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HERR ERZBER[illegible] GREAT D[illegible]

Tells German Assembly That He Did Have a "Fateful Hour" With Foch

IT WAS SO BAD HE WOULD NOT WISH IT ON ANOTH[illegible]

German Armistice Commissioner His Experience To National Assembly

Weimar, Monday, Feb. 17.— [illegible] party speeches in the German National Assembly which had been s[illegible] down for this afternoon, suffered a rude interruption by the outcome of the new armistice negotiations. The general outlines of the new terms were known early today, and it was no surprise when President Fehrenbach announced that the speeches and arguments would be deferred, so that Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice delegation might give a personal explanation of what happened between his departure for Trieves last week and his unexpectedly quick return today.

Herr Erzberger noticeably wrought up and laboring under emotion, began with the announcement that the delegates were entitled to know at earliest moment the full detail of the negotiations. He then read the terms and the house listened in almost awed silence. The slightest sibilant noise brought angry hisses; the assembly never had been one tithe so still.

The members of the house stirred uneasily as he finished and stopped for breath. Before continuing his explanation Herr Erzberger interjected:

Oh! It Was a "Fateful Hour".

"It is my wish that you may never have the fateful hour I have had. We on the armistice commission have had to bear untold responsibility."

He then referred to the unfortunate, well-nigh fatal delay in the arrival of the terms at Weimar and went into details on Marshal Foch's ultimatum, which, he said, he was assured was framed with the unqualified approval of President Wilson.

Marse Foch Was "Stern."

Herr Erzberger told of the efforts to secure modifications, but said Marshal Foch had been sternly insistent on the acceptance of the terms. He touched only briefly, but clearly, on his successful protests against Polish incorporation of Silesia and his unsuccessful efforts to save Birnbaum, Bentschen and other German towns. He emphasized that the allies would take over the responsibility, [illegible] guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Polish side.

To Herr Erzberger's protests, Marshal Foch replied that all were purely military measures and in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points.

Foch As Germany's Boss.

Herr Erzberger protested likewise against the indeterminate extension of the armistice, but Marshal Foch brusquely declined to make any alteration and insisted upon inclusion of a clause which gives him power to promulgate any order to Germany at Will.

Herr Erzberger then demanded whether the short indeterminate continuation of the armistice might lead to an early peace, to which Marshal Foch replied: "I think so; I assume so."

No Hope of Change.

The minister said the difficulties had been greater because the negotiations had become sharper and more acute recently, and a long discussion demonstrated that nothing more would be changed.

Foch's Word is Good

The minister assured the assembly: "I have confidence that Marshal Foch's given word will be kept."

Herr Erzberger said he had secured almost no results in his efforts to have German prisoners released beyond a promise by France and England each to send back 2,000 bad wounded men. He then read the German note, which he presented to Marshal Foch, as the armistice terms were signed. He had had a sad mission with few happy results.

Calls For The Calf Repe[illegible]

"The world knows," he concluded, "that we do not want a new war and cannot conduct one. The world will condemn the Entente for its severity."

President Fehrenbach then announced that the ministers and delegates intended to withhold their declarations until Wednesday, and suggested that the house adjourn immediately in view of the new situation. The house accepted a proposal to consider nothing tomorrow but an interruption by Dr. Heinz with reference to the armistice terms.

JOHN J. GIFFORD GETS DISCHARGE FROM NAVY

John J Gifford, formerly managing editor of Everywoman's Magazine and well known newspaper man has received his discharge from the navy and will return to his home in Charlotte some time next week.

Mr. Gifford has been in the navy since last August and has been to sea practically since he reported for active duty. He was rated a yeoman and detailed in the executive office of the U. S. S. Pastores, which ship was among the first to land troops in France and has perhaps made more trips than any other of the vast number of troop transports. Of late he has been editing a tri-weekly paper published on board ship and called "The Ship's Log." He has also been serving on the entertainment committee and has written several sketches and dramatic playlets which were produced by the crew for the amusement of the returning soldiers. —Wednesday's News and Observer.

L. E. Covington, vice-president of the First National Bank, went to Laurinburg Tuesday to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss [illegible] Covington, which took place there Wednesday.

PROPOSED ROAD LAW FOR COUNTY

At the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Harnett County, it was ordered that J. C. Byrd, R. T. Johnson, with Chas. Ross, attorney, and Representative Grantham, draft a road law for the county, to be put through this session of the Legislature. The following is a copy of the draft:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CREATION OF A ROAD COMMISSION FOR HARNETT COUNTY."

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That there is hereby created and established for the County of Harnett a Road Commission to be known and designated as "Road Commission of Harnett County," which Commission is hereby constituted a body corporate with all of the rights, liabilities, powers and duties provided for County Road Commissions under the provisions of sections twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37) and sixty-eight (68) of Chapter two hundred and eighty-four (284) of the Public Laws of 1917 in so far as the same are consistant with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The said Road Commission shall consist of one member from each voting precinct in the County of Harnett to be chosen from among the qualified electors of said precinct; and the Board of Commissioners of Harnett County are hereby authorized and directed, at their regular meeting the first Monday in April, 1919, to select and appoint said Road Commissioners who, when so selected, shall serve until the first Monday in December, 1920, or until their successors are elected and qualified. That the general election on Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1920, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected, under the regulations of the general election law, one member of said Road Commission from each voting precinct in said County from among the qualified electors in each of said precincts, whose term of office shall begin on the first Monday in December following the election and who shall hold office for a term of two years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. That the membership of the said Road Commission shall not be deemed an office within the meaning of section seven [illegible] of Article Four (IV) of the Constitution of North Carolina.

Sec. 4. That the said Road Commission shall meet at the Court House at a time to be designated by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Harnett County within thirty days after their appointment, at which time they shall choose from their number a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and the persons thus chosen shall constitute an Executive Board hereinafter referred to as the "Executive Board."

Sec. 5. That the Executive Board shall select a County Road Supervisor, fix his compensation, purchase such equipment as in their judgment may be necessary, authorize the employment of labor, purchase all material required and exercise supervision and control over all work done under the provisions of this act; and the Executive Board so selected shall continue in authority until the first Monday in December, 1920, at which time and biennially thereafter, the said County Road Commission shall select from their number a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who will constitute the Executive Board; provided that either of the members of the Executive Board may be removed, and another member chosen in his stead, by a two-thirds vote of the County Road Commission at any regular or duly called meeting.

Sec. 6. In case of any vacancy in the County Road Commission caused by death, resignation or otherwise such vacancy shall be filled by the Board of County Commissioners for the unexpired term.

Sec. 7. That the County Road Commission shall meet at the Court House on the first Mondays in December, March, June and September of each year and shall receive as compensation as per diem of $2.00 and mileage when in actual attendance upon meetings of the Board; provided that a call meeting of said Board shall be had at any time at the call of the Chairman authorized by the Executive Board, or upon the written request of five members of the County Road Commission, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to give notice by mail to the members of such call meeting at least three days before the date of said meeting.

Sec. 8. That the members of the Executive Board shall be allowed such compensation as may be fixed by resolution duly adopted by the County Road Commission.

Sec. 9. That the Executive Board are authorized to establish camps for the working prisoners upon the public roads and for that purpose Section forty-four (44) of Chapter two hundred and eighty-four (284) of the Public Laws of 1917 is hereby adopted and made a part of this act, except that the expenses of such camps shall be paid out of the Road funds coming into the hands of the County Road Commission.

Sec. 10. That all of the Road funds now levied and collected by law in the several townships of the county under the provisions of Chapter four hundred and twenty-seven (427) of the Public local laws of 1913, and the road funds collected by law under jurisdiction of the Dunn Road District shall continue to be levied and collected and shall be paid by the Sheriff or other officers collecting the same into the County depository, to be disbursed by order of the Executive Board hereinbefore created on warrants drawn and signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Chairman or secretary thereof; but the Executive Board shall keep an accurate account of the moneys expended in road work in the several townships of the County and shall spend annually in each of said townships in the maintenance and improvement of the roads thereof, the funds derived from the taxes levied in said townships; provided, that a charge may be made against each of said townships for its proportionate part of general cost of equipment and supervision not to exceed twenty per cent of the fund derived from said township; provided further, that the Executive Board shall set aside from funds levied in the several townships of the County under provision of Chapter four hundred and twenty-seven (427) of the public local laws of 1913, sufficient funds to care for the Bond issues heretofore made under said act and pay the obligations thereon as the same severally become due.

Sec. 11. That upon the organization of the said Road Commission of Harnett County all of the Road funds in the hands of the several township Road commissions, in the hands of Dunn Road District shall be paid into the county depositary to the credit of said Road Commission of Harnett County to be held and disbursed by it for the benefit of the several townships as provided in section ten; and the several township road commissions and the Dunn Road District shall turn over to the County Road Commission all of the road equipment, machinery, supplies and material of every kind now owned by them to be disposed of or used by the County Road Commission under such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may determine, provided that each township shall receive credit for a fair value of said property.

Sec. 12. That it is the intention and purpose of this act that the County Road Commission shall succeed to all the rights and duties and become the custodian of all of the funds of the several township commissions in so far as the same relate to the maintenance and upkeep of the roads; but it is expressly provided that the township road commissions as now constituted shall continue to exercise control over any funds in their hands by reason of the sale of bonds for the building of roads in their respective townships and the provision of chapter four hundred and twenty-seven (427) of the public local laws of 1913 in so far as they relate to the issuance of township bonds and the building of roads from the proceeds thereof are in no wise abridged by the provisions of this act, but it is intended that when such roads have been built from the proceeds of the township bond issue that their control shall pass into the hands of the County Road Commission to be maintained thereby.

Sec. 13. That under the organization created by this act it is intended that the employment and direction of all agents and servants, and the purchase and control of all equipment shall be vested in the Executive Board, but it is expressly provided that the County Road Commission may limit said Executive Board in the total amounts to be expended for any of said purposes.

Sec. 14. That the said Road Commission created by this act shall be the duly constituted agent for the County of Harnett for dealing with the State Highway Commission, or other agencies for the building of public roads of Harnett County.

Sec. 15. That for the purpose of creating a road fund in those townships for which no road fund is now provided by law the Board of Commissioners of Harnett County are authorized and directed to levy a tax of not less than twenty nor not more than forty cents of the one hundred dollar valuation of property to be collected as other taxes and disbursed by the County Road Commission for the maintenance and improvement of the public roads in said township in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 16. That the said Road Commission shall have control over all of the road funds and bridge funds which may be raised by a county-wide tax or appropriated by the Board of County Commissioners from the general county funds or that shall come into the County from any State or national fund or other source.

Sec. 17. That nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge the right of the Board of County Commissioners of Harnett to levy a tax or to borrow money and pledge the faith of the County therefor for the necessary building, repairing or maintenance of roads and bridges of the County, but all such funds shall be disbursed under the supervision of the Road Commission and the Executive Board thereof.

Sec. 18. That the Treasurer of the said Road Commission, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall file with the Board of Commissioners for Harnett County a bond in such sum and upon such conditions as the Board of County Commissioners may direct, the cost thereof to be paid out of the funds coming into the hands of the Road Commission.

Sec. 19. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act in so far as they are in conflict therewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. That this act shall be enforced from and after its ratification.

DUNN'S NEW GARAGE.

H. P. Johnson, Jr., recently opened up a garage in Dunn and is located in the Massengill building, opposite the postoffice. This building, until recently, was occupied by J. O. Sullivan. In connection with the garage Mr. Johnson will also run a blacksmith and repair shop.

Mr. Johnson comes to Dunn from Johnston County and is an experienced business man. He employs eight or ten men in his work here and will carry a complete line of automobile parts, accessories, oil and gasoline. His men are experienced mechanics and can do work in a first-class manner. He is now ready for business and will appreciate a portion of your patronage.

J. A. Baggett, of Cooper, was a business visitor in Dunn Tuesday.

GERMANS MUST STOP DRIVE AGAINST POLES

Armistice Terms Forbid Offensive Movement—Troops Must Not Cross the Russian Frontier.

Treves, Feb. 17.— Under the new terms for the renewal of the armistice, as presented to the Germans by Marshal Foch, Germany must abandon all offensive movements against the Poles and also must prohibit her troops from crossing the Russian frontier at a certain line.

The line of demarcation between Germany and Poland is outlined as follows: East of Grosser Neudorf, (southeast of Bromberg), south of Labischin, south of Schodziesen, north of Exin, (southeast of Bromberg,) south of Saan, North of Czarnichau, (east of Kreuz,) west of Birnbaum, and Grentschen, (west of Posen), Wollstein, Lissa, and north of Wiernsow and thence along the frontier between Silesia and Poland. (This line of demarcation gives to Poland a considerable part of German Posen)

It was provided by the allied terms that the armistice must be renewed for an indefinite period with a fixed delay of three days for the denunciation of it. The old terms of the armistice are to be carried out completely by Germany.

The German delegates reached Treves Friday morning and Marshal Foch arrived at noon. The first discussion was at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon and was begun by Marshal Foch. Mathias Erzberger spoke first for the Germans.

WHY NORTH CAROLINA SHOULD PROTECT ITS FORESTS FROM FIRE.

Approximately 19,000,000 acres, or nearly two-thirds the area of the State, is in forest.

More than fifty per cent of the average farm in North Carolina is woodland.

Our forest products represent an income to the people of the State of something like $75,000,000 annually.

Forest fires cause an average annual loss in the destruction of property of more than $900,000. Ninety per cent of these fires are caused by carelessness and neglect.

The Forest Fire Law of 1915, chapter 243, provides a system for preventing a large proportion of these fires. This system cannot be put into force without an appropriation, which has, so far, not been made. This law has been pronounced by the United States Forester as, "One of the best in United States—funds only are needed."

The United States Forester also says: "Cooperative fire protection with Forest Service under this law [illegible] satisfactory, [illegible] [illegible] in the aggregate [illegible]

Louisburg, $45,000; Albemarle, $50,000; Dunn, $45,000; Morganton, $50,000; Rutherfordton, $50,000; Wadesboro, $45,000. In the case of Wadesboro it is provided that the authorization for a site heretofore made at $5,000 is increased to $10,000, making the grand total for Wadesboro $50,000.

Acquistion of sites in North Carolina towns are allowed as follows, all these being new projects and to be followed eventually by building appropriations:

Clinton for site, $5,000; Hamlet, $10,000; Hertford, $5000; Marion, $6,000; Sanford, $7,000; Tryon, $5,000 Williamston, $8,000.

The additional sum of $14,000 is allowed Wilson for a large building for its postoffice and other government activities. Some time ago $60,000 was authorized and with this additional Wilson will get a $200,000 building for its postoffice and federal court, the committee finding that more business both of the postoffice court, and construction costs, made the original figure inadequate.

Asheville is allowed $95,000 for extension and enlargement of its postoffice building.—Theodore Tiller, in Greensboro News.

WHEN THE "17-YEAR LOCUSTS" COME.

The year 1919 is likely to be one of the worst "locust years" on record. But entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture see nothing alarming in the prospect.

The periodical cicada, the real name of the insect commonly called "locust" will appear this year in the following States: Alabama, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The injury done by the periodical cicada consists almost wholly in chiseling grooves in the branches of trees for depositing eggs. This injury always appears to be greater than it actually is. Popular alarm is usually out of proportion to general damage. Young fruit trees are sometimes killed by the cicada. The precautionary measures are: Defer putting out young fruit trees till next year; postpone budding operations; do no pruning this winter or spring.

When the insects begin coming out hand pick them from young fruit trees or spray with pyrethrum powder, kerosene emulsion, or a solution of carbolic acid or acetic acid.

Later, when the insects are ready to begin laying, spray young fruit trees with whitewash.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILL REPORTED

Bill Carries an Appropriation For Postoffice Building to Be Erected Here.

GREENSBORO WILL PROBABLY GET BIG APPROPRIATION

Other Places to Get Money for Buildings at Smithfield, Louisburg, Mount Olive and Others.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Including $450,000 for a new postoffice and federal building at Greensboro, the omnibus public buildings bill, which will be reported to the House tomorrow will carry more than a million and a quarter dollars for North Carolina.

In round figures the House committee authorizes $1,300,000 for North Carolina projects, the Greensboro item being the largest in the lot. Nevertheless there are several important projects approved by the committee.

The item relating to Greensboro provides for a building and a site at a cost of $450,000, with proviso that the secretary of the treasury is authorized to sell the present building and site at either private sale or public auction. However, the secretary of the treasury is not to accept less than $150,000 for the present building and site.

This money is to be turned into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts and the full amount of $450,000 is allowed for a new federal building and site. The Stedman bill proposed an authorizaton of $500,000 but the committee decided that an adequate structure might be erected for $450,000. Should this amount later prove insufficient, an increase may be obtained. Since the forthcoming bill contains numerous items increasing the limit of cost of buildings heretofore authorized in various sections of the country.

The Greensboro item authorizes "postoffice, courthouse and for other government activities at Greensboro. $450,000"

Mount Airy, in the Greensboro district, is allowed a new building to cost $55,000. The site is already owned.

Here are the North Carolina items, as approved by the House committee tonight:

Other Tar Heel Items.

Federal buildings at the following places, where cities are already limit cost of building as stated:

Lenoir, $45,000; Lumberton, $40,000; Mount Olive, $40,000; Edenton, $40,000; Smithfield, $45,000.

North Carolina Youth Gets Appointment to West Point.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Appointments to the military academy at West Point announced by the War Department to take the entrance examination, March 15, included Roscoe G. McDonald, Mount Olive, North Carolina.

Dr. J. W. Nelson, of Godwin, was in the city Monday.

Miss Colon Pearson left today for Wendell where she will spend some time with her sister, Mrs. Richardson.