of utility matters with expert engineering advice, valuation, accounting, rates and service counting for but little, leaving the public helpless against either poor or inadequate service or unjust fates, to sa ynothing of blocking development and driving capital from the community.

The common sense of the American public soon discerned that because of the nature of the services of the nature of the services of the nature of the services of the utilities, State regulation and supervision were not only desirable but necessary. So that, since the creation of a full-fiedged utility commission by Massachusetts in 1906, the States have rapidly falles into line. The tendency during these years has been to extend the powers of these commissions and to increase their responsibilities to the public. One exception in this regard is noted in the recent action of the South Carolina Legislature curtailing the powers of its railroad commission. This is contrary to the trend in practically every State in the Union.

The public service commissions stand as arbiters between the public and the utilities. It is assumed that disputes will arise between municipalities and their utilities. The commissions, created by law, represent the government. They are courts of appeal where fact and argument may be presented and decision rendered. Such procedure fulfills the American principle of representative government.

The utilities, I am lead to believe, and by all means they should, invite public discussion of their policies, service and rates. Such discussions would tend to a better understanding between the public and the utilities.

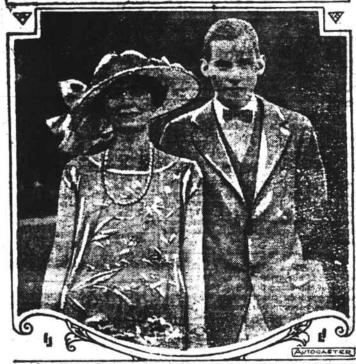
State regulation of the utilities and tenly desirable but necessary for the following reasons:

First, because utility service is a matter of such importance to our convenience, welfare and progress that the public has a right to provide for its complete adequacy and continuity. Second, because utility service re-

quires for its provision the investment of capital in such enormous proportions and the expenditure of such vast amounts as to warrant safeguards which only properly constituted goventment authority can afford.



## First Lady Sees Son Graduate



Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, first lady of the land, and her eldest son, John Coolidge, as he was graduated from the Academy at Mercersharg, Pa., last week. Mrs. Coolidge motored from the capital to attend the exercises.

inclion and the influence of localities, thus placing it on terms reasonable both to the public and to the utility. Fourth, because wasteful competition is unecohomic and, therefore, a

Fifth, in order that the public service commissions of the States may be able justly and equitably to determine and decide controversies that may arise between the public utilities and the public, it is essential that these public service commissions be adequately provided with competent staffs of engineers and accountants to deal with the complex technical questions that constantly arise, and to make independent investigations to ascertain the facts upon which their decisions will depend.

## <del>Firikirikisikisiki</del>



He's afraid his wife will read the bargains in the advertisements in

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Ruthene	Swara)	megabar	
rollmop	taiga	plasmon	
sugamo	sokol	shoneen	
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No Worms in a realthy Child.

All children troubled with Worms have in unhealthy color, which indicates populood, and as a rule, there is more or less mattach distributes. GROVE'S TASTELESS child ONIG diven realarly for two or these weeks will surich the Blook, improve the distribution will diven a General Strength child to the color of the work of the color of the child will be throwed or dispetted worms, and the Child will be

