THE INDEPENDENT

VOL. XI | ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1919 | NO 549

SAUNDERS INTRODUCES HIS GOOD ROAD BILL

Gets Opinion of Attorney General and Legislative Reference Librarian—Also Puts New Life Into County Highway Commission

The Saunders Good Roads Bill providing a bond issue of $500,000 for hard surfaced roads and bridges for Pasquotank county was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday. The bill has been carefully drawn and approved by the Legislative Reference Librarian, Judge Sykes, and by the Attorney General, Hon. James S. Manning. The bill empowers the Pasquotank Highway Commission to issue the bonds, this provision having been made in anticipation of a refusal of the County Commissioners to issue the bonds. The present Board of Commissioners seems to be opposed to spending money for any sort of improvement.

Supplementing the Good Roads Bill, Representative Saunders has introduced another bill which will give Pasquotank county a Highway Commission that will not only issue the bonds, but spend the money intelligently and economically. The Commission to be created by the Saunders act will be composed of J. J. Morris, W. J. Woodley, J. W. Foreman, A. B. Houtz and W. L. Cohoon. After careful consideration Representative Saunders is convinced that a more enthusiastic set of good roads men, possessed of experience and executive ability, could not be found in Pasquotank County.

Representative Saunders has done another unusual thing. He has taken the chain gang out of the town and given it to the county. The chain gang as now operated spend two summer months in town at a time when it is most needed on the county roads. In future the Highway Commission will not have to abandon work on county roads to send the chain gang to town in June and July. It can make such arrangement with the Board of Aldermen as it desires and use the chain gang when desired, for what it was inteded; for the working of the county's roads. The full text of the Saunders Good Road Bill follows:—

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE AND EMPOWER THE PASQUOTANK HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY TO ISSUE BONDS TO BE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PERMANENT ROADS OF THAT COUNTY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina Do Enact:

Section 1. That the Pasquotank Highway Commission of Pasquotank County be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.00), to be denominated "Pasquotank County Road Bonds." That said bonds shall be issued in denominations of not less than one hundred dollar ($100.00) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), to bear interest at not exceeding six per cent and be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds. The said Pasquotank Highway Commission is also authorized to prescribe the form of said bonds, the length of time they shall run, and the denominations in which said bonds shall be issued. The said bonds shall bear the signature of the chairman and secretary of the said Pasquotank Highway Commission and the coupons attached to the said bonds shall bear the facsimile signature of the chairman of the said board, and the said Pasquotank County Road Bonds so issued shall be a valid and binding obligation of the county of Pasquotank.

Sec. 2. That no bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be sold or otherwise disposed of for less than par and accrued interest. Said Pasquotank Highway Commission is authorized and empowered to sell or dispose of the said bonds either by public or prviate sale or by sealed bids, as to them may seem best, and in case they sell at a public sale, they shall give notice thereof in one or more newspapers published in the State of North Carolina for at least thirty days and said Pasquotank Highway Commission may also advertise the sale of said bonds in one or more newspapers which may make a business of advertising such sales, published within or without the State.

Sec. 3. That the purchase money arising from said sale of said bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate and distinct fund to be applied and appropriated to the laying out, construction and maintenance of the hard-surfaced public roads and bridges in Pasquotank county, and the said Pasquotank Highway Commission shall cause the treasurer or disbursing officer acting in the place of the treasurer of said county to keep separate accounts of said funds so that the condition of same may, at all times, be shown, and they shall also keep a book in which the number of bonds sold shall be entered, and with them the date, the amount paid for the same and when the interest shall fall due.

Sec. 4. That the disbursement of the said funds arising from the sale of the bonds aforesaid shall be under the direction of the Pasquotank Highway Commission created by chapter one hundred and twenty-six of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, or their successors in office.

Sec. 5. That immediately upon the issue of the said bonds they shall be certified by the secretary of the Pasquotank Highway Commission to the board of county commissioners of Pasquotank Cunty and in order to pay the interest on said bonds as it may accrue and create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at maturity, the board of county commissioners of Pasquotank County shall annually levy a special tax of such amount as in their discretion may be deemed to be necessary to meet the interest accuring upon said bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay for the bonds as they may mature. That said tax shall be levied and collected as other county taxes and shall be imposed upon such property and other subjects of taxation as are now or may hereafter be subject to taxation under the laws of the State and it shall be collected by the officer or officers charged with the collection of other county taxes, and he shall in respect thereto be liable officially as well as personally to all the requirements of the law now prescribed or which may hereafter be prescribed for the faithful collection and payment of other taxes.

Sec. 6. That the purchaser or purchasers of any part of said bonds shall not be required to see to the application of the proceeds of said funds by the commissioners of Pasquotank county of the highway commission of Pasquotank county.

Sec. 7. Whenever in the discretion of the board of county commissioners it may be necessary or advisable, they may make an assessment upon the lands of abutting property owners or those owning lands directly benefitted by the construction of roads hereunder under the provisions of chapter two hundred and eighty-four of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, sections forty-eight to sixty-one inclusive, which are hereby made a part of this act.

Sec. 8. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the county of Pasquotank or its duly constituted authorities from taking advantage of the provisions of chapter six of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, known as the Clark Law to encourage road building in North Carolina by State's aid or any other legislation that is now or may hereafter become effective in this State.

Sec. 9. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the road laws now in effect in the county of Pasquotank.

Sec. 10. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

MUST DECREASE COTTON ACREAGE

Such Is Decision of State Cotton Conference Held in Raleigh

The cotton farmers of North Carolina and of the south must decrase their cotton acreage thirty three and one third per cent. this year and hold such cotton as they now have on hand was the decision reached by representative cotton growers, manufacturers, merchants and bankers from nearly every county in the state, held in Raleigh Tuesday upon the call of Governor Bickett.

The action of the Raleigh Conference was in line with action being taken in every cotton growing state. It was the sense of the conference that farmers can not be made to decrease their acreage, but the merchants and the bankers are going to make it mighty uncomfortable for the farmer who pledges to decrease his acreage and breaks his pledge.

The Conference was remarkable in that it brought forth a statewide expression of ill will toward the farmer who doesn't raise enough corn and hominy for his table. It was the opinion of the Conference that no man should ever plant an acre of cotton until he had provided corn for his live stock, pork and poultry for his family, small grain and forage for his poultry and live stock, and garden and dairy products for his own table. The farmer who doesn't do this is always hard up and never able to hold his cotton for a high market. Bankers and merchants pledged to work to the end that in future credit will be denied any North Carolina farmer who does not feed his family and his live stock on his own farm.

Speakers at the Conference also declared that the cotton farmers were forever at the mercy of the Bears because cotton had the reputation of being a cheap labor crop. Cotton is cheap because it is made with cheap labor the labor of women and children. It will never have the rank to which it is entitled and will never command high prices until the cheap labor element is removed. The cotton farmer has got to pay better wages before he can consistently demand better prices.

A fund of several thousand dollars will be employed to organize the cotton farmers of the state to pledge a reduction of their cotton acreage, and the merchants and bankers of the state will be organized to keep tabs on the farmers and see that they keep their pledges. The Conference agreed that farmers generally are too selfish, greedy, near sighted and dishonest with themselves to keep such pledges. It was an awful thing for a state wide conference of farmers to admit, but history seems to bear out the admission. And that's why the bankers and merchants are coming in on this new movement, to keep tabs on the farmers. The farmers are afraid of each other.

OPPOSE SENATOR FEREBEE'S BILL

Think It Saddles Too Much On Pasquotank All At Once

SENATOR MILES W. FEREBEE

The Board of Directors of the Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce are not keen for Senator Miles W. Ferebee's Million Dollar Highway Bill. The Directors have informed Senator Ferebee that they like his scheme all right, but they don't think Pasquotank should shoulder the burden of the cost of the road which will traverse five counties from the Albemarle Sound at Edenton to the Virginia State Line at a point near Moyock. The Directors want Senator Ferebee to amend his bill by providing that each county in the proposed district pay for the part of the road in its own county. This of course defeats the purpose of the bill. Senator Ferebee knows it is like pulling eye teeth to get the other counties to build roads and he proposes to get them started in permanent road construction by having Elizabeth City and Pasquotank help them out. He is convinced that it would be a good investment for Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county, as Elizabeth City would be the chief beneficiary, commercially, from such a highway.

There are other opponents of Senator Ferebee's bill. South Mills Township in Camden county and Newland Township in Pasquotank county are opposed to being assessed to pay for a road that doesn't touch them. Representative McMullan, of Chowan is also opposing the bill, because he doesn't want Chowan to put up money for a road that would benefit Perquimans and Pasquotank more than it would benefit Chowan. Representative Morgan of Perquimans is also inclined to oppose the Ferebee bill because he is opposed to any road that will permit anybody in Perquimans county to travel outside of Perquimans county. He is the latest Chinese Wall idealiest.

It is evident that Senator Ferebee's bill is going to have hard sledding. It has the support of the State Highway Commission and is favorably regarded by the business interests of Elizabeth City. If it wasn't for the Saunders half million dollar bond issue the bill might get by with little opposition. Cautious citizens however are chary about loading the county up with a quarter million dollar bond issue to help build roads for other counties when this county will have to prepare to take care of a half million on its own account. It is a case of two many good things coming all in a lump. The full text of Senator Ferebee's bill follows:—

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EXTENDS TIME FOR RETURN OF INCOME TAX TO MAR. 15

There will be a general extension of time beyond March 15 for the filing of returns and for the payment of income and excess profit taxes due on that date, is the decision of Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The announcement was made by Collector Bailey Monday, following the approval by the Senate and House of the report of the conferees on the new Revenue Bill. The forms for the tax returns are being printed and will be in the hands of the collectors between February 15 and March 1.

JURY LIST

Jury list for Pasquotank County, North Carolina, term of Superior Court beginning March 17, 1919.

David Morgan, D. M. Sawyer, L. B. Pool, J. P. Sawyer, W. C. Rogerson, H. A. Nicholson, H. C. Bright, W. G. Miller, Mathew J. Reid, D. M. Jennings, J. W. Burfoot, T. H. Basnight, W. B. West, G. W. Palmer, Dennis Overman, Jr., D. C. Perry, F. E. Parker, J. W. Dawson, C. W. Ives, J. W. Twiddy, J. T. Haskett, J. W. Pool, T. G. Sanderlin, C. E. Cartwright, J. W. Sherlock, M. L. Davis, Jr., Miles, Russell, Jr., Greenville Whaley, Crowder Meads, B. S. Armstrong, P. S. Shipp, L. T. Russell, G. M. Morris, W. S. Stafford, Gilbert Davis, Sr., Joe D. Sawyer.

WANTED:—Crippled Wild Goose, wing so can't fly, but well, write price. C. E. WESSINGER, Lexington, N. C.

To Manage Norfolk Clearing House

JOHN R. KILBY

JOHN R. KILBY, cashier of the First & Citizens National Bank of this city since June 15, 1919, has accepted the position of Manager of the Norfolk Clearing House Association and will return to that city which was his home for 19 years. Mr. Kilby resigned as cashier of the First & Citizens National last December upon the return to this city of W. G. Gaither, Jr., former cashier, who had been called to the colors. When Mr. Gaither entered the army the First & Citizens National set about to employ the most capable man available to succeed him. Mr. Kilby, at that time assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, of Norfolk, was the man. The sudden termination of the war and the release of Mr. Gaither from military service in December created an unusual condition in the First & Citizens National. Mr. Kilby settled the question so far as he was concerned by tendering his resignation. He is one of the most efficient and experienced bankers in the southeast and many positions were offered him as soon as he tendered his resignation here. As manager of the Norfolk Clearing House Association, an organization composed of all the Norfolk banks, it is understood that he has decidedly bettered his recent position.

NEW LAW DOOMS THE OLD FASHIONED PRIVY

State Board of Health To Have Special Mounted Police to Enforce New Health Law

The unsanitary privy in North Carolina must go and every home in every town and village and on every watershed in North Carolina must have a fly-tight and sanitary can type of privy. No more may human excreta be deposited upon the ground to be worked by flies, poultry and pigs and to seep into the soil. It must be deposited in sheet iron cans and the cans emptied by scavengers at prescribed intervals. Local authorities will not be depended upon to enforce the laws, but the State Board of Health will look after it, having a motorcycle special policeman in every district in the state to go from home to home every few weeks and see that the law is obeyed. Such, in effect, is the new Health law which passed the Senate Tuesday, with every prospect of passing the Lower House.

More than 50,000 North Carolinians were made ill last year and nearly 2,000 died from fly borne diseases. This new privy law means death to flies and is confidently expected to materially decrease the sickness and death rate in North Carolina this summer. The type of privy prescribed by the law is absolutely fly proof and can not pollute the oil. It costs only a few dollars to build

HOW MUCH POSTAGE TO PUT ON FOREIGN MAIL

If You Are Writing to Soldiers Abroad You Must Get This Straight

Some confusion seems to exist as to the proper amount of postage to be placed on letters addressed to the members of the American Expeditionary Forces. Before the armistice was signed and mail was addressed as provided for in War Department Bulletins 44 and 46, (issued September 1917) there was no confusion as all mail was accepted by the Post Office Department at domestic rates. Since November 11, officers and enlisted men have been furnishing their relatives and friends in the United States with the name of the town or city in which they are stationed. These relatives and friends are addressing the mail to the towns and cities in France but are only placing domestic postage on letters.

Under the postal regulations this mail cannot be forwarded and is returned for additional postage. In many cases there is no return address on the envelopes and the letters go to the dead letter office. When mail is addressed and forwarded according to the war time method, by giving the unit to which the soldier belongs and the Army Post Office number, the domestic rate of postage (3 cents per ounce) is necessary. When the pre war method of addressing mail is employed, wherein the street number and town or city in France is given, the mail automatically comes under the foreign postal regulations and requires foreign postage rates (5 cents per ounce.)

Everybody's conscience is clear now-a-days, except the conscience of the war profiteer and that of the American girl who has a lover with the army in France and a lover in this country.

COLONEL LLOYD SHEEP Commanding Officer of the General Hospital No. 1, at New York City, is in this City on a visit to his parents, Prof. and Mrs. S. L. Sheep on West Main Street. Col. Sheep is a graduate of the Army and Medical School at Washington, D. C. class of 1909, and has seen service in the Phillipines and on the Texas Border. He was at one time associated with the Military Academy at San Francisco, Cal. At the beginning of the war, he organized a base hospital at Camp Greene, N. C., of which he was the Commanding Officer until July, 1919. He then organized a base hospital for over sea service which takes care of over fourteen hundred wounded soldiers and turned it over to his successor when he was ordered to take charge of the General Hospital at New York City. Col. Sheep is a home town boy of which Elizabeth City feels justly proud.

AN UNUSUAL SERVICE

The country is full of good eye specialists and there are hundreds of good eye glass manufacturers, but it is worth something to Elizabeth City and vicinity to know that both can be found in this town. Dr. Hathaway is not only a reputable and skillful optometrist, but he grinds and fits glasses on his premises. This unusual service is seldom found except in much larger cities.

DR. J. D. HATHAWAY
OPTOMETRIST
Over McCabe & Grice
Elizabeth City, N. C.

AND BACK OF IT ALL IS "THE BOSS," MACK SAWYER

The Mack Sawyer System Means the Prostitution of Every Office to the Base Business of Rewarding its Friends and Punishing its Enemies

By W. O. SAUNDERS

Behind the recent prostitution of the Recorder's Court of Pasquotank County and the discharge of a policeman who did his duty is a personality that has been consistently condemned by this newspaper for more than ten years. Back of all this putrid perfidy of the past few weeks is Old Man Mack Sawyer, the master machine politician of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county.

The recent facts are these: Martin B. Simpson, City Attorney under the Mack Sawyer Board of Aldermen, was indicted on Tuesday, Jan. 21 under a warrant sworn out by night Policeman Ben Roughton, charging Simpson and at least one other with the offense of breaking out window lights in the Y. M. C. A., with billiard balls, at one o'clock in the morning.

Roughton got his warrants from Trial Justice Geo. J. Spence and Spence told him not to serve them until he (Spence) had an opportunity to investiagte.

On Wednesday night Mayor P. G. Sawyer met Roughton on the street and told him to keep his mouth shut, that there was such a thing as a policeman talking himself out of a job.

Roughton says that about the same time he was approached by City Attorney Simpson who abused him and told him he would be put off the police force in a few days.

And on Monday night of last week Officer Roughton was put off the police force; the Board of Aldermen claiming that he was offensive because he didn't pay his debts.

In meantime the warrant against City Attorney Simpson who, Roughton says, found amusement at 1 o'clock in the morning by hurling billiard balls into the rear windows of the Y. M. C. A. building, has never been tried. Judge Spence has protected this official miscreant and the Mack Sawyer Aldermen have punished the policeman who swore out the warrant.

No one cares now whether the warrant against young Mr. Simpson is served or not. The young man, probably has been sufficiently punished for his folly, by the unpleasant notoriety it has given him. He has forfeited the respect and confidence of the people of the community, and worse punishment could not be visited upon a young man. But is the Elizabeth City public going to let the case against Trial Justice Spence, Mayor Sawyer and the Board of Aldermen rest? Will the Elizabeth City public continue to tolerate in politics men who are known to be even on speaking terms with Old Man Mack Sawyer?

Back of all the recent deviltry is Old Man Mack Sawyer. His political machine in this city and county has been built up on a fiendish system of rewards for its friends and punishment for its enemies. Its friends have always been rewarded at the expense of the public treasury and its enemies punished by the machinery of government in the control of the Mack Sawyer element.

George J. Spence was made Trial Justice of Pasquotank County by Mack Sawyer influence with the understanding, upon the part of Old Man Mack, that Judge Spence would run the Recorder's Court in this county to suit Mack Sawyer.

Martin Simpson was made City Attorney by the same Machine, because Old Man Mack understood that he could use Simpson and direct his opinions. Simpson has been a valuable servitor.

Simpson makes a bad blunder and falls into the police net; the Machine immediately begins to function; Judge Spence is ordered not to permit the case to come to trial; the Mayor tells the policeman to keep his mouth shut; the city attorney tells the policeman he will be fired; and the Aldermen, directed by Old Man Mack, fire the policeman who didn't know that Mack Sawyer's henchmen were immune to arrest. And that is the way things go in Elizabeth City. Judge Spence teaches a Sunday School class; Mack Sawyer is a pillar in the Blackwell Memorial Baptist Church; imminently respectable citizens sign petitions to have the Mayor, Phil. Sawyer created Prosecuting Attorney of Pasquotank county; and one would think that only crooks are respectable and eligible for the Kingdom of Heaven, in Elizabeth City.

Another municipal election is hard upon Elizabeth City. Within a few months this city will have an opportunity to continue this infamous Mack Sawyer machine in office another two years, or abolish it forever. If the people of Elizabeth City desire to abolish this infamous gang they must begin now to organize their forces. It will be too late to wait until a few weeks or a few days before the Primaries Mack Sawyer's gang is already organized; it has been organized for 20 years; it is against an organization of 20 years of rotten politics in this county that

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HOUSEWIVES' OF CITY ORGANIZE

Organization Perfected At Meeting Wednesday Afternoon

About thirty-five ladies met in the rest rooms in the Hinton building on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose or organizing a Housewives' League. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Wm. Boettcher, president; Mrs. T. C. Jones, first vice president; Mrs. J. D. Hathaway, second vice president; Mrs. C. W. Melick, secretary; Mrs. E. R. Outlaw, Jr., recording secretary; Mrs. F. V. Scott, treasurer.

Forty members were enrolled at this first meeting, and each lady present promised to bring two new members to the next meeting. These meetings are to be held on the second Tuesday of each month at four o'clock P. M. in the rest rooms, third floor of the Hinton building.

Marion Love and George Pappendick, two of Elizabeth City's most enterprising young business men, appeared before this meeting and stated their intentions of opening a market here in the near future. They asked the League's cooperation and support. This was promised them if they would occuppy one of the stalls in the City Market and keep it up to the proper requirements of sanitation.

The League is in favor of seeing every stall in the City Market occupied. A general feeling of enthusiasm was displayed by all present, and indications are that the League will soon have over one hundred members.

At the next meeting the officers will appoint committees on publicity, prices, membership, educational, inspection, and legislation.

Mrs. C. S. Stanworth, president of the Housewives' League of Norfolk launched the movement in an address to the ladies of this city Saturday afternoon at the Alkrama Theatre to organize a league here. Mrs. Wm. Boettcher who is responsible for the opportunity to hear Mrs. Stanworth, opened the meeting with a short prayer, and introduction.

Mrs. Stanworth handled her subject in a most graceful manner and held the audience of nearly one hundred ladies for about one hour. Throughout her talk was the plea for a "united sisterhood" and an intelligent demand to help solve some of the problems of supply and demand that confront the housewife of today.

In part Mrs. Stanworth said that no woman of today could think she could shut herself in her home and shut out her neighbor. The time has passed when such a thing might have been done. The time of the tallow candle and wells, etc., are no more. We must know something about the condition of the water we drink and the gas we use. Are we getting pure water? Do we get as cheap gas as people in the next city? And how about the quality of this gas? Are we getting clean food and pure food? Food may be clean and yet not pure. What is pure food?

The women of today are beginning to think nationally and must act if they wish to bring about better conditions; hence her stress on a "united sisterhood."

If prices stay high and labor cheap, we are in danger of Bolshevism. We must also know of the sanitary conditions of our town in order to protect the health of our children at all times.

Mrs. Stanwroth was met at the depot by a committee of ladies and after luncheon at the Southern Hotel was taken for a ride over the city.

NEGROES TO CELEBRATE GREAT TERCENTENNIAL

Gov. Bickett To Address Elizabeth City Colored Folk Some Time In April

The Negroes of Elizabeth City will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the transplanting of the Negro from Africa to America, about April 15, 1919. Governor T. W. Bickett will be the principal speaker of the occasion. An invitation was extended to Governor Bickett the other day thru Representative Saunders. Governor Bickett told Mr. Saunders that he would be delighted to speak to the colored people on the occasion of their tercentennial. The colored people plan to stage the biggest and most interesting celebration ever attempted by the Negroes of this city and vicinity.

Mrs. Jennie Pritchard and Miss Kate Sanders will leave Sunday for Northern markets to purchase stock for Prichard Millinery Co. Mrs. Prichard has been in business here for a number of years and always shows a clean, new, up to the minute stock of millinery.—adv.

M. Leigh Sheep left Monday for the Northern markets to purchase new spring goods for the M. Leigh Sheep Co.