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(Eight Pages)

NUMBER 24

BUDGET NOT APPROVED

DISAGREE ON FRANKLINTON SUPPLEMENT

Board To Meet Again Saturday Night at 10 O'clock To Decide Question; Dean And Joyner Opposed Supplement and Pearce and Terrell Approve

The Board of County Commissioners met in special session Tuesday night with all Commissioners present except Commissioner Harvey T. Bartholomew.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the 1943-44 budget, particularly to provide a special supplement to the Franklinton School District.

Chairman D. C. Hicks and Mr. George Gilliam of the Board of Trustees of the Franklinton School District, and Supt. — Morton, were before the Board asking a special supplement fund of approximately \$2,118.

County Attorney John F. Matthews informed the Board that under the law there were only two ways this supplement could be granted. The first was to hold an election in the Franklinton School District to vote a tax to provide a supplement. The second was to get an approval of the State Board of Education to use the surplus per capita funds for supplemental purposes.

It developed that the Franklinton Schools had contracted with a Superintendent at a salary greater than they had funds to meet, and the Board of Trustees were seeking a way to take care of the situation.

Quite a discussion was entered into which developed many interesting and informative points. Commissioner Dean pointed out that to grant the request would result in a county-wide tax that would provide \$4.36 per capita to all children in Franklin County outside of Franklinton School District and \$4.58 to the children within the Franklinton District and this addition would go into extra salary instead of to the advantages of the children.

Franklinton representatives called attention to the fact that they were entitled to some special consideration because the school was given to the district and involved no cost to the county.

Com. Dean called attention to the fact that the cost of up-keep of their large and commodious building, which all of Franklin County appreciated, was sufficient to take care of the cost, interest and retirement of bonds on the general average of schools in the county and therefore this feature should have no weight with the Board.

The discussion centered around the question of the supplements. Dean again called attention to the inequality of the distribution should the Board grant the request. At this time Supt. W. F. Mitchell of the County, stated that according to his understanding the funds would have to be distributed on a per capita basis and that while he did not specially need it, it would be satisfactory to him to raise the county budget to a point that would provide a per capita of \$4.58, which would take care of the Franklinton situation and give him more funds to use for the County Schools.

It was suggested by Com. Pearce and Attorney Matthews that the Board could pass the budget with the supplements, with the understanding that the supplements would have to be approved by the State Board of Education before they become effective. This suggestion was agreeable to Chairman Terrell.

This was objected to by Com. Dean who stated that this would only be saying to the State, "It is alright and just in our opinion and we are asking your approval" and of course they would approve it because we had approved it first.

Com. Dean then stated he was entirely willing to grant to Franklinton anything granted to the remainder of the county and proposed a motion that the budget be accepted on the basis of the State Salary schedule. In discussing his position he didn't think it fair, even if they could do it, to give more to the Franklinton children than was given to the children of the remainder of Franklin County, and according to his understanding of the law the Board couldn't do it anyway, as the County Accountant was required to apportion the entire fund raised by County taxes, on a pro rata (per child) basis to each district. This motion was seconded by Com. Joyner.

Com. Pearce proposed a motion to grant the supplements.

A roll call vote was held on

Recorder's Court

Franklin County Recorder's Court held regular session on Tuesday morning and disposed of cases as follows:

William Duke, resisting an officer, nolle pros.

V. B. Snipes plead guilty to possession of slot machine, and was fined \$100 and costs. Slot machine and contents to be disposed of as by law provided.

J. W. Cobb plead guilty to speeding, fined \$10 and costs.

Walter Obey plead guilty to unlawful possession of non-tax paid whiskey, given 60 days on roads, suspended upon payment of \$10 fine and costs.

William R. Brantley, a nolle pros with leave taken in charge of reckless driving, plead guilty to operating automobile without license, to be discharged on payment of costs.

Frank Higgins, reckless driving, nolle pros with leave.

The following cases were continued:

Buck Perry, oal.

Hubert Perry, manufacturing whiskey.

Lewis King, upw.

Jack Everett Bridges, speeding.

Junius Chavis and Betty Perry, f and a.

Ned Nicholson, upw, possession distilling outfit.

JOYNER-FOSTER

Miss Mary Kathryn Foster and Maurice Clifton Joyner were united in marriage Friday afternoon, July 16, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, with the Rev. E. D. Dodd officiating.

Prior to the ceremony William A. Andrews, Jr. sang two selections. Mrs. H. J. Lewis, sister of the bridegroom, played the traditional wedding music.

Miss Lottie Foster was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a white dress, matching straw hat with navy veil and carried an arm bouquet of red roses and valley lilies.

Ushers were Hill Yarborough, James B. King, A. E. Henderson, of Franklinton, P. S. Allen, Paul W. Elam and Edward S. Stovall. Dr. William Clifton Perry was the best man.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Peter Stapleton Foster. Her gown was of white tulle with blue veil. White gloves and an orchid corsage completed her attire.

Mrs. Foster, mother of the bride, wore Navy blue with white accessories. She wore a corsage of purple orchids.

Mrs. Joyner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Foster. She received her education at Louisburg College. Mr. Joyner is the son of Mrs. L. L. Joyner and the late Mr. Joyner. He is employed at the First-Citizens Bank and Trust Company. The couple will reside in Louisburg.

Mrs. Will H. Yarborough and Mrs. Hill Yarborough gave an informal tea for Miss Foster Monday afternoon. Guests were relatives of the bride and groom, Miss Rose Malone, Miss Martha Yarborough and Miss Mamie Davis. Beam assisted the hostesses in serving refreshments carrying out the bridal motif. The bride received gifts in their pattern of crystal and silver.

Miss Kathryn Foster, bride-elect, was the guest in whose honor Mrs. W. H. Allen, Jr. and Miss Betsy Spivey entertained Wednesday afternoon.

Those attending were the honoree, Mrs. George Ford, Mrs. Hobart Robertson, Miss Lottie Foster, Mrs. Paul W. Elam, Miss Mamie Davis Beam, Mrs. P. S. Foster, Miss Martha Yarborough, Mrs. H. J. Lewis, Miss Rose Malone, Miss Avis Shearon, Miss Jane Fuller, Miss Elizabeth Egerton, Miss Frances Ann Earle, Richardson, Miss Thelma Boone, Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Jr., Miss Aileen Crowder, Mrs. W. A. Huggins, Mrs. Jonah C. Taylor, Mrs. W. E. Collier, Jr., and Mrs. Edward S. Stovall.

Miss Foster received a gift in her crystal patterns. Mrs. W. A. Huggins, Mrs. H. C. Taylor and Miss Mamie Davis Beam assisted the hostesses in serving bridal ices and cakes.

PROGRAM AT THE LOUISBURG THEATRE

The following is the program at the Louisburg Theatre, beginning Saturday, July 24:

Saturday—Jimmie Craig and Dean Jagger in 'Omaha Trail' and Chester Morris and Jean Parker in 'High Explosive' also serial 'Daredevils of the West'.

Sunday-Monday—John Sutton and Annabella in 'Tonight We Raid Calais'.

Tuesday—Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Sims in 'It's A Great Life'.

Wednesday—Donald O'Connor and Peggy Ryan in 'Mr. Big'.

Thursday-Friday—Tim Holt and Bonita Granville in 'Hitler's Children'.

(Continued on page eight)

ROME BOMBED BY ALLIES

RELIGIOUS AND HISTORIC TARGETS SAVED

Tons of Bombs Cascade on Rail Yards and Other Military Installations in City, With Nearest Target Four Miles From Vatican City; Leaflets Tell Italians Necessity for Destroying War Facilities; Fliers Meet Ack-Ack But No Enemy Fighters

Stockholm, Tuesday, July 20.—A Rome dispatch to the Dagens Nyheter said an air alarm was sounded in Rome again Monday night and the all-clear came at 15 minutes past midnight.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 19.—Specially-trained American precision airmen dropped hundreds of tons of bombs on rail and airfield installations at Rome today in the first attack of the war on the Eternal City.

The first "bombs away" call of Flying Fortress bombardiers came at 11:13 a. m. (5:13 a. m. E.W.T.).

Leaflets first were dropped, advising the inhabitants why certain sections of the city were military objectives.

Rail Yards Smashed

Tons of explosives then smashed the San Lorenzo railway yards four miles east of Vatican City. That was the target nearest to the Vatican. The yards are those in which Axis troop trains are made up for dispatch southward to Sicily and the southern mainland.

The Litterie yards farther east and the Campino airfield also were bombed heavily by airmen using the highly accurate American bombsight.

Fortresses, Mitchells and Marauders from the North African command were joined by four-engine Liberators from the Middle East. Their crews had trained for weeks for this delicate task and carried large aerial photographs on which such places as Vatican City, and the churches, St. John Lateran and Santa Maria Maggiore, were marked in red and labeled.

"Must on no account be damaged,"

Liberator pilots returning to Cairo said there was no fighter opposition, but they encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire. No mention was made of any Allied losses.

Associated Press War Correspondent Joseph Morton rode in one Marauder bomber with two Tokyo raiders, Captains Jack A. Sims of Kalamazoo, Mich., and James H. Macia, Jr., of Tucson, Ariz.

"I could see fires coming from three legitimate military targets—two railway switching yards and an airport," he reported. "If the Axis can produce proof that our bombers destroyed anything but military objectives today, I shall be very much surprised."

The plane Morton rode planted its bombs "with deadly accuracy" on parked planes at Ciampino airport, 15 miles southeast of the city, and there was no fighter opposition, he said.

Liberator airmen reported widespread damage to Italian rail communications after scoring direct hits on freight yards and oil cars, and likewise said there was no fighter interference although they encountered heavily anti-aircraft fire.

The Allied command made no mention of any Allied losses. The Berlin radio said the planes struck in waves during a period of two and a half hours, an indication that Rome's defenses were inadequate to stop the prolonged attack.

Allied leaders, in anticipation of an immediate flood of Axis propaganda decrying alleged "desecration" of Christendom's symbols and shrines in ancient Rome, released the news of the raid before it was over.

"Military objectives in Rome and its vicinity have been bombed today by heavy bombers and medium bombers of the Mediterranean air command," the brief communique said. "The marshalling yards were the principal target. It is of the greatest importance to the Axis war effort and in particular for the movement of German troops."

Leaflets also were dropped over the city during the raid. Pilots and bombardiers employed on this mission were particularly instructed to avoid damaging religious and cultural monuments."

The bombing was an emphatic answer to Premier Mussolini's Fascists who apparently long had believed that their headquarters and military installations would be immune because of their con-

STATE GUARD TO CAMP

Americans and Canadians Capture Strategic Town In Center of Sicily, Sending Enemy Forces Reeling Toward Escape Port Of Messina; Berlin Reports Heavy British Casualties

8th Company State Guard, the Louisburg Military Unit under command of Capt. Hill Yarborough and Lt. Paul Elam with an extra large percentage of their enlisted personnel, left early Sunday morning for a ten days camp at Fort Bragg. While there they expect to be drilled in the very latest Military regulations and movements and be in top shape for the defense of their country on its return.

The following letter has been received from the Company:

We arrived here at one o'clock Sunday and spent Sunday afternoon getting everything arranged in the barracks. Spent all day Monday on the drill field going through different maneuvers under the leadership of squad sergeants and platoon leaders.

Monday morning the entire State Guard was addressed by Brig. General J. W. Jenkins, Commander of State Guard, also by Col. Pritchard of the U. S. Army at Fort Bragg, who is arranging the program for the encampment, and then introduction of the Staff officers and Regimental officers, after which duties on the field were performed.

Officers and men attending: Capt. Hill Yarborough, Lt. Paul W. Elam.

1st Sgt. James L. Persenson, Staff Sgts.: Lee H. Bell, Sterling T. Cottrell, W. W. McClure, Hugh R. Mosley, William J. Shearin.

Line Sgts.: Oscar M. Fuller, James A. Johnson, John A. Parrish, Russell E. Persenson.

Corporals—Thomas H. Baggett, Delphus J. Dark, Wade H. Foster, Harvil Harris.

Privates First Class: T. K. Arnold, C. F. Andrews, Thomas Bass, Frank Burnette, George Finch, William H. Griffin, Guy Griffin, Clyde Lancaster, Glenn Pearson, Frank Reavis, Preston G. Strother.

Privates: Johnnie B. Bobbitt, Gearald Bunn, Leharold Bunn, Robert C. Dickerson, Hubert Harris, Ben M. Layton, Robert E. Matthews, Robert J. Matthews, William C. Mullen, John U. Perry, William B. Robertson, Howard E. Stallings.

Everyone is enjoying things. Their address is: N. C. S. G. Camp, 8th Company, 1st Infantry, Fort Bragg, N. C.

CANNING PROJECT

Due to the influx of vegetables the canning project will be open more days to the week, but there will be no vegetables accepted that are not prepared for canning. This means tomatoes must be peeled, corn shucked and cut, butter beans shelled and washed, squash washed and sliced, and string beans snapped and washed.

In the interest of the lunch room it is necessary that the toll be increased where jars are furnished by the patron. One quart will be taken for every five quarts canned, beginning Friday, July 23rd.

The town of Louisburg has appropriated funds to hire a helper at the project which shows a great deal of interest by our town. The project has grown to the extent that your cooperation in complying to the regulations is absolutely imperative.

In order to keep vegetables from spoiling patrons will have to notify the project supervisor Mrs. E. V. Stone during canning hours or call Aileen Crowder, 398-6 between 6 and 8 o'clock p. m. on the day before vegetables are to be canned. Patrons must get the canned food on the day after it has been canned.

VULCONIZING PLANT ARRIVES

Mr. Louis A. Wheelless, of the Wheelless Sales Co., informed the Franklin Times yesterday that practically all of his new Vulconizing and Recapping plant had arrived, and that he had been assured that the mechanic expected to arrive today (Friday) with the remaining parts to put it together and in running shape. This will be an addition to Louisburg and a great convenience to automobile and other vehicle owners who use rubber tires. Mr. Wheelless also informed the TIMES that he was going to turn out the best work possible.

FREAK CHICKEN

Mrs. Charlie Evans, of near Ingleside, reports the hatching of a very unusual chicken. This chicken has its usual two feet and legs as well as an extra foot protruding from its right knee. The third foot has three toes and is smaller than the others. It is about one inch long. The chicken is healthy and has reached the age of about 6 weeks.

struction close to the Holy See and amid the cultural treasures prized by the entire western world.

AXIS ARE RETREATING

Americans and Canadians Capture Strategic Town In Center of Sicily, Sending Enemy Forces Reeling Toward Escape Port Of Messina; Berlin Reports Heavy British Casualties

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 21.—American and Canadian troops have captured the central road hub of Enna to control half of Sicily, and tonight demoralized Axis troops had begun a general retreat toward the escape port of Messina two miles opposite the Italian mainland.

Enna also is the "back door" to Catania 40 miles to the east where the British Eighth Army had pressed back a stubborn German foe to the southern suburbs of that port. British warships still were pumping shell into the city whose fall would pave the way for an Axis rout similar to the Cap Bon disaster in North Africa.

Strong Nazi Defense

Of the ferocious struggle around Catania, key to eastern Sicily, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander-in-chief, said:

"The Germans had attempted to establish a very strong line, including Mount Etna, on the east and to do so brought certain formations from the Italian mainland."

American and Canadian armored columns seized the mountain fortress of Enna yesterday and founded on after an enemy whom Allied observers said was withdrawing northeastward apparently for a last stand in the Messina area or below there on the 55-mile road leading to Catania.

The fall of Enna, a war prize through the centuries, isolated large numbers of Axis troops in western Sicily whose only effective means of escape is along a northern coastal road 30 miles above the advancing Americans and Canadians.

Catania's defenders also were cut off from inland Sicily except for that circuitous northern road, and presumably some of the Canadians have turned eastward to outflank the Germans on the coast who were fighting one of the most ferocious battles since their unsuccessful stand at the Mareth Line in southern Tunisia.

Gerbi and its neighboring airfields are 30 miles east of Enna, and the Germans apparently had withdrawn most of their units from central Sicily to defend the Catania area. General Eisenhower, in his interview, said that the Americans were meeting weaker resistance in their rapid advance, "thus over-running substantial portions of the island and confining the enemy to progressively smaller areas."

The general expressed confidence in a complete Allied victory on the island, but said the British and Canadian forces faced bitter fighting and the prospect of a generally slow advance.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported that income from farm marketings was 1,393 million dollars for May 1943 as compared with 993 million dollars for May 1942.

MORE BOMBS

London, July 21.—Incendiaries and light explosive bombs fell in the Rome suburbs today and air raid sirens sounded a 45-minute alarm in the capital only 48 hours after it had been raided by more than 500 American planes, Swiss dispatches reported.

The United Press Bern bureau said a neutral source, telephoning Rome at 12:03 p. m. Rome time (7:03 a. m. E.W.T.), reported that his connection was interrupted abruptly. The person to whom he was talking in Rome said that air raid sirens had just sounded.

After several attempts, the Bern informant again contacted Rome and was told that the all-clear had sounded one hour and five minutes after the alert.

No planes were sighted over Rome, it was said, but bombs were dropped in the suburbs. There was no substantiation in Allied quarters that Rome had been raided today or of reports circulated from Axis quarters that it had been attacked by Allied bombers last night.

(Radio Algiers reported reconnaissance photographs showed 10 fires still burning at the Littorio rail yards, bombed in Monday's raid and that many blazes still were underway at the blasted San Lorenzo yards.

Germany Urged To Ditch Hitler

Anti-Nazi Committee Of Germans Formed in Moscow, Urged Soldiers To Mutiny

Moscow, July 21.—An anti-Nazi German National Committee, dedicated to the overthrow of Adolf Hitler and the establishment of a democratic regime in Germany, has been formed in Moscow, the Communist party organ Pravda announced today.

Indicating official Soviet approval of the new committee, Pravda published a manifesto by that body calling upon German soldiers to mutiny, turn their backs on their leaders and blast their way back home. It urged German workers to lay down their tools, sabotage industry and demand immediate peace.

The manifesto indicated the nature of the regime in Germany which the Soviet Union would favor after victory. It was consistent with Premier Josef Stalin's declaration of Nov. 7, 1942, in which he said the Nazi state and army must and can be destroyed, but that the German people, army and state are indestructible. Stalin's program called for the defeat of the Wehrmacht, the annihilation of the Nazis, and the punishment of Hitler and other leaders responsible for the war.

"Anglo-American troops are at the gates of Europe," the manifesto said. "The day is approaching when Germany will collapse under the impact of simultaneous blows from all sides. The war is already lost. But Germany must not die."

It warned that unless the Germans overthrow their present rulers and sue for peace Germany will be destroyed because the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition will not consider peace with Hitler.

Fascism Barred In Allied Areas

Alexander Issues First Sicilian Proclamation; Poletti to Aid Government

Allied Headquarters, in North Africa, July 18.—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, in his first proclamation to the people of Sicily as Allied military governor of that island, today ordered all Fascist party organizations dissolved.

At the same time, it was announced that Charles Poletti, a former governor of New York who replaced Herbert Lehman, is in Sicily in a general executive capacity with the Allied military government of occupied territory.

Alexander's proclamation told Sicilians that all personal and property rights would be respected, ordered discriminatory laws annulled, and warned the people to refrain from acts of violence.

It declared the purpose of the Allies was to deliver the people from the Fascist regime and restore Italy as a land of free people. Then it posted eight injunctions:

1. All governmental powers and jurisdiction in occupied territory were vested in himself as military governor, and in Amgot (Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.)

2. Exercise of the power of the crown of Italy shall be suspended during the period of military occupation.

3. All civilians must obey promptly any orders given by the Allied military government.

4. "Your existing personal and property rights will be fully respected and your existing laws will remain in force and effect except insofar as it may be necessary for me in the discharge of my duties to change or supersede them by proclamation."

5. The Fascist party will be dissolved and all discriminatory decrees and laws will be annulled.

6. "All administrative and judicial officials of provinces and communities and all other governmental and municipal functionaries and employees, and all officers and employees of state, municipal or other public services except such officials and political leaders as are removed by me, are required to continue in performance of their duties subject to my direction."

7. Further proclamations will be issued as necessity warrants.

8. "So long as you remain peaceable and comply with my orders you will be subject to no greater interference than may be inevitable in view of military exigencies, and may go about your normal vocations without fear."

An American aviator, lost in the jungles and forced to eat a grasshopper for food, said that it tasted like crabmeat.

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THE POSTWAR "NEW DEAL"

Babson Says, "Its Up to The Returning Soldiers"

By ROGER W. BABSON
Gloucester, Mass., July 23.—I question that Mr. Roosevelt is personally much interested in 4 more years in the White House. Along with Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai Shek, he is undoubtedly more concerned in winning the War. I believe he would prefer to leave office at the height of his career as Commander-in-Chief! And make no mistake in thinking that he is not the guiding hand of our armed forces. As such, with the greatest war in the history of our country successfully behind him, his historical future would be far more secure than if he continued for four more years.

DOMESTIC ISSUES VS WAR

The President may have told his friends — the Frankfurters, Rosenman and Hopkins crowd — to go ahead with Fourth Term Plans and that he would string along with them. But Roosevelt is too smart a politician to make the mistakes that Woodrow Wilson did. He may feel that to both win the War and win the Peace is too much for a just Providence to grant. My hunch is that he will let nature take its course. If the soldiers demand his continuance in office, he will run again; but not otherwise.

Roosevelt is making no attempt to straighten out his domestic front. Why he is willing that Congress should adjourn and its members — both Republican and Democratic — should go home and tell their constituents what a lousy job he is doing with rationing, with food control and other domestic measures. I cannot understand. Perhaps he believes that with "unconditional victory" all his domestic errors and omissions will quickly be forgotten. Let me tell him that the MEMORIES of our boys in the army, navy and air force will not be short.

ALLIED COOPERATION

It is obvious that the closest possible cooperation has been necessary — both before and since Pearl Harbor — among the principal Allied Nations. All of the Allies, including our Latin American neighbors are keeping the cards close to their chests and playing an admirable game. China, Russia, Great Britain and the United States naturally embrace different ways of living, different trends of thought and have had different ideas as to policies. But fortunately all of these considerations have been waived in the common agreement that the first task of all concerned is to whip Hitler and Hirohito.

In spite of her great losses in manpower, Russia will emerge from the War a stronger nation than ever before. She will no longer be an isolated nation. Russia's position in coming world affairs will have to be acknowledged and perhaps reckoned with. One set of conditions for the Allies can prevail when fighting for a common cause; but when peace comes these conditions will lose their significance. "Dog-eat-dog," rather than cooperation, may then be the rule.

WILL ISOLATION RETURN?

Just what form our participation in world peace will take after the War, will depend upon our new war veterans. Perhaps, as a nation, we should adopt the slogan of "slow and careful."

Many of them will remember our efforts, including Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Dawes and Young Plans and the League of Nations, which followed the last War. In the main, they were all failures. We were thanked but little for these efforts to establish a lasting peace.

So again, should we attempt to dominate the peace plans of the postwar era, our efforts may, likewise, fail. I doubt if there can be any semblance of a lasting peace in Europe without a Federation of States which is what Hitler has had in mind for years. The continent of Europe comprises too many small countries and rulers for its own good. In the end, the Allies may be forced to do, through diplomacy, what Hitler has attempted through diplomacy, what Hitler has attempted through force of arms. But this will be decided, not by Roosevelt, but by our re-

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