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MRS. BICKETT APPEALS TO WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA TO MEASURE UP

As Much Duty of Women To Vote For Right as To Pray For Right, She Says

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFERS FINEST FIELD

Wife Of Governor Urges Women To Meet The Obligation Conferred Upon Them.

Under the new order it is as much the duty of the women of North Carolina to vote for the right as it is to pray for the right, declares Mrs. Thomas Walter Bickett, wife of the Governor, in a statement and appeal issued to the women of the State yesterday.

Though never herself an advocate of Woman Suffrage, and never a believer that the women of America needed the ballot, Mrs. Bickett has accepted the new day, and with it the obligations that go with a place in the political life of the State. She calls upon the women of the State to be not negligent of their duty. The statement is as follows:

"The women of North Carolina have never failed to answer every call to service.

"In the sixties, when the men and boys in gray marched out to man the firing line for home and country, they left behind them women who were no less heroes than they. When the thin, gray line broke, and those brave soldiers came home to rebuild a war-stricken land, the women bore their part of the fight as gallantly as the men, until, through years of sacrifice, they made the waste places blossom as the rose.

"When, outraged by the barbarism of Germany, our great President sounded a call to arms that war might be no more, the men came gladly offering themselves a willing sacrifice on the altar of a great cause. The women came, too, giving what to them was dearer than life itself, their loved ones, and then, standing with hands outstretched, begged a chance to serve. From humble cabin and stately home they came, saying: 'Here are we, use us.' And glorious was the service they gave.

A Call To Service

"Today there comes again to the women a call to service, a call no less compelling than those calls of yesterday.

"Though there are many of us who felt that women's place was not in the political field, but in the no less powerful precincts of the home, a call has come and we cannot fail to answer. The women of intelligence and character, the women who love their homes, their children and their country must meet the obligations and the opportunities of the hour. We must register early, and when the day for voting comes we must not fail to vote. The ignorant and the vicious, the selfish and the sordid, will not fail to register—will not fail to vote.

"New occasions teach new duties." Good women have always prayed for the triumph of the right. Under the new order it is as much their duty to vote for the right as to pray for the right.

"We, who are mothers, have borne and reared our children to see them grow into the world where evil lurks and disease destroys. When the prohibition fight was won, it was said: 'They are dead that seek the young child's life.' True, it is that one great enemy lies low, but all along the highways and hedrows, the by-paths and the high-roads, others, no less evil, lurk to prey upon him. This is the day of our opportunity. Ours is the privilege to join with those men who seek his welfare and bury under the world's condemnation those things that degrade and destroy.

"We are not come to the kingdom to wrest from men the reins of government, nor to be their rivals in places of power. It will be our privilege to be in the affairs of state as we have been in those of the home—his

helpmeet. Together we will solve the problems that confront us, and together work to make the world a safe place for little children. "Our best work can be done in the ranks of those parties that are already organized. It is there our vote will count most. To my mind the Democratic party offers the finest field for service. Their platform is sane and progressive, and in State and Nation they have kept the faith and been true to the ideals of service. In this critical hour it would be a dangerous experiment to turn the State of North Carolina over to a party that has never demonstrated any ability to interpret the noblest impulses of our people."

WILSON FIRES OPENING GUN IN LEAGUE FIGHT BY ANSWERING QUERIES

Washington, Sept. 28.—President Wilson took his first active part today in the presidential campaign. He had Secretary Tumulty write the first of a series of documents regarding the League of Nations and other public questions which it is proposed to issue from the White House to further the candidacy of Governor Cox. "The document was in the form of a letter of Mr. E. M. Swartz, of Los Angeles, discussing the League of Nations covenant in relation to the Irish question. Mr. Swartz has written the President that some Republicans contended that if the League covenant was ratified with Article Ten in it, this country "would be bound to support England in holding Ireland under subjection."

In his letter of reply Mr. Tumulty called attention to certain questions and answers with reference to Article Ten and the question of self-determination which were made public by the President while he was on his Western tour in the interest of the League a year ago.

"In reply to your letter of the 29th of September, I beg to say that the identical question contained in your letter, with reference to Article Ten and the right of self-determination, found in the covenant of the League of Nations, were placed before the President while he was on his western trip last year and fully answered by him. The President directs me to call your attention to the following questions and answers given by him to the press at that time which I think satisfactorily answer your inquiries. The questions and answers are as follows:

"Q.—Under the covenant does the nation obligate itself to assist any member of the League in putting down a rebellion of its subjects or conquered peoples.

"A.—It does not.

"Q.—Under the covenant can this nation independently recognize a government whose peoples seek to achieve or have achieved their independence from a member of the League?

"A.—The independent action of the government of the United States in a matter of this kind is in no way limited or affected by the covenant of the League of Nations.

"Q.—Under the covenant are those subject nations or peoples only that are mentioned in the peace treaty entitled to the right of self-determination or does the League possess the right to accord a similar privilege to other subject nations or people.

"A.—It was not possible for the peace conference to act with regard to the self-determination of any territories except those which had belonged to the defeated empires, but in the covenant of the League of Nations it has set up for the first time in Article Eleven a forum to which all claims of self-determination which are likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, can be brought.

"Q.—Why was the case of Ireland not heard at the peace conference? And what is your opinion on the subject of self-determination of Ireland?

"A.—The case of Ireland was not heard at the peace conference because the peace conference had no jurisdiction over any question of that sort which did not affect territories which belonged to the defeated empires. My position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland is expressed in Article Eleven of the covenant in which I may say I was

MRS. BENNETT BRANTLEY KILLED

When Seaboard Train Strikes Automobile

AT TARBORO CROSSING TUESDAY

Mrs. M. W. Winborn and Little Three Year Old Daughter Virginia Injured—Locomotive Backing In.

One of the most serious accidents that has happened in Louisburg in some time was the wreck on Tuesday morning about 10:30 when Mrs. Bennett Brantley, of Middlesex, lost her life and Mrs. M. W. Winborn and little three year old daughter were badly injured when the Seaboard Air Line train struck the automobile in which they were riding at the Tarboro road crossing on its inward trip from Franklinton. At this particular point the railroad runs through a deep excavation on both sides of the county road and cannot be seen until it is right at the crossing and in addition there is a downward incline leading into the station which causes the train to roll in making practically no noise.

From the information we could get it seemed that Mr. M. W. Winborn wife and little daughter and a friend, Mrs. Bennett Brantley, of Middlesex, were coming to Louisburg to spend the day. When they came near the railroad crossing on the Tarboro road they slowed down their car and looked for the train, seeing no hearing nothing of it they did not stop until the front wheels of their Dodge roadster had gotten on the track and they observed the train with fifteen or twenty yards. Immediately the engine was reversed and an attempt made to back off—but before the change could be accomplished the train had struck the car full even with the front wheels and forced it down the track thirty or forty feet with the result that caused the death of Mrs. Brantley and painfully injuring Mrs. Winborn and her little three year old daughter, Virginia, who was cut about the face and bruised in many places about the body. Mr. Winborn escaped without injury.

Mrs. Brantley was an elderly lady, possibly sixty years old, and leaves a husband, Mr. Bennett Brantley, of Middlesex, and four sons. Her remains were taken to Middlesex Tuesday evening for interment.

PROSPECTS FOR BIG FAIR GOOD.

Prospects for the best fair we have ever had, from an agricultural standpoint as well as others, is still fine and if all who have promised us exhibits bring them in we are going to have the best county fair in the state and show some of the best farm products that have been exhibited at a county fair anywhere.

We are going to have a splendid showing of pure-bred live stock, hogs, cows, sheep and a few horses.

I want to urge all who bring farm crops to begin to prepare them and bring them either Saturday or Monday as we want to have everything entered by Tuesday when the fair opens.

I also again want to urge every one who has promised us to bring something to exhibit to be sure to bring it for we need it to make the fair the best in the state as we are trying to make it.

JOSEPH C. JONES, Agricultural Secretary.

"FINAL CRASH"

Under the above heading the Candler-Crowell Co., is announcing one of the biggest sales that has taken place in Louisburg in many years. Look up their advertisement on another page and read what they have to say.

particularly interested, because it seemed to me necessary for the peace and freedom of the world that a forum should be created to which all peoples could bring any matter which was likely to affect the peace and freedom of the world."

REVENUE OFFICERS MAKE RAIDS

Their Interference Ruins Lots of Boose of Varied Quality.

During the past week T. W. Bartholomew and B. H. Meadows, Revenue Officers and Sheriff H. A. Kearney and Constable J. E. Thomas made quite a number of raids getting one man, several still outfits destroyed quite a lot of booze and beer and other property, and experienced a little shooting scrape.

On Sunday Officer B. H. Meadows and Constable J. E. Thomas made a raid a few miles north of Louisburg and destroyed a 60-gallon copper still complete, 1200 gallons of beer and 6 1/2 gallons of whiskey. They also arrested Will Patterson who was placed under a \$300 bond for federal court for distilling. He admitting his activity in the illegal traffic. They also visited the home of Locket Solomon and got 1 gallon of whiskey and the home of Lucien Branch and destroyed five gallons of wine.

On Monday officer Meadows made a raid and destroyed a 20-gallon still made from two galvanized tubs on Bear Swamp, together with 600 gallons of beer and seized four bags of meal.

On Tuesday near Justice Officers Bartholomew, Meadows and P. E. Dean destroyed 300 gallons of beer and eight chickens.

The same afternoon about 8 miles west of Nashville, Officers Bartholomew and Meadows captured a 60-gallon still outfit complete and destroyed 20 gallons of brandy. At this point the officers feeling that they were being attacked from the movements of parties in the bushes near by took several shots at objects and soon had a clear exit.

Monday morning Sheriff H. A. Kearney made a raid near Laurel and captured a complete still outfit, and at another place near by he captured a lead worm enclosed in a keg.

"This rounds up quite a lot of the illicit business and will probably have good effect on the crowds attending the fair."

MR. ROY UPCHURCH BADLY HURT.

Mr. Roy Upchurch, lineman for the Louisburg Electric Light plant, fell with a pole on South Main Street near the Colored Episcopal church while making a cut-in on Tuesday afternoon receiving serious injuries. The pole had become rotten at the ground and when he pulled up his cut-in wires it could not stand the strain and fell. Mr. Upchurch was rendered unconscious and was brought to Dr. Johnson's office by Mr. A. S. Wiggs and some one else, where he received medical attention. He was taken from there to his home on North Main Street. The reports from his bedside on Wednesday evening were very encouraging, saying that he was getting along fine and would soon be out again—no serious complications having developed.

HARVESTING AND HANDLING SWEET POTATOES

Sweet potatoes are mature enough to be dug when, upon breaking or cutting one of them, the exposed surfaces dry quickly and thoroughly. It is safer to dig and store the potatoes slightly immature than to risk the effects of frost or cold weather. A frosted potato or a cold-injured potato will not keep. Dig early and avoid the rot.

Cut and rake off the vines from as soon as they can be harvested and stored the same day. If the vines have been frosted all should be cut away and the potatoes harvested as soon as possible.

Turn out the potatoes with a turn plow, plowing deeply in order to avoid cutting and bruising the potatoes. Rake the potatoes free of the soil carefully, grade in the field into the crates in which they are to be stored. Avoid rough usage.

Sweet potatoes may remain out on the ground for a few hours on mild, clear days but if harvested on a hot day they should be hurried to the shade as soon as dried off and graded.

Cut and bruised potatoes should be stored only for immediate use at home or locally and should be entirely separate from the marketable stock.

Curing and Storing

1. If storage house has been used

ed before, disinfect by spraying with a solution of formaldehyde (1 pint formalin to 25 gallons of water), or, with a solution made by dissolving 1 pound of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water. Start fires and dry out the house. 2. Start fires the day before storing begins. 3. Fill the entire house or storage section within three days. 4. Storage in crates is preferable to storage in bins because of better ventilation, convenience in handling and for the reason that when stock is removed potatoes not wanted immediately are not disturbed. 5. Maintain a temperature of 80 to 90 degrees during the curing period of 10 to 14 days; the more uniform the temperature the better. 6. Give thorough ventilation during the day; partial ventilation during the night. 7. Curing is completed when the buds show a strong tendency to sprout and the skin feels "velvety." Then, reduce temperature gradually to 50-55 degrees and hold, as even as possible, throughout the storage period. 8. During the winter, weather permitting, give partial ventilation each day, say from middle of the forenoon to early after noon. 9. If moisture is noticeably present start a slow fire and manipulate ventilators so as to drive it off. Also start fire in very cold weather. 10. Inspect the house regularly two or three times each day during the curing period and at least once daily during the storing period. 11. Let one person manage the house.

Use a good thermometer. Thermometers that have been in tobacco barns should not be used in a sweet potato storage house.

For additional information concerning sweet potato production and storage write the Division of Horticulture, N. C. Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

FINANCIAL SPEEDERS.

The speeder at the wheel of an automobile is considered a menace to society, and is justly curbed by law. The financial speeder is even a greater menace, and yet he appears to be immune.

The dastardly bomb outrage in New York is undoubtedly due mainly to bitterness against these financial speeders—a small per centage of the population who have accumulated most of the wealth of the country within a comparatively few years, leaving the remainder to be divided among a hundred million people. These men have accumulated so much of the wealth of the country that they could produce a disastrous panic and plunge the country into the most appalling state of confusion merely by the wave of a hand or the stroke of a pen.

The fact that they refrain from such action does not lessen the danger in the least. Their great wealth is drawn from all classes of people. In every walk of life, in every article we buy, we pay tribute to some one or other of these speeders.

Such tremendous fortunes are dangerous in a republic—fire-brands in the midst of tinder. They create too great a gulf between the elements of humanity, and are a potent factor in fostering class hatreds which only too often lead to acts of violence.

If the wealth of the country continues to gravitate toward a limited few the time may come when we will return to the days of feudalism, when the "lords of the land" will be above the law and so powerful through means of their own making that government itself would find itself impotent when in opposition to their will.

There apparently is but one remedy which offers practical results in curbing the ills which now afflict us. That is for congress to place a reasonable limit upon individual or family fortunes.

The man who can not live on five million dollars is too expensive a luxury for a democratic country. He should move on.

In the meantime, hang every one connected with the New York outrage, even if the law has to be stretched as much as the rope in order to do it.

Men who are loyal to the flag of this country will not quibble over minor details.

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AMONG THE VISITORS

SOME YOU KNOW AND SOME YOU DO NOT KNOW.

Personal Items About Folks And Their Friends Who Travel Here And There.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ransom, of Brevard, are visiting relatives in Louisburg.

Mrs. J. J. Person and daughter, Miss Abiah, visited friends and relatives in Louisburg this week.

Miss Mary Spencer and Master James Johnson returned Wednesday from a visit to relatives and friends in Greensboro.

Maj. S. P. Boddie, Messrs. E. F. Dement, T. C. Alston and Clude Collins were among those who went from Louisburg to Asheville, to attend the Re-Union of the 30th Division.

Dr. W. B. Morton, Messrs. F. W. Wheelless, G. H. Cooper, Frank Washington and S. A. Newell visited Williamston Sunday, where they attended services at the Baptist church and heard a fine sermon delivered by Rev. W. R. Burwell, who they announce will preach at the Baptist church in Louisburg on Sunday, October 10th, 1920.

FRANKLINTON MAN DIES IN RICHMOND

John Davis Speed Passes After Long And Useful Career As Farmer and Business Man.

Franklinton, Sept. 25.—Early this morning a message was received from Richmond, Va., announcing the death at the Hygiea hospital in that city of Mr. John Davis Speed, one of Franklinton's prominent and highly esteemed citizens. For more than two years Mr. Speed had been in declining health and for the past six months he had been confined to his home practically all the time.

Two weeks ago his physician advised his going to the hospital hoping that specialists might be able to stay the disease that was preying upon his body. But from the beginning no hope for recovery was offered.

The deceased had for two decades or more been one of the leading men of Franklinton. He had a keen mind and was well read on almost anything that was of interest to the public. He knew law about as well as the average lawyer and his advice was often sought in matters of law. He was a hightoned gentleman, with easy manners and always attractive. For several years he has not been able to engage actively in business.

Mr. Speed was born in Franklin county 63 years ago and had never lived anywhere except in the country of his nativity. About 22 years ago he left the farm and moved here. In young manhood he was married to Miss Maggie Harris, daughter of the late Mr. Ransom Harris. They lived together 32 years and six children were born to them—five boys, Messrs E. C., R. R., J. D. Jr., and William M., and Miss Mary Person who survive with their mother. One son died several years ago.

Four brothers and four sisters also survive. The brothers are, R. A., H. P., Allen and E. M. The sisters are Mrs. E. W. Debbins, Mrs. R. J. Stuart, of Henderson, Mrs. S. J. Beckwith, of Lake Landing, and Mrs. E. J. Alston, of Laurel, this county.

Mrs. Speed and Mr. Edward C. Speed the oldest son were with the deceased at the hospital.

When but a boy Mr. Speed joined Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church South, and held his membership there till the day of his death. His life was consistent with the vows he assumed at the altars of the church.

The death of Mr. Speed makes the fifth leading man of Franklinton to die during this year. The others being Col. W. L. McGhee, and his brother Mr. Willie McGhee, Mr. T. H. Whitaker and Mr. T. W. Whedbee.

The old practice of going about with a chip on one's shoulder has about died out. Too much danger of profiteers getting the chips.