

The Franklin Times

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HOARDED MONEY BENEFITS NONE

A certain man during his eighty years of life saved up \$40,000 which he hoarded in tobacco cans, hiding them about his shabby home. He denied himself the comforts of life, robbed his family of necessities, as well as pleasures and real living, held himself aloof from his family and real living, held himself aloof from his fellowmen, had nothing in common with neighbors, had no community interest. He just existed in a self-centered, sub-normal pursuit of more money, which as he used it, was not worth as much as a single smile, an apple in the hands of a hungry child, or a bit of finery for some worthy girl. Then his shack caught fire, and his \$40,000 went up in smoke. Money is valueless if it is not used. Put your money in a bank, or invest it. Put it to use.—Kansas Republican, Newton, Kansas.

LOOK OUT FOR SURPRISES

The Presidential campaign is now in full swing and the voice of the spellbinder is heard in the land. Whether two or three are gathered together politics will be the main theme of discussion for the next six weeks. All the signs indicate that more words will be split on behalf of the rival candidates this year than ever before.

All signs point also, to the belief that there are going to be a lot of surprises at the coming election. It is our opinion that the general run of people are giving much more serious thought to politics in all its phases than ever before. That is quite natural, considering the seriousness of the conditions through which the nation has been passing.

We have an idea that 1932 is going to turn out to have been a pretty bad year for a lot of the old-fashioned, four-foot-in-the-trough kind of politicians in both parties. Regardless of how the Presidential election may go, we have a notion that there are going to be more new faces in both Houses of the next Congress than have been seen there at once in many years. We have a notion, too, that there will be a lot of new blood in state and county offices, all over the country.

We see no reason to expect that any of the smaller parties will poll enough votes in any state to affect the general results of the election as between the two major parties, but we have a strong suspicion that there will be more votes cast for Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate, and for other candidates of the minority parties, than have ever been polled at any preceding Presidential election. The people are in a state of political unrest, and nothing that might happen on November 8 would surprise us.

SMALL TOWN IS NECESSARY

Two things have come out of the depression that are worth noting. The large centers of population have discovered that they cannot get along without the country. The small communities have discovered that they can make their own life without worrying concerning large cities. For long it was a habit of big cities to display airs of superiority to the so-called "rural communities." They have pretended to believe that the small town was passing into eclipse, and that people would flock to big cities and make them more and more important and influential. And, also, a lot of "country" people, lured by the glamor of the cities, have left the countryside. They have discovered, many of them too late, that life in the small communities has a thousand advantages not possessed by large centers, and that the mushroom development of big cities has been a bad, not too good thing. Today the small city is taking on a new dignity and individuality. We see everywhere the proof that the small community is realizing its possibilities, forgetting to ape the manners of the more artificial "centers of population," and attending enthusiastically to the duty of building a destiny for itself. As the small community becomes strengthened, and as the farm community becomes more independent, the large city will prosper too. What we need in America is vitality of individual effort, and this is what the small city will give in the next generation as it did in the past. The disillusioned folk who thought that the bright lights were what made life worth while, will be drifting back to the country, eager to capture once again the peace, the sincerity, the integ-

city, the gladness that abides where neighborly comradeship is possible.—Herald, Slayton, Minnesota.

SCHOOL DAYS

Another school year has begun. More children than ever went to school at one time before, will spend the next eight or nine months laying the foundations for their independent and individual lives. Some of them will learn a good deal. Some of them will not learn very much. The one thing that most children learn in school, and the most important thing that any of them learn is, after all, not what is in the books but how to live.

It has always seemed to us that the real life of this child is his or her school life. During these formative years the child's principal interest centers about school. It is the one place where he can mingle on the equal terms with all of those around him. For several hours a day he works and plays in the company of those of his own age. He learns, through the necessary discipline of the schoolroom, to restrain such natural impulses as tend to disorder, but he learns from the contacts with other boys not only the wisdom of non-interference with the rights of others, but the importance of standing up for his own rights. In other words, the most valuable function of the school is to socialize its pupils, to help them to learn how to live in the crowd.

In the old days of big families the children learned these things from their own brothers and sisters. Families of eight or ten or more youngsters are not so common in these days, and the discipline of the crowd is best enforced and absorbed in the school atmosphere. And it is becoming more and more essential that our young folks should go out into the world with a better understanding of their place in it.

We think the best schools are the ones in which the pupils are required to do most for themselves and have the least done for them by their teachers and others. All that any system of education can do for any child is to stimulate him to use his own native intelligence. But outside of the curriculum, beyond and above the formal routine of the acquisition of knowledge, far more important is the socializing and civilizing influence of constant association with other young ones of his own age.

To The Many Readers Of The "Times"

In last week's issue I read what Mr. J. O. Purnell wrote about how to lower the taxes in our County and that was to lower the salaries of the County officers. He mentioned one office that was paying over three hundred dollars per month. THE TIMES stated that this was an error, that that office paid only \$277 per month. Well, I will guarantee that that is more than any one-horse crop of cotton in Franklin County will bring. You criticize Mr. Purnell for his plan of lowering taxes. Well, I guess Mr. Purnell feels the depression as he has no office. I have been dealing with him for 35 years and find him upright and a good man, and has feeling for his fellow men. You stated that the taxes ought to be collected. Well, why have so many young able-bodied men never paid taxes? Those people have the benefit of good roads and schools and pay no taxes. But the poor fellow with a pig and an old cow has to pay taxes. I am not opposed to high salaries officers but not until every person is willing to take a part of this burden on himself will times ever be any better.

Just a few words why we cannot pay our taxes. In the last four years we have had three bad crop years, two real dry years and one a wet year. Last year we made a bumper crop that sold for half the cost of production. What are we getting for chickens, eggs and butter? Everything that we are selling is at starvation prices. We are so poor we have to sell for what we are offered.

Well, it will not be long before we will not own any homes. I know of a home of two old people who have worked hard all of their lives to pay for this home and on the wall of the living room there hangs a beautiful picture with this inscription, "God Bless Our Home." But this picture will have to be taken down and hung up in some common cabin that is owned by the County or some Land Bank. But we can own a home that has no taxes nor mortgages on it if we only trust in Him.

G. H. PERGERSON.
(Note—The TIMES had no intention of criticizing Mr. Purnell. We, too, regard him as an exceptionally fine gentleman. And we agree with you that times, in so far as taxes are concerned, will be no better until all are willing (or made) to share their share of the burden. We believe that if you would investigate the tax situation in Franklin County you would come to the conclusion, as we have, that if the "big fellow," or the one most able to pay, were made to pay his taxes it would reduce the taxes on the little fellow to the point where he could pay, it, even in depression times.—Editor.)

The only thing that keeps some folks from going on a long trip is the fact that the distance between relatives is too far.

Older improves with age. But the good usually dies young.

Argument For Education

(Contributed)

"Curiosity is the basis of knowledge, it prompts the mind to ask, to seek to discover, to learn; let this particular function of the mind be freely exercised; stimulate a desire to know, and be not satisfied with the little we do know, but be curious, and keep the desire to learn active by constant exercise; the mind requires exercise as much as the body, we should read and think and talk with those around us, the stimulus of conversation is absolutely necessary to consolidate our knowledge.

Old age is prone to be sluggish; as we grow old we should guard against mental inactivity in every phase of life, and try to live, while the good Lord permits us to breathe".

MRS. R. P. DAVIS,
Warren County, 1892.
Mrs. R. P. Davis was the mother of the late M. S. Davis, President of Louisburg College and grand-mother of Rev. E. H. Davis of Louisburg.

A Resolution To Support Schools

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Laurel Council, number 109, of the Junior Order United American Mechanics in regular session Tuesday night, Sept. 13, 1932:

We, the members of the Laurel Council, number 109, of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, having been informed that a petition was presented to the Board of Education of Franklin County the first Monday in September asking for an election to vote of the extended term in the Gold Sand District, hereby wish to go on record as being opposed to any such proposal for the following reasons:

1. Being loyal members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, which stands for the upbuilding of our community and the public school system, will never consent to go back to a six months' school, thereby destroying our high school of which we are so proud and crippling our elementary schools. We hereby pledge ourselves to work against and vote against any such proposal that may come in our district.
2. We also realize that by voting of the extended term we would get no help or aid from the Tax Reduction Fund, and by having to pay the highest and installments on our indebtedness, our local rate would be much higher than it now is with an eight months' school.
3. About all we have left is what training we can give our boys and girls, and we do not propose to have this training denied them.

Signed:
LAUREL COUNCIL,
No. 109, Jr. O. U. A. M.
Dated: September 13, 1932.

Blalock Talks Cotton

Raleigh, Sept. 12.—The loan of \$50,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the cotton cooperatives and the stabilization corporation to enable these organizations to hold cotton off the market has been described by U. Benton Blalock, president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, as "a move in the right direction and one in which we are glad to cooperate in the interest of all cotton producers."

Thirty-five of the fifty millions goes to the cooperatives to enable them to hold their 1930 cotton off the market until July 31, 1933, and the remaining \$15,000,000 will be used by the stabilization corporation to keep its holdings off the market until March 1933.

"This is a day when cooperation is sorely needed," Mr. Blalock said, "and it is to be sincerely hoped that all cotton producers in the South and our Southern bankers and our seed loan borrowers will cooperate to the fullest extent with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Farm Board, and the cooperative organizations in maintaining a schedule of marketing that will not break prices to lower levels."

Pointing out that the cooperatives, in the interest of all cotton producers, are bearing the brunt of the transaction in that a large portion of the interest will be charged against their 1930 cotton in addition to storage charges, Mr. Blalock said he sometimes wondered if the cotton producers and others of the South fully appreciate what the cooperatives and the farm board have tried to do to obtain better prices for cotton, the South's chief money crop.

Mr. Blalock referred to the seven million bale cotton holding movement, launched last season by the cooperatives, the farm board and Southern bankers and which he said "steadied the market and gave a very substantial increase in the price to producers."

"It is to be sincerely hoped that the bankers of the South will again voluntarily help retard as much as possible the sale of this year's crop and to have it marketed orderly," he added.

Pointing out that the last Loan Division of the Department of Agriculture should cooperate in the fullest extent in the movement to market orderly the present crop, Mr. Blalock said:

"We only would this movement help materially in the making of collections on the money advanced

An Awful Load for the Old Bus ————— By Albert T. Reid

to farmers this season but if prices can be maintained around nine cents and above the seed loan division may be able to unload for its borrowers the several hundred thousand bales of cotton it accepted last season at eight cents per pound as collateral on loans to producers."

Small Crop
Here the head of the American Cotton Cooperative turned to statistical data, saying:
"We have a prospective American crop of 11,310,000 bales, or about 3,250,000 bales below the average production for the past five years. If only about 3,500,000 bales of this present crop could be held off the market for a while it would leave us only about 8,800,000 bales for im-

mediate sale, which is only about 100,000 bales more than we exported last year, to say nothing of domestic consumption.
"If it is wise and proper to use \$50,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation money in this 'holding off the market' movement, why is it not proper that another branch of the government, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cannot also join in this movement?
"And then a step further: Why not we people of the South also put a little money in this Southwide effort?"
They are still called hotel "accommodations" though the price may be ten dollars a day.

APPRECIATION

We wish to gratefully express our thanks and appreciation to the Louisburg Kiwanis Club for the liberal cash donation made to us, and also Mr. Ben H. Meadows for his personal gift of a number of splendid pictures for the rooms. Such acts of kindness make our desire and determination for more and better service greater.
Louisburg Community Hospital.

The old-fashioned woman who was a good seamstress has a daughter who knows how to put the needle on the phonograph.

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PRICES FOR THE 1932 CROP.

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IS THE OPENING DATE FOR
Louisburg Market

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