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WOODS, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all calls

DR. W. B. MORTON
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Office in Hotel Building
Louisburg, North Carolina

S. ATWOOD NEWELL
Attorney-At-Law.
Louisburg, Franklinton
Offices over Aycock Drug Co.
General Practice
At Franklinton each Monday
at Dr. S. G. Ford's office
S. A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. ARTHUR BYRNE FLEMING
Surgical Dentist.
Louisburg, North Carolina.
Office over P. S. & E. K. Allen's Store.

E. H. FERRY, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Louisburg, North Carolina
Next Door to Aycock Drug Co.
Phone Connections 287.

DR. J. E. MALONE
Louisburg, North Carolina
Office in Aycock Drug Store, Market
Street. General Practice Surgery
& Ophthalmology.

DR. D. T. SMITHWICK
Dentist.
Louisburg, N. C.
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Building on Main and Nash Sts.

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Wholesale agents for all kinds of
building supplies, artistic mantles and
tiles. Architectural designs sub-
mitted.

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General practice, settlement of es-
tates, funds invested. One member of
the firm always in the office.

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Formerly interne St. Agnes Hospital
Office next door to Durrell Davis
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SANITARY BARBER SHOP
Court Street
Louisburg, North Carolina
Well Equipped. Four well expe-
rienced barbers. Hot towels, sharp
razors. Polite and painstaking ser-
vice. Call and see us.
OSCAR STEGALL, Proprietor.

FIRE INSURANCE.
When you want insurance take it
with T. W. WATSON. He knows
how. 7-21-15.

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When you want insurance take it
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**Don't Throw Your
Clothes or Money
Away**

But take them to the
CHINESE LAUNDRY
CHARLIE WONG, PRO.
Louisburg, N. C.

Where they will be cleaned
and pressed and made like
new. Also why pay for
laundry work that you do
not get. We give you the
best of work and make your
garments a pleasure to wear.
This is a Louisburg enter-
prise and we solicit your pa-
tronage upon the basis of
home pride, but not without
a guarantee of satisfaction.

The recent long cold spell was so
severe in the southern states that no
gro preachers are reported to have
preached an ice-bound hell to their
congregation.

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated
by United States Food
Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During
Civil War—Refiners' Profits
Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout
America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a
pound to the consumer, even though
there is a world shortage which has
reduced this nation's sugar allotment
to 10 per cent of normal.

Through the efforts of the United
States food administration the sugar
market has been regulated as far as
the producer, refiner and wholesaler
is concerned. The food administration
has no power to regulate retail prices
except by public opinion. Even though
more than 85,000 tons of sugar have
been shipped to France in the last
four months the retail grocer's sugar
price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He
should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9
cents, the food administration believes,
and asks the American housewife to
pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food admin-
istration was organized the price of
sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a
pound. During the Civil War sugar
cost the consumer 35 cents a pound.
By regulation of the sugar market and
reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents
and keeping it from advancing to 20
cents the food administration has sav-
ed the American public at least \$180,-
000,000 in four months, according to
a statement made by Herbert Hoover
the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the al-
lies, to maintain their health and
strength at any cost to ourselves,"
Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not
been, nor will be as we see it, enough
sugar for even their present meagre
and depressing ration unless they send
ships to remote markets for it. If we
in our greed and gluttony force them
either to further reduce their ration
or to send these ships we will have
done damage to our abilities to win
this war."

"If we send the ships to Java
for 250,000 tons of sugar next year
we will have necessitated the em-
ployment of eleven extra ships for
one year. These ships—if used in
transporting troops—would take
150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the
United States, Canada and England
were sugar importing countries before
the war, while France and Italy were
very nearly self supporting. The main
sources of the world's sugar supply
were Germany and neighboring powers,
the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available,
as it is used entirely in Germany,
which also absorbs sugar of surround-
ing countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000
long tons of sugar each year from
Germany. The French sugar produc-
tion has dropped from 750,000 to 210,-
000 tons. The Italian production has
fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons.
Thus three countries were thrown
upon East and West Indian sources
for 1,825,000 tons annually to maintain
their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping
shortage the allied nations started
drawing on the West Indies for sugar;
East Indian sugar took three times
the number of ships, since the dis-
tance was three times as great. Sudden-
ly the west was called on to fur-
nish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of
sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a
year was the pre-war demand. The
allies had drawn from Java 400,000
tons before the shipping situation be-
came acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr.
Hoover stated the other day, "the
English government in August reduced
the household sugar ration to a basis
of 24 pounds per annum per capita.
And in September the French govern-
ment reduced their household ration
to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over
1 pound of sugar a month. Even this
meagre ration could not be filled by
the French government it was found
early in the fall. America was then
asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and
succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by
December 1. The French request was
granted because the American house-
hold consumption was then at least 55
pounds per person, and it was consid-
ered the duty of maintaining the
French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may
be summarized by stating that if
America will reduce its sugar con-
sumption 10 to 15 per cent, this
nation will be able to send 200,000
more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refin-
eries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The
wholesale grocer has agreed to
limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred
plus freight, and the retail grocer is
supposed to take no more than 50 cents
a hundred pounds profit. This regu-
lation was made by the food adminis-
tration, which now asks the housewife
to reduce sugar consumption as much
as possible, using other sweeteners,
and also reminds her that she should
pay no more than 9 cents a pound for
sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.
"Immediately upon the establish-
ment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was
made of the costs and profits of refin-
ing and it was finally determined that
the spread between the cost of raw
and the sale of refined cane sugar
should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred
pounds. The pre-war differential had
averaged about 85 cents and increased
costs were found to have been imposed
by the war in increased cost of re-
fining, losses, cost of bags, labor insur-
ance, interest and other things, rather
more than cover the difference. After
prolonged negotiations the refiners
were placed under agreement estab-
lishing these limits on October 1, and
anything over this amount to be agreed
extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investiga-
tions it was found by canvass of the
Cuban producers that their sugar had,
during the first nine months of the
past year, sold for an average of about
\$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to
which duty and freight added to the
refiners' cost amount to about \$5.06
per hundred. The average sale price
of granulated by various refineries, ac-
cording to our investigation, was about
\$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of
\$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30
there was a saving to the public of 54
cents per hundred. Had such a dif-
ferential been in use from the 1st of
January, 1917, the public would have
saved in the first nine months of the
year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.
With a view to more efficient orga-
nization of the trade in imported sugars
next year two committees have been
formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising repre-
sentatives of all of the elements of
American cane refining groups. The
principal duty of this committee is to
divide the sugar imports pro rata to
their various capacities and see that
absolute justice is done to every re-
finer.

2. A committee comprising three re-
presentatives of the English, French
and Italian governments; two repre-
sentatives of the American refiners,
with a member of the food adminis-
tration. Only two of the committee have
arrived from Europe, but they repre-
sent the allied governments. The du-
ties of this committee are to determine
the most economical sources from a
transport point of view of all the al-
lies to arrange transport at uniform
rates, to distribute the foreign sugar
between the United States and allies,
subject to the approval of the Ameri-
can, English, French and Italian gov-
ernments.

This committee, while holding strong
views as to the price to be paid for
Cuban sugar, has not had the final
voice. This voice has rested in the
governments concerned, together with
the Cuban government, and I wish to
state emphatically that all of the gen-
tlemen concerned as good commercial
men have endeavored with the utmost
patience and skill to secure a lower
price, and their persistence has re-
duced Cuban demands by 15 cents per
hundred. The price agreed upon is
about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b.
Cuba, or equal to about \$8 duty paid
New York.

"This price should eventuate,"
Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30
per hundred for refined sugar from
the refiners at seaboard points or
should place sugar in the hands of
the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9
cents per pound, depending upon
locality and conditions of trade, or
at from 1 to 2 cents below the
prices of August last and from one-
half to a cent per pound cheaper
than today."

"There is now an elimination of
speculation, extortionate profits, and
in the refining alone the American
people will save over \$25,000,000 of
the refining charges last year. A part
of these savings goes to the Cuban,
Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana
producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the
food administration have been made
because the Cuban price is 34 cents
above that of 1917. It is said in effect
that the Cubans are at our mercy;
that we could get sugar a cent lower.
We made exhaustive study of the cost
of producing sugar in Cuba last year
through our own agents in Cuba, and
we find it averages \$3.89, while many
producers are at a higher level. We
found that an average profit of at
least a cent per pound was necessary
in order to maintain and stimulate
production of this important crop."
\$4.37 was necessary, and even this
would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23
cents above these figures, or about one-
fifth of a cent per pound to the Ameri-
can consumer, and more than this
amount has been saved by our reduc-
tion in refiners' profits. If we wish to
stifle production in Cuba we could
take that course just at the time of all
times in our history when we want
production for ourselves and the al-
lies. Further than that, the state de-
partment will assure you that such a
course would produce disturbances in
Cuba and destroy even our present
supplies, but beyond all these material
reasons is one of human justice. This
great country has no right by the
might of its position to strangle Cuba.

"Therefore there is no imposition
upon the American public. Charges
have been made before this commit-
tee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to ben-
efit the California refinery of which he
was manager by this 34 cent increase
in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix
the price. It does raise the price to
the Hawaiian farmer about that
amount. It does not raise the profit of
the California refinery, because their
charge for refining is, like all other re-
finers, limited to \$1.30 per hundred
pounds, plus the freight differential on
the established custom of the trade.
"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of in-
terest in that refinery."

PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT

Ingleside school is to be favored
with a special entertainment Satur-
day night Feb. 23. Given by Miss
Frances Hale, an excellent leader,
in Elton College.

The program will be arranged to
please both old and young.
Will you do your "bit" by being
present and by bringing others with
you?
The admission will be 25 and 15c.
The proceeds will be for the current
expenses of the school.

While we are after th other enemy
aliens, why not prohibit those epid-
emics of German measles?

The country seems inclined to gen-
tly his own assertion.
that "this is no time for politics."

"See 'Gets-It' Peel Off This Corn."

Leaves The Toe as Smooth as the
Palm of Your Hand.
The corn never grow that "Gets-
It" will not get. It never irritates
the flesh, never makes your toe sore.
Just two drops of "Gets-It" and
 presto! the corn-pain vanishes.
Shortly you can peel the corn right



It's Wonderful to See "Gets-It" Peel Off Corns
off with your finger and there you
are—pain-free and happy, with the
toe as smooth and corn-free as your
palm. "Gets-It" is the only safe
way in the world to treat a corn or
callus. It's the sure way—the way
that never fails. It is tried and true
—used by millions every year. It
always works. "Gets-It" makes cut-
ting and digging at a corn and fus-
ing with bandages, salves or any-
thing else entirely unnecessary.
"Gets-It" is sold by all druggists
(you need pay no more than 25
cents), or it will be sent direct by
E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sold in Louisburg and recommend
as the world's best corn remedy by
F. E. PLEASANTS.

We Have Meatless Days

Then we have days to eat meat and
then you want the best—so call or
phone No. 7 where you can be served
the best tender and juicy Beef and
Pork, Lamb Ribs Sausage of all kinds,
Hamburger Steak Fish, Oysters, Che-
kens and Eggs, when they can be
bought. Don't forget the Phone No.
7—Your Patronage is Solicited.

- BEST SERVICE - PROMPT
DELIVERY

S. J. Edens

FORD BUILDING NASH STREET
LOUISBURG, N. C.

HORSES & MULES AT YOUNGVILLE, N. C.

I wish to announce to the people of Youngville Community that I have
leased the J. R. Pearce Stables, the old Supply Co's place, where I will have
a lot of fine young horses and mules for sale on and after February 1st. I
am in a position to give you the best prices on good stock either for cash or
on time, when secured by good note. Don't buy until you see me. Will be
glad to have you come and look whether you buy or not.

K. A. PERRY
Youngville, N. C.

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THE FRANKLIN TIMES

We are handling the

FISH BRAND FERTILIZERS

made by The Vance Guano Company which need no in-
troduction to the Farmers of this County. We are will-
ing to test our goods with any fertilizer made regardless
of name and it will be of interest to the people to see us
and get our prices, not only on guano but anything carried
by a general merchandise or supply concern.

- SPECIALS -

Car Cotton Seed Meal
16 per cent Acid to mix with it

Plenty of Cotton Seed Hulls, Oats, Hay, Harness and Farming Utensils.

Remember we are still on the job with our "Murray Air Blast". We want to
buy or trade for your Cotton Seed, and will also be glad to handle your lint cot-
ton, in fact we want to buy anything you have to sell, and sell anything you
want to buy.

Satisfaction Is Our Motto
Our store and gin will be closed on Mondays

W. D. FULLER & COMPANY

W. D. Fuller C. B. Kearney
Wood, North Carolina.