

THE FRANKLIN TIMES

A. F. JOHNSON, Editor and Manager

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It might be a good suggestion for a Committee composed of ladies and gentlemen to call on the Board of County Commissioners on the first Monday and solicit a donation for the Monument to the World War Veterans.

One of the most expensive and unreasonable practices that has come to our attention recently is that of teachers in requiring pupils to write in their books. We had always believed it the duty of a school to teach as well as to write.

Mayor Joyner informed the Times man yesterday that on account of the people of Louisburg not paying their taxes for 1920 the town was unable to meet the payment of its bonds that are now past due.

IMPORTANT RULINGS BY THE STATE CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

The State Child Welfare Commission composed of E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary State Board of Health; and Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, met in executive session September 6, 1921 and revised Rule No. 4 and passed Rules Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 which have the force of law.

Sec. 5. Provided, that no child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, boot, black stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission hereinafter created.

Sec. 6. Provided, that no person under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work, at night in any of the places or occupations referred to in section 5 of this act, between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., and no person under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any quarry or mine.

Sec. 7. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5, for more than eight hours in any one day. (Revised September 6, 1921.)

Welfare or other authorized agent of the Commission on blanks furnished by the State Commission. Before determining the question the County Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent, may, if he deem it necessary, require a physical examination of the child by the public health officer or other practicing physician. The Employment Certificate is to be issued only upon documentary evidence or proof of age as required by the commission.

5. During the time that the public school is in session boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed on Saturday and out of school hours on the same conditions as above, provided that such employment does not interfere with their school work.

6. No child, claiming to be 14 or 16 years of age, but whose actual age is doubtful, shall be permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in sections 5 and 6 until an Age Certificate has been issued by the Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent of the Commission in accordance with the provisions required in section 10 of this act.

7. On and after March 1, 1922, the Superintendent of Public Welfare and other authorized agents of the Commission shall require a school record of evidence for any child under sixteen years of age who makes application to engage in employment in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5 and 6 before issuing either an Employment Certificate or Age Certificate.

8. On and after March 1, 1922, the Superintendent of Public Welfare and other authorized agents of the Commission shall require a physical examination by a health officer or practicing physician, upon forms approved by the Commission, of any child under sixteen years of age, who makes application for employment, except in cases where the child has received physical examination by a medical officer of the State Bureau of Medical Inspection of Schools.

9. The Superintendent of Public Welfare is specially designated and commissioned as the authorized agent of the State Child Welfare Commission in the several counties to assist in enforcing and carrying out the provisions of the child labor law and other acts relative to business and industry. In this position equal care is required to supervise and direct those employed and to correct any influence that would injure the welfare of any person or contribute to truancy or delinquency of any child.

GENERAL TWO—CHILD WELFARE

Employments Not Prohibited. It is to be noted that the law does not prohibit the employment of children in occupations other than those enumerated in section 5, such as farming and domestic employment. It is assumed, also, that it does not affect children who are kept by their parents under their direct personal control in or about places owned and operated by the parents themselves, except in prohibited hours.

General Purpose. The Commission feels that it should call the attention of parents, public officers, ministers, educators, social workers, and thinkers, and the public generally to the fact that the Legislature intended this act to be a measure for child welfare and to solicit the aid and cooperation of all in securing the beneficial purpose intended. To this end it is necessary to make possible effort to provide wholesome conditions of environment for children, while not in school or employed. Such environment must depend upon better home influences, more parental thought and care, and more public cooperation in the way of playgrounds and other wholesome recreation.

FIVE REASONS FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF TOBACCO

Heading the campaign for co-operative marketing of tobacco in North Carolina is Dr. J. Y. Joyner, for twenty years State Superintendent of Education, but now a tobacco and cotton farmer in Lenoir County, where he lives. The co-operative marketing campaign in North Carolina aims to sign up 50 per cent of all the growers in the State, and Dr. Joyner reports that it is already more than two-thirds of the way towards its goal.

co-operative marketing of tobacco, asking us to print three of these this week and the other two next week. Here are his three first reasons:

1. It is a More Economical Plan of Selling. It saves warehouse commissions and other warehouse charges for selling, aggregating about 5 per cent. By selling directly to big buyers, manufacturers and exporters, the salaries of hundreds of buyers now employed by these to buy the tobacco they need on hundreds of markets—salaries to thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars annually—can be saved.

2. There ought to be also an immense saving in the expense of transportation. The tobacco in large quantities under large contracts could be assembled and transported in carloads, train-loads, ship-loads. When the buyer has the fixing of the price, as he does under the present system, he will naturally deduct the cost of buying and transportation, so that the seller or grower really pays these expenses. These immense savings in the overhead expense of selling and transporting, if added to the price of the tobacco, would greatly increase his price and profits—probably 20 per cent or more—without necessarily reducing the profits of the buyer or increasing the cost to the consumer.

3. It is a More Intelligent, Business Like Method of Selling. It substitutes sensible merchandising for senseless dumping. It means avoiding 'glutted markets,' always one of the chief causes of low prices, by intelligent distributing and gradual selling—selling to demand by the Association's experts in selling and transportation. Under the present system, 83 per cent of the tobacco is sold in two months. It is manufactured and the manufactured product sold through twelve months in the year.

4. It Successfully Finances the Grower. While the individual grower-member is waiting for the intelligent, profitable marketing of his tobacco at the most favorable time on the most favorable market for the most profitable price, the Association provides for financing this grower by advancing to him upon delivery of his product from 50 to 75 per cent of the current market price at that time, this to be followed by periodical remittances of his pro rata share of sales made from time to time, after deducting the expense of selling. This saves the farmer from sacrifice sales under financial distress, and, according to the experience of similar associations elsewhere, enables him gradually to displace a ruinous credit system with a safe 'cash system' of crop production.

5. It is estimated that three out of four of the tobacco growers of this State are now producing their crops on a credit basis under crop liens and mortgages. In California only 1 per cent of the members of Co-operative Marketing Association produce their crops on a credit. The percentage was formerly about the same in California as in North Carolina. It is estimated there that it requires only three years to change the production of any commodity from a credit to a cash basis by co-operative marketing.

FIVE DYNAMITERS CAUGHT

At Work in Chicago—Big Stock of T. N. T. Seized by Police. Chicago, Sept. 29.—Fourteen hundred sticks of dynamite, three inches in diameter and ten inches long and one hundred sticks of T. N. T. were seized today by police following the capture of five dynamiters in the act of bombing a shoe repair shop. One of the prisoners was shot in the side by police, who had surrounded the shop for ten hours following a mysterious tip that it was to be bombed.

Richard Burke, 23 years old, the wounded man, was carrying the bomb when the five approached the shoe shop, after parking a stolen automobile two blocks away. Forty detectives hidden in neighboring buildings surrounded the bombers and ordered them to surrender. Instead Burke hurled the bomb and the explosion tore the entire front out of a store, threw David Krenan, the owner, and his family from their beds upstairs and broke windows for blocks around.

Shot in Side. As Burke turned to see, Michael Hughes, chief of detectives, shot him in the side and the other four surrendered. They gave their names as Michael Bench, James Smith, John Barry and Charles Young. After questioning they said Burke, Smith, Barry and Young all lived at a house on Kimpark Avenue, in the southern part of the city. Search of the house disclosed the bomb-making plant, explosives, and in the garage a second automobile was found.

Burke, who is believed to be dying, told the police he supplied bombs for several labor unions, and also the men to throw them. Police say he made a detailed statement of bomb outrages undertaken for the shoe repairmen's and janitors' unions. After questioning the prisoners, Chief Hughes said the arrest would clear up scores of bomb explosions during the last six months, and involved a number of union officials. An investigation is also under way to determine how Burke was able to obtain the stock of dynamite and T. N. T.

Advertisement for 'The High Price Warehouse' in Henderson, N. C. Features include: 'Start Right', 'Keep Right', 'We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. H. Cheatham formerly of the Planters Warehouse of Henderson, N. C. will manage the HIGH PRICE WAREHOUSE this season.' and 'THE HIGH PRICE WAREHOUSE CO. J. H. Cheatham, Manager Henderson, N. C.'

Advertisement for L. Kline & Co. featuring a complete new fall line of ladies ready-to-wear clothing. Includes price lists for Men's (\$16.95), Ladies' (\$14.95), and Children's clothing. Text: 'Our Line of Children's Fall Wear is the Best and Largest in Town. COME AND LET US SHOW YOU THROUGH'.