

HARNETT COUNTY NEWS

THE PUBLIC WELFARE IS THE INTEREST OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE

Vol. 1. No. 15.

Lillington, N. C., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

"If it concerns Harnett, it's in THE NEWS"

KAISER HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR PLANS LAID TO BRING HIM TO TRIAL DEFINITE DECISION ON REPARATION

ENEMY MUST PAY ALL WAR LOSSES COUNCIL DECIDES

Germany's Initial Payment Will Be Five Billion Dollars Due May 1, 1921

ANNUAL ASSESSMENTS 30 YEARS THEREAFTER

Paris April 9.—The responsibility of the German Emperor for the war and the means for bringing him to trial by one of the allied governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the Council of Four. This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparation for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years and an inter-allied commission assess the remaining damage for a period of 30 years, beginning May 1, 1921.

Thus, two of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last twenty-four hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made towards a permanent settlement.

Nature of Difficulties Not Disclosed

The exact nature of these difficulties is not disclosed. Friends of the President maintain they were largely of a minor character, not involving large principles, though the President's adherence to his "fourteen points" as the rigid limitation of the scope of action appears to have run all through the deliberations during the tense period of the last few days.

Agreement Result of Compromise

The agreement on responsibilities for the war is understood to have been a compromise between divided reports presented by the commission of which Secretary Lansing is chairman. There was a practical agreement on the general responsibility of the German Emperor for bringing on the war, but division occurred on whether it was feasible to bring him to justice before an international tribunal.

Differences Bring New Plan

It was owing to these divergent viewpoints that the council devised a new plan, whereby one of the allied nations, probably Belgium, would initiate prosecution against the German Emperor and others responsible for the breach of treaties, the invasion of territory and the destruction directed against this country and leading to a more general spread of the war. The exact nature of the agreement is not disclosed, but the foregoing is believed to cover the main lines.

ALL AMERICANS BY LATE SUMMER

Washington, April 7.—Approximately 200 ships are engaged in returning American troops from overseas and additional vessels are being fitted out for this service with a view to increasing the homeward movement to 300,000 or more men a month. It was said today that at this rate the last of the expeditionary forces might be out of Europe by late summer, but that this would depend largely upon developments at the peace conference.

"Ignorance of the law excuses no one"—except the judge.

Nature has a strong inclination to provide means for any end that is earnestly sought.

RECORDER'S COURT.

This term, the April term, of the Recorder's Court has reached the high tide in number of civil cases to be convened Tuesday, with His Honor, D. H. McLean presiding, and L. L. Levinson prosecuting for the State. The court is still in progress as this paper goes to press.

In the case of State v. Mack Spence and Andrew Sawyer, in which the defendants were charged with trespass by a negro, consumed most of Tuesday afternoon, the defendants were found not guilty. Immediately they had a warrant issued charging the prosecutor with assault with intent to kill.

Will Williams, negro, was charged with slandering another negro's wife, and for lack of proof he was found not guilty.

In the case against Kazie McLean and George Hill, McLean charged with distilling, the latter was acquitted and the former drew a sentence of 12 months on the roads, but judgment was suspended upon the payment of \$100 and costs.

In the case against Gus Hicks, charged with distilling, the defendant was found guilty and the same sentence imposed as on Kazie McLean.

V. O. Hurst, charged with exceeding the speed limit with his automobile, submitted to the charge and was fined \$25 and costs.

In the case of Dubey Roberts, charged with rape, he was bound over to the May term of Superior Court in the sum of \$500.

Sandy McNeill, charged with interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duty, was found guilty and sentenced to six months to the Dunn road district, but judgment was suspended upon payment of \$25 and costs.

Leslie Scott, a khaki-clad colored man of Wake County, was fined \$35 and costs for resisting an officer. The Recorder stated in this case that resistance to and interference with an officer of the law while in the discharge of his duty will be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law, and those who are charged with this offense henceforward will get the limit in his court.

E. B. Reid, charged with selling whiskey, pleaded guilty to the charge and His Honor imposed a fine of \$100 and all costs and required him to give a bond of \$500 for his appearance at each regular term of the court for two years to show good behavior.

John Northan submitted to the charge of exceeding the speed limit and was fined \$25 and the costs.

Tom McLean pleaded guilty to the charge of trespass and His Honor imposed a fine of \$50 and costs. In two other cases the same defendant, who was charged with cursing and swearing and assault on female, was fined \$25 and costs in each, from which sentences he appealed to the Superior Court.

Lamb Byrd was charged with assaulting his wife, and being found guilty of the charge, he was given the heaviest sentence imposed yet by the court. He was sentenced to the roads for a term of two years, and from the sentence he appealed to the Superior Court. This was the ugliest and most provoking case tried this term.

Arch Truelove, charged with assault on a female, was found guilty and sentenced to the roads for two years. Later the sentence was changed and a fine of \$100 and costs and other stipulations in the judgment was imposed on him.

A. O. Rogers, charged with speeding, submitted and a fine of \$25 and costs was imposed. The court is determined to uphold the law against fast driving and the drippers from now on who are wont to "burn the wind" will do well to take heed that the roads and streets in Harnett County are no Pasadena or Palm Beach speedways.

The court hopes to complete the criminal docket by Thursday evening.

Since the criminal cases have consumed the entire two days allotted to both criminal and civil cases, Judge McLean has called a special session of the court for trial of civil cases only to convene Wednesday, the 16th. It is hoped by doing this that the calendar will be cleared of all cases and the succeeding terms will not have so heavy a docket.

TO UNDERGO OPERATION.

Mr. W. H. Faucett left for Fayetteville Monday afternoon to enter the Highsmith Hospital, where he will undergo an operation for an abscess on his leg.

Mr. J. R. Baggett went to Raleigh Monday on legal business.

TO THE WOMEN OF HARNETT COUNTY.

Who, as true patriots, have ever stood at the right hand of their men, in peace and war, through sunshine and shadow, to the present day, in which they have stood shoulder to shoulder, helms in the best sense of the word, giving of themselves; in spirit and in flesh.

It was to these women that the call of 1917 came and was answered, with the very flesh of their flesh, nor did they stop here. Throughout the years of the war, when the sons of the nation were facing the German hordes and their God, they stood, a solid wall of strength, the second line of defense, nor did the line falter or break any more than did that first line that was going over the top. In the many arms of the service hands were outstretched, dressings were made to bind up the wounds of the world, bonds were sold from door to door that the men at the front might be protected, supplied with ammunition, clothes and food. The cry of humanity was heeded and the desolate children of the earth given bread.

Oh women of Harnett County after a record such as yours has been, is it time to falter? The very honor of your country is at stake. The men you sent forth strong in manhood, God given, have returned to you broken, helpless, on crutches, and many walking in darkness. Can you refuse your service, when they call to you for aid? To these your sons, and those who lie in far off Flanders, with heads pillowed low under the poppy-studded fields—can you refuse the very service of your hands because the way looks hard? North and South, women are responding to the plea for service in the Victory Loan. I call to you, not without reason, and before it is too late, asking a service that is yours to give in this sacred cause; just a few weeks of your time as a thank offering.

The State stands back of you and will not fail you in this debt of dollars, which has bought for you the lives of your sons. Will you come to my aid, and to the aid of your county chairman, in our effort for Victory for us all?

OLIVIA DEOUNT LONG,
State Chairman National Woman's
Liberty Loan Committee.
(MRS. JOHN A. LONG.)

RELIGIOUS SERVICES SUNDAY.

The services at Summerville Church Sunday morning will be held at 11 o'clock "new" time. At Cape Fear Church there will be preaching at 3:30 o'clock "new" time. Let the people who wish to attend these services note that we are running by official government time.

BABY CHICKS THRIVE ON SOUR MILK.

West Raleigh, N. C., April 10.—Even with high milk prices, it is found by specialists of the North Carolina Experiment Station, not only has it great food value, and ability to maintain a rapid growth, but this milk also contains a large percent of the water so needed by the chick.

Sour milk is to be preferred to sweet milk, owing to the bactericidal powers of the lactic acid which it contains. The lactic acid serves as a cleanser of the chick's body, and to a great extent prevents the contracting of diarrhea, the great enemy of baby chicks. In addition it stimulates the growth of the chicks.

When feeding the sour milk, feed both the curd and the whey, allowing the chicks to drink all they want. Put it in the brooder house from the start, where chicks can drink it as soon as they are placed under the hooter. Clean the pens thoroughly once a day. If the sour milk is allowed to cake up on the sides of the pan and decay, poisoning the chicks may result.

DEBATEERS RETURN.

Masters Venable and Claude Baggett returned Monday from Aberdeen, N. C., where they represented Lillington last Friday night in the triangular debate. Although defeated they put up a good fight and report having had a good time.

NEGRO MURDERER CAPTURED.

Dan H. Kelley, wanted in Hoke County for the murder of his brother two years ago, was captured last Friday night by Deputy William McArtan in Upper Little River Township and delivered to the authorities at Carthage Saturday morning.

NO SERVICES SUNDAY NIGHT.

On account of the stereotyped lecture at the Methodist Church next Sunday night, there will be no preaching service at the Presbyterian Church. The pastor of the Presbyterian Church urges his congregation to take advantage of the instructive missionary program at Methodist Church.

INSTRUCTOR FOR A. E. F. UNIVERSITY IN FRANCE.

Lieut. E. L. Bayne, former student of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and Corp. Hubert M. Bialock, son of Mrs. C. P. Bialock, Wake County Home Demonstration Agent, have been appointed instructors at Beaune Cote d'Or, the big university of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Lieutenant Bayne, who was teacher in the farm life school at Lillington before entering the service, will be engaged in agricultural instruction, while Corporal Bialock will be instructor in political science.

GILLINGTON HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following were registered at Lillington Hotel this week: S. B. Sligh, of Dunn, N. C.; T. F. Mignard, of Greensboro, N. C.; R. P. Smith, of Benson, N. C.; J. C. Clifford, of Dunn, N. C.; J. M. Hodges, of Linden, N. C.; J. C. Boyd, of Bunnlevel, N. C.; Arthur Petar, of Ridgeway, N. C.; T. C. Young, of Smithfield, N. C.; F. S. Smith, Jr., of Dunn, N. C.

Mr. A. M. Shaw spent Tuesday in Kipling on business.

IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST CORN VARIETIES.

West Raleigh, N. C., April 10.—As a result of its experiments on the different branch station farms, the Experiment Station of the State College and Department of Agriculture, has determined through a series of years that when the best varieties of corn are used in a section, these will give a yield of at least ten bushels more per acre than where poor varieties are used. Tests with many of the so-called varieties of corn have been conducted on these farms continuously for 5 years, and as a result it has been determined the varieties which will give the highest yield for the different sections of the State.

For instance, at the Mountain Branch Station, near Asheville, the First Generation Cross No. 152, Southern Beauty and Big Seven Ear rank first, second and third in the order given. At the Piedmont Branch Station, near Siler City, Southern Beauty, First Generation Cross No. 152 and Big Seven Ear rank first, second and third in the order given. At the Central Farm at West Raleigh, Big Seven Ear, First Generation Cross No. 152 and Southern Beauty rank first, second and third in order given.

This shows for the western part of North Carolina, one or the other of these varieties should be planted for best results. There are some other varieties which are also good, and which make nearly as good yields as the ones given by these three ranking varieties. Some of these are Lathan's Double, Parker's Prolific, Grampam, Jarvis Golden Prolific, Weekly's Improved and Coker's Prolific. All of these varieties give anywhere from seven to ten bushels more per acre when compared with local varieties. This increase in yield is due to the superiority of the variety alone, as all other factors are the same in the experiment.

Down on the Coastal Plain, the Experiment Station has tested 15 varieties for the past five years, and finds that the Big Seven Ear and Lathan's Double are the highest yielding, with equal average yield.

According to Mr. C. B. Williams, Chief of the Division of Agronomy, these experiments show unmistakably that there are good and poor varieties to use. If the good varieties will give an increased yield for the same amount of labor and time, in his opinion these should be planted whenever it is possible to obtain the seed.

MUSIC RECITAL AT SANFORD.

Mrs. Charlotte Reutter, dean of the music department of Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C., assisted by Miss Frost, also of Meredith College, gave a delightful musical concert in the West Sanford Auditorium last Saturday night for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund.

GONE TO ATTEND MEETING OF BOARD.

Mr. J. R. Baggett left for Raleigh Wednesday morning, where he will attend the regular meeting of the General Board of Penal and Charitable Institutions, which met in Raleigh Wednesday.

LILLINGTONIAN HONORED.

In a letter to his mother, Mrs. S. H. Washburn, of Lillington, Mr. John Washburn, a student of the University of North Carolina, says that he has been chosen one of the speakers at the banquet at commencement. Mr. Washburn has also been recommended by the University faculty for a scholarship in the National City Bank Association.

Four students were chosen from the student body and Mr. Washburn was one of this number. This is quite an honor to Mr. Washburn and was an honor worthily bestowed and if Mr. Washburn is selected by the representatives of the National City Bank Association will no doubt reflect credit to the association and to the University. If selected Mr. Washburn will spend the coming summer in New York City.

NEGRO CUT WHITE MAN.

Saturday night about 8 o'clock, Fred McLean, colored, and Mr. Anderson, white, a painter, got into an altercation in the back lot just in the rear of Atkins Bros. store and in the melee the negro cut the white man on the arm from which he bled profusely. Mr. Anderson was taken to Dr. Halford's office, where he received medical attention.

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AMERICA IN FINE SHAPE.

Nevertheless, America is in better shape today than the other nations of a war-ridden world. Her resources are comparatively untouched, she has become a creditor rather than a debtor, and she is the greatest hoarder of the world's gold and has limitless quantities of things to sell to Europe and a rapidly developing merchant marine to sail to the seas of commerce. Consequently, while the taxpayer must inevitably "dig deep" into his pockets for some years to come, his lot is preferable to that of millions of other fellow humans in the war zones of Europe and it is merely a question of when and how long.

There is little doubt in Washington that if Congress shows the proper spirit of economy, cuts out "pork barrel legislation" and holds after-war expenditures down to the actual necessities of the reconstruction period, there will be no worth while complaints from the man who pays the bill. Responsibility for a retrenchment program, which will go just so far and not interfere with the legitimate demands of the unusual times, now rests primarily upon the house of representatives, where all supply bills originate and whose appropriations committee chairman now asks "an intelligent public sentiment" to keep the annual allowances below four billions.—Theodore Tiller in Greensboro News.

4 BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS FOR MANY LONG YEAR

And the Taxpayer Must Supply Most of the Money in Direct Taxes.

HOLD TO FOUR BILLION BY STRICTEST ECONOMY

While the American Taxpayer May Have to Dig Deep Into His Pocket His Lot Better Than European.

Washington, April 6.—The taxpayer receives a hard jolt in the statement just issued by the next chairman of the house committee on appropriations, who predicts the altering arrival of the "four-billion-dollar Congress."

It was not many years ago that Thomas B. Reed asserted that this was a "billion-dollar country." At that time the annual appropriations were getting around the billion mark when some economical colleague arose to ask: "Whither are we drifting?" The outspoken Reed recorded the coming of the billion-dollar Congress.

Now Representative James Good, of Iowa, chairman-elect of the appropriations committee, says the appropriations for the next fiscal year, and probably for some years thereafter will reach the vast total of nearly four billions. And the taxpayer avers Mr. Good, must supply most of the money in direct taxes.

While Mr. Good does not go into details, it is easy to ascertain why the direct taxpayer must produce. The same constitution amendment concerning the manufacture and sale of liquor, wines, beers and other fluids of cheering influence. That revenue, amounting to several millions annually, will disappear next year.

The country still has tobacco, a fairly good revenue producer, but the professional reformers have already launched a campaign against Sir Walter Raleigh's prize plant, and some day the tax on grape juice and honeys may supplant the old tribute exacted from good liquor and plug cut.

Chairman Good says the prospective minimum appropriation for the fiscal year 1921 is \$3,800,000,000, and for some time to come the annual allowances will be more than treble those of the former billion-dollar Congress. Intelligent public sentiment, he adds, must be aroused to keep the annual appropriations from exceeding four billions annually.

Eliminating the ordinary revenue returns—postal receipts, customs receipts and interests paid by foreign governments on loans made to them by the United States—Mr. Good arrives at the entirely reasonable conclusion that "on the shoulders of the taxpayers will fall the heavier part of this burden."

As an offset the taxpayer will obtain some relief through salvaging of war materials, but this relief will be both temporary and comparatively small.

The Washington view is that a hard time is ahead for the taxpayer and ultimate consumer. The alert agents of the commissioner of internal revenue will take a goodly share of his earnings and the high cost of living, about which some few million words have been printed in recent years, will about close out his account.

Sounds Note of Economy. Chairman Good estimates that the war appropriations of the recent and preceding congresses will total \$47,000,000,000.

Of course bond issues go a long way toward meeting these war expenses, but they must be paid some day and, meanwhile the individual now enjoying the fruits of victory and the salvation of democracy must pay without reserve for a successful war. The current war revenue bill raises about \$6,000,000,000 in taxes and is expected to produce \$4,000,000,000 in the second year of its operation.

So far-reaching is the demand for tax payments to pay for war that practically every individual, from an oil king to a hobo, pays something either directly or indirectly to the federal tax collector.

The new chairman of the hopes appropriations committee sounds a note of economy as plans are made for the convening soon of the 66th Congress. With the strictest economy, however, he does not see how it will be possible to bring the regular supply bills under \$2,150,000,000 and to this sum must be added permanent and indefinite appropriations of some \$1,650,000,000. A grand total which almost reaches \$4,000,000,000 annually seems necessary for the after-war activities of the government, the problems and cost of reconstruction and the thousand and one expenses of a growing nation.

Nevertheless, America is in better shape today than the other nations of a war-ridden world. Her resources are comparatively untouched, she has become a creditor rather than a debtor, and she is the greatest hoarder of the world's gold and has limitless quantities of things to sell to Europe and a rapidly developing merchant marine to sail to the seas of commerce. Consequently, while the taxpayer must inevitably "dig deep" into his pockets for some years to come, his lot is preferable to that of millions of other fellow humans in the war zones of Europe and it is merely a question of when and how long.

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THE FILTHY FLY IS COMING WITH TYPHOID FEVER.

With the appearance of the beautiful, warm spring days, there comes an increase in the number of flies, carrying filth-laden with the germs of typhoid fever and of diarrheal diseases of children. While we love and enjoy the beautiful spring, we must not become so charmed with its beauties that we forget the danger of its contemporary—the fly.

The warmth of spring multiplies disease germs and hatches the eggs of flies, which multiply very rapidly, and soon one germ or one fly makes millions. Flies select filth for their breeding places, and often filth in which the diarrheal and typhoid fever germs live—for instance, human filth. When the flies are large enough, they fly away from their breeding places, carrying with them, into the houses, filth laden with disease germs. The filth is deposited on the bread, in the milk, or wherever the flies alight. Flies have filthy habits. They alight first on filth, then on your bread. They fly between the privy and the home. No body likes a fly, so help prevent them by cleaning up and destroying their breeding places.

With the approach of spring and the increased number of flies, typhoid fever begins, and it continues to spread until it reaches its height in the heat of August or September. Then comes a rapid decrease in the number of cases, with the cooler weather and the decrease in flies.

Knowing that the typhoid fever season is near at hand, and knowing that vaccination prevents the disease, the only sensible thing, for those who have not had the disease and those who have not been vaccinated in three years, is to be vaccinated at once.

People have a great deal of sympathy for those who get sick and die of diseases which can't be prevented, but they have very little sympathy for those who die of typhoid fever. People are beginning to look upon typhoid as a filthy, disgraceful disease, which is easily prevented; and to look upon anybody who dies of typhoid as doing so of his own accord, for by vaccination the disease is prevented, and anybody can very easily get vaccinated.

In this State, the number of typhoid cases has been reduced from 8,390 in 1913 to 5,140 in 1918, and the deaths have been reduced from 839 in 1914 to 514 in 1918. These cases and deaths were prevented by vaccination, sanitary privies, and screened homes.

The following cases of contagious diseases were reported last month: Measles, 13 cases; smallpox, 2 cases; septic sore throat, 1 case; whooping cough, 1 case; infantile paralysis, 1 case.

RALEIGH WOMAN SPEAKS AT SANFORD.

Sanford, April 7.—A large number of Sanford ladies heard with great interest Mrs. For Willingham, of Raleigh Monday afternoon at the Baptist Church. Mrs. Willingham's subject was the women of Japan and her address was intensely interesting throughout and she held the undivided attention of her audience. She told of the manners and customs of the women of Japan and the religious progress made in this foreign country. Mrs. Willingham and husband spent seven years in Japan.

Dr. Joe McKay, of Sule's Creek, was in Lillington Monday on professional business.

Mr. A. M. McLean, of Raleigh, spent the week end with his parents, Col. and Mrs. D. H. McLean.

Mr. H. B. Parker, of Duke, was a business visitor to Lillington Monday.

Mr. Murph West, of Kipling, paid Lillington a visit Monday.

Major and Mrs. J. A. Parker are visiting Major Parker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Parker, of Duke. Mr. Parker is now on the general staff with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Willie Stephens, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Stephens, of Upper Little River Township, and Mr. Davis Parker, son of Mr. and Mrs. U. H. Parker, were visitors to Lillington Tuesday. Messrs. Stephens and Parker were members of the 27th Division which paraded in New York City March 27th. They received their discharge from service last week.

Miss Leah Stephenson, of Jonesboro, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. L. J. Dupree, returned to her home Monday afternoon.

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