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# THE FRANKLIN TIMES

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## BOY KILLS SISTER

**Edward Medlin, 10, Shoots  
Sister, Reba Medlin, 14,  
With Shot Gun - Acci-  
dental**

Reba Medlin, fourteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Medlin was shot with a single barrel shot gun by her ten year old brother, Edward, at the home of Mr. Frank Mitchell in the St. Delight Community near Edward Best High School Wednesday morning about 10:15 o'clock, dying instantly, according to information secured by Sheriff F. N. Spivey, who was called to investigate the occurrence and also Dr. H. G. Perry visited the scene. The shooting was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell who said it was entirely accidental. The load took effect in the left side of the neck just below the ear.

From the information received by Sheriff Spivey the Medlins have a field of cotton near the home of Mr. Mitchell. They were in this field Wednesday morning working the cotton when a shower of rain drove them out. They sought shelter at the home of Mr. Mitchell. Upon arriving Mrs. Mitchell noticed the girls clothing was all wet and went for dry clothing for her. In the meantime the little boy saw the gun standing in a corner picked it up to look at it, the gun coming in a position directed towards the little girl and discharged. Funeral arrangements had not been made Wednesday.

## Teachers Should Get Raise

Since the question of increase in teachers salaries is raising so much discussion the TIMES representative called upon Mr. W. L. Lumpkin, Franklin's Representative for his reaction, who stated that "The 1935 Legislature, if it intended to do anything, most assuredly and positively intended, and the majority of the membership believed, at the date of its adjournment, that the General Assembly had provided a minimum 20% increase in the pitifully low and inadequate teachers' salaries for every school teacher in North Carolina."

Speaking of the question further Rep. Lumpkin said "The Joint Finance Committee, of which I was a member, understood that they were raising sufficient revenue to pay each teacher a straight salary increase of 20% for the first year, and a possible 25% increase for the second year of the biennium, beginning July 1, 1936, and I heard no suggestion made by any member of the General Assembly or departmental head in Raleigh, that certain teachers would be given the 20% increase, while other teachers' salaries would not be increased in the same proportion. Several members of the General Assembly made public statements on the floor of the House that the only reason that they could vote for the Revenue Bill was because of the fact that it insured to all state employees a minimum 20% increase in salary, and that in some instances, the employees receiving the lowest salaries, would receive more than the minimum increase. I am sure that all the state employees, which includes school teachers in the state, and the public generally, had the same idea about salary increases that the individual members of the General Assembly had, and for any Department or Commission to be unable to carry out the intention and mandate of the General Assembly would, in my opinion, be breaking faith with the thousands of state employees who have toiled through the depression on drastically reduced salaries, and many of whom in 1932 allowed a portion of their salaries to be voluntarily deducted by the state, in anticipation of repayment when sufficient funds were available in the State Treasury, which amounts were not repaid by the State, and it certainly seems only fair, just and equitable that the 20% increase in salary schedule should be uniformly followed at present."

## JAMBES POST TO ELECT OFFICERS

Commander S. P. Boddie has called a meeting of the Jambes Post No. 105 of the American Legion in the Franklin County Court House, on Tuesday, July 23, at 8 P. M.

Officers for the oncoming year and Delegates to the State Convention, which will be held in Fayetteville, N. C., August 5th and 6th will be elected at this meeting.

All members of the Jambes Post are urged to attend this important meeting.

Send us the news.

## TO PLACE MARKER

**At Green Hill Place Memo-  
rializing First Methodist  
Conference in America**

Dr. D. T. Smithwick, Franklin County Historian received a letter this week from the North Carolina Historical Commission, informing him that the Commission will place one of the four first markers provided for by a recent legislative appropriation in or near Louisburg Commemorating the Green Hill Place, where the first Methodist Conference in America was held. The letter in part follows:

As the new Secretary of the Historical Commission, one of the first tasks which I have to undertake is the erection of markers of historic spots in North Carolina. You will recall that the last legislature appropriated \$5,000 a year for the next biennium for this purpose. The Executive Committee on Historical Markers is now undertaking to write the legends for the first four markers. These four are to be made within a few weeks, and are to be used as samples. It happens that one of the four spots to be marked is near Louisburg, and knowing that you are very interested in history, I am taking the liberty of asking you for help. The legend which we have tentatively decided upon reads as follows:

**GREEN HILL PLACE**  
One mile south stands the house in which was held the first Methodist Conference in North Carolina, April 20, 1785.

The letter also requested Dr. Smithwick to suggest a suitable location which must be on a paved highway. Answering a query from the TIMES reporter Dr. Smithwick suggested that he was contemplating recommending a location at the junction of Main Street and Tarboro road, which is the junction of Highways 56, 59 and 23.

Louisburg and Franklin County feel honored in having one of the first Markers of historical spots to be placed on highways, located in Louisburg.

The County Historian is anxious to receive information concerning other historical spots in Franklin County for permanent record to be used in historical records and when occasions arise above.

In this particular the TIMES suggests that the next available Markers for this section be placed on Highway No. 1 near Franklinton marking the resting place of old Aunt Abbey House, and one on the Court Square junction of several highways, marking the place where the Stars and Bars were raised.

## Farm Section

We are proud to present with this issue of the Franklin TIMES the State Farmer Section, monthly news feature covering the agricultural news of commodities grown commercially in this community. This service comes to our readers at no extra cost.

Included in this initial issue of our State Farmer Section is a message of greeting from Secretary Wallace and similar messages from the Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture.

Rural life, while it is ideal in precept, has many problems. It is our hope that we may help the South in some of the perplexing questions which come up from day to day and every day on the farm. We want to render our rural subscribers a real service, and our columns are open to any questions whether pertaining to things classed as "chores" or those various things that have to be done in the kitchen.

The FRANKLIN TIMES has always had service as its watchword. We want to be helpful to every farm operator no matter how small, and to every farm housewife whose worries are manifold. We believe we are more or less familiar with the every-day things that you have to meet and conquer. The recompense for each and every one of us comes in our adherence to the ideals we have.

We think this issue of our State Farmer Section has something which commands the attention of each one of our readers and it is only a sample. The forthcoming editions will maintain the same high standard of editorial excellence.

## REVIVAL AT SHILOH

Rev. A. M. Williams, pastor, announces that the revival scheduled to begin at Shiloh, Sunday afternoon, has been postponed indefinitely on account of the paralysis epidemic. All regular preaching services will continue as usual: Third Sunday at Bunn, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Fourth Sunday, Shiloh, 11 A. M.; Piney Grove, 3 P. M. and Youngsville, 8 P. M.

## Political Conferences Now Order of the Day



CHICAGO . . . That the 1935 national political campaign gives promise of much action is being indicated these days in the staging of varied political conferences throughout the middle-west. At Omaha, Roy M. Harrop, chairman, called a Farmer-Labor convention to order. At Cleveland, State Senator George H. Bender, opened the Republican Grandular Conference which caused considerable comment in G.O.P. circles. And here at Chicago, Alfred Bingham, left, national secretary, and Paul H. Douglas, right, Chicago U. professor and permanent chairman called a "Third Party" meeting to order.

## Processing Taxes Invalid

Boston, July 16.—The agricultural adjustment act, under which the administration seeks to control agricultural production, raise prices, and recompense farmers for crop reduction, today in large part, was held unconstitutional by the U. S. Circuit court of appeals.

The court not only ruled that the power, under which nearly a billion dollars in processing taxes had been collected, was unconstitutional, but also expressed the opinion that the "congress has attempted to invade a field over which it has no control"

## ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Services for Sunday, July 21 are Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Adult Bible Class 10:00. Choir Practice 10:30, in Church. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11:00 a. m. Y. P. S. L. 7:30 p. m.

The preacher Sunday morning will be either Mr. Board or Mr. Man of Burlington, N. C. These are both able and spiritual young men.

The rector of St. Paul's will be the preacher at Good Shepherd Church, Raleigh, Sunday morning at 11:00.

The decision was subscribed to by Judges Scott Wilson and George F. Morris, Judge George H. Bingham, senior justice, dissented.

"It is clear," said the decision, "that the main purposes of the act is to control and regulate the production of the so-called basic agricultural commodities of the several states, through agreements with the producers and in consideration of what is termed rental or benefit payments, to reduce acreage or production for market

## RE-EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OPENS AGAIN IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

The National Re-employment office which is composed of the United States Employment Service and the State Employment Service combined, opened up office in the former location of the National Re-employment Office in Louisburg, N. C., in the Old Opera House building in the office known as the Mayor's Office.

The service for the first several days will be given to registering Relief workers who have been, and are on, the Franklin County Emergency Relief Administration Rolls. However, all people unemployed will be registered for work in the particular fields of service for which they are fitted.

It is absolutely essential that every person unemployed who has

## Imported Wine Sales Allowed

**Prohibitory Section Held  
Unconstitutional; Vance  
Drys Appeal From Devin**

Raleigh, July 17.—The ruling of a Buncombe County judge that wine imported from other states may be sold legally in North Carolina and the decision of Dry forces to fight still further in the courts against the legalization of the sale of whiskey in Vance County were the major developments in North Carolina's muddled liquor situation yesterday.

Judge J. P. Kitchin of Buncombe County General Court held unconstitutional the provision of the 1935 State wine act prohibiting the sale and distribution in North Carolina of naturally fermented wines imported from other states.

In Vance County, Dry forces filed an appeal from the ruling of Judge W. A. Devin holding constitutional the so-called Pasquotank control act, under which Vance held its liquor-legalization referendum and under which liquor is now being sold in county-controlled stores. It is the first attempt of the Drys to prevent the sale of liquor in any county after an election.

## Allege Five Errors

The appellant Drys charge in their appeal that Judge Devin made five errors in his ruling in favor of the wets. The appeal states that Judge Devin erred in permitting the holding of an election authorized by a law which "did not pass the General Assembly in the manner required by the constitution."

In addition the complaint states, Judge Devin erred in not holding the Pasquotank act violative of Article 1, Section 7, and Article 11, Section 29, of the Constitution of North Carolina. An error is also charged in Judge Devin's failure to hold the law violative of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The fifth error cited is that Judge Devin signed a judgment finding against the Drys.

Appellants in the action are J. H. Bridges, W. A. Newman and E. R. Nelson of Henderson; A. H. Hoyle of Vance County; Charles Ruffin of Wake County and W. F. Moore of Wayne County. The Vance County commissioners and Alcoholic Beverages Control Board members are named as defendants in the appeal.

In the meantime, Vance's liquor store, authorized by a vote of nearly five to one by the Vance electorate, wound up its second day of business yesterday, reporting a total of \$1,138 for two days sales.

## John H. Finlator

Funeral services for John H. Finlator, 58, veteran conductor of the Seaboard Air Line for the past 36 years, were held Monday morning from the home at 11 o'clock with Dr. Forrest C. Pezzer, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in charge of the services. Interment was in the Montlawn Memorial Park.

Pallbearers were Morris M. Green, R. B. Tomlinson, Dr. S. R. Horton, W. P. McGhee, Dr. E. H. Broughton and R. H. Eastman.

Mr. Finlator is survived by his widow, two sons, Rev. William Finlator and John Finlator, Jr., and one daughter, Dorothy Green Finlator, all of Raleigh and one sister, Mrs. J. W. Case of Miami, Fla.

Mr. Finlator was a former resident of Louisburg being conductor on the Louisburg train a number of years, within which time he married a Miss Best, sister to Mr. C. F. Best, of Franklinton.

A knocker is useful only on a front door, and even then it may be used too much.

## Free-Style Champ.



NEW YORK . . . Little Mags Freeman (above) had all the way to the National Junior A. U. Free-Style 100-meter swim in the Grand Slam featured here. She's now a national junior champion.

## Washington Cools Off.



WASHINGTON . . . A summer-night's view of the terrace fountain on the Capitol Plaza where Washingtonians try to find relief from the sweltering heat during the summer months.

## Hubbard Has Crime Record

**Sentenced Here, He Is Na-  
tionally Notorious.**

C. R. Hubbard, who was sentenced yesterday to the state penitentiary at Raleigh for seven to ten years, by Judge J. A. Rousseau in Forsyth county superior court, after he had pleaded guilty in four cases of housebreaking, larceny, and receiving, has a record nearly as long as that of the notorious Tom Burns, according to facts forwarded to local police by the United States Department of Justice.

Hubbard was sentenced by Judge Rousseau, but has not yet been sent to Raleigh. Mrs. Hubbard, who was implicated with him in three of the cases, entered a plea of nolo contendere. She was allowed to pay the costs and judgment was left open.

According to the report on Hubbard, coming out of Washington, Hubbard first came to the attention of the Department of Justice in the early 'teens. The department received an inquiry from Carson City, Nev. Later, December 9, 1916, he was sent up from Kansas City, Mo., for five years on charges of burglary and grand larceny.

His next trouble was at Des Moines, Iowa, in February 1919. He was picked up there as a "house prowler." In 1921, he was arrested at Reno, Nev., and charged with larceny. Finally, in April, 1923, he was sent up in Carson City for two to fourteen years and then released to Utah authorities for a charge not indicated.

Later he was "in trouble" in Salt Lake City again, in Jacksonville, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., twice, and finally in Winston-Salem. On the last charge, housebreaking and larceny, he served a full three-and-one-half to seven years' term at Columbia getting his discharge April 29, 1934. He was picked up at Franklinton, at the request of Winston-Salem officers, July 1.

Following his release from the South Carolina state prison, Hubbard made his way to Franklinton, this state, and married into a good family. It was due to the fact that Mrs. Hubbard had never been in any trouble of any kind that Judge Rousseau entered a judgment of such mild nature.

## Program At The Louisburg Theatre

The following is the program at the Louisburg Theatre beginning Saturday, July 20th:

Saturday — Tim McCoy in "Fighting Shadows," 1st Chapter "Miracle Rider," starring Tom Mix.

Sunday — Katherine Hepburn in "Break Of Hearts."

Monday — Wheeler and Woolsey in "The Nitwits."

Tuesday — Guy Kibbee and Zasu Pitts in "Going Highbrow."

Wednesday — Fred MacMurray and Ann Sheridan in "Car 99."

Thursday-Friday — Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas."

Last Showing Today — Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson in "Oil For The Lamps Of China."

## NEW LAWS AND CHANGES

**Summary of 1935 Local Leg-  
islation Affecting Frank-  
lin County, Its Cities,  
Towns, Subdivisions and  
Citizens**

(Prepared by Henry Brandis, Jr., Dillard S. Gardner, T. N. Grice, of the Institute of Government of North Carolina.)

Continuing a practice inaugurated in 1933 the Institute of Government presents herewith, for the convenience of local officials and the press, a summary of local laws affecting Franklin County, its cities, towns, subdivisions and citizens. Of course, many general laws also affect the County, but space does not permit them to be summarized here. A summary of these general, State-wide laws will be found in the May-June issue of Popular Government, The Institutes magazine. In this summary for the County, only local laws, and general laws from which the County or some part of the County is specifically excepted, are mentioned. No attempt is made to cover bills which were introduced but never became law.

Probably the best known of all local laws applying to Franklin County is Chapter 493, Public Laws, which authorizes Franklin and a number of other counties to vote themselves out from under the Turlington Act and into the liquor business. As everyone knows, the validity of this law is under fire, and the matter will probably not be finally determined for some months. For this reason, and because of the publicity which has attended it, no attempt will be made here to give it any adequate summary. Its principal provisions are concerned with the election and (assuming the election carries) with the establishment of the public-owned stores, the management thereof and the manner in which the profits are to be distributed.

Continuing on the subject of liquor, Chapter 113, Public-Local Laws, provides bounties to law enforcement officers of \$10 for the capture of a still and \$10 for the capture and conviction of the operator. The Chapter provides that these bounties, in the discretion of the Court, may be taxed as costs against the defendant, but shall not be paid by the County unless collected, and only one officer shall be entitled to a bounty. This Chapter was subsequently repealed by Chapter 291, Public-Local Laws, which re-enacts the same provisions except the payment is extended to the capture and conviction of anyone assisting the operator, and provides that in cases where the bounties are not taxed as costs or the defendant does not pay such costs, the County shall pay one-half bounties to the officer entitled to same.

## A. Laws Relating to Fiscal Matters

There are ten new laws relating to compensation of County Officials or to fees to be paid by the County. (1). Chapter 127, Public-Local Laws, amends Chapter 214, Public-Local Laws of 1933 by repealing the provision which fixed the salary of the Clerk of the Superior Court at \$2,725 per year and required him to pay for his help. The new law fixes the Clerk's salary at \$2,000 per year, allows him a deputy at \$1,200, and clerical help of not more than \$200. The Chapter took effect February 1, 1935. (2). Chapter 139, Public-Local Laws, amends Chapter 214, Public-Local Laws of 1933, by striking out the provision which fixed the Registrar's salary at \$2,300 per year and required him to pay for his help. The new law fixes, beginning February 1, 1935, the salary of the Register of Deeds at \$2,000 per year, and allows him a deputy or assistant at \$900 per year. (3). Chapter 110, Public-Local Laws, raises, beginning February 1, 1935, the annual salary of the Tax Collector from \$1,500 to \$1,800, and the annual allowance for a deputy or for clerical assistance from \$1,200 to \$1,400. (4). Chapter 111, Public-Local Laws, raises, beginning February 1, 1935, the annual salary of the Sheriff from \$1,800 to \$2,200. (5). House Bill 1485 allows members of the County Board of Commissioners, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, \$50 each per year payable on a monthly basis. (6). Chapter 386, Public-Local Laws, authorizes the County Commissioners, in their discretion, to increase the salary of the Recorder of the County Recorder's Court during his term of office. (7). Chapter 210, Public-Local Laws, requires the County to pay fees equal to one-half those allowed in Superior Court to State witnesses appearing in the Recorder's Court in criminal cases in which the defendant is acquitted or a nol. pros. is entered. Such payment to be made within 60 days after the

(Continued on page eight)