

MARION PROGRESS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE OF McDOWELL COUNTY.

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SON ACCUSES FATHER

J. G. Price, Former Resident of McDowell County, Under Arrest for Alleged Murder.

Coming apparently as a sort of climax to a series of family and financial troubles running through that period of years from 1910 to the present time. Joseph G. Price, who formerly resided near Rocky Pass in this county, is now in jail here awaiting a hearing on the serious charge of murdering one John Allen, a negro. His son, Ernest, is said to be his accuser, having made a statement to Solicitor A. Hall Johnston last Saturday which warranted his ordering the arrest of the father and the detention of the son.

The father was arrested near Rutherfordton, where he and others of his family were residing, Saturday evening and fetched here Monday. The son was detained here until Monday, then taken to Rutherfordton and lodged in jail. This was done to prevent the two men from holding any communication. No time is yet set for the hearing as D. E. Hudgins, Esq., representing the father, is preparing to summons witnesses.

In brief, the material facts of this startling development follow in a somewhat chronological order.

Early last spring the partially buried remains of a man were found, accidentally, by some men who were cutting wood on a small tract near J. G. Price's home. The Sheriff was notified and after careful investigation identification was made, from clothes, shoes and the skull, that the remains were those of John Allen, negro, who was reported as missing the summer previous.

Allen was eccentric but harmless and quite well known south of Marion and in Rutherford county. He worked at odd jobs and saved practically all his earnings as he almost always was given shelter and food by those who knew him well. He had a penchant for gold money and ten-cent pieces. When he had saved enough of the latter to get a piece of the former, he would change. It was common knowledge that he had several hundred dollars which he carried in a little cloth sack.

How much is not known, exactly, as he was suspicious of almost every human when money was concerned having, it is said, once given a substantial sum to a certain white man several years ago in Rutherford county to keep for him. This fellow is said to have it yet but Allen always grew restless and apparently afraid when he was asked how much he had given him and why he did not get it back.

Allen had spent several days, previous to the last time he was seen by any person who could or would mention it, near the Price home.

Differences between the Prices, father and son, from small matters gradually grew until, when the son is said to have refused to go to Rutherfordton to reside with his father, the open break occurred. The son, seemingly made restless by what he is said to know concerning the negro's death, talked. Smouldering suspicions burst into flaming certainties and Solicitor

Johnston was apprised of the boys talk. The arrests followed.

The accused is about 50 years of age and has a large family. He conducted a small store near his former home but became financially embarrassed in 1910 and 1911. Most of his real estate was sold under mortgage. So far as is known no other criminal charge lies against him.

Graded School Notes.

Agreeably to the plan submitted to the several High Schools of the State by the State University, the Marion High School has formed a triangle with the Appalachian Training School at Boone, N. C., and the Cullowhee State Normal School at Cullowhee, N. C., for the purpose of holding three public debates. On the night of February 21, a team from the Marion School will defend the affirmative side of the question of Woman Suffrage against a team from the Appalachian Training School; on this same night, another team from the Marion High School will defend the negative side of the same question from the Cullowhee School, at Cullowhee. This plan of organization has been accepted by nearly all of the high schools of the State, and more than a hundred high schools will debate this same question on the same night. Any school winning both sides of the question will be permitted to send a team to the State University to take part in a public debate to be held in Commons Hall some time in April; and the representatives winning this final debate will have their names inscribed upon the Aycock Memorial Cup.

John Elliott, Cecil Little, J. W. Pless, Jr., and J. W. Streetman, Jr. have been selected to represent the Marion High School in the first debate. Full particulars as to the organization of the team will be announced later. Of course it is quite an honor for the Marion High School to be in a triangle with such high grade schools as those mentioned above, where the students are much more mature, and where the course of study is at least two years longer.

Nebo School Notes.

Nebo, Jan. 28.—The new Methodist minister, Rev. P. O. Routh, was informally welcomed to the Nebo community in the event of a "Pounding Party" last week. Mr. Routh is adjusting himself to the people of Nebo and the people are already becoming attached to their new pastor.

The people of Nebo also gladly welcome the coming of Mrs. J. A. Rudisill and son, John, to the community to live. They moved from Hickory on last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Pitts visited Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hemphill on Sunday.

The honor roll for the Nebo High School department for the week Jan. 20 to 24 is as follows: Pearl Beck, Madge Brown, Neal Duval, Mamie Goforth, Edith Lonon, Esse Hemphill, Faye Padgett, Elsie Stacy, Chelsey Sigmon, Maggie Taylor, Alonzo Davis, Laura Hicks, Effie Cannon, Delia Gibbs, Cassie Patton, Fannie Gibson, Ethel Alexander, Fred Hensley, Berry Hunter, Jencie Jones, Tracy Sigmon, Hattie Taylor, Lottie Wilson.

AS TO WHOOPING COUGH

It's Contagious and a Child Suffering from it Should Be Isolated from Other Children.

The State law requires the County Health officer to placard every house whose inmates have measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, bubonic plague, or cholera, naming among the number whooping cough, and wisely so.

The majority of people consider whooping cough a minor ailment and one that carries with it only the inconvenience incident to the paroxysms of coughing. This idea is far from correct, as this disease has the highest mortality record of any disease common to childhood in children under one year of age. Twenty-five per cent of all children die with the disease before they reach one year.

If we should see a person affected with diphtheria roaming the streets at will, we would hold up our hands in holy horror; but only one diphtheria patient out of ten has died with the disease since the discovery of antitoxin. Whooping cough is a contagious disease and a child suffering from it should be isolated from other children whenever possible, and should never be allowed to attend school, and needless exposure should be avoided. This necessarily entails some hardship to the children and parents, but nothing to compare with that which naturally follows the nursing and heartache of seeing a small infant in paroxysms after paroxysm of coughing which seems to tear the little throat and chest to pieces—and often the worst happens, and we bury the tiny fellow because of some one's thoughtlessness or neglect.

A story in point: A healthy, robust boy contracted whooping cough, and as it effected him only slightly, he was left free to pursue his work of delivering groceries. At a home where he went almost daily there was a sixteen-months-old baby whom he often fondled. This child contracted the disease, and, after three weeks of torture, developed pneumonia and died. This baby's mother then inquired why the grocer's boy was left free to go upon the streets, spreading an already considerable epidemic. That baby's life might just as well have been spared, but it was helpless to control the situation.

There is no one who would willingly be the cause of the illness or death of an innocent child, and when the question is brought before the public we will have no trouble in preventing, in a great measure, epidemics of all kinds. If each person does his part in the matter of confining those having contagious diseases to the house, or in some cases to the yard, and of notifying neighbors of the true condition of affairs, so that they may avoid contact with the infected person, it will only be a short time until there are no epidemics of contagious diseases.

The old idea that "my child must have such and such contagious disease, and the sooner the better," is barbarous and far from true. No child was ever intended to have any disease, and when one does, somebody has made a mistake—un-

intentional, though it may be.

In this locality of pure air and sunshine, with the uncrowded conditions of living, a number of mild outbreaks may occur without a death, but who knows when the infant of low vitality will succumb to the disease, when it might just as well have escaped, and doubtless would have, had not some one been careless.

To gain the hearty co-operation of the public in the fight for more strictly enforced laws it is only necessary, I believe, to acquaint people with the true condition of affairs.

G. B. JUSTICE,
County Supt. Health.

Rutherfordton News.

Rutherfordton, Jan. 24.—The two-story brick Commercial bank building on West Main and Second Streets, is nearing completion and when completed, at an estimated cost of about \$10,000 or \$12,000, it will be one of the best buildings in Rutherfordton. The Commercial bank was organized in 1900 with J. F. Flack as Cashier for a number of years, and beginning with a capital of \$10,000, with prominent citizens as stock holders, the business has grown so that they will on the completion of the new building, own their own home. J. L. Morgan, of Marion, is one of the stock holders of the Commercial bank.

The two-story frame, seven room Sunday school annex to the Presbyterian church, on East Washington street, will soon be completed. It will add much to the appearance of the church building and be of almost untold benefit to the Sunday School workers and pupils.

Easter Comes This Year On March The 23rd.

Easter Day comes this year on March 23rd—the earliest it has occurred since the year 1856. And not until the year 2009 will Easter Day come again as early as March 23rd. In other words, it has been 57 years since Easter Day came as early as March 23rd; and not until 95 years have rolled away will it come so early again.

A great many things have happened since the last Easter day came so early—what will have happened when it comes so early again. It is possible to know what has taken place during the 57 years that are past, but as for the 95 years to come that is a closed book.

Lent begins this year on February 4th, and this is the earliest coming of Ash Wednesday and Easter Day between now and the end of this century. Easter Day is always the first Sunday after the full moon happens upon or next after the 21st day of March. If the full moon happen upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after.

It is also interesting to note how late in the year Easter Day has occurred and will occur. In 1886 it occurred as late as April 25th, and this is the latest it has occurred since that time. It will not come so late as April 25, again until the year 1943.—Exchange.

Floods in the Mississippi river are giving trouble at various points. A broken levee at Greenville, Miss., has flooded adjacent territory and the end is not yet.

FOR SIX MONTHS' SCHOOL

School Tax to Be Increased for Teachers' Salaries—Other Matters of Interest.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—In the Senate Senator Studdert introduced bills for a uniform standard of life insurance policies and the regulation of loans on life insurance.

Little, of Wake, introduced amendment to constitution to give governor veto power.

In the House the finance committee was given clerk and joint clerks, and provided committees on appropriation and counties, cities and towns, committees on agriculture and roads and turnpikes, saving two clerkships.

Ray introduced bills to amend the law as to usury, to empower married women to receive damages for personal injury, and regulate water power and electric lighting companies.

Duplicate bills were introduced in both houses Friday for six-months' minimum term for rural schools, through a \$250,000 State appointment to assure four-months' term and supplementary 5 per cent. State property tax, the proceeds of which can go only to salaries of teachers for two additional months of schools. The bills are the products of the joint committee on education and the State Department of Education.

In the house bills were reported favorably: To allow jurors to be drawn from counties other than that of trial in certain cases; the vital statistics bill; to allow counties to establish hospitals; employers' liability bill, making the Federal law apply in State cases; to prevent tipping; to prevent children using firearms.

A joint resolution urging Congress to pass the Webb-Kenyon bill to prevent shipment of liquors into prohibition territory was passed unanimously.

Election of Senators.

The Oregon Legislature, in which there is a large Republican majority, confirmed as United States Senator from Oregon, Harry Lane, Democrat, who in the November election received the highest popular vote. The Oregon law provides that the Senator receiving the largest popular vote at the polls must be elected by the Legislature.

The Iowa Legislature has re-elected W. S. Kenyon, Republican, and the Minnesota Legislature has re-elected Senator Knute Nelson, Republican.

The Nebraska Legislature has elected Geo. W. Norris, Republican to succeed Senator Morris Brown. Norris was the choice of the people in the State primary.

The Oklahoma Legislature has re-elected Senator Owen, Democrat.

The South Dakota Legislature has elected Thos. Sterling, Republican, to the United States Senate. Sterling was the primary nominee.

The Tennessee legislature last Thursday elected Chief Justice John K. Shields, regular democrat, of the state supreme court, United States senator for the term beginning March 4. Prof. W. R. Webb of Bell Buckle, Tenn., independent democrat, was elected United States senator for the term ending March 4 next.