

THE FRANKLIN TIMES

Issued Every Friday

215 Court Street Telephone 283-1

A. F. JOHNSON, Editor and Manager
James A. Johnson, Assistant Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year\$1.50 Six Months75
Eight Months 1.00 Four Months50

Foreign Advertising Representative
AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION
New York City

Entered at the Postoffice at Louisburg, N. C. as second class mail matter.

EDITORIAL

Those citizens of Louisburg who wish to vote on the \$18,000 Armory bond issue had better register. Don't put it off until too late and then cuss if the issue carries or don't carry. By your actions you say you are not interested, unless you register and vote. Failure to register might affect your voting in town elections next year.

It doesn't seem that the Burgin-Deane election question is settled as yet. Another suit has been started, and the old Chairman of one of the election Boards refuses to turn over the records. Regardless of the crookedness found by the State Board they can hardly oust an official without preferring and substantiating charges against him. The outcome will be interesting.

The attention of the people of Louisburg and Franklin County is especially directed to the advertisement in this issue of the Seaboard Store Co. Their argument that people should trade at home if the home is to prosper is absolutely true, and that every dollar sent away whether for groceries, clothing, printing or hardware or is represented in the sale of crops or banking, detracts its share from the success or advancement of every individual in the County. The effect of one dollar is small, but the effect of a million is enormous on any community in so many ways it would be impossible to enumerate them. Let's all take this sound and sane advice and buy, sell and bank in Franklin County.

THE PUBLIC PAYROLL

There are more than three million persons regularly employed in full-time public service in the United States, according to a report prepared for the International Management-Congress by Prof. Leonard D. White, former member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. That number of persons whose salaries are paid by the taxpayers includes Federal, State, county and municipal employees. There are more than 175,000 governmental units in the United States, each having its own payroll and power to levy taxes to pay its employees.

Excluding relief workers, the Federal payroll includes nearly 825,000 persons. New York City's payroll contains 96,000 names. The state of New Jersey has about 10,000 regular, permanent employees, and that is a small number compared with several other states.

The public employees include persons who work at an immense variety of occupations. Policemen, physicians, school-teachers, letter-carriers, street-cleaners, engineers, day-laborers, firemen and hundreds of other specialized workers are necessary to maintain public order and operate the necessary public services in a modern civilized nation. Nobody would complain of the cost of such services if everybody felt that they were always well and faithfully performed.

That is not always the case. Too many persons are on the public payrolls because they are useful to political leaders.

It will take time, but eventually the fact that a man or woman is employed in public service will be sufficient proof that he or she is highly-trained and peculiarly competent for the work. To be a Civil servant should be a badge of honor, calling for general public respect, as it is today in England and some other European countries, where patronage is not a function of politics.

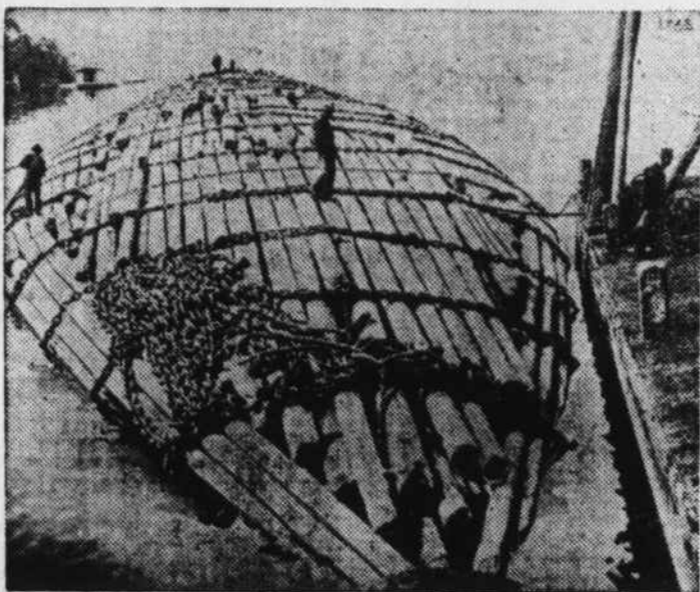
THE CONSUMER'S DOLLAR

A question which is often asked but seldom satisfactorily answered is: "Who gets the money we pay for food?" The farmer complains that he doesn't get enough of the consumer's dollar. The retail grocery and meat market complain that they don't make a fair profit on the fraction left in their hands after they have paid for the goods they sell.

The answer seems to be, according to the most recent study of the facts, that most of the consumer's dollar goes to the middlemen who move food products from the farm to the retail store. That includes, of course, the railroads or trucks which haul the farmer's produce over each stage of its journey, the costs of warehousing and of processing at various stages, and of all other business transactions required to bring foodstuffs to the place where the consumer finally gets them. This middlemen's spread ranges from 52 cents for meats and 53 for dairy products to as high as 76 for bread and cereal products and 80 cents for canned goods. That the buyer of canned goods must pay five dollars for every dollar that the farmer gets seems exorbitant.

The big department store, the mail-order house, the chain-store company, and more recently the cooperatives, all represent efforts to avoid the high costs of our distribution system—to cut out, in part at least, the middle-

World's Greatest Sea Monster



COLUMBIA RIVER, Ore. . . . The enormous cigar shaped bundle of logs above is one of the famed "Benson Rafts" which are cargo and carrier in one, making huge savings for lumbermen. These lumber rafts now go over 1,100 miles on open Pacific, averaging 73 miles per day. Each raft carries about 5,000,000 feet board measure—the equivalent of 250 houses.

man. With each new type some of the less efficient of the older ones have been driven out of business. The earlier types have nevertheless, persisted alongside the new.

Retailing and the distribution of goods are so highly competitive that the answer can only be that our complicated system does, after all, meet certain needs, that people will pay to satisfy them, and that, however large may seem the cost of getting goods from the producer to the consumer, that cost is paid primarily for services rendered and not for excessive profits.

The shortest route from producer to consumer, one which eliminates the largest proportion of middlemen's tolls, should be the aim of business and the objective of all legislation affecting prices. The interest of the consumer is, or should be, paramount to all other interests.

OUR LAG IN RECOVERY

The depth of the world-wide depression which began in 1929 and affected the economic conditions of every nation in the world, came in 1932. In that year recovery had got well under way in all countries, including our own, and has been progressing, fairly steadily, ever since.

The League of Nations compiles economic statistics for the whole world, with no nationalistic or partisan bias. The reports in the League's Year Book are as near to cold, unbiased mathematics as are obtainable anywhere. It comes with something of a shock, therefore, to find the United States at the bottom of the list of great nations in the degree of recovery from the depression.

We were harder hit than any other nation except Germany. But according to the League's figures, Germany has achieved a degree of recovery many times greater than our own. It is now 24 per cent better off than it was in 1929, while this country is still 36 per cent worse off than in 1929. Japan, Sweden, Great Britain and Italy are in better economic condition than before the depression began; Canada has made an almost complete recovery and even France, with all its troubles, has made more of a comeback than we have.

If it were true that the credit or blame for the well-being of a people depends on the character and wisdom of government, we would be compelled to believe that Germany, Italy and Japan have better and wiser governments than we have. Such a belief would point to the "authoritarian" type of government as the best of all for the general welfare.

Few Americans believe that an autocratic government is the best government. It may be that we are paying a high price for the preservation of our individual liberties. But in Sweden and Great Britain, which stand close to the top in degree of recovery from the world depression, the people have not sacrificed individual liberties in any degree.

In No Uncertain Tones



FIRE HAZARDS

Every home, especially those in rural areas, should be inspected for fire hazards during Fire Prevention Week, which has been set for October 9-15.

Doing what can be done, is the glory of living.

CANADIAN EXPORTS UP

United States agricultural exports to Canada and via Canadian ports in the first half of 1938 reached a value nearly double that of the corresponding period in 1937.

Subscribe to the Franklin Times

PIANO: Due to previous purchaser's inability to complete contract we will transfer to any reliable party for the balance, a beautiful upright piano or well known make and fully guaranteed. For information where piano may be seen, write Credit Department, Leo Piano Co., Lynchburg, Va. 10-7-37

ASCAP "Old Song Week" Proves Old Songs Never Die



"OLD SONG WEEK," sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, was recently commemorated by leading bands and orchestras over the major networks and independent stations, in motion picture theatres, hotels, cabarets, restaurants, etc.

Public response to the airing of these well-loved old songs showed that they had lost none of the appeal which was born in them before the days of radio. "Stage" magazines devoted its entire August issue to "Fond Recollections" of the old songs.

Composers and authors pictured above are: (1) Irving Berlin (Alexander's Ragtime Band); (2) Carrie Jacobs Bond (Perfect Day); (3) J. Russell Robinson (Maggie); (4) Harry Armstrong (Sweet Adeline); (5) George Gershwin (Rhapsody in Blue); (6) Geoffrey O'Hara (K-K-K-Katy); (7) Fred Fisher (There's a Little Spark of Love Still Burning); (8) Victor Herbert (Sweet Mystery of Life); (9) Charles K. Harris (After the Ball); (10) William Jerome (Bedelia); (11) George M. Cohan (Over There); (12) Gene Buck (Hello Frisco); (13) Otto Harbach (Smoke Gets in Your Eyes); (14) Shelton Brooks (Some of These Days); (15) Ernie Burnett (Melancholy Baby); (16) Jean Schwartz (Chinatown, My Chinatown); (17) Rudolf Friml (Only a Rose); (18) Jerome Kern (O! Man River); (19) Edgar Leslie (Among My Souvenirs); (20) James Thornton (When You Were Kissed Sixteen); (21) Joe Howard (I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now); (22) Harry Von Tilzer (Wait Till the Sun Shines Nelly); (23) Gitz Rice (Dear Old Pal); (24) John W. Bratton (Sunshine of Paradise Alley); (25) Al Bryan (Peg O' My Heart); (26) Raymond Hubble (Poor Butterfly); (27) Albert Von Tilzer (Take Me Out to the Ball Game) and (28) Gus Edwards (School Days).

Music Features & Photo Syndicate



GIFTS THAT LAST

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE.

EXPERT REPAIRS

RAYNOR'S RADIO SHOP

REPAIRS TO ALL MAKES

Phone 454-6

Louisburg, N. C.

Sell Your Cotton and Tobacco in Louisburg