

A. F. Johnson, Editor and Manager.

THE COUNTY, THE STATE, THE UNION.

Subscription \$1.50 Per Year

VOLUME XLVI.

LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1917.

NUMBER 11

## A REAL BATTLE IN LOUISBURG

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, BUT NOT GERMANS.

Only Officers After Supposed Blind Tigers or Whiskey Transporters—About Twenty Shots Exchanged.

The inhabitants of Louisburg in the vicinity of Strickland's store on the South side of the river were quite excitedly aroused on last Friday night just after midnight, when Chief High and a number of officers attempted to halt an automobile supposed to be transporting whiskey, and were fired on by the parties and the officers returning the fire.

From information furnished us, it seems that during the evening Chief High had a message from Chief Cooke that some parties had boarded a train at Franklinton for some northern points for the purpose of bringing back some liquor and were expected back that night and to look out for them. He at once got together a posse composed of Constable R. W. Hudson and Messrs. B. H. Meadows, Ellis Ramey, J. E. Thomas, F. M. Fuller and Clyde Collier and at the proper time took cars and went out the Franklinton road to Mr. O. H. Harris farm to await the arrival of the parties under suspicion. While waiting there the party saw the reflection from a car on the river road about a mile across from where they were and supposing this to be the one they wanted the posse returned to Louisburg to take the other road. Upon coming down Main street just after passing Strickland's store they met a car and recognized two parties wanted, Haywood Foster and Seth Mitchell, whereupon the officers demanded them to halt, but instead they put on more speed and began firing at the officers, which of course the officers returned. However the shots did not serve to stop the car but it kept going and before the officers could turn their cars around and give them chase they had gotten away. The officers then began a search for information to assist them and learned that the car belonged to a colored school teacher named Wm. Allen, near Franklinton who stated he had rented his car that night to Seth Mitchell and that he had repeatedly done so for the purpose of hauling whiskey, as he believed although he had never seen or tasted the whiskey himself. While seeking this information the officers overtook Hence-Mitchell en route from Franklinton to Louisburg with a suit case full of empty pint bottles.

Seth and Haywood were given a hearing before Squire A. W. Alston on Monday and as a result were bound over to court under a \$500 bond each. Seth gave bond and Haywood is in jail awaiting court.

Hence Mitchell was also tried by Squire Alston for vagrancy and given 30 days on the road. An appeal was taken from this decision whereupon he was placed under a \$100 bond which he gave.

There were about twenty shots fired in the meeting near Strickland's store and the officers saw three others in the car, which they have afterwards learned to be Jack Hayes and two women. It was a most remarkable happening that in all the shooting no one was injured, as has been ascertained at this writing.

### Wake Forest Actors Appear at Lou'sburg.

The Dramatic Club of Wake Forest College, presented here Monday night, under the auspices of the Woman's Club "The Private Secretary," a farcical comedy in three acts, to a capacity house. The play was well rendered throughout, showing that Mrs. Carstarphen, who has trained the club has not overlooked the slightest detail. Dr. and Mrs. Carstarphen accompanied the aggregation, consisting of fourteen or fifteen young people, over here.

### Why Not President Bickett?

April 17, 1917.

Dear Mr. Editor:— Many people were heard to give expression to regrets for the absence of North Carolina's great Governor, at the preparedness celebration here in Raleigh last week. Everybody knew that his address of welcome would have been a literary gem of the rarest

quality and one to stimulate the wildest enthusiasm. Bickett the master orator, would have been more than a match for Tate, the brilliant Tennessean.

No one questions the wisdom of the North Carolina Democrats these days, in the selection they made for Governor of the State. Before the close of his administration as Governor, it is freely predicted—that North Carolina will be better and more favorably known, than any other State in the Union.

Bickett overwhelms his auditors wherever he goes, and it is with peculiar pride that his fellow statesmen absorb, the glowing and enthusiastic reports of his successes; in other states and cities visited.

Every man in North Carolina, wants to see a North Carolinian heading the procession in every enterprise, in which they participate, hence their pride in Bickett's charm and ability. People may compare other men to Bickett, but no one who knows him will ever compare him to any other man as he is pre-eminent in his particular field.

Bickett's administration will be long remembered as "The Era of Good Feeling," in North Carolina. He is being freely mentioned as the logical successor of Woodrow Wilson, four years from now. Wilson won his spurs, politically speaking by his success in passing what was known as The Seven Sisters, Anti-trust Laws. Bickett went to the Legislative Bat Sixteen times and scored a Home Run every time. This is a feat that even Bryan never accomplished. Bickett has made many friends by his exercise of the Pardoning Power. Never before has a Governor shown as much interest in pardoning those who were without friends or influence. While he has been liberal in the granting of clemency, he has done so without any of the flamboyant effort of some of his predecessors to advertise themselves. No Governor is in danger of losing strength and influence by freely using the Pardoning Power that has been so wisely placed in his hands, by the constitution.

Mercy is a God given attribute and people love a big hearted merciful Governor.

After Governor Bickett why not President Bickett? "He that hath an ear to hear let him hear."

Very truly,  
JAMES H. HOLLOWAY,  
No. 721 N. Bloodworth, St.,  
Raleigh, N. C.

### Men Who Married Since War Was Declared Upon Germany Must Go Same as Single Men.

Washington, April 19.—Men of military age who have married since a state of war against Germany was declared will not escape military service, under a War Department policy formally announced today. The statement says:

"The War Department announces that all men married since the outbreak of war will be treated upon the same basis as unmarried men in so far as their military obligations are concerned. It is desired that the utmost publicity be given by the press to this announcement."

The Department was moved to take this action in order that all men should understand exactly what is contemplated in the organization of an army to fight Germany. It was desired that there should arise no question of slackers upon the score of marriages contracted since the outbreak of war, with the possible construction that the marriage in any case was hastened in order that military duty might be evaded.

### Plant Something Contest.

The Sterling Store Co., of Franklinton has inaugurated a Plant Something Contest, which will no doubt result in much good to that section. Their offer is as follows:

"If 25 white boys in Franklinton township from 10 to 18 years of age will enter the contest, we will give \$25.00 in prizes for the best acres in corn as follows: \$10.00 for the best acre, \$5.00 each for the two second best acres, and \$1.00 each for the five third best acres.

We will do the same thing for 25 colored boys of the same age in Franklinton township.

Mrs. M. C. Pleasants returned the past week from Baltimore and left immediately for Wilson to be with her mother who is quite ill.

### MILITARY SCHOOL.

To Train Citizens for Commissioned Officers, To Be Held at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, From May 8th to August 8th, 1917.

A Training School for the purpose of preparing American Citizens for service as commissioned officers during the period of the present War will be held as above indicated.

Those who satisfactorily complete the preparatory work will be commissioned as officers in the U. S. Army. It is not necessary that applicants should have any previous military training. The purpose of the school is to make officers out of citizens.

The United States is now entering the greatest War in its history and has on its hands the job of raising an army of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, with no other officers than those of the regular army and National Guard to start with. The immediate and imperative need is for additional officers who can train and handle men, and for this we shall require in the next four or five months approximately forty thousand officers in all branches of the service.

North Carolina is called upon to furnish ONE THOUSAND of these, and all that is necessary to start with is a sound body, a clear thinking mind, and the desire for patriotic service. Surely this great State will not fail to furnish her full quota.

Men between the ages of twenty years nine months and forty-four who desire to enter, communicate at once with R. W. GLENN, DIVISION SECRETARY, GREENSBORO, N. C.

### Mapleville Commencement.

Mapleville commencement comes the third and fourth of May. On Thursday night, there will be exercises by the lower grades, followed by a recitation contest between the following girls, Mary Wilson, Fannie Macdonald, Annie Duke, Annie Bert Gupton, Annie Harris, Mabel Sledge, Myrtle Terrell and Alma Perry. These girls will compete for a handsome gold medal made possible through the generosity of Mr. H. L. Candler, of Louisburg.

On Friday morning at 10:30, Dr. H. M. Poteat, Professor of Latin at Wake Forest College will deliver the commencement address, followed by dinner on the grounds. At 1:30 a. m., there will be a declamation contest for a gold medal between the following boys: Albert Wheelless, Staley Strickland, Mortimer Harris, Reuben Strange, Royal Strange, Clarence Sledge, John Yarborough, Willie Bledsoe, Elijah Fulghum and Lee Wheelless.

At 8:00 p. m., a delightful and humorous play, "Just Plain Dot," will be given by fourteen of the children. An admission charge of twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for children will be charged for this play. There will be no charge to the patrons and children of the school. An invitation is cordially extended to the public to be present during all the exercises.

### Little Martha Perry Dead.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Perry was made sad on Monday afternoon when death claimed their little six year old daughter, Martha Rosa. She had been sick only a few days when her illness developed into Meningitis which resulted in her death. She was a sweet little girl who had won a place of love not only among her own household but among her playmates and acquaintances. Besides her parents she leaves, one brother and six sisters.

The funeral services were held Tuesday at Maple Springs, conducted by Rev. G. M. Duke and the interment was made in the beautiful little cemetery adjoining the church. Quite a large number of friends and relatives were present to witness the services. The floral tribute was profuse and beautiful.

The bereaved parents have the deepest sympathy of the entire public.

### Approves \$54,000 00 Loans.

The Directors of the Louisburg Farm Loan Association met in Louisburg on Thursday of last week and approved applications for loans to an amount in excess of \$54,000.00. These papers have been forwarded to the District land bank for their approval, action upon which is expected to begin at once.

Dr. S. P. Burt returned home Saturday from a trip to Richmond.

### GERMANS RENDER BODIES OF DEAD TROOPS FOR OIL AND FERTILIZER.

Story of Awful Efficiency Verified by Publication in Berlin Newspaper—Pope Horrified at the Reports—Factory Hidden in Remote Forest.

Rome, April 21. Pope Benedict has been "horrified" and has expressed deep indignation over the reports of Germany's system of rendering fats and fertilizers from the bodies of soldiers dead, according to an article printed today by the newspaper *Informazione*.

London, April 21.—(Cable dispatch to the New York Sun.)—That the Germans are systematically collecting the corpses of their dead and shipping them to rendering plants where they are subjected to a process for recovering the oil and fats for use as fertilizers seems incontestably borne out by the latest information.

When such stories were first published they were generally disbelieved. American consuls formerly in Germany who arrived here after their recall said the Germans were distilling nitroglycerine from the corpses and so obtaining the essentials of explosives.

### Boast of Efficiency.

It now develops that the German censors are allowing the German papers to print accounts or even to boast about the efficiency which allows nothing to be wasted. The Belgian newspaper *L'Independence Belge* of April 10, prints an account of the industry, in which it says:

"We have long known that the Germans stripped their dead behind the firing line, fastened them into bundles of three or four bodies with iron wire and then dispatched these bundles to the rear. Until recently trains laden with the dead were sent to a town near Liege and a point near Brussels. Much surprise was caused by the fact that of late this traffic has proceeded in the direction of Gerolstein, and that on each wagon was written D. A. V. G."

"German science is responsible for the idea of the formation of the Deutsche Abfalls Verwertungsgesellschaft, or German Offal Utilization Company, Ltd., a dividend earning company, with a capital of \$240,000. The chief factory has been constructed 1,500 yards from the railway connecting St. Vith, near the Belgian frontier, with Gerolstein, in the lonely and little frequented Eifel district southwest of Coblenz."

### Guarded by Live Wires.

"The factory deals especially with the dead from the western front. If the results are as good as the company hopes, another will be established on the eastern front. The factory is invisible from the railway and is deep in the forest ground. Electrically charged wires surround it. A special double track leads to it. The works are about 700 feet long, 110 feet broad and the railway runs completely around them."

"The trains arrive full of bodies which are unloaded by workers who live at the works. The men wear oil-skin overalls and masks with mica eyepieces and are equipped with long hooked poles. They push the bundles of bodies to an endless chain which picks them up by means of hooks at intervals of two feet. The bodies are transported on an endless chain into a long, narrow compartment where they pass through a bath which disinfects them. They go through a drying chamber and are automatically carried to a great cauldron into which they are dropped by an apparatus which detaches them from the chain."

Employees Held Like Prisoners.

"They remain six to eight hours in the cauldron, where they are treated by steam, which breaks them up while they are slowly stirred by machinery. The fats are broken into stearine, a form of tallow and oils which require to be redistilled before they can be used. Distillation is carried out by boiling the oil with carbonate of soda, and some part of the by-products resulting is used by the soapmakers. The refined oil is sent out in small casks like those used for petroleum and is yellowish brown."

"There is a laboratory, and in charge of the works is a chief chemist, with two assistants and 78 men. There is a sanatorium near the works, and under no pretext is any man permitted to leave. They are guarded as

prisoners at this appalling work." Story in German Paper.

The London Times reproduced the foregoing account Monday, but it was so horrible that it seemed unbelievable. The Times today presents evidence to prove its truth, printing photographs, facsimiles of a news article in the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* of April 10, which referred to the "corpse exploitation establishment (kadaververgwertungsanstalt). It says: "The fats here are turned into lubricating oils and everything else is ground in the mill, the bones into powder which is used for mixing with pigs food and as manure. Nothing can be permitted to go to waste."

The case seems completely established by American, Belgian, Dutch and finally by German testimony. The London and Paris newspapers all accept the story after careful investigation and print editorials on it.

### PRESIDENT'S POWER IN WAR.

He Is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and His Power Is Sweeping.

(Washington Special)

Members of Congress who have been uncertain as to how much power the President has in war time have, after a thorough investigation of the law in the case, discovered that the power is practically unlimited.

Without authorization by Congress to conduct war the President can do nothing, but once the power has been granted, as it has now been granted to Mr. Wilson, the President's power is sweeping.

By the constitution the President is made commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the country. No other department of the government, no other official of the government can exercise this power or assume command of either branch of the fighting forces unless designated by the President to do so.

Congress may legislate in regard to the number of the army and navy, the compensation of the officers and men and the term of their service, but the command of the army and navy is vested solely with the President and Congress can neither exercise this power nor take it away from the President.

### President in Absolute Command.

The President may dispose of the component parts of the army or the navy at his pleasure. He does this in practice, through the army and navy departments, but their action is his action. The division of power of Congress to provide and power of the President to command after provision is made has been defined in the decision by the United States Supreme court.

The President has the power to direct the movements of the military forces in the most effective way, even to the extent of invading an enemy territory and establishing governmental authority over it.

### Ingleside Commencement.

The commencement exercises at Ingleside Academy will begin Tuesday, May 1st, at eight P. M.

Wednesday May 2nd, at eleven A. M. Dr. Cullom of the faculty of Wake Forest College, will make the commencement address. We are very fortunate in securing the service of Dr. Cullom. He is well known in this community because of his pastorate in the Corinth Baptist church.

The exercises Wednesday night beginning at eight o'clock, will conclude the commencement exercises. At this time a small door fee of fifteen and twenty-five cents will be charged, the proceeds of which are to go for the benefit of the school.

Come everybody to each of these exercises, you are welcomed.

### Seed Sweet Potatoes.

It is advisable to plant SEED SWEET POTATOES extensively. Indications are that there will not be anything like enough Irish Potatoes to plant for late crop for winter use. Seed sweet potatoes can be obtained at the present time without any difficulty, and as they make an admirable winter food crop and are likely to be very profitable, farmers should put in as large an acreage as possible. Sweet potatoes are also one of the surest crops the southern farmer can grow.—Wood's Crop Special.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis returned Friday from their bridal trip.

### AMERICAN STEAMER IS CHASED BY RAIDER

German "Seeadler" Gave U. S. Ship Close Call; Didn't Fire.

New York, April 23.—An American steamship was chased five miles by the German sea raider *Seeadler* off the coast of Brazil, April 12, according to the captain of the vessel, which reached this port today. The *Seeadler*, previously reported by the victims of her raids on their arrival at Rio Janeiro, was formerly the American bark *Pass of Balmaha*, into which the Germans had fitted gasoline motors.

The captain of the steamship which is engaged in the South American trade, said the raider was sighted at 6 o'clock in the morning bearing down on him at a point thirty-nine miles north of the Equator, and between 200 and 300 miles off the coast. The pursuer, he said, put on all speed making about 13 knots an hour. As this was slightly less than his own vessel's speed, he was able to throw her off after a desperate chase.

Although within range, the raider did not attempt to fire on him. She had Norwegian flags painted on her sides, he said, and mounted two guns, apparently of eight-inch calibre.

This is the first report of the operations of the *Seeadler* since crews from ships she sank reached Rio Janeiro March 31.

### American Ship Sinks Submarine.

London, April 25.—Captain Rice of the American steamship *Mongolia* which has arrived at a British port told the Associated Press today that the *Mongolia* had fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sunk a German submarine.

The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be hattered.

The submarine, Captain Rice said, was about to attack the great liner in British waters on April 19. He declared there was absolutely no doubt that the U-boat was hit, and that there was every reason to believe it was destroyed.

Even more pertinent a fact, as regards the ultimate fate of the submarine, was that the shell disappeared immediately after the hit was made. The captain stated that a shell always ricochets in the water and can be seen again unless it finds its mark. Oil also was seen on the water after the submarine disappeared.

The *Mongolia* was going at full speed and was a long distance away when the spray and foam subsided, but from the bridge the officers observed the spot through their glasses and they are confident the submarine was sunk.

The periscope was sighted dead ahead on the last afternoon of the voyage. The captain gave the order for full speed ahead with the intention of ramming the submarine.

The periscope disappeared and a few minutes later reappeared in the ship's broadside. The gunners fired, hitting the periscope squarely and throwing up a mountain of water.

New York, April 25.—The American steamship *Mongolia*, a vessel of 13,638 tons, owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company left an American port for England on April 7, on her second trip since Germany's submarine declaration of February 1.

### French Mission Reaches Capital Sometime Today.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The French war mission to the United States, headed by Rene Viviani, vice premier and minister of justice, and General Joffre, was speeding up the Potomac today aboard the presidential yacht *Mayflower* bound for Washington.

The party was due to reach here shortly after noon. Foreign Minister Balfour, head of the British war commission, was among those who arranged to greet the French party here.

The arrival of the French leaders permits the beginning of formal conferences between the representatives of the allied nations and American officials over the part the United States may play in the war against Germany.

### Lawyers in the Legislature.

"Subscriber" asks how many lawyers there were in the last General Assembly. There were 65 lawyers in the General Assembly—39 in the House and 26 in the Senate.—News-Observer.