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IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

Domestic.

Race rioting has again broken out in Chester, Pa., despite a force of nearly two hundred armed guards of local and state police and volunteer deputies. The white mobs were driven back with guns and rifles, after one negro had been beaten into insensibility.

Practically all of the National Guard has been mustered into the federal army. Those remaining are the California units, who will be taken into the service not later than August 5. The National Guard augments the federal army by something like three hundred thousand men.

Reports throughout the country are to the effect that fighting men of all ages are flocking into war service. Since the conscriptive numbers were drawn there has been an unprecedented wave of enlistments.

Dispatches from Canada show that the new conscription bill passed the house of commons by a majority of 54. It now goes to the senate, where its speedy enactment into law is assured.

Amid the changing of the officers' reserve training camps from Fort McPherson, Ga., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., General Wood, commanding the southeastern department, sent a letter of protest against removal to the war department. He argues that the South is the only place to train the officers.

European.

The British house of commons, by a vote of 148 to 19, defeated a peace resolution introduced by a Socialist-Labor member of that body. A whole evening was spent in discussing the move, but the English mind is clearly shown in the vote.

Charging fearlessly over a shell-torn field when their men comrades had deserted, Russian women fighters in their first battle took 102 prisoners—two of them officers. This action occurred on the Dvinsk front.

Two hundred and fifty guns were massed over the two mile front on which the German crown prince tried for the seventh successive night to wrest ground from the French lines on the Chemin des Dames—the most concentrated, violent assault of all the seven days' fighting. The assault was a failure.

The allied powers are urging the United States to hasten the manufacture of aircraft, as the Teutonic air forces are multiplying with each succeeding day.

Russian women rushed to the colors in an effort to stay the Russian stampede, but the men failed to be shamed and continued to retreat.

At one point only have the Russians risen to the occasion and shown any of their old fighting spirit—from the Baltic to the Black sea. Here, shoulder to shoulder with their Roumanian allies, they have attacked and captured several villages from the Germans.

The strong repressive measures advocated by Russian Premier Kerensky have not yet been made effective, but there is no doubt that he is in earnest and will proceed to show the malcontents and traitors that Russia is in the war to gain her eternal freedom.

The German emperor witnessed a battle in which his fighting men proceeded to "show up" the Russians on the Sereth front in the east. He was immensely pleased and congratulated his men.

Sweeping steps have been taken by President Wilson to put an end to delay in building the United States' great merchant marine by accepting the resignations of General Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, and Captain White. Then he asked Chairman Denman to resign.

The situation in both East Galicia and to the north of the Pripet marshes is disconcerting to the Russian government, and M. Kerensky has started for the front in an attempt to stop the panic among the Russian troops.

Alexander F. Kerensky, the man of the hour in Russia, the man who early in July started the brilliant offensive against the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians in Galicia, which gave the Russians such notable gains, has been given carte blanche by an almost unanimous vote of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and the peasants' congress, who at last realize that a man of ability of the highest order can only save Russia from the abyss into which she is about to sink.

Besides the addition sums needed for war purpose, Secretary McAdoo told the senate committee that the three billion dollars authorized for loans to the allies would last only until October of this year, and that not less than two billion dollars more would be needed.

In a fierce attack between Smorgon and Kvevo the Russians drove a wedge into the German line to a depth of two miles at various places, and took more than a thousand prisoners. However, it is feared that, because of lack of morale, the Russians are in jeopardy.

The Russian girls who so bravely charged the Teutons on the Dvinsk front "went over the top" yelling like madmen, firing with deadly aim as they looked death squarely in the face. Up to the German line they rushed, losing but two killed and a dozen wounded. They so shamed the deserting troops that they fell in behind them and stayed the onrushing foe.

When the fighting girls of the Russian army got to Pottava a hundred thousand citizens and soldiers assembled with bands and flags and probably the world has never witnessed such a frenzied greeting as was accorded these modern Joan d'Arcs. Undoubtedly the "legion of death" is having a salutary effect on the "dry-bones" of Russia.

Between Chevreux and Hurtebise the French have regained all positions lost during the first few days of the fighting.

The French hold all the plateaus of Croune and California and the Casemates. At some points they have even extended their lines beyond their original positions before the German crown prince.

Kerensky, premier of Russia, was slightly but painfully wounded in the arm near Brezany, when the Russian artillery, incensed at the retreating infantry, opened fire on them. The premier restored a measure of order.

The conference of the allied powers, concluding a recent conference in Paris, announce to the world that the allies are in the war to the end, whatever that end may be. No amendments were made to the already well-known intentions of the allied powers. Militarism must go.

President Wilson has named Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, Admiral Capps, a Virginian, and Bain Colby of New York on the shipping board in place of those whose resignations he had accepted and requested.

The president has asked for five million dollars more for war purposes. The first year's cost of the war will exceed fourteen billion dollars, it is stated.

As to the tax sources for raising more money for war purposes, the senate committee is up in the air. The first disposition, however, it is stated, is to turn to new taxes on war excess profits and incomes.

Food control legislation has encountered another delay. This time Republican Leader Mann blocked the measure, preventing it from going to conference. He wants a joint committee of congress to control expenditures written into the bill.

During a debate in the senate over Senator Penrose's resolution to investigate the committee of public information, Senator Penrose declared the administration of both the war and navy departments are marked by indecision and inefficiency.

Senator James grew very sarcastic in the senate when the navy and war departments were criticised by Senator Penrose for inefficiency. The senator said there was too much "copperheadism and sniping" in the senate.

Washington.

Harry Chapman Gilbert, son of a white house police guard, is the first man in the country to be accepted for service in the new national army under selective conscription.

The United States' bill for the first year of the war will total seventeen billion dollars, according to Senator Smoot, who has been investigating the subject.

A \$150,000,000 dollar deficit is reported in the executive departments for this fiscal year. This is due to the war.

The selective conscription boards are moving ahead without apparent friction. Men are being summoned in many parts of the country for examination.

Many details are to be worked out in the conscriptive service before any men can be actually sent to the training camps, but it is believed a considerable number will be in camp early in August.

No attempt is being made in official Washington to minimize the seriousness of the situation in the war theaters of Europe.

All official Washington has taken on a serious aspect, because any hope of a short struggle in the world-wide war has gone glimmering with the Russian fall-down. But the tone is optimistic—"the United States is in the war, and will go through with it."

Washington army officers have been expecting the present Russian climax for some time, and were frank to say that the recent Russian advance was only the "dying kick" of the old machine.

After all the scare heads in the big dailies in the newspapers throughout the country about the Franco-British advance in the west, it is frankly stated in Washington that the German line has at no point been seriously impaired, and that there is little, if any, improvement over a year ago. Some go so far as to say that the German key positions have actually improved.

An addition credit of sixty million dollars has been extended to France. The Russian collapse will doubtless have an immediate effect on the United States. Troops will probably be hastened to the western front, and naval action may be precipitated much earlier than expected.

If the allies in the west could beat back the German right flank, where it reaches the sea on the Belgian coast, it is contended that the U-boat menace could be stamped out, because the bases for these instruments of war could then be destroyed. However the big question as to this is, "Could it be done?"

MORE U.S. SOLDIERS LANDED IN FRANCE

ANOTHER AMERICAN CONTINGENT OF FIGHTING MEN ARRIVE SAFELY.

ARE IMMEDIATELY ENTRAINED

Quickly Depart from Port for New Quarters—All Other Information is Withheld from the Public for the Present.

A European Port—Another American contingent has safely arrived and disembarked.

The government withholds information or comment on the foregoing dispatch.

The American troops arrived by the same steamer in which Kermit Roosevelt, his wife, and child traveled. When tenders went alongside the vessel Friday the men were in high spirits and frequently shouted: "Are we down-hearted?" was answered with a roaring "No," given with great enthusiasm.

Representatives of the general staff watched the disembarkation. There was no civic demonstration. Only a few spectators knew of the landing. These cheered and the troops cheered back. The men were entrained quickly and left for their new quarters. A signal company remained at the port for some hours and these were the only representatives of the contingent the public saw.

FUNCTIONS OF MILITIA BUREAU WILL END

With Drafting of Entire National Guard into the Federal Service August 5th.

Washington.—With the drafting of the entire national guard into the army of the United States August 5, the functions of the militia bureau of the war department are expected to come to an end. There will remain no force of national guard for the bureau to supervise and the officers of the regular army attached to the division will probably be assigned to other duty.

Under the plan of the national defense act, which calls upon the states to maintain recruit battalions for each guard regiment in active service, the bureau would continue as it is. It is regarded as probable, however, that a general reserve system will be substituted for the regimental depot plan to fill gaps in the ranks.

In that event, new men, whether volunteers, those called under the selective draft or wounded men who have recovered sufficiently to return to the front, would be gathered in general recruit depots in America which would supply a general depot in France. Preliminary training of the recruits would be given in the home depots, to be supplemented by intensive training in trench warfare at the depot in France. The convalescent soldiers returning to the front would form a valuable training force to break in the new men at the depots.

AMERICAN BARK IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

London.—After being attacked by gunfire by a German submarine, the American bark Carmela, of 1,397 tons was sunk by bombs in the entrance of the English channel on July 23, says an official statement issued by the British admiralty. The crew was picked up and landed at Plymouth. There was no casualties.

CHICAGO FINANCIER FOR SHIPPING BOARD

Chicago.—Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, was mentioned here as a possible successor to Theodore Brent on the shipping board. Mr. Brent, a strong supporter of Chairman Denman of the board, resigned when Mr. Denman was forced out by President Wilson.

YOUNG MILITARY OFFICERS HEAR SECRETARY LANSING

Madison Barracks, N. Y.—In a speech here before 1,700 members of the officers' reserve corps, Secretary of State Robert Lansing emphasizing the peril of German imperialism to the United States and the world, declared his belief that the German people would not cast off the yoke of autocracy until the physical might of the united democracies of the world has destroyed forever the evil ambitions of the military rulers of Germany.

TWO KILLED IN RACE RIOT AT CHESTER, PA.

Chester, Pa.—David Schwartz, a deputy sheriff and an unidentified negro were shot and killed here in a fight in the heart of the negro section. The shooting occurred after a day of quiet following the disorders of the last two nights and was the result of the sending of a number of policemen and guards into the neighborhood after a crowd of negroes had opened fire on two guards. The two guards retreated after emptying their pistols.

ALL CLAIMS MUST GO TO THE LOCAL BOARD

STATEMENT IS ISSUED FROM PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE.

A DELUGE OF INQUIRIES

People Are Interested Concerning Next Steps in Draft Process and Pleas for Exemption Draws Statement.

Washington.—A deluge of personal inquiries concerning future steps in the army draft and of pleas from industrial concerns for exemption of their expert workers, drew from the provost marshal's office a statement that questions must be addressed to local boards and that claims for industrial exemption must go later to the district boards.

No general class of workmen will be exempted, Provost Marshal General Crowder told the coal production committee, which sought information whether miners would be left at their work. Appeals to the provost marshal's office from employers on behalf of their workers can accomplish nothing, it was explained, as regulations promulgated by President Wilson govern all exemptions.

"The question of whether a man is more useful to his country in a peaceful pursuit than in military service is a matter to be taken up with the district board," said an announcement, "and for that board to determine in the light of the circumstances surrounding each individual case."

"Procedure in case of claim for discharge on ground of industry or agriculture is explicitly outlined in the regulations. Only the upper or district board has jurisdiction over an industrial or agricultural claim for discharge. Before a man has a standing before the district board he must first be certified to it by the local or lower board as physically qualified for service, and must have had any discharge claim made before the lower board decided adversely to him."

"He has five days after he is certified to the upper board in which to file claims for discharge and five days more in which to file proof. All claims for exemption or discharge on industrial or agricultural grounds, are decided originally by the local or lower board."

RUSSIAN FORCES ARE STIFFENING RESISTANCE

Around Tarnopol Russians Put Up a Hard Fight.

The Russian retirement in eastern Galicia continues. There has been a noticeable slackening in the Austro-German advances north of the Dniester where the Russians now are offering more spirited resistance, but south of the river to the Carpathians the Teutonic forces are moving forward almost unimpeded.

Around Tarnopol, the Austro-Germans have met with stubborn resistance from the Russians, but Prince Leopold's soldiers were able to enlarge recent gains on the eastern bank of the Sereth. Between Trembowla and Skoromoce, south of Tarnopol, the Russians were forced to yield the crossings of the Sereth and Gniza rivers on a front of about eight miles according to Berlin. Southeast of Tarnopol, Petrograd reports, the Austro-German attacks were repulsed.

The Russians have retired to new positions southeast of Trembowla, but whether they also surrendered the crossings of the Sereth there, Petrograd does not say. Between Czortkov and the Dniester, Russian cavalry has repelled Teutonic assaults and driven the attackers northeastward toward Monasterziska.

South of the Dniester into the foothills of Bukovina, has been occupied by Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian troops. The town is an important railway junction and lies north of the Pruth. An unofficial report from Austrian sources says the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz.

TEN BILLIONS PROBABLE COST OF YEAR OF WAR

Washington.—Estimating the cost of the war for the coming year at \$10,735,807,000, exclusive of loans to the allies, the administration informed Congress that new revenues totaling \$7,000,000,000 must be raised from taxation or issuance of securities. If advancement of credit to the allies is continued at the present rate, the year's total of war expenditures will pass \$15,000,000,000 and the amount of revenue required will increase.

"CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR" IS BRITISH DESERTER

Chicago.—Daniel H. Wallace, arrested at Davenport, Iowa, according to his own statement and that of fellow members of the "League of Humanity" is a deserter from the British army. According to an official of the league, the British government has set a price upon Wallace's head. Wallace claims to have been through many of the most important battles on the western front in Europe, deserting after the battle of Neuve Chappelle.

NEW WAR BUDGET MAY BE TEN BILLION

NEW ESTIMATE BY WAR DEPARTMENT EXCEEDS FIVE BILLION DOLLARS.

ARE AWAITING FULL REPORTS

As Soon as the Departmental Reports Are in the Committee Will Begin Work on Budget—Provide for Big Loans.

Washington.—The new war budget to carry the government through to next July and to cover additional credits to the allies promises now to far exceed the eight billion dollars, and may amount to ten billion.

War department estimates sent to Congress calls for new appropriations of \$5,278,636,000 for that branch of the military establishment alone. Estimates totalling another \$1,000,000,000 or more are expected when the other departments report their needs, and in addition, Secretary McAdoo has indicated that before the year is out Congress will be asked for a \$2,000,000 appropriation to increase the funds available for loans abroad.

As soon as the departmental reports are in, the appropriation committees of Congress will go to work on an immediate budget which probably will total in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000,000.

Congressional leaders do not expect to have to provide immediately for the additional credits to the allies, as treasury officials have indicated that no appropriation for that purpose will be requested until the next session.

The gross estimates submitted by the war department totalled \$5,917,873,37 but that covered all existing and expected deficiencies in the department funds, including upward of \$400,000,000 already appropriated for the aviation program. This latter item will not be included in the budget, but Congress will have to provide revenues to meet it since it was not on the ledger when the war tax bill was framed. Congress sentiment seemed in favor of increasing the \$1,670,000,000 war tax bill only to about \$2,000,000,000, with authorization both for a new bond issue, possibly at a higher interest rate and in serial form and for issuance for treasury certificates of indebtedness. Secretary McAdoo is said to favor a much larger levy of taxes increasing the bill's total by \$1,000,000,000 or at least to \$2,225,000,000.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ARE SHOT BY COMRADES

Part of New Policy of "Blood and Iron" to Stop Sedition.

The Russian government's policy of "blood and iron" is to be carried out along lines which bodes ill for the sedition troops along the eastern front and those persons within the country who are trying to nullify the good work that has followed in the wake of the revolution.

Capital punishment, abolished with advent of the new government, again has been put into force on the demand of the military commanders at the front, who now will be able to assemble field court martials and put to death summarily traitors in the army. General Korniloff, commander of the forces in Galicia, whose disaffection and desertions have wrought havoc in the Russian morale, was the most insistent of the military chiefs in calling for a free hand to check the refractory troops.

Prior to the acquiescence of the government, General Korniloff is reported to have taken the drastic step of having a division of fleeing cowards of the eleven army shot to pieces by their faithful former brother-in-arms.

Meanwhile, pending the tightening of the reins of repression, the Russian troops everywhere in Galicia from the region around Tarnopol southward to the southwestern Bukovina border are continuing to give way, with relatively little fighting before the Germans and Austro-Hungarians.

Eager For First Reports

Washington.—Reports of the first selection boards to draft their quota for the selective draft army are eagerly awaited by Washington officials, because they will give the first definite information as to probable percentage of rejections to be expected among the ten million registrants. All available statistics indicate a probable rejection of one in every four for physical disability. In some localities this will vary, but the average for the whole country is expected to be between 25 to 30 per cent.

Tillman Pushing Fertilizer Bill

Washington.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, asked President Wilson not to exert his influence to have eliminated from the food control bill now in conference the senator's amendment appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of fertilizer for thin farms along the Atlantic seaboard. The President expressed willingness as far as he is concerned to have the amendment remain in the bill. He pointed out that there might be some difficulty in getting the ships to bring nitrate from Chile.

WASHINGTON SEES SERIOUS SITUATION

COLLAPSE OF RUSSIAN WAR MACHINE MEANS PROLONGATION OF THE WAR.

IMMEDIATE BEARING HERE

German Victories in East Will Release Soldiers for Western Front—Many Russians Women Enter Ranks But Retreat Keeps Up.

Washington.—No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the situation in the war theaters in Europe. The United States is in the war and will go through with it; but any hope of a short struggle has gone glimmering with the apparent almost complete collapse of the Russian war machine.

The development was not unexpected by many army officers. When the offensive of July 1 was started by the Russian forces the most frequent comment heard here was that it was the probably dying kick of the old Russian machine.

For the United States, the Russian collapse may have an immediate and direct bearing. It will, if the German general presses its advantage, release additional German forces to bolster up the western front where American troops are to be engaged. The German line in the west has not been seriously impaired at any point, officers believe. They do not claim to know the situation along the battlefronts, but they are able to see that the British and French have wrested from the Germans any key position of such importance that it can be used next year to hurl the enemy back.

Russian Women Fight

Even the actual entry of women soldiers into battle on the eastern front has been insufficient to imbue the ranks of the recalcitrant Russians with patriotism. They are still deserting in large numbers in Galicia, leaving of virtually free road open for fresh advances by the Germans and Austro-Hungarians.

From the Baltic to the Black Sea only at one point, along the line in the southern Carpathians, have the Russians risen to the occasion and shown some of their old fighting spirit. Here fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Roumanian allies, they have attacked and captured several villages from the Germans and broken the heavily fortified Teuton line on a wide front.

In Galicia, the precipitate retreat of the Russians continues almost everywhere from the Carpathian foothills to the region around Tarnopol, the government apparently not yet having had time to put in force its strong repressive measures which M. Kerensky, the head of the government, has promised to apply in order to stay the retreat.

Many Towns Taken

Nadvorna, in the fringe of the foothills, Stanislaw and Tarnopol and numerous smaller towns have been taken by the Teutons who are now approaching the important railroad junction of Buczacz, which lies some 30 miles east of Hallez. The German emperor was an observer of the battle on the Sereth front and saw his men put down the only effort of moment that was made to hold them back—an attack by the Russians between Tarnopol and Trembowla.

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS CALLED TO SERVICE

Washington.—The entire national guard of the country with the exception of the troops from California and southwest state are in the federal service under President Wilson's call. The remaining units will be brought in August 5, on which day the whole force of probably 300,000 men will be drafted into the army of the United States and will lose its status as militia. From that day on the state troops can be used for any duty the president may direct and will be subject to no limitations that do not apply to the regular army.

The first increment of the guard was called out ten days ago. Those called into the second increment embrace New England, middle Western and northwestern states and several Southern states. Probably more than 150,000 men went on federal payroll. There have been many things to indicate that guard regiments which are now fairly well equipped and which have the benefit of the border mobilization will not be held long at the divisional training camps. It transportation is available, the best of the state troops may be hurried to France at once.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF VESSELS DESTROYED

London.—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each and three of less than 1,600 tons each were sunk last week by mines or submarines according to a weekly admiralty report on shipping losses. The statement follows: "Arrivals, 2,791; sailings, 2,791. British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine over 1,600 tons, including two previously, 21; under 1,600 tons, three; British vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 15."

FALSE ECONOMY TO HOARD FOOD

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD NOT PURCHASE MORE THAN IS NEEDED AT A TIME.

SOME TIMELY INFORMATION

B. W. Kilgore, Director of North Carolina Extension Service Hands Out Good Advice.

Raleigh.—It is false economy to attempt to hoard and store flour especially during the summer months, says Mr. B. W. Kilgore, director of the North Carolina Extension Service. Mr. Kilgore has recently received a communication from the Department of Agriculture at Washington in which attention is called to this matter, and the information contained is timely both to the housekeepers in the country and in the cities.

Sound flour from good wheat will not decompose when stored in the proper manner, but when stored in an improper manner there is considerable loss sustained. For this reason no housekeeper should purchase in larger quantities than she will need within a reasonable length of time. In storing such flour as is purchased there are three principles which should not be overlooked.

Flour should not be stored in the cellar even though it is nice and cool, for the cellar is rarely free from dampness and odors which quickly contaminate the flour even when special bins have been built.

The attic is also an unwise place to store it as the temperature is too high, there is no air circulation and the flour will soon become musty.

The only place it may be kept in perfect safety is in a small storage room built preferably to the north side of the house where a cool and even temperature may be obtained and thorough ventilation available. In case such a room as this cannot be had, a closet may be used where it fits the above requirements. All bins and containers should be kept clean and especially should they be cleaned out when a new stock of flour is bought.

If the flour is then watched and guarded from vermin it will be utilized practically to the exclusion of any waste through spoilage. This is true more especially if it is purchased in accordance with the present needs only.

Tobacco Sales Break Records

Lumberton.—Tobacco sales on the local market are breaking all previous records, both as quantity and price. The farmers who bring the tobacco to the Hot Springs camp, besides members of their families, who are quarreled to the Lumberton market appear well pleased with their returns and the effect of this influx of cash is already being felt by the merchants on Ellis Island. Information received from New York is to the effect that sales for the past several days have averaged well beyond twenty cents a pound. Someone probably interested in other markets in this section is believed to have been responsible for the no being made by the federal authorities to send there the remaining 600 seamen, stewards and firemen of the seized German steamers who are still in circulation of a report to the effect not get hogsheds in which to ship the tobacco. The warehousemen say they have all they can use.

More German Prisoners Come

Asheville.—So satisfactory has been the camp for interned Germans at Hot Springs that arrangements are being made for the transfer of fifty carpenters and assistants will be made for Hot Springs this week to erect houses for the six hundred who will come as soon as the preparations for them are completed.

There are already 554 Germans at the camp in the town itself. The officers and seamen are a high type of manhood and they appear to enjoy their enforced vacation.

Boy Preacher Ordained

Newton.—Master Vance Heavner, the "boy preacher" has been ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry. The ordination took place at Corinth Baptist church. He is now fourteen years of age and is the youngest minister ordained in the state. Rev. J. A. Snow, Rev. L. P. Smith, Rev. J. A. Hoyle, Rev. J. M. Ballard and Rev. C. E. Beam composed the Presbytery. At the First Baptist church Elliott Stewart was ordained. Mr. Stewart was a student at Wake Forest College.

One Killed, Two Hurt in Runaway

Albemarle.—The small son of Elijah Cooper is dead, Mr. Cooper himself is seriously injured and another son is badly shaken up as a result of a runaway on the street of Albemarle. The horse Mr. Cooper was driving took fright at a motor truck, and Mr. Cooper, losing control of the animal, the buggy in which the three were riding was turned over and all three of the occupants thrown against the Southern Railway station building. The boy, who was about 12 years old, never recovered from the shock.