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FREEDOM OF THE MOVIES

Starting from nothing only 30 years ago or so, the motion picture industry has become not only one of the largest and most prosperous businesses in the world, but one which touches directly the lives and the interests of more people than any other.

The Federal government has brought suit under the antimonopoly laws against the major film companies and their managements, to break up practices in the industry which are said to prevent local exhibitors and their audiences from showing and seeing the pictures they want.

It is not a function of Government to pass on matters of art and personal tastes, but it seems proper that Government should do what it can to prevent any combination of private interests from imposing restrictions upon what pictures the people are permitted to see. That is more important than the question of whether the film producers make too much money.

"INFLUENCING" THE PRESS

A Senate investigating committee has uncovered evidence that a large corporation made vigorous efforts to induce certain newspapers to take an editorial attitude friendly to the corporation's interests. That is pointed to by radicals as a scandalous state of affairs.

No evidence was produced that the efforts to win editorial support were successful, or that there was anything contrary to the public interest in the objectives of the corporation.

What many earnest reformers overlook is that alongside the right of the press to express its views on any subject without restraint there exists the equal right of anybody, individual or corporation, to try to bring editors around to a particular point of view. The final decision is up to the individual judgment of each particular editor or publisher. That is the essence of the freedom of the press.

Every editor has to be constantly on guard against those, in Government or out of it. who try to "use" his paper for their own ends. For every such effort by private interests there are hundreds made daily by the Government's huge staff of press-agents and propagandists.

For every newspaper which succumbs to efforts to influence its editorial opinion, there are probably scores of men in public office who betray their trusts by selling official favors. A New York State Senator, highly regarded as an able legislator and a man of character, committed suicide the other day rather than face the charges against him of taking money in large amounts in payment for his influence in obtaining jobs and promotions for people in public office. A grand jury had indicted him on seventeen counts.

A real investigation into such practices, if it were posible, would disclose thousands in Federal, state and municipal positions of trust who use the power of their offices to feather their own nests. They get away with it because the voting public pays no attention to public affairs between elections.



Night blooming cereus will adorn the Hawaiian pavilion gardens at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay. This night scene on the Exposition site shows Miss Ilano Kealani with an armful of the strange flowers.

WILDER REUNION

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nelms and

family, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pleas-Descendents of Calvin Burt and ants and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. Descendents of Calvin Burt and Bryant Wilder gathered for an-nual get-together, on Sunday, Au-gust 14th. 1938. The home of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Perry of near Louisburg was the happy stene of the meeting of these kinsmen and friends. Over the occasion. A delicious picnic dinner was served in the spacious grove. Those relatives and their guests present were as follows: A data ants and family. Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Cyrus and son. Mrs. J.-P. Pleas-ants, all of near Louisburg; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Daniel. Mrs. Min-mie Holder. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ea-ton and children, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Pernell, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wil-trank of the spacious guests present were as follows:

SEIZED AMERICAN OIL PROPERTIES and Mrs. L. R. Southall and chil- Williams, of Whitakers; Mrs. P. dren, Mrs. L. P. Perdue and dau- P. Sheppard and Mr. and Mrs. J. ghter, Mrs. J. B. Perdue and son, H. Southall and son, and Mr. and P.

Is He Going To Get Away With It?

NEIGHBOR , YOU PROMISED TO PAY FOR THEM

ghter, Mrs. J. B. Perdue and son, H. Southall and son, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hedgepeth, Mrs. L. F. burg; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder and children, Mr. and Mrs. Green-wood Wilder, of Castalia; Mrs. Heile Vaughan and children, of Warrenton; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Neal and children, Mrs. Maynard family, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lancaster and son, of family, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Gladys Beasley and daughter, of Kirkland and daughter, of Scot-land Neck; Mr. and Mrs. C. G.

der and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Wil-der and son, J. E. Wilder and J. Timberlake, Jr., all of Louis-



INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH

President Roosevelt lately called the South "the nation's number one economic problem." The rapid development of new industries based on the South's own raw materials seems likely to change that situation.

One of the most promising new industries in America is that of making paper from pine wood, by the processes developed by the late Dr. Charles H. Herty. Many Southern mills are now manufacturing wrapping paper and paper-board from pine. and the first newsprint mill to utilize pulp from cheap southern pine is now under construction in Texas. Its successful operation will not only give the South a new and important industry, but it will point the way to economic independence for American newspapers, which now have to rely on foreign sources for their white paper.

Not much has been heard recently of the prospect of using cotton fabrics as a subsurface layer on secondary highways. Several miles of such roads have been built in different parts of the country, and their usefulness under varying conditions of wear, weather and climate still awaits complète approval. The early reports indicate that they are economical to build, stand up well under all but the heaviest traffic, and are inexpensive to maintain.

If the final verdict bears out those beliefs, an almost inexhaustible market for the South's excess cotton will be opened up. There are hundreds of thousands of miles of "feeder" roads connecting the outlying agricultural sections with the main highways of the nation, which need improvement to make them passable in all weathers. Cotton may turn the trick. At the same time several research laboratories are working on ways of using cotton for industrial purposes, with some SUCCESS.

Along those lines the industrial salvation of the cofton-growing South must be sought.