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YESTERDAY AN ANXIOUS DAY THROUGH-OUT PEACE CONFERENCE CIRCLES

Council of Four Wrestled With Military and Reparation Terms of Austrian Treaty During The Morning.

CALL IN EXPERTS TO HELP WORK ON GERMAN COUNTER PROPOSALS

Many Private Conferences Also, All Seeking To Clarify The Situation; Certain Concrete Results Appear To Be Taking Form In Way of Concessions To Germany, But Admission To League of Nations Not One of Them; Changes In Interest of Fairness and Better Working Terms.

Paris, June 4.—This has been an anxious day throughout peace conference circles, with both the German and Austrian treaties in the balance, and every effort is being made toward early and united action.

The Council of Four considered the Austrian treaty in the morning to complete the military and reparations terms, which were omitted when the document was delivered Monday. Later, the council turned to the German counter proposals and called in experts.

Many private conferences were also going on, including one between Col. House, of the American delegation, and A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, all seeking to clarify the situation and determine the course of action.

Early Results In Sight.

The prevailing view of those taking part was hopeful of early and satisfactory results. They admitted that the conditions were difficult and that the differences were rather sharply drawn, but insisted that there was nothing like an impasse of anything threatening an agreement.

Indications that the German results are already beginning to take form. The German counter proposals as a whole undoubtedly will be rejected, but a number of suggestions may be embodied in the allied treaty, not with any purpose of modifying or softening the document, but for the purpose of making it workable and achieving the supreme end of getting it signed and restoring peace.

Definite Sum in Reparations.

Certain concrete results also appear to be taking form, namely, the fixing of reparations at a definite sum around one hundred billion marks, instead of giving the commission indefinite authority to assess beyond that sum; reducing the period of occupation of the western frontier from 15 to 10 years; readjustment of the Silesian terms, at which Germany was greatly aroused, so that the population may have self-determination, probably through a plebiscite.

Not To Admit Germany.

With respect to the league of nations, the British and American view at first inclined toward admitting Germany, on the ground that it would bind her to keep peace. However, France would not consider any association with Germany. So, it is understood that President Wilson has gradually come to M. Clemenceau's view of keeping Germany outside the league.

The discussion of the council of four is understood to be turning chiefly to these topics, although a number of others are receiving attention. M. Clemenceau's view from the first has been strongly against any modifications beyond change of phraseology, whereas the British prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, is believed to incline toward the moderate view that the main end is to get the treaty signed and restore calm to the industrial and labor world.

President Wilson's view, as stated by friends, has been, first, to keep the allies intact, and, second, to make peace speedily. The President also is not disposed to make modifications which would soften the peace, but is inclined to make changes in the interest of fairness and the better working of the terms.

TO ENFORCE SUNDAY LAW.

The Board of Town Commissioners at their meeting on Friday night instructed the police officers to notify the public that on and after the eighth of June the Sunday closing laws would be enforced. This law prohibits the sale of anything in town for any purpose except for sickness or burial, or milk and eggs, the last two of which are restricted to certain hours. All persons who have been accustomed to purchasing their drinks, smokes, gas and oils on Sunday had better bear this change in mind and provide his necessities on Saturday.

MR. TAX PAYER LISTEN!

Facts About Recorder's Court.

The State and Franklin County pay the Judge and the Clerk of your Superior Court handsome salaries to discharge the duties of their respective offices. Do you wish to relieve them of at least half the duties of their offices and at the same time permit them to draw their salaries? If no, vote for a Recorder's Court for Franklin County.

Do you wish to create three new offices for three men to-wit: Recorder, Deputy Clerk and Prosecuting Attorney, each to be allowed full salaries, and you be taxed to pay in-part same? If so, vote for a Recorder's Court for Franklin County.

Do you wish to practically deny a defendant his Constitutional right of a trial by Jury and place him at the mercy of one man who can impose a sentence of two years on roads, and who may be subject to local influences and prejudices? If so, vote for a Recorder's Court.

Do you wish to create another judicial system at your expense, from which appeals will be taken to Superior Court, thereby greatly increasing your Court expenses? If so, vote for a Recorder's Court.

Do you not think your taxes will be sufficiently burdensome, when they shall be increased to pay necessary State and County expenses, including schools and interest on necessary bonded debt for good roads; and later LARGELY increased by reason of your property being assessed at its ACTUAL VALUE? If not, vote for Recorder's Court.

Do you not think good Judgment would suggest a policy of retrenchment and economy during reconstruction period after war, rather than creating new offices at the expense of the Tax Payers? If not, vote for a Recorder's Court.

Do you wish to destroy practically the income of the Solicitor, who is compelled to render services before he receives ONE PENNY, then often fails to receive any compensation, (in cases where defendants are acquitted he receives nothing)? If so, vote for a Recorder's Court.

Do you wish to reduce the income of the office of Solicitor to a point where a Lawyer of sufficient legal ability and experience could not afford to accept, or retain the office? If so, vote for a Recorder's Court.

Do you not think the good men of your County, whom you have elected Justice of the Peace are competent to dispose of matters within their jurisdiction? If not, vote for a Recorder's Court.

Do you not think it natural for a Judge or a Clerk to advocate a Recorder's Court if they should be relieved of a considerable part of their duties, and at the same time receive the same salaries if they had discharged the duties which the Recorder and Deputy Clerk will discharge?

Do you not think it natural for those persons (and their friends) who desire to be Recorder, Deputy Clerk and Prosecuting Attorney to advocate a Recorder's Court?

You know, upon reflection, that you have had practically no Courts in your County for past twelve months on account of weather, war and that dreaded disease influenza which caused the congested condition of your Superior Court Docket, (while your Judge and Clerk remained at home and received their full salaries, your Solicitor received nothing comparatively) which conditions in all probability will never occur again.

Be not misled by interested parties, think for yourself over these matters, remembering the creation of a Recorder's Court will not affect the present congested condition of your Docket, as each case now pending must be disposed of in Superior Court. Also remember that if Franklin County needs extra terms of Superior Court they can be easily provided as the Judge of this District and your Clerk have ample time in which to earn their salaries.

Has not the time arrived for the people to demand of their Judicial Officers efficiency in office and a prompt discharge of the duties thereof, rather than a continual increase of offices and salaries and a resulting increase of taxes and public debt, which eventually must be settled by the Tax Payers.

Do you know that your Judge received a salary of \$4,000.00 and \$1,500.00 for expenses and your Clerk a salary of \$2,600.00 and commissions on Inheritance Taxes, whether a Court is held or not?

Establish a Recorder's Court and you relieve your Judge and Clerk of duties they are paid to discharge, and pay others to do that part of their work, thereby paying twice for this work, and at same time you take from the Solicitor the easy part of his work and greater part of his compensation; leaving him with only difficult cases to try, which is MANIFESTLY UNFAIR TO HIM.

If present Clerk should be selected

Clerk of Recorder's Court he will receive compensation for his services in addition to his present salary, which was intended to cover and does cover said services if rendered in Superior Court. If his deputy should be selected he will receive, in my opinion, from \$750.00 to \$1,000.00, for services, which the Clerk should render, which is equivalent to an increase of the Clerk's salary of that amount, as the Clerk will thereby be relieved from paying his assistant; hence from any point of view it will increase cost of Clerk's Office to Tax Payers from \$750 to \$1,000 annually. The Recorder will receive probably not less than \$1,500 and Prosecuting Attorney probably not less than \$1,000. The expense of running Recorder Court, as to witness, officers, stationery, janitor, etc. will be practically the same as in the Superior Court, all of which will fall directly or indirectly on County and finally on Tax Payers, and in cases where appeals are taken to Superior Court the expense will be increased again.

If you wish to avoid the difficulties and expense indicated above and you oppose a duplication of offices with salaries attached and favor requiring your Judicial Officers rendering efficient and prompt services in consideration of their handsome salaries vote AGAINST A RECORDER'S COURT.

Efficiency, prompt and economical administration of Courts should be demanded and required by the people, instead of an increase of unnecessary offices with salaries attached, created, possibly, for the benefit of one or more political friends, which tends to lessen the respect of the people for the Courts, and, in my opinion, greatly impairs the rights of a person charged with a violation of criminal law.

Now, Mr. Tax Payer, I again suggest be not misled by interested parties, think over these matters for yourself and vote as your judgment dictates and I will be content; for the magnificent vote given me for nomination to office I hold by the good people of Franklin County not only gratified me beyond expression, but renders me your debtor and friend regardless of a Recorder's Court.

HERBERT E. NORRIS, Solicitor.

RECORDER'S COURT.

This is an age of progressivism. Progress in the schools, progress in the churches, progress in road building and progress in the business world; in fact if you would keep abreast of the times you must take on the progressive spirit in everything.

The Recorder's Court is just another progressive step that has grown more and more each year as it has been tried out in various sections of this State.

It is generally recognized that our present Superior Court system is slow and cumbersome. Especially in this time of our own county of Franklin, the civil docket being several years behind and the criminal docket considerably behind.

When Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Recorder and Mr. Business Man, be called upon to come up here term after term, either as witness or party to an action, and sit around for a whole week at the time and then go home without your case being reached? As doubtless many of you have done and will have to do again unless some speedier method of disposing of trials is adopted.

The act under which we are voting for a Recorder's Court provides that the recorder may have a general jurisdiction in actions founded on contracts up to \$1,000.00 in all other civil actions up to \$500.00 and in all criminal matters below felonies. Experience has taught that a court with such jurisdiction will clear up the great bulk of the business now flowing into the Superior Court and clogging the wheels of the same.

The Recorder's Court does not dispense with the Superior Court, nor is it meant to do so, but it does dispose of the great riff-raff of small matters that now have to go through the Superior Court and enables that court to handle with expedition the more important matters that must of necessity be tried in the Superior Court, including both those matters brought originally in the Superior Court and those carried up on appeal.

The recorder's court is required to hold a session of court at least one day to each week. In other words this Court is always open for a speedy disposal of all matters brought before it. There will be no reason for criminal dependants lying in jail for months at the time waiting for trial at the expense of the county, as the criminal jurisdiction given the recorder's court will enable it to dispose, finally, of the great majority of all criminal cases.

It has been insinuated that to vote for the recorder's court would be to vote to abolish trial by jury. Evidently the maker of this assertion did not stop to reflect that both our State and Federal Constitutions guarantee trial by jury. No court that derived this right could be legally established in this country. Our legislature was advised to this fact, and especially provided in this bill for the establishment of recorder's courts that a jury might be had in any and all cases in said court upon demand.

It is also being circulated that to establish a recorder's court for Franklin County would increase the county expenses and thereby cause you to pay

more taxes. The writer of this article has personally investigated this phase of the matter in several of the adjoining counties and has been reliably informed in each instance that the fees turned into the county treasury from the recorder's court amount to considerably more than the expense of operating the court. That being true, Mr. Voter, how can you refuse to support a proposition that will expedite trials, relieve the congestion of our Superior Court dockets and be more than self supporting?

All of our adjoining counties have recorder's courts, Wake has 3, Nash has 3, Warren 1, and Vance 1. If recorder's courts are as bad and expensive as some would have you believe why don't our neighboring counties throw them out and get rid of them?

The Bill under which this court is to be established provides that if after two years trial the court is not found to be satisfactory the County Commissioners may abolish it. Under the most unfavorable conditions it certainly could not cost the county much to give this court a fair "try out" and then if it was not satisfactory it could be abolished. We certainly ought to be willing to give to any proposition, which has for its purpose the betterment of present conditions, a fair trial.

You can make no mistake to vote for the Recorder's Court.

Respectfully,

S. A. NEWELL.

GOOD REPORTS RECEIVED.

B. H. Meadows Receives Raise in Salary—Small Meeting.

The Board of Town Commissioners met in regular session on Friday night with all members present. After approving the minutes of the previous meeting business was disposed of as follows:

Report of D. C. High, Chief of Police, was received and filed. He reports collecting licenses and rent of Opera House, \$134.65.

Reports of A. W. Alston, Clerk, were received and ordered filed. He reports collecting taxes, \$2,805.20, water \$489.20, lights \$795.65, sale of coal \$45.10.

A motion prevailed that the salary of B. H. Meadows be made \$20.00 per week.

After allowing a number of accounts the Board adjourned to its next regular meeting.

PRESSING CLUB BURNS.

Causing Damage Estimated at About Three Thousand Dollars.

The cries of fire and the sounding of the alarm about five o'clock Monday afternoon created quite a good deal of excitement, which increased when it was learned that the Pressing Club room of V. H. Mitchell located on the corner at the intersection of Main and Court streets—one of the most frequented portions of the business section of Louisburg. The fire was caused by gasoline, which was being used in the process of cleaning clothes caught fire and soon filled the club room and the store of C. C. Hudson Co. above with smoke. The firemen were soon on the job with several streams of water, and while they confined the blaze to the one room which is concrete all except the top, they could not put out the blaze from the gasoline, until a chemical machine was put into use. Quite a number of suits of clothes and extra pieces, besides some machinery were completely destroyed or badly damaged, causing a loss estimated at about \$2,000 with no insurance. The damage to the building is estimated at about \$250.00.

The stock of C. C. Hudson Co. in the store above was badly damaged by the smoke, the full extent of which is hard to get at, but is generally estimated at about \$300.00. This damage is covered by insurance.

RUNAWAY.

Yesterday while Morris Brown, colored, driver for Mr. O. Y. Yarboro, left his horse hitched to a dray in front of H. C. Taylor's store on Nash Street to go into the store the horse ran off going up the street to the residence of Mr. F. N. Egerton, turning around and returning to the stable, which he found closed. In turning to go by he ran into a Ford automobile, doing considerable damage to the front, and in the fall inflicted several injuries on himself. The shafts of the dray was broken but no one was hurt.

CONCORD COTTON MILLS FAIL TO RESUME WORK.

Concord, June 4.—The opening of mills here today did not materialize. The union refused to order members to work until conference and a agreement with mill managers. They have refused to confer with others. Mills are closed tonight. Unless mills arrange with union this week Kansasville mills will be closed by union trouble, it is declared. Over 100 men may be made by mills this week, say reports.

"KEEP OFF THE LAWN" AMONG THE VISITORS

ACTION TO PRESERVE COURT HOUSE LAWN.

Taken By Commissioners Monday—Farmers & Merchants Bank Makes Report—Purchases Books for Family Cross Index.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session on Monday with all members present. Business was disposed of as follows after approving the minutes of previous meetings:

The report of the Farmers & Merchants Bank as Treasurer, was received and filed. It reports a balance of \$342.58 general fund, and \$3,176.56 bridge fund.

The Board ordered that from now on, culverting be used instead of bridges where the same can be used to greater advantage.

A voucher which through mistake had been drawn on the Louisburg township road fund was changed to Cedar Rock township, where it properly belonged.

An order was given for six volumes of family cross index books.

Commissioner Sykes was instructed to investigate the advisability of a bridge over Moccasin Creek.

Report of J. J. Holden, Superintendent of County Home was received and filed. He reports 10 white and 9 colored inmates.

The Sheriff, Police and Constable were instructed to keep folks off the grass on the Court House square.

Mr. Ben. T. Holden was appointed a committee to farm out to the road force of some adjoining county.

Orders were given Mr. T. L. Brook for paint and Mr. Furgusson for roofing.

Reports of Dr. J. E. Malone, County Health Officer, Quarantine Officer, were received and filed.

John Yarboro was stricken from outside pauper list being dead.

After allowing a number of accounts the Board adjourned to its next regular meeting.

FRANKLINTON MOVES FORWARD.

Dr. S. C. Ford, Mayor of Franklinton, was in our office Wednesday and informed us that Franklinton, our sister town, had called an election for July 9th, 1919, to ascertain the wishes of its citizens as to establishing a system of water works for the town. Franklinton has shown a spirit of progressiveness second to none in practically all matters in the past and we feel safe in predicting that they will carry the election with a large majority. They were among the first in the State to build good roads and provide good schools, and have placed themselves on the honor roll of their country's service in all its calls. Surely there could be no question now as to the stand they will take on a matter of this kind that means so much to the health of the town, the help and convenience to their good women, who have labored so hard for the love of their little city, and for the business proposition it offers in fire protection and decreased insurance rates.

We don't think it is necessary to do so, but will suggest that if there is any one opposed to the issue that they make a close investigation before acting. The natural leaders of the town those whose property and business interests make it valuable to them to see that proper improvements are made should see that all the information available is secured for those who are honestly in doubt.

WHAT'S THE USE?

It will be quite amusing to those who know Mr. Joseph John Allen, the noted speller, to learn that he has purchased a new Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, for the purpose, he says, of "learning how to spell." It would be more appropriate if the G. & C. Merriam Co. would employ Mr. Allen to improve their already popular works.

CARRANZA'S TROOPS CAN'T PASS THROUGH.

Nogales, Ariz., June 4.—Authentic information was given out here today by Federal officials that the Mexican government will not be granted permission to transport Federal Mexican troops in bond through the United States to take the field against the Villa forces in Chihuahua.

Yaqui Indians in the La Colorado mining district of Sonora, Mexico, are terrorizing the community, according to advices received here today. An American murder was reported today, that of Isaac W. P. Tervote, mining engineer, employed by the American Mining & Smelting Company.

PLAY AT LAUREL.

At request of Mt. Zion Sunday School we extend a cordial welcome to all at Laurel Saturday night, June 7th to see "The Women's Marriage" and other amusements. Everybody will enjoy a hearty laugh before leaving. The proceeds will go toward helping to repair the church. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

SOME YOU KNOW AND SOME YOU DO NOT KNOW.

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

Mr. Ben T. Holden visited Raleigh this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Taylor left yesterday for Richmond.

Mr. W. W. Webb returned home the past week from Southern Pines.

Rev. G. F. Smith attended Trinity College commencement this week.

Mr. E. B. Webb and little sister, Elizabeth, visited South Hill, Va., Sunday.

Mr. Marshall Hudson, of the Marine Reserve, is on a visit to his people here.

Mr. John D. Simpson, of Williamson, visited his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Newell, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Perry left Monday for Richmond, where Mrs. Perry will undergo an operation.

Miss Columbia Crudup, a trained nurse who has been service in France is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. P. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Allen, Miss Lucy Allen, Mrs. George Cobb and Mrs. E. F. Thomas visited Raleigh the past week.

Mrs. Sallie Frazier, accompanied by Mrs. E. S. Bartholomew, of Castalia, visited her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Boone the past week.

Miss Willie Emma Hawthorne, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. W. Webb on Kenmore Ave., returned to her home at South Hill, Va., the past week.

WHY SHOULD THE RECORDER'S COURT RAISE TAXES.

Mr. A. F. Johnson, Editor Franklin Times.

Dear Sir: Will you allow one of your subscribers space in which to express his views on the Recorder's Court so soon to be contested and settled by the votes of our people?

The Cedar Rock people wish to do the right thing. We wish to know why it will make our taxes higher.

Your editorial stated that it is so, but past history shows that many of the cases in former courts could have been settled in a Recorder's Court, saving the time lost by traveling to the County Seat day after day during the Court session with no hope of a trial in the near future. Many of these people are needed at home. Labor is scarce and every man is needed at his post. Time is money more surely in this age than ever before. It also means less expense to the county in food and lodging for jail cases ninety per cent of the cases in last court could have been tried by a Recorder's Court saving witness fees for cases not tried not mentioning the lost time to have to pass through the same ordeal later.

So far as the loss of a jury is concerned, the people being tried can demand a jury if preferred. A gentleman from Nash county states that they saved \$4,000.00 last year by this method. I have heard favorable mention from Nash, Warren, Vance and Wake. Each think the system the best to be had.

It ought to save the county much expense. The person convicted pays the cost of the court. If not convicted the county pays. It is the quickest way to dispose of trifling cases and the cheapest in the end. The farmer could get his hands back on the farm in less time and the Superior Courts would be shorter and cost less.

W. O. STONE, R. No. 4, Louisburg, N. C.

GERMAN DELEGATES REMAIN IN BERLIN.

Basle, June 4.—(Havas)—Members of the German peace delegation who have returned to Berlin from Versailles will remain in the German capital at the disposal of their government, until the allied and associated powers declare themselves disposed to negotiate on the peace terms, the Nachrichten of Frankfurt says. The German cabinet, it adds, has not yet taken any decision as to its attitude in case the allies refuse to negotiate and demand that the Germans sign the terms as presented.

Delay In Austrian Treaty.

Paris, June 4.—There is little expectation that the Austrian treaty can be completed this week. The presentation of the missing clauses, which will probably continue well into next week, will be by note. There will be no further meeting between the Austrian representatives and those of the allied powers.