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(Eight Pages)

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## RADFORD GETS THIRTY YEARS

### HELD FOR SECOND DEGREE MURDER

#### Jury Out Almost Six Hours; Two Paroles Revoked; Other Cases Disposed Of; Grand Jury Makes Report; Court Adjourned Friday Night For Term

The trial of Sam Radford for the murder of his wife near Centerville on July 24th, 1940, which was begun on Wednesday was completed Friday and given to the jury at 3:40 after Judge Bone had delivered an hour and forty minute charge.

In the development of the case Solicitor Bickett succeeded in establishing the fact that Radford did kill his wife with a shot gun after having waited secreted in a corn field for some time. Messrs. Hill and Edward F. Yarborough centered upon establishing the theory that Radford's mind had been affected, because of excessive use of whiskey or alcohol in some other form, over a long period of time, to the extent that he was incapable of premeditating or deliberating on the desire to kill his wife or anything else and was therefore not entitled to die in the gas chamber. The verdict of murder in the second degree rendered by the jury at about 9:30 o'clock Friday night agreed with the theory of the defense. Judge Bone then pronounced sentence of 30 years in State's prison at hard labor, while the defendant smiled. This attitude no doubt was because he had emerged from an extreme ordeal with his life spared.

Radford was taken by Sheriff J. P. Moore and Deputy Z. C. Wheeler to Raleigh and placed in the State's prison that night.

The following cases were disposed of since our last report: Troy Kearney plead guilty to house breaking and larceny, and was given two years in State's prison. The judgment was suspended for five years upon good behavior.

Troy Kearney plead guilty to a second case for house breaking and larceny and was given 6 months on roads, sentence to begin at expiration of two year sentence.

Upon petition the parole granted Duck Powell in a twelve months road sentence was revoked and the sentence ordered executed.

Upon petition the parole granted Troy Kearney, in a sentence of two years on roads, was revoked and the sentence ordered executed.

Sam Radford was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to 30 years in the State prison at hard labor.

#### Grand Jury Report

The Grand Jury made the following report and was discharged with the thanks of the Court: To Honorable Walter J. Bone, Judge presiding:

The Grand Jury for the February 1941 Term of the Franklin County Superior Court respectfully returns and reports the following as a true and accurate report of the acts, activities and transactions of the said Grand Jury for this term:

1. The Grand Jury has given careful and true consideration to all bills of indictment passed and have passed upon such bills to the best of their judgment and with diligent effort.

2. The Grand Jury made a visit to the common jail of Franklin County and found the same to be in good condition. We feel that it would be advisable for arrangements to be made whereby inmates of the jail can be allowed to bathe without being taken out of the cell block, and furnished with hot water, and the County Commissioners are requested to investigate the matter.

3. The prison camp, which is located near Bunn, was visited by a committee and the committee reported to the Grand Jury that the said camp was in excellent condition.

4. The County Home was visited by the Grand Jury and found to be in good condition, and the Superintendent is to be congratulated upon the excellent condition in which said home is maintained.

5. All of the public offices of Franklin County were visited and in so far as the Grand Jury was able to determine were in excellent condition and properly conducted.

6. The financial condition of the County was inquired into and it was reported to the Grand Jury that the finances of the County are being properly and efficiently handled.

7. We have investigated the condition and management of the various schools in the County,

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## HONOR STUDENTS OF LOUISBURG COLLEGE



The above photograph is the honor students of Louisburg College for the first semester. Left to right are: First row, Helen Hall, Sarah Davis, Mary West, Virginia Spivey, Lois Pickering. Second row: Jane Rosser, May Davis, Edward Smith, Gene Thompson and Isaac Reynolds.

## FLOOD LIGHT COURT HOUSE

### TO EXPLAIN ARMORY CHARGE

#### To Test Tax Foreclosure Time, If Found To Be Untested—To Investigate Construction of Electric Line—Many Reports

The Board of Town Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday, Feb. 10, at 7:30 P. M. Members present were: W. C. Webb, Mayor, W. B. Barrow, R. C. Beck, W. G. Lancaster, and C. R. Sykes. Messrs. F. H. Allen and P. W. Elam were absent. Minutes of previous meetings were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Tax Collector, Chief of Police, Supt. of the Light & Water Departments and Town Clerk were read and approved by the Board.

The Armory Committee was instructed to write to the FRANKLIN TIMES a letter for publication, explaining to the public the service charge of \$5.00 that is charged to all organizations for the use of the Armory Auditorium.

The Board voted to renew its contract for liquid chlorine with the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

Mr. J. C. Harkins was instructed to make a thorough survey of a proposed extension of the power line from J. P. Timberlake's property southward. Mr. Harkins was instructed to measure the distance, estimate the cost of the construction of the proposed line, and to ascertain the number of customers who will agree to use current from this line and wire their premises before the line is constructed.

The Board agreed to follow the approval of the sale of certain real estate to J. C. Taylor by the Board of Commissioners of Franklin County. It agreed to approve the sale upon whatever terms of payment is agreed upon by the County Commissioners. The property included in the agreement is the Hilda Gill Estate property in Blacktown and one lot in the Mineral Springs section. The sale of the lot in the Mineral Springs section is subject to the securing of a clear deed to this property.

The Board decided to make a test case before the Supreme Court of a tax foreclosure title, provided that no test case of this nature has ever been brought before the Supreme Court.

The Board agreed to furnish the bulbs and free current for two proposed flood lights on the front of the Court House square.

A motion was passed instructing the Town Attorney to proceed at once with tax foreclosure suits on the delinquent 1938 taxes.

After approving a number of invoices for payment the meeting adjourned.

#### MILLS P. T. A.

The FRANKLIN TIMES is requested to announce that the Mills P. T. A. will hold its next regular meeting in the School auditorium on Thursday evening, February 20th at 7:30 o'clock. The band will play and Mrs. Yarborough's music pupils will give a musical selection. Rev. F. D. Hedden will conduct the devotional and Supt. W. R. Mills will speak on the "relations" of the P. T. A. to the schools. All parents are urged to be present and all fathers are especially invited.

#### PAINTING COURT HOUSE

Mr. Bailey C. Stallings is busy treating the Franklin County Court House to a new coat of paint. The same color scheme will be used as heretofore. Mr. Stallings is assisted by Mr. B. F. Denton.

Mr. Stallings has just completed painting the Franklin County jail.

Many a race has been won because of the spur of necessity.

#### Not For Sale

The TIMES was informed that it was in error in stating last week that the Commissioners were considering any kind of proposition for the sale of the light and power plant. That they were only considering the possibility of purchasing electric current at wholesale. The TIMES had no desire to misquote or misrepresent any action of the Board, and stated no actual proposition had been made, but being informed the Board was trying to look to the interest of the town as far as it could, assumed that if they received a proposition to sell sufficiently attractive they would submit it to the voters, to determine what they wished to do about it.

## PROMOTED



LIEUT. E. C. BULLUCK

Who has been promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.

Also reports lists Lieut. Richard E. Timberlake, of Youngsville, promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.

The many friends of these efficient and capable officers extend congratulations.

## PRESIDENT'S BALL TO-NIGHT AT ARMORY

The President's Ball which will be held in the Armory to-night (Friday) promises to be quite a success, judging from the advance reports from surrounding towns.

Dancers will be admitted for \$1.00 per couple and spectators will be charged 25 cents.

This being Valentine's Night you are urged to have a big heart and go out for this Ball so that the Crippled Children can walk.

Half of the proceeds stay in the county and will comprise the Infantile Paralysis Fund to be used where the County Board of Health thinks best.

The other half will go to the National Foundation.

## Home Guard

At a recent meeting of business and professional men of the County held in the Court House it was decided to organize a Home Guard. The meeting was addressed and the plan of organization was made by Messrs. J. E. Malone and J. F. Matthews.

The meeting recommended the following to Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts from which to select the officers of the guard: Louisburg—Russell I. Holmes, George D. Davis, W. Haywood White, Claude C. Collins, George W. Ford, Charlie E. Ford, Edward S. Ford, Fred E. Frazier, Paul W. Elam, P. S. Allen, Caswell E. Spencer, Willie Bledsoe, Youngsville—Bland G. Mitchell, Franklinton—H. Crawford Kearney, Armistead Henderson, Marvin W. Hardy.

Bunn—O. J. Rochester. The following resolution was introduced by J. E. Malone and seconded by J. F. Matthews and was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The State of North Carolina proposes to organize in certain designated Cities and Town in the State, Home Guard Units; and Whereas, Franklin County and Louisburg has been requested to organize such a unit;

"And Whereas, any company of the Home Guard will be subject to call into service by the Governor for an emergency existing anywhere in the State; and Whereas, this service is to be without pay to the personnel of said Guard;

"And Whereas, it is the sense of this meeting that all expenses in connection with equipping and providing uniforms for the various Guard Units should be borne by the State of North Carolina, rather than by local units or organizations;

"Now, Therefore, be it Resolved:

"1st. That the State of North Carolina be requested to provide all necessary uniforms and other equipment and to bear all expenses in connection with the organization and maintenance of said Guard.

"2nd. That our representatives in the General Assembly be requested to support legislation providing reasonable appropriations for this purpose."

Mayor Webb presided at this meeting and T. K. Stockard was appointed Secretary.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Adjutant General.

#### LEAVES FOR SERVICE

Lieut. J. E. Fulghum left Friday to take up his duties in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserves, stationed at New Orleans, La.

## WEEKLY LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

Institute of Government  
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Legislative Offices:  
Raleigh, N. C.

At the close of its fifth week the General Assembly is preparing to dig through an avalanche of public legislation, including such individual obstacles as wage-hour, state marketing authority, reapportionment, unemployment compensation and national defense bills.

The only measures of public significance actually passed during the week were bills requiring the judge in first-degree burglary cases to charge the jury that they may render a verdict in the second-degree and permitting divorced women to resume their maiden names or the name of a prior divorced husband.

The national defense bills involved sabotage, housing, army drafts and volunteers, and uniforms. The sabotage measure, a uniform bill sponsored by the Council of State Governments, would send to jail for 10 years or fine \$10,000, or both, persons intentionally destroying or injuring property or failing to note, on intentionally defective workmanship on articles when such actions would delay or interfere with defense or war preparations. The act also provides lesser penalties for unlawful entry on defense properties, or restricted streets or highways, and defines the rights of labor, privileges of witnesses and the questioning and detention of suspects in such cases.

Three housing measures, one validating the establishment and undertakings of housing authorities, were presented on Friday. The others would create such authorities to engage in slum clearance and dwelling accommodation projects for persons of low income, including farmers, authorize cooperation with the federal government in housing projects, and assure safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities.

Another bill would credit to draftees on a new car license the proportional amount of "Schedule B" license tax he had paid but not exercised because of his induction into armed forces. Other defense bills would appropriate \$26,000 for uniforming home guard units and authorize the Governor to form a State Guard to substitute for the National Guard when the latter is called into active federal service. Individual State Guard members would not be exempt from federal service, and the organization would be disbanded upon the National Guard's return.

A State wage-hour bill, much nearer to federal standards than the impending Wage and Hour Commission's majority and minority reports, was offered by Senator Gregory. Minimum wages of 25c and maximum hours of 44 per week would be prescribed for the first year; a 30c per hour minimum for the next six years, with 40c per hour from then on; 42 hours maximum for the second year, with 40 hours thereafter. The act creates a Wage and Hour Bureau in the Department of Labor, to be appointed by Commissioner of Labor, and specifies non-interference with labor's right to collective bargaining.

Representative LeGrand of New Hanover sponsored a bill calling for the submission of a constitutional amendment at the next general election to limit the representation of any single county in the General Assembly to one senator and three representatives. Another measure proposes to set up a State Marketing Authority, composed of members of the State Board of Agriculture, to promote the more effective marketing of farm products. The unemployment compensation law amendments are designed to extend and revise the provisions of the present law.

Perhaps the most vital of all the bills introduced, from the standpoint of the counties and their officials, is one which would require the State to assume all obligations on county road bonds issued before 1931. While the counties would not be relieved of responsibility for principal or interest in arrears at that time, the assumption, on July 1, 1941, would put upon state highway funds the burden of all payments due after that date. Also included in the bill is a provision prohibiting diversion of the highway funds. Of further interest to counties are measures to permit the appointment of county electrical inspectors to inspect wiring and electrical installations in towns of less than 1000 and in rural communities, and to permit no revocation of real property for taxes in cases where the county commissioners find no change in value.

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## WHAT HAPPENS TO LABOR UNIONS?

### Babson Gives Inside Facts As To Conditions Abroad

(By ROGER W. BABSON)

Babson Park, Fla., Feb. 14.—I have always been sympathetic with labor. During World War I, I served as Assistant Secretary of Labor in Washington. I am sure that labor leaders will tell you that I was fair in solving the problems that came to the Department.

and believe me, there were enough of them! I soon learned that arguments did not do much good, and that lawyers only muddled things up. Labor troubles are emotional, not statistical, and they cannot be "fought" successfully. Both sides are usually honest and serious from their point of view.

#### HAVE A HEART

The quickest way to solve a real bad labor row is to take the employer around to the homes of the workers and see the conditions under which they live. Then have some of the strikers shadow the boss for a few days and see how he is working for them twelve to sixteen hours a day against the keenest competition.

Of course there are some labor leaders who selfishly think only of themselves. They purposely stir up trouble to get the Union to give them a raise in pay. Some are connected with racketeers. These should be put in jail. Most labor leaders, however, are earnest and trustworthy men working to better the conditions of the workers as they see the light.

The chief cause of labor troubles is not the labor leader, or the wages paid, or the working conditions; but rather the expensive manner in which certain employers live, the way their children foolishly spend money and the mistakes they make in exhibiting their power and wealth. Very few wage workers are jealous of the employer who founded the business; but it does "burn them up" to see the employers' children racing around town and blowing in money, while their own children have barely enough to eat or are unable to continue schooling. So much for where I stand on the labor problem. Furthermore, let me say that in normal times labor unions are both right and necessary.

#### CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES

When it comes to questions of strikes or lockouts, in days like these, I feel that both are selfish, cowardly, and unpatriotic. The stirring up of 750,000 rail workers of Class 1 roads with demands by labor organizations, not the employees, for vacations with pay is a good current example. This will use much of the energy of the President, who is already overworked, and of railroad officials. The time of all concerned might far better be spent in cooperating to move more quickly important industrial freight shipments.

The government is putting a ceiling on the profits of all businessmen, and it is only fair to likewise veto strikes and lockouts. Although in the past labor has not had a fair deal at times; yet "two black do not make a white". When the whole nation is in danger, as at present, we all ought to be ashamed to do anything which holds up production. Certainly, during the present emergency, Congress should demand compulsory arbitration. We either must go to work or go to war! I had much rather go to work—forgetting wages, hours, or profits.

In view of the recent Supreme Court decision which was 100% in favor of labor, I wish to remind labor of what is happening abroad. When I was over there two years ago, I found that Germany had "canned" all the labor unions and threatened to shoot anyone who called a strike or a lockout. France refused to do this as the French politicians were afraid of losing votes. Even last April, when the Germans were pounding at the gates of France, labor leaders and employers were fighting one another. As a result, the Germans marched into France! The Germans then disbanded the French labor unions and their leaders were put in jail.

#### LABOR LEADERS ARE IN JAIL

Up to February first of this year, the English government was

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