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ENEMY SAID TO BE SAVING WAR MATERIAL

COUNCIL WILL ALSO MAKE TESTS UNDERSTAND THAT ALLIES ARE VICTORS, SAYS HAVAS.

League of Nations Commission, Says The Temps, Will Probably Be Able To Submit The Council of Powers Definite Text of Its Project Before President Wilson's Departure.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Although no official communique was issued after the meeting of the supreme war council this morning, the Havas Agency understands that the council decided first to place Germany in a military situation where it would be impossible for her to recommence hostilities. It is pointed out that the enemy countries are preserving war material permitting them to equip very rapidly an army of at least 3,000,000.

The council decided secondly, according to Havas, to make Germany realize that we are the conquerors and that it is not a 'white peace' that we are seeking to impose on her.

In case Germany submits with good grace, continues Havas, it is possible that the entente would facilitate the resumption of the entente's work of peace for the benefit of Germany. The council also had to examine the demands of the Poles that a clause be introduced into the armistice that the cultural and military stolen by the enemy should be restored.

The council's program also contains questions of effectiveness and the raising of the blockade concerning Turkey and Bulgaria.

Press on League of Nations. The League of Nations commission, says The Temps, will probably be able to submit to the council of powers the definite text of its project before President Wilson's departure.

In its present form," continues the paper, "the project involves the nations, members of the league, making a definite commitment to take up arms for the maintenance of their territorial and international boundaries. It would seem that the conception has been discarded whereby the league becomes a superpower in favor of assistance on the necessity of close mutual obligations furnishing guarantees for the independence of each nation more efficient than the old systems of alliances."

Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative on the league of nations commission emphatically denied tonight the report spread in Paris today that the league of nations commission had approved of the creation of an international army and that the United States and Great Britain had conceded a point to France.

Lord Robert said that in his opinion the commission would decline to agree to approve any such plan. He added that such a report must have originated from an enemy of the peace conference.

LETTERS FROM FRANCE

My Trip To France.

A. E. F., 20th Div., Jan. 19, 1919. I left Camp Sevier, S. C. about two o'clock on the afternoon of May 7th, 1918 on the Piedmont & Northern Railway S. C., arriving at Camp Merritt, N. J., on May 9, 1918 about 3:00 P. M. Left Camp Merritt for Boston, Mass. May 11th on the A. & D. R. R., trip being made in day coaches, arriving at Boston about 6:30 P. M. May 12th and boarded the S. S. Bohemian, steamed out of port 12:30 P. M., same date. Ship being very crowded, made the trip from Boston to Halifax, N. S., without escort arriving at Halifax on the morning of the 14th. Could not enter the port owing to a very dense fog for several hours, which did not lift until nearly noon, where we laid over until the 15th. We were given the opportunity to view the ruin caused by the explosion of two munition ships which ran together during a dense fog in the early months of the year. Left Halifax during the afternoon of the 16th. The sea was very calm and we had a convoy consisting of H. M. S. Cromwell, ten other ships consisting of transports and freighters. The entire trip was made without accidents and very little sea-sickness. The weather was as a whole very good, but very cold while passing the coast of Newfoundland, and one or two very windy days, which caused the ship to roll and rock considerably. May 22nd everything going smooth during the early part of the day. Main look sounds submarine alarm which caused no little excitement among both officers and men. What seemed to be the periscope of a sub, appeared over the horizon. Cruisers orders the convoy to slacken speed while she goes ahead a good distance. Object continues to grow larger all available. Field glasses and telescopes were immediately brought out to get a better view of the object. The thing turned out to be a small onemasted fishing boat. A great relief was felt by everybody when it was found out exactly what it was. Convoy now enters dangerous waters laid out by Germany as the "Submarine

expecting destroyers to arrive by moment, crew was getting very nervous as we were fast approaching a night known as the "Kaiser's grave" night of the 24th being very calm and the sea calm. The moon shining in all its glory an excellent night for an attack by submarines. Captain and crew are getting very uneasy. Night passes off without mishap.

Destroyers arrive early on the morning of the 25th eight in number and all of them flying the Stars and Stripes. Every one on board was greatly relieved and seemed not to care what happened so long as we could see the U. S. Flag. The day passed without any excitement. Everybody expects to see land the next day and nearly every one participated a good nights sleep.

May 26th everything is going well but no sight of land. The destroyers still watched with interest as they lodged in and out of the convoy. About 1:00 A. M. all on board was awakened by the explosion of a depth bomb dropped by one of the destroyers followed by another explosion at an interval of about one minute. We then knew we were being attacked by a submarine. Convoy took a zig-zag every one ordered to get ready with life belts securely fastened. Destroyers kept dropping bombs at us we were expecting to be hit by a torpedo at any moment. Destroyers have returned and given all clear signal. Excitement is dying down fast and most of us are going back to our bunks—looking for another attack before morning. May 27th land is sighted, entered harbor at Liverpool Eng. Every one of us is anxious to get ashore again. The ship docked about noon and we started disembarking at once. We then marched up the Main Street of Liverpool to the R. R. station named "Walton on the Hill," where we were addressed by a British officer speaking for King George who could not be present. Then we were given pamphlets with the king's welcome on them. We entered immediately for a point unknown. Every one is in the best of spirits and laughing at the English railway coaches, which seemed like like toys than trains. Somebody said he wanted one of them to carry back for his little brother to play with. At last we started for a rest camp all of us thought, but we were really on our way to France. The country we saw before it became dark was very pretty, in fact everybody thought it was wonderful. After a very tiresome night we arrived at Folkestone, Eng., and stayed there one day and night. During that time everybody was given a chance to get a taste of English hospitality. The trip to Calais was made without accident. We were now across the English channel and had a queer feeling that we were in France. We hiked from the dock to a rest camp about two kilometers which tired us out. At the camp we had a very good time bathing and listening to the tales of Tommies who had been at the front. Here we turned in our American rifles and gas helmets. Left Calais in cattle cars en route to Zutterque, France, arrived there in about three hours. Here is where we had our first taste of war. Horse stables, tents, and almost every kind of house was put in use. Here also we had some very intensive training on the exact method of carrying the Hun out of France. After about two weeks of this training I was sent to Grasse, Payelle to take a course in signal instruction, which seemed to give me a new view on the war. I studied on it very fast and during the two weeks that I was there I made the grade of operator on a Field buzzer very easy. One day I was ordered to report back to my Company and when I got there everything was very much stirred up like a big more was expected of immediately. The next morning we were told to roll our packs with all our equipment and prepare for a nice long hike. About 9 a. m. we marched out of Zutterque for a point unknown. We hiked fifty minutes and rested ten until dinner where we had a solid hour to eat and rest. The first hour after dinner I made it very well but in the second hour I began to feel the weight of my pack. We arrived at our camping place near Walton in a large forest. Here is where I slept in a dog tent for the first time. Everybody knows exactly how to put it up, so it did not take long. Our first thought was to take a bath and get something to eat. We found a very satisfactory place to bathe in, a canal but our cats were not table de hote. The hike continued for six days and the fourth of July we did not hike but about eleven kilometers so as to be encamped around Roubrouck in time for dinner. Here we rested for two days and learned that we were on our way to the Ypres front in Belgium. After two short hikes we arrived at St. Jan Ter Biezen, Belgium, which was about ten kilometers from the Ypres front. We rested about two days and hiked to the Division Railhead at Provesa to entrain for Landrothen, France where the rifle range was. We shot at all kinds of targets at many different ranges. Learned more about our new rifles than we had ever known. Left the range after about four days of hard shooting we hiked to the town by the name of Audruicq to entrain for Proven. We arrived about noon and hiked back to St. Jan Ter Beizen. Left here next night for the Blue Line up near the front where we had actual training in the trenches and could

hear real shells whistle. We went to the Ypres front July 20 with the British. We thought it a very dangerous place, but had no casualties at this time and we were relieved by some other outfit of the 30th Division for a ten days rest.

Will finish this history later. BUGLER JOSEPH GILL, A. E. F., 120th Infantry 5th Div.

Mayen, Germany, Jan. 12th, 1919.

Dearest Mother:— It is Sunday so I will write you all a few lines. I am well and getting on pretty good, except I want to come home mighty bad but don't know when I will get to come. Some think that we will come right away but I don't know.

Well, I went to church this morning the first sermon I have heard since I was on the boat it was good and if I only could tell you how it made me feel it seemed so much like home to set down and listen to a sermon it seemed so curious to hear a fellow get up and talk about your soul Salvation. When I am so use to hearing my sergeant or commander come out and call us to attention and give us hell if we are not there on time for every formation or if he finds a little speck of rust on our gun at Saturday morning inspection it is very seldom that we get any encouragement it is hell if we do and it is hell if we don't. I don't care much if I do or if I don't. I said I went to church but I didn't, I went to the Y. M. C. A. We had the service there. It made me feel so good to take a song book and sing the good old Gospel hymns while an American lady played the piano. We sang many of the good old songs that we sing at home and then the minister got up and read the bible and had several prayers. Well I can't tell you just how it did make me feel. I was so glad to get a chance to hear a sermon once more. I think I will go every Sunday as long as we stay here. It was the first chance I have had and I made good use of it, believe me, and will always if I am able. I feel like going to church more than I ever did before and you know I always like to go to church, but I am more anxious now than ever. Well I have mentioned again since I got out of quarantine and I have got a real home seems like for I have not been used to anything much. I have got a nice warm room with a good stove and a good gas light. I haven't got a bed but a big leather Davenport to sleep on. It is just as good, and two little girls one about like Mollie and another not quite as large. They come in and play with me. It seems almost like home.

Well I went to Coblenz the other day on a pleasure trip, something I don't do often. It was pretty nice, it is a big city on the Rhine river. The river is big enough so ships can come up it, and it is also the dividing line between France and Germany or will be soon. All on this side of the Rhine have had possession of it ever since, but now they have got to restore it to the French. I crossed the river, that is what all the boys want to say. I have crossed the Rhine. I guess you have heard the song haven't you? It goes like this, (Just like Washington crossed the Delaware, General Pershing will cross the Rhine.) That's why all the boys want to cross it. I stayed all day in that city and until 10 o'clock that night. The Y. M. C. A. gave a big show that night and it was fine. The Red Cross gives a big show tonight at the Y. M. C. A. it will not doubt be good.

Well there is not any news for me to write as I know of, so don't be uneasy about me for I am all right and still trusting in God for my safe return to my loved ones. I hope Joseph is at home by now, but I don't know when to tell you to look for me, so don't look for me until you see me. Tell father that this letter is just as much for him as it is for you. It is for all with best wishes and love to all. Your loving son, HAROLD.

A Tale of an Old Man, His Garden and His Neighbor's Chickens.

Once upon a time and not so long ago, there was an old man who had a little house and a tiny patch of ground. To him in the Spring of 1918 an appeal was made that he cultivate this little patch and make a War Garden of it and thereby save food to send to our boys fighting "across the water." The old man bought fertilizer and gave all his spare time to the cultivation of his little patch and he was beginning to see that he was going to be repaid for his labor. But alas! for his hopes—his neighbor had chickens and these chickens invaded his domain! He plead with the owner to keep them out, but his every plea was rebuffed; and finally he sought protection for himself by putting a little salted food in his garden, and by this salted food a chicken was killed. And for this the neighbor had him up before the court and the old man was made to pay \$10.00 for putting a little salty food in his own garden. And yet we say, we dare to say, our laws protect, and our courts administer justice.

Mr. Claude Collins, who has been with the 30th Division in France was at home the past week.

TO CLOSE NEXT WEDNESDAY

Louisburg Tobacco Market Announces Its Closing For the 19th.

That the Louisburg tobacco market will close its warehouses for the sale of tobacco on next Wednesday, February 19th, 1919 for the season, has been announced by the warehousemen. The farmers in this section who have not sold their crops and who are contemplating selling on this market should bear this in mind and bring the remainder of their crop in before that date.

THE COUNTY HOME FARM SHOULD NOT BE SOLD.

Property Developed, A Most Valuable Asset—A Suggested Method of Improvement.

Mr. S. Atwood Newell offers the following suggestion as a solution of the County Home question, which is now being agitated, looking to a more successful operation of the home: Mr. Editor:— I notice that a bill has been drawn and sent up to our Representative, with the request that he have the Legislature pass it, authorizing the County Commissioners to sell the County Home farm. In my opinion the county farm should not be sold.

I also notice in your paper that several propositions have been made for the removal of the county home—all of which presupposes a sale of the farm. I heartily agree with you in your endeavor to establish a county hospital, but do not agree with your method of selling the county home farm and combining the county home with the hospital here in town. This would mean that everything used for the feed and upkeep of the inmates would have to be bought which would greatly increase the running expense of same; and as this is a very poor vegetable market there would be times when you could not get the things most needed—regardless of cost. The difference in running expense would be comparatively about the same as that of a family living in town and a family of equal size living in the country.

The plan I would suggest is this: Combine the county home farm and the county road system. Let both be worked by the county convicts. Work on convicts, or so many of them as may be necessary, on the farm when needed and when not needed on the farm keep them working on the roads. Or, if there was more convict labor than was needed on the farm at any one time the surplus would be kept on the road work all the time.

I am informed that the farm contains about 450 acres, and that upon this is a considerable quantity of valuable timber and wood. To inaugurate the system above suggested this timber, or the greatest portion of it should be sold, the land from which the timber is cut should be cleared and put in cultivation—at least two-thirds of this farm land should be so cultivated.

It is only a question of a short time when the road system will have to be a county unit instead of township as it now is.

It is true that the 450 acre farm as now stands with most of the land in wood and timber, is a non-productive proposition. A latent asset if you please. But with the development and improvement above suggested it will become a very valuable asset and the county home instead of being a liability would be more than self-sustaining.

The above idea is not original with me for the system is now being used in several counties in the State. I refer to Bertie County particularly for here I have personally seen the system being worked. Only a few days ago I asked the representative from Bertie how this system was working and he said "fine." Bertie has had this system for a number of years and I refer any interested reader to any officer, or reputable citizen of Bertie for verification of the statement that the plan as above outlined is working most successfully in their county. S. A. NEWELL.

List of Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Louisburg, N. C., not called for Feb. 14th, 1919:

Mr. Donie Bradwell, Miss Fannie Lee Colyers, Miss Mary Hall, Miss Loretta Harris, Mrs. Kiasiah Hester, Mr. Albert Macom, Mr. E. W. Proctor, Miss Pattie S. Smith, Mrs. Nora Webb, Mrs. Julia Williams. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they saw them advertised. E. H. DAVIS, P. M.

A Daughter.

The following announcement of the arrival of a little daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lynn Bernhardt, of Statesville, will be of interest to friends and relatives here: "Mr. and Mrs. R. Lynn Bernhardt announce the arrival of Katherine Davis, on January twenty-first."

Subscribe to The Franklin Times

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. M. Person went to Raleigh yesterday.

Mr. E. H. Malone visited Raleigh yesterday.

Mr. Ben Ogburn was a visitor to Raleigh yesterday.

Mr. A. W. Person and wife went to Raleigh yesterday.

Mr. Gilmer Allen, of Raleigh, is visiting his mother.

Mrs. E. F. Thomas spent the past week-end in Louisburg.

Mr. R. C. Beck left Wednesday for a business trip to Richmond.

Mr. E. S. Fulghum returned Monday from a visit to Richmond.

Mr. J. D. Hines returned the past week from a trip to New York.

Rev. M. Stamps and Mr. S. A. Newell visited Raleigh Tuesday.

Governor T. W. Bickett, of Raleigh, was a visitor to Louisburg Monday.

Ex-Judge J. C. Biggs, of Raleigh, was a visitor to Louisburg Monday.

Mr. Ben Sumner, of Rocky Mount, was a visitor to Louisburg yesterday.

Leut. W. W. Boddie, of El Paso, Texas, is on a visit to his people here.

Mr. L. L. Allen, of Spartanburg, S. C., was a visitor to Louisburg this week.

Presiding Elder J. E. Underwood, of the Raleigh district, spent Sunday in Louisburg.

Mrs. G. R. McGraw and little daughter, Sarah Rawlings, of Raleigh, are visiting her parents here.

Mrs. S. E. Boddie returned this week from Charlotte, where he had been for medical attention.

Mr. Ballard Bradley returning from the United States Navy where he had experience fighting the German submarines, to his home at Lakeland, Fla., stopped over and visited his aunt, Mrs. H. D. Egerton, near Laurel.

Modern Woodman.

Messrs. C. F. Koonce and A. B. McIvor, of Raleigh, were in Louisburg the past week in the interest of the local branch of the Modern Woodmen, working up a class of two hundred members. They received much encouragement and expect to put on a class introduction in the near future. On Friday night they gave a free moving picture exhibition in the court house showing the many things of interest about the country, especially the Sanitarium for the cure of tuberculosis. Messrs. Koonce and McIvor maintain for the benefit of its members who are so unfortunate as to contract this trouble.

A Narrow Escape.

Dr. A. H. Fleming, honorable J. E. Thomas, Messrs. — Thompson and G. B. Cooper narrowly escaped death on Tuesday night when the automobile in which they were riding turned turtle and dumped them out. They were en route to Raleigh and were driving Dr. A. H. Fleming's Briscoe, when near Crabtree Creek the steering knuckle broke and the car took the ditch. On account of faulty work across the ditch the occupants except Mr. Thompson who received a broken arm, escaped injury. The car was badly damaged. Mr. Thompson was taken to a hospital in Raleigh, where he received medical attention.

Young Woman's Missionary Society.

The Young Woman's Missionary Society met at the home of Miss Sallie Taylor, Feb. 12, 1919, 7:30 o'clock in a study circle. The scripture lesson was taken from Psalms, 11th chapter, read by Mrs. O. J. Hale, followed by a prayer by Mrs. M. C. Pleasant. We had for our subject Italian Life in Italy, which was a very interesting one. Those present were Mesdames M. C. Pleasant, O. J. Hale, Misses Sue Alston, Hodrie Alston, Cowell, Neva Rowland, and Sallie Taylor. Miss Taylor served a most delicious salad course.

Card of Thanks.

We want to thank the people of Louisburg and especially the people of the community kitchen for the kindness and assistance rendered us during our sickness with the influenza, and the people of the country. T. L. Bowden and Family.

To Hold Annual Meeting.

The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association will hold its Annual meeting at Louisburg, Feb. 27th. Mr. T. B. Parker, President of the State Association, will make an address on this occasion. The public is cordially invited to hear Mr. Parker.

A man cannot exist long without food. That is why so many poets die young.

Buy liberty bonds and help make liberty supreme throughout the world. —W. G. McAdoo.

GOVERNOR'S COTTON MEETING

ADOPT RESOLUTIONS TO DECREASE ACREAGE.

Also to Sell No More Cotton For Less Than 30 Cents—Ask Aid of Bankers And Merchants.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of farmers, merchants and bankers held in Raleigh Tuesday upon call of Governor Bickett, looking to bettering the conditions in regard to cotton:

"The South is confronted with a disaster unless the crop of 1919 be reduced and the balance of the crop of 1918 be protected and held until market conditions justify its sale. To enable all people in the South interested in cotton, and nearly all are, to adopt a direct and intelligent method of meeting the situation, this convention earnestly recommends that the following plan be adopted:

"(1) That the crop of 1919 be reduced at least 22 1-2 per cent in acreage and that the fertilizer on the two-third area be not increased; but this does not apply to any farm of less than five acres to the acre.

"Provided, that in carrying out this recommendation the following schedule of reduction shall be observed:

"Any man planting five acres or less to the horse to make no reduction; 6-7 acres reduce one acre to the horse; 8-9 acres reduce two acres to the horse; 10-11-12-13 acres reduce three acres; 14 reduce four acres; 15-16 reduce 5 acres; 17-18 reduce 6 acres.

"Under no circumstances will any farmer plant more than 12 acres to the horse.

"(2) That on all the cotton land left out and on the balance of the farm, ample supplies of food, feed and other crops be planted. That under present conditions the wisest plan for the South is to produce all of the food needed for its people and the feed for its live stock.

"(3) We believe that the existing situation justifies the holding of every bale of cotton now in the hands of our Southern people, and we urge our farmers not to sell the balance of the present crop for less than thirty cents per pound basis middling.

"(4) That to carry out this purpose we call upon the bankers and business men of the State for their hearty co-operation.

"(5) We recommend that every owner of cotton immediately put his cotton under shelter, or in a warehouse and will not permit it to leave the warehouse until the owner shall so specify.

"(6) We earnestly want the farmer that if he buys high-priced fertilizer and a large acreage of cotton is made, he must pay next fall with cheap cotton for the high-priced fertilizer and

not allow that an acre that produces less than two-thirds of a bale will yield a profit to the grower, and every such acre should not be planted in cotton.

"(8) For the purpose of securing the united co-operation of all financial interests and to put this plan into effect, the merchants, bankers, landlords, fertilizer dealers and other business men are asked to extend credit and to finance farming on the basis of a safe program, including full production of food and feed, rather than the production of cotton alone.

"(9) It is recognized that the world need for cotton when conditions become anything approaching normal will, without doubt, be exceedingly great and it is therefore important that those who can, hold their cotton against that time, and that in the meantime, the situation be held in hand by control of future production.

"(10) We recommend that the present Congress of the United States enact the Smith Bill covering the character of cotton deliverable upon cotton exchanges.

"We ask that the Governor of this State communicate immediately with our Senators and Representatives, informing them of this action.

"(11) We recommend that the Legislature pass an adequate warehouse bill for the State of North Carolina.

"(12) We recommend that the tax-basing day for individual taxpayers be made June 1st.

"(13) We recommend that a committee of seven persons representing the farming and business interests of the State be named by the Governor to inaugurate a State-wide campaign to effect the purposes set forth, such committee to meet immediately and to have full authority to devise ways and means to carry out the provisions of these recommendations.

"This committee is authorized to raise money, employ clerical assistance and to put on an intensive campaign, and to do any and all things necessary to effect the purpose of this meeting. To enable the committee to begin work immediately, contributions are now solicited.

"(14) This organization shall be known as The North Carolina Cotton Association, and every person present is asked to enroll as a member before leaving."