

**French Broad Hustler**

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the Postoffice at Hendersonville as Second class matter.  
All subscriptions payable in advance and discontinued upon expiration after notification.

M. L. SHIPMAN  
Editor

**Subscription Rates**  
One Year.....\$1.00  
Six Months......50  
Three Months......25

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1919

**WILL GO TO THE PEOPLE**

It is announced that President Wilson contemplates a tour of the country in the interest of the League of Nations immediately upon his return from the Peace Conference. It is his evident purpose to carry a direct message to the people who have twice elected him as their spokesman on all great public questions. He has never broken faith with them and there is no semblance of evidence that he ever will.

Mr. Wilson is a friend of the masses and the "average man," a friend of President Wilson. A small section of the United States Senate, seeking to play politics rather than keep faith with the allied friends of the American people in the great world-struggle for human liberty, will not be allowed to defeat the Wilson idea of a permanent peace.

The Senate appears to have resolved itself into a debating society of the school-day variety with no other purpose in view than the hope of discrediting the president. To accomplish their purpose, republican leaders will go to any length. Not content with the exercise of the machinery at their command as members of the Senate, opponents of the President will seek to counteract his efforts with speeches in various sections of the country in opposition to the peace covenant he has proposed. Let them do their utmost.

The people trust Woodrow Wilson and will not be swayed from the path of rectitude by the ravings of a few "wilful men" seeking political advantage, rather than an amicable adjustment of momentous issues demanding the attention and earnest consideration of civilized communities in every country and in every clime.

President Wilson is irrevocably committed to the proposed League of Nations because he believes it means a lasting peace. The ear of the American people is attuned to the spirit of the times and in accord with the views of their great leader. And this is enough said. Let the show go on.

**PALMER HITS BACK**

Not content with the movement they have inaugurated in opposition to the League of Nations, republicans show an utter disregard of the proprieties by delaying the confirmation of nominations the President has made for important positions in the public service.

Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, named for Attorney General, is an object of attack because he sold alien enemy plants to Americans while he was representing the government as Alien Enemy Custodian during the war. Mr. Palmer directs attention to the fact that he is not accused of disposing of German-owned institutions for less than their actual value and boldly charges that German sympathizers have inspired the efforts to discredit his administration as alien property custodian. In this conclusion, he is probably correct as no member of the committee investigating the charges attempted to disprove his contention.

Objection to the confirmation of Mr. Palmer as Attorney General was offered by Senator Frelinghuysen, republican, of New Jersey, who grew white with heat when confronted with the charge that his actions were prompted by pro-German influences. Of course he protested, but the Attorney General made no retractions. He had seized the property of forty thousand aliens, reckoned as the German industrial army in the United States, and offered no apologies for turning these plants to good account for the Allied cause. He would neither be bluffed nor brow-beaten and stood his ground like the man he has proven himself to be during a long and honorable public career.

Investigations appear to represent the whole republican idea of procedure since congress met five weeks

ago. They may find discrepancies here and there, but we dare to venture the prediction that a act to the discredit of the official conduct of A. Mitchell Palmer is going to be unearthed by any committee of Congress. Let them go the limit.

**ODD FELLOWS PLAN REVIVAL**

The Odd Fellows of the State have decided to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Order in an appropriate manner this year. The Grand Lodge has authorized the launching of what is to be known as, the Centennial Movement, the primary purpose of which is announced to be a revival of interest in Odd Fellowship. A general chairman of the movement has already been named by the Grand Master and no time will be lost in putting available influences to work. Relative to the movement contemplated, the Grand Lodge unanimously adopted the following resolutions at its recent meeting in Asheville.

"1. That immediately upon the adjournment of the Grand Lodge, there shall be inaugurated for the purpose of reviving interest in the Order, enlarging its membership, strengthening its finance and supporting its institutions, a movement to be known and designated as 'The Centennial Movement.'

"2. To carry out and direct this movement, the Grand Master is here with empowered and directed to select and appoint some proficient and able member of the Order, to be known as General Chairman of the 'Centennial Movement,' who shall serve without pay, and who shall select his own aides and assistants, and who shall, in conjunction with the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary, superintend and direct such campaigns for the purpose aforesaid as shall be deemed advisable by the said chairman and the Grand Officers herein specified."

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is recognized a highly commendable fraternal institution. It stands for high moral standards, believes in administering to the needs of those in distress and in the practice of brotherly love. There are 11,000 active members of the Order in North Carolina at this time and they are exerting a mighty influence for good in every section of the commonwealth. The Centennial Movement will doubtless score heavily in the effort to enlarge the membership, which ought to reach 20,000 by Thanksgiving.

Sparking for itself, this paper acknowledges thorough sympathy with the movement to broaden the influence of Odd Fellowship in this State. It has wrought well in the past, and the future is pregnant with possibilities. Not only is this true of the Odd Fellows, but of other institutions of fraternal import.

**DEATH OF COL. PICKENS**

Col. S. V. Pickens died at his home here on last Thursday evening, after a long illness. Burial was in Oakdale Cemetery on Friday. The services were conducted by the Masonic order and by Rev. M. F. Moores of this city and Rev. J. H. Williams of Asheville. Masons of this city were pall bearers.

Col. Pickens was something over 83 years of age. He is survived by Mrs. Pickens. He was almost the last of the old guard which started the Hendersonville of today so many years ago.

**CARD OF THANKS**

For the sympathy and the many acts of kindness shown during the illness and death of my husband, I wish to thank all.  
MRS. S. W. PICKENS.

**ENLARGE MILL**

The Grey Hosiery mill will enlarge their mill. Plans are now being prepared for the addition. This will make the mill one of the best equipped in the south, and its owners, J. P. Grey and son, say they are ready at any time to invest in the future of Hendersonville.

**Western Samoa.**

German Samoa or Western Samoa, as it is called since September, 1914, when British occupation took place, comprises the islands of Savaii and Upolu with the town of Apia as the head of the political and commercial life. The islands are the remains of a semisubmerged volcanic range, heavily clothed with tropical verdure which to a great extent prohibits agriculture or farming; hence the principal industries are the planting of coconuts, cacao and rubber.

**Why Delay?**

"Take this medicine," said the young doctor. "If it doesn't cure you, come back in a few days and I shall give you something that will." The patient pocketed the dope reluctantly. In a few moments he returned. "If you don't mind, doc, I'll take some of that that will cure me right away."

**COMPULSORY EDUCATION**

(Public Laws 1919.)

**An Act to Provide for the Compulsory Attendance Upon the Public Schools of Children Between Certain Ages, and to Regulate and Restrict the Employment of Children, and to Provide for the Enforcement of the Provisions of This Act and of Chapter 33, Public Laws of 1913, and Chapter 857, Public Laws of 1919.**

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. Every parent, guardian, or other person in the State of North Carolina having charge or control of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall cause such child to attend school continuously for a period equal to the time which the public school in the district in which the child resides shall be in session. The principal, superintendent, or teacher who is in charge of such school shall have the right to excuse the child from temporary attendance on account of sickness or distance of residence from the school, or other unavoidable cause which does not constitute truancy as defined by the State Board of Education.

Sec. 2. Any parent, guardian, or other person referred to in section one of this act, violating the provisions of the aforesaid section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5), nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25), and upon failure or refusal to pay such fine, the said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days in the county jail.

Sec. 2a. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to formulate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this act. Said board shall prescribe what shall constitute truancy, what causes may constitute legitimate excuses for temporary non-attendance due to physical or mental inability to attend, and under what circumstances teachers, principals, or superintendents may excuse pupils for non-attendance due to immediate demands of the farm or the home in certain seasons of the year in the several sections of the State. It shall be the duty of all school officials to carry out such instructions from the State Board of Education, and any school official failing to carry out such instructions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: Provided, that section one of this act shall not be in force in any city or county that has a higher compulsory attendance law now in force than that provided herein; but in any such case it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to investigate the same and decide that any such law now in force has a higher compulsory attendance feature than that provided by this act: Provided, that wherever any district is without adequate building or buildings for the proper enforcement of this act, the county boards of education may

be allowed not more than two years from July the first, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, to make full and ample provisions in every district.

Sec. 3. The county superintendent of public welfare or chief school attendance officer or truant officer provided for by law shall investigate and prosecute all violations of the provisions of section one of this act.

Sec. 4. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare such rules of procedure and furnish such blanks for teachers and other school officials as may be necessary for reporting each case of truancy or lack of attendance to the chief attendance officer referred to in section three hereof. Such rules shall provide, among other things, for a notification in writing to the person responsible for the non-attendance of any child, that the case is to be reported to the chief attendance officer of the county unless the law is immediately complied with. County boards of education and governing bodies of city schools shall have the right to appoint town or district attendance officers when deemed by them necessary, to assist in carrying out the provisions of sections one, two, three, and four of this act, and the rules and instructions which may be promulgated by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. But in every case in which it becomes necessary to prosecute for non-attendance the case shall be referred to the chief attendance officer of the county for further action: Provided, that in towns or cities having special attendance officers paid out of town or city funds said officers shall have full authority to prosecute for violations of this act.

Sec. 5. 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 herein after created: Provided, the employments in this section enumerated shall not be construed to include bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural Department of this State; and such canning clubs are hereby expressly exempted from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5a. It shall be the duty of the county boards of education of each county in the State of North Carolina to cause this act to be published in full in some newspaper published in the county if there be one, and if there be none, then in circular form and distributed over the county at least four weeks prior to the opening of the schools after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Sec. 6. 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 five of this act, between the hours of nine p. m. and six 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. That the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the Commissioner of Public Welfare of the State of North Carolina are hereby constituted the State Welfare Commission, and they shall serve without additional compensation. It shall be the duty of this commission to make and formulate such rules and regulations for enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this act, and of chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and chapter eight hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, as in its judgment it shall deem necessary.

Sec. 8. That for the purpose of securing the proper enforcement of the provisions of sections five, six, and seven of this act, and of chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, chapter eight hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, the said commission, or its duly authorized agents, shall have authority to enter and inspect, at any time, mines, quarries, mills, factories, canneries, workshops, manufacturing establishments, laundries, bakeries, mercantile establishments, office, hotels, restaurants, barber shops, boot-black stands, public stables, garages, places of amusement, brick yards, lumber yards, and other places of employment, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to refuse permission to enter, obstruct, or prevent any duly authorized agent of said commission in his effort to make the inspection herein provided for.

Sec. 9. The said commission shall have authority to appoint and employ such agents for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act as may be found to be necessary, and they may use the county superintendent of public welfare or chief school attendance officer or truant officer of the several counties for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act, and they may use the agents specially designated for carrying out the provisions of sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act, to aid in carrying out the provisions of sections one, two, three, and four of this act in regard to school attendance.

Sec. 10. That if the employer of any person under sixteen years of age shall, at the time of such employment, in good faith, procure, rely upon, and keep on file a certificate issued in such form and under such conditions and by such persons as the said commission herein provided for shall prescribe, showing that the person is of legal age for such employment, such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the age of the person and the good faith of the em-

ployer. No person shall knowingly make a false statement or present false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor, or cause any false statement to be made which may result in the issuance of an improper certificate of employment.

Sec. 11. The State Treasurer shall honor all warrants for necessary expenses incurred by said commission as aforesaid, for meeting the salaries and expenses of any agents employed by said commission in the enforcement of this act, and the necessary expenses incurred by said commission in carrying out the provisions of this act, out of funds not otherwise appropriated, such warrants to be drawn upon the State Auditor by the commission hereby created, or its duly authorized agent: Provided, that said expenses so incurred shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 12. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of sections five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten of this act, or of the provisions of chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, or of chapter eight hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, within the discretion of the court.

Sec. 13. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Ratified this 10th day of March, A. D. 1919.

**NOTICE**

To whom it may concern. This is to give notice that I have sold to Mr. S. Y. Bryson my entire interest in the Carolina Oil & Supply Company, of Hendersonville, N. C. I am no longer connected in any way with said Company. All parties owing the Carolina Oil & Supply Company will make settlement with the Company direct. The Company as now constituted has assumed the payment of and has contracted to pay all outstanding obligations.

E. J. RHODES.

This May 26, 1919. It-c.

**STOCKHOLDERS MEETING**

The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the French Broad Hustler, Inc., will be held in the office of the Company, Hendersonville, N. C., at six o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, July 3rd, 1919. (Postponed from Monday, June 9th). A full attendance of those interested is requested.

M. L. SHIPMAN, President.  
This June 16, 1919.

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