

DAUGHERTY GETS THE INJUNCTION SOUGHT IN COURT

Affects 270 Officers and 400,000 Members of Railway Shop Unions; A Lengthy Review.

(By Associated Press) Chicago, Sept. 23.—Judge James H. Wilkeson today granted Attorney General Daugherty's petition for a nationwide temporary injunction against the striking railway shopmen.

Judge Wilkeson in a lengthy review of the case said the defendants could not deny knowledge and responsibility for the widespread violations that marked the strike. A partial settlement of the strike, he held, did not affect the right of the government to obtain a nationwide injunction.

The court gave the attorneys for the defense until Monday morning at 10 o'clock to study the decision and prepare to argue the text of the injunction order which he signed.

Attorney General Daugherty Thursday presented the government's proposed draft, which is even more drastic than that of the restraining order.

The order affects about 270 officers and 400,000 members of the six crafts belonging to the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor.

ARE TURKEY AND RUSSIA IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT

(By Associated Press) Berlin, September 23.—Foreign Minister Tchitcherine of Soviet Russia in an interview printed by the Tageblatt today declared that Turkey and Russia are in complete agreement regarding the question of the straits of the Dardanelles.

According to the Russian agreement with Turkey, he said, the nations bordering on the Black sea alone have the right to draft final settlement of the issue. Of the six Black sea states, he adds, Russia, the Ukraine, Georgia and Turkey already have adopted this standpoint. M. Tchitcherine declared himself convinced that Turkey eventually would achieve her aim in reuniting all territories inhabited by Turks.

CHAPEL HILL IS NO LONGER A SMALL TOWN VILLAGE

Chapel Hill, Sept. 23.—The last cruel blow is now about to be delivered to the old guard who want Chapel Hill to remain a village. For the houses are going to be numbered.

For some time the municipality has been impatiently shaking off its village garments and trying to dress like a city. Brick stores came, then, at intervals, dropped down as if by haphazard along Franklin street rectangular patches of cement sidewalk; an imposing postoffice; and a year ago a concrete pavement through the middle of town, forming the final stretch of the state highway from Durham.

Last month came the news that a city manager had been employed, and then the wise knew that the end of old times was truly at hand. This warning served to soften the present blow.

According to Secretary Comer, of the Y. M. C. A., he and his helpers had last year 6,000 applications for guidance from persons who couldn't find the homes they were looking for. This testimony had a great deal to do with the decision to use numbers.

Will Mayor Roberson have two electric lights set up flanking the entrance of his residence? This is the honor that, in compliance with ancient custom, befalls the reigning mayor of New York city, and some of the progressives here are reputed to be of the opinion that Chapel Hill should not lag behind.

WEEKLY PASS ON THE CHICA "L"

Chicago, Sept. 23.—A voluntary experiment in furnishing unlimited elevated transportation on a weekly pass is being tried out by the Chicago elevated railroads.

The plan was announced after the roads had filed a voluntary petition with the Illinois Commerce Commission for a downward revision of rates.

It provided for the sale of a weekly unlimited ride transferable pass for \$1.25 good on all points south of Howard street. Another which sells for \$2 is good for any points between Chicago and Evanston.

Briton I. Budd, president of the elevated, says, "I have long wished to see the quantity user given the benefit of a lower rate."

PLOT IN FAVOR VENIZELOS

(By Associated Press) Athens, Sept. 23.—Announcement was made here today of the discovery of a plot to return former premier Venizelos to power. Several persons have been arrested and the authorities are conducting house to house searches.

NEW BARRIER IN WAY BOUNDARY BOOTLEGGERS IN NEW TARIFF LAW

(By Associated Press) Buffalo N. Y., Sept. 23.—The new tariff law threatens to put another barrier in the path of the bootlegger for as interpreted here, where the prevention of smuggling of liquor across the border is one of the chief tasks of prohibition officers, section 581, part 5 of the new law, means search warrants are no longer necessary.

Officials Express Opinion Washington, Sept. 23.—Treasury officials today expressed an informal opinion that there was nothing in the new tariff law that could be construed as giving prohibition agents the right to make search without warrants.

MEN HAVE MORE FAITH IN BOOTLEGS THAN IN WIVES

This is Condition of Many, Mr. Kohloss Says; "Lizards, Frogs, Rats and Maggot in Rum."

"Many men," said Federal Prohibition Director Kohloss today, as he looked over the reports sent in by the agents in the field, "have more confidence in their bootleggers than they have in their own wives. If the ordinary man finds a bit of dirt in his food, he will storm around and talk about leaving home and getting a divorce, and yet he will drink the stuff that the bootlegger sells him without questioning its cleanliness or purity."

"Chicago and Paris are much interested in monkey glands, but here in North Carolina our interest is largely in monkey rum. Monkey glands may do some good," Mr. Kohloss added, "but I am certain that monkey rum will kill any one in time if one persists in drinking it."

Mr. Kohloss explained that monkey rum is the term generally applied to eastern North Carolina illicit liquor, but at the present time can be used to describe the "Hooch" being manufactured all over the state. "Monkey rum is filthy and poisonous," Mr. Kohloss continued, "It is made in all sorts of places under the most unsanitary conditions. Stills have been constructed of tin cans, old wash boilers, zinc kettles and other receptacles unfit for such purposes. Stuff cooked in these vessels is poisonous beyond doubt. And one would not believe, without seeing it, the kinds of stuff out of which the liquor is made. Watermelon and muskmelon rinds, grapes, potatoes, meat and other things usually gathered from garbage cans, are used for making mash, and into this is dumped concentrated lye, and even the refuse from horse stables, to aid in the fermentation. How any one can drink the liquor made from this kind of mash and live, I cannot understand."

The belief prevails that the illicit liquor made in the mountains of Western North Carolina is pure, but federal agents declare they have found just as filthy conditions there as elsewhere. "In the old days," concluded Mr. Kohloss, "men frequently saw snakes after indulging in liquor, but now they have them both before and after, for in the mash from which this illicit liquor is made we have found not only snakes, but lizards, frogs, roaches, mice, maggots and all sorts of vermin. In Missouri some time ago a pig was found in the mash from which moonshine liquor was being made. How men can drink the stuff is almost beyond comprehension."

212 INDICTED BY HERRIN JURY

Returned 58 More Indictments for Conspiracy to Commit Murder; 54 for Assault.

(By Associated Press) Marion, Ill., Sept. 23.—The special grand jury investigating the Herrin mine killing made its final report today with a number of additional indictments, bringing the total to 212.

The jury returned 58 more indictments for conspiracy to commit murder and 54 for assault to commit murder.

The jury previously had returned 88 murder indictments and 58 for conspiracy and rioting. Today's returns included four murder indictments and arraignment of certain authorities charging them with "failure to protect life and property" in not sending troops when mine trouble seemed imminent.

To keep a large piece of cut cheese, wrap it in a cloth dampened with vinegar.

FOREMOST ISSUE OF 1922 IS THE TARIFF SAYS JAMES M. COX

Says International Question Important But Work of Present Congress Must Be Undone.

(By Associated Press) Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Asked what the issue would be in 1922 former governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, and Democratic nominee for president in 1920, declared here today in his first address since he returned from an extensive tour of Europe, made before the City Club, that "the people this year will be asked to elect a congress to undo the present tariff monstrosity."

"But we will not lose sight of another great question—the international one," Governor Cox added. "It will be more pertinent for discussion, however, in the great national forum of 1924."

"When a surgeon finds an injured man suffering from a severed artery and a broken leg he sews up the artery first. In the present instance, bad as the international wound is, the domestic injury inflicted by the most incompetent congress in all history, is even worse," he said.

DULL TRUD OF KICKOFF IS HEARD IN DIXIE

(By Associated Press) Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 23.—The dull thud of the kickoff, true harbinger of autumn as the robin is of spring, was heard on Dixie gridirons as the opening games of 1922 got under way with half a dozen or more major events engaging in preliminary contests.

Center College which ranged above all Southern elevens last year by virtue of her clean record during the season, defeating every rival she met in local and international contests, and Georgia, which held Harvard to a 10-7 score, were among the leaders who divided on the early start.

Two North Carolina teams also were early starters, Davidson, which played early in the season's games last year against heavier elevens, faced Elon College at Davidson, Wake Forest was another North Carolina team, marching against Atlantic Christian College, the opening contest being played at Wake Forest.

WORLD WAR HERO IS MADE GOVERNOR OF S. AUSTRALIA

London, Sept. 23.—Major-General Sir George Moleworth Bridges has been appointed Governor of South Australia, succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Weigall. The latter resigned the position because he said he could not live on his salary and had not sufficient private means to afford the luxury of maintaining such a position.

His successor, Sir George, is known in the British army as the "Toy Drum Hero." That term has been applied to him in derision, but in recognition of a memorable incident of the war in which he displayed great gallantry.

After the action at Le Cateau, in 1914, the British army started on its great fighting retreat, and men were dropping out from sheer exhaustion. Major Bridges, as he then was, went back to St. Quentin to round up 250 stragglers.

He found them in a state of collapse. At a little village shop he bought a toy drum, and falling the men into line with the toy drum and a penny whistle to serve as a band, he marched them off, laughing in spite of their weariness. They kept on marching for 28 miles.

Sir George was the military member of the Balfour mission to the United States in 1917, and head of the British War Mission to the United States in the succeeding year.

QUININE TREATMENT WILL HALT MALARIA

New Orleans, Sept. 23.—Malaria can be controlled by quinine treatment alone in any area of the world if there is sufficient quinine available and the people are sincerely desirous of being rid of the disease.

This declaration is made by Dr. C. C. Bass, professor of experimental medicine in Tulane University, as a result of malaria control work in the Mississippi delta under the supervision of the Mississippi board of health and the international health board of the Rockefeller foundation.

The dose recommended for adults is ten grains of quinine sulphate taken at bedtime each night during the mosquito season.

Where geographical conditions made the elimination of the Anopheles mosquitoes impracticable by the usual methods of draining, breeding ponds and ditches and the stocking waters with larvae consuming top-minnows, it is expected that the sterilization of malaria carriers by quinine treatment will be effectively used.

CONGRESSMEN SPEEDING HOME FOR ELECTIONS; SPECIAL SESSION NOV. 15

(By Associated Press) Washington, Sept. 23.—Members of congress generally were speeding to their home districts today to look out for the fall election, following the sine die adjournment. Many of the leaders expressed the opinion that President Harding would call a special session for November 15, preceding the next regular session which will start in December.

The only measure to get thru the last day was the deficiency appropriation bill, the administration's Librarian loan bill and the Dyer anti-lynching measure going over.

Opinion as to what the 67th congress accomplished was divided. Caudle Hull, of Tennessee, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, issued a statement asserting that "no other congress had ever so signally failed to grasp great opportunities or meet important responsibilities," but John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican national committee, took exactly the opposite view, declaring that "no congress in time of peace ever made such a splendid record."

Only four nations—Czechoslovakia, Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria—have formally ratified the eight hour day convention, and none of them propose to put it into full effect until July 1, 1924.

America found itself unable to sign because the federal government could not bind the individual states to any law regulating labor.

Other nations have remained out because they are afraid to bind themselves so long as business rivals do not sign.

One nation only—Germany—is planning national legislation embodying the terms of the Washington conference.

Labor in Europe is satisfied, however, for it is pointed out that 17 nations already have the eight hour day, though not based on the conference convention.

Russia and Finland got it in the autumn of 1917. After the armistice Germany proclaimed a maximum working day of eight hours taking effect January 1, 1919. By the end of 1918 similar action had been taken in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Luxembourg.

In 1919 it was extended to France, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, and last year to Belgium.

The eight hour day prevails widely in England, unofficially. Denmark has a collective agreement between a federation of employers and the Danish trades union, while in Italy there is a series of collective agreements in various industries.

Opponents of labor's new "charter of liberty" exist in several countries. The French parliament has hung up several bills for the extension of the eight hour principle, because it is claimed it has cost railways an additional 1,100 million francs per year, has helped retard recovery of French trade, and has drawn 100,000 men onto railway pay rolls from agricultural ranks.

BONDED LIQUOR TO BE CONCENTRATED

Cincinnati, Sept. 23.—Approximately one and a half million gallons of bonded liquor will be concentrated at a point near here if plans of federal prohibition commissioners are carried out. The liquor will be assembled from points in Indiana and Southern Ohio, under the plans.

The internal revenue department for the first Ohio district reported a total of 861,856.7 gallons of liquor in warehouses on September 1. This district is comprised of a small section of southwestern Ohio. The prohibition commissioner for Ohio was unable to state the approximate gallons of bonded liquor in the south Ohio territory, but the revenue office at Cleveland stated there was between 2,000 and 3,000 gallons in storage in his district.

There was about 605,000 gallons stored in the four bonded warehouses in Indiana, according to the revenue office at Indianapolis. The ware houses are located at Lawrenceburg, Vincennes, Terre Haute and Hammond.

REVISION ARTICLE X OF LEAGUE IS UP

Present Assembly Passes it On to Next Assembly; Berthelemy Urges Slow Action.

(By Associated Press) Geneva, Sept. 23.—The question of revising Article X of the league of nations covenant or eliminating it altogether was passed on to the assembly by the present assembly today without observation or recommendation that the subject be considered in all its bearings.

The Canadian delegation showed no disposition to rush Charles Daugherty's amendment eliminating Article X.

M. Berthelemy, of France, said Article X ought not to have been changed in the hope of bringing the United States into the league. There was no assurance that a change would have this effect, he declared, and in any case Article X should not be changed until the United States was on the scene to deliberate on it with the rest of the world.

8 HOUR DAY IS IN EUROPE TO STAY OFFICIALS SAY

Washington Conference Brought About Good; Labor in Europe is Satisfied.

(By Milton Bronner) London, Sept. 23.—The eight hour day for industrial workers is in Europe to stay.

This is the judgment of legislators and labor leaders in spite of attacks in some quarters and the failure of most nations to ratify the action of the international labor conference.

Next month will see the third anniversary of the Washington conference, with these results: Only four nations—Czechoslovakia, Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria—have formally ratified the eight hour day convention, and none of them propose to put it into full effect until July 1, 1924.

America found itself unable to sign because the federal government could not bind the individual states to any law regulating labor.

Other nations have remained out because they are afraid to bind themselves so long as business rivals do not sign.

One nation only—Germany—is planning national legislation embodying the terms of the Washington conference.

Labor in Europe is satisfied, however, for it is pointed out that 17 nations already have the eight hour day, though not based on the conference convention.

Russia and Finland got it in the autumn of 1917. After the armistice Germany proclaimed a maximum working day of eight hours taking effect January 1, 1919. By the end of 1918 similar action had been taken in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Luxembourg.

In 1919 it was extended to France, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, and last year to Belgium.

The eight hour day prevails widely in England, unofficially. Denmark has a collective agreement between a federation of employers and the Danish trades union, while in Italy there is a series of collective agreements in various industries.

Opponents of labor's new "charter of liberty" exist in several countries. The French parliament has hung up several bills for the extension of the eight hour principle, because it is claimed it has cost railways an additional 1,100 million francs per year, has helped retard recovery of French trade, and has drawn 100,000 men onto railway pay rolls from agricultural ranks.

WILKESBORO CHIEF SAYS HE HAS NEW CLUE

TO JENKINS KOLDUP (By Associated Press) Winston-Salem, Sept. 23.—Chief of Police Baugess, of North Wilkesboro, says he has information that several men, one of whom was S. L. Jenkins, of this city, arrived there Friday morning, September 15, between 12 and 1 o'clock, coming from Taylorsville.

Jenkins is reported to have left North Wilkesboro that morning for Winston-Salem.

The men with him, one of whom was a relative of Jenkins, all left for their homes in Alleghany county Friday about noon the chief reports, who talked with the chief of police. He is in possession of their names. It is stated.

PASSENGER TRAINS TO BE RESTORED ON SOUTHERN SUNDAY

Nos. 15 and 16 Go Back on Western; 45 and 46 Resume on Main Line; Yadin Changed.

Several important passenger train changes will go into effect on the Southern Railway tomorrow, these affecting the main line, the Western division-out of Salisbury and the Yadin, Salisbury to Norwood, and by these changes four trains taken off some time ago are to be restored and the Yadin placed back on its former schedule, except the incoming evening train from Norwood, which will run on the present schedule. Nos. 15 and 16, Salisbury to Asheville; and Nos. 45 and 46, Danville to Westminster, S. C., are to be restored and the outgoing afternoon Yadin will be put on the old time.

The taking off of a part of the curtailment and rearrangement of trains out of and through Salisbury during the railroad, shopmen's strike and because the engines were needed for more important service. Their restoration means a great advantage to this city and community and the territory through which all of the above trains operate and the announcement that the old schedules are to be again maintained will be good news to everybody along the lines affected.

No. 15 on the Western division will leave Salisbury for Asheville at 6:10 a. m., and its sister train, No. 16, will arrive here from Asheville at 9:45 p. m., thus restoring normal service on the Western division out of Salisbury.

No. 45, local through Salisbury from Danville, Va., to Westminster, S. C., will arrive here at 2:30 p. m., as formerly, and leave at 2:40 p. m., and No. 46, from Westminster to Danville, will arrive in Salisbury at 4:30 p. m., and leave at 4:35 p. m.

The restoration of Nos. 45 and 46 brings the return of the outgoing Yadin train to its old schedule. It will leave Salisbury as No. 3 at 4:35 p. m., instead of 2:30 p. m. which has been its schedule since the change a week ago. No. 4, from Norwood, will arrive in Salisbury at 6 p. m., the same as in the present schedule and being a little earlier than the old schedule, but this will not work an inconvenience on the traveling public using the Yadin line.

MUST ESTABLISH FREEDOM OF THE DARDANELLES TO KEEP WAR OUT OF EUROPE, LLOYD GEORGE DECLARES

Great Britain Not Affiliated With Turks or Greeks, Prime Minister Asserts; Closing of Straits Prolonged World War Two Years.

(By Associated Press) London, Sept. 23.—The policy of Great Britain in the Near East is to establish the freedom of the Dardanelles under the supervision of the League of Nations, Prime Minister Lloyd George declared in a statement to newspaper men this afternoon.

Mr. George said that whatever steps the government had taken with military and naval forces in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, had been distinguished by two supreme considerations: First, our anxiety as to the freedom of admission between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Second, to prevent this exceptionally horrible war from spreading into Europe.

The prime minister declared at the outset that he would like to make it clear that any action that the government had taken did not have to do with the merits or demerits of the war between the Turks and the Greeks.

The British government, he declared, had been impartial as between the Greeks and the Turks.

He pointed out that a few weeks ago when the Greeks had threatened to march on Constantinople that General Harrington, in charge of the British troops there, had warned the Greeks in identically the same terms as the warning now given the Turks by the British government.

In dealing with the question of the straits, Mr. Lloyd George said that what happened in the late world war demonstrated how vital the freedom of the seas was to the protection of humanity in its broadest aspects.

The closing of the straits by the Turks during the late war was responsible for the disaster of one of our strongest allies and defeat of the Rumanians and prolonged the war by at least two years, he said.

War or Peace in 36 Hours Constantinople, Sept. 23.—Within 36 hours, the world will probably know whether the Turkish nationalists have chosen peace or war.

The Angora cabinet meeting is expected hourly to determine whether the Kemalists will await the peace conference now in session at Smyrna, proposed by the powers or take the matter in their own hands by invading Thrace.

The French are expected to exert renewed pressure to keep the Turks from any hostile action that will jeopardize their present extremely favorable position at the forthcoming conference but some competent observers were skeptical that the nationalist cabinet would accept at their full value the promises that the conference would result in a realization of all their claims.

The Turks are fully aware of the weakness of the British land forces, now precariously holding points along the Asia Minor shore and are convinced of their ability to defeat them. French official circles hold that the only thing that can stave off nationalist attack is definite pledge that Great Britain will support France in guaranteeing that Thrace will be evacuated promptly by the Greeks and restored to the Turks.

It is reported that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the nationalist leader, is opposed to hasty action but it remains to be seen whether he can triumph over the opposition of his colleagues.

AN EAST SPENCER MAN DIES OF BLOOD POISON

Mr. Walter L. Wyatt, 22 years old, died at his home, 1600 Long street, East Spencer, this morning at 6 o'clock of blood poison and a protracted illness. The funeral will take place from the home Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, conducted by Rev. E. C. Kirk, of the East Spencer Methodist church and the interment will be in Chestnut Hill cemetery.

Surviving is the widow, mother, Mrs. C. L. Wyatt; two brothers, F. L. and P. L. Wyatt, and three sisters, Mrs. M. L. Smith, Mrs. C. C. Smith and Mrs. M. A. Agner. The father, C. L. Wyatt, met death by being struck by a street car on the Salisbury-Spencer line some years ago.

Deceased was a native of Providence township and was a boiler-maker at the Spencer shops. He was a member of Yadin camp, Woodmen of the World, of East Spencer and the members of this lodge will attend the funeral and burial in a body.

NAME JAPANESE DOCTORS TO VISIT UNITED STATES

Tokio, Sept. 23.—The minister of education has chosen the five medical men who, on the invitation of the Rockefeller foundation, are to visit the hospital and medical institutions in the United States. The men are Dr. Kinoshita Miura, physician in ordinary to the court, professor of the Imperial University, who accompanied the Japanese delegation to the Versailles conference and who as a young man studied in America and Germany; Dr. Sabachiro Hata, a co-worker with Dr. Etschek the discoverer of Sarvaresan, now of the Kitasato epidemic laboratory; Dr. Keinosuke Miyata, dean of the medical college of the Imperial University of Kyushu; Dr. Kori-shima of the Kyoto Imperial University and E. Nagayo of Tokyo Imperial University.

Polson Ivy takes on a beautiful reddish hue early in the autumn and is picked for ornamental purposes by some people—once.

MUST ESTABLISH FREEDOM OF THE DARDANELLES TO KEEP WAR OUT OF EUROPE, LLOYD GEORGE DECLARES

Great Britain Not Affiliated With Turks or Greeks, Prime Minister Asserts; Closing of Straits Prolonged World War Two Years.

(By Associated Press) London, Sept. 23.—The policy of Great Britain in the Near East is to establish the freedom of the Dardanelles under the supervision of the League of Nations, Prime Minister Lloyd George declared in a statement to newspaper men this afternoon.

Mr. George said that whatever steps the government had taken with military and naval forces in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, had been distinguished by two supreme considerations: First, our anxiety as to the freedom of admission between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Second, to prevent this exceptionally horrible war from spreading into Europe.

The prime minister declared at the outset that he would like to make it clear that any action that the government had taken did not have to do with the merits or demerits of the war between the Turks and the Greeks.

The British government, he declared, had been impartial as between the Greeks and the Turks.

He pointed out that a few weeks ago when the Greeks had threatened to march on Constantinople that General Harrington, in charge of the British troops there, had warned the Greeks in identically the same terms as the warning now given the Turks by the British government.

In dealing with the question of the straits, Mr. Lloyd George said that what happened in the late world war demonstrated how vital the freedom of the seas was to the protection of humanity in its broadest aspects.

The closing of the straits by the Turks during the late war was responsible for the disaster of one of our strongest allies and defeat of the Rumanians and prolonged the war by at least two years, he said.

War or Peace in 36 Hours Constantinople, Sept. 23.—Within 36 hours, the world will probably know whether the Turkish nationalists have chosen peace or war.

The Angora cabinet meeting is expected hourly to determine whether the Kemalists will await the peace conference now in session at Smyrna, proposed by the powers or take the matter in their own hands by invading Thrace.

The French are expected to exert renewed pressure to keep the Turks from any hostile action that will jeopardize their present extremely favorable position at the forthcoming conference but some competent observers were skeptical that the nationalist cabinet would accept at their full value the promises that the conference would result in a realization of all their claims.

The Turks are fully aware of the weakness of the British land forces, now precariously holding points along the Asia Minor shore and are convinced of their ability to defeat them. French official circles hold that the only thing that can stave off nationalist attack is definite pledge that Great Britain will support France in guaranteeing that Thrace will be evacuated promptly by the Greeks and restored to the Turks.

MRS COTTON GIVEN DAMAGES OF \$450

Was Suing City for \$1000; Lizzie Rosebro's Sentence Changed to 3 Years in Workhouse.

The September term of Rowan superior court came to a close last night shortly before 10 o'clock, the night session being held in order to finish up the business before the court and immediately after its conclusion Judge T. B. Finley, who presided over the court, left on the western train on his way to his home at Wilkesboro.

The last case disposed of was of Mrs. Annie Cotton against the city of Salisbury and the Salisbury Water Works company in which she was seeking damages in the sum of \$1,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained when she stepped into an open water meter at a point on North Main street. The jury awarded the plaintiff, Mrs. Cotton, \$450.

The term of court just closed was one of the few terms from which no one was sent to the penitentiary. There was one prisoner sentenced to the pen, Lizzie Rosebro, the Cleveland negro, who was implicated in the killing of Columbus Nicholson another Cleveland negro, she being given three years there but before closing court for the term Judge Finley changed this sentence to three years in the Rowan county workhouse. Robert Rosebro, who was also implicated in the killing, was sentenced to 12 months on the chain gang, a recommendation for mercy having been presented by the jury in his case.

In the case of Mrs. Lemly against Ralph Orr and John Robinson, in which the plaintiff was suing for damages in the sum of \$25,000 for injuries received when thrown from a buggy when the horse became frightened at a motorcycle the defendants were riding and in which the jury awarded only \$250, Judge Finley intimated that the judgment was not satisfactory to the court and an agreement was reached whereby the defendants conveyed four building lots in Spencer to the plaintiff, Mrs. Lemly, thus taking the place of the \$250 awarded by the jury.

NEW YORK WILL SHIFT TIMEPIECE AT 2 A. M. SUNDAY

New York, Sept. 23.—Daylight saving time, observed in New York city since April 30, ends tomorrow. The official hour for shifting the clock is 2 a. m.

CAPTAIN COLEMAN IS RELEASED FROM JAIL

New Bern, Sept. 23.—Captain Arthur Coleman, of the British Auxiliary Schooner Message of Peace, which was seized by prohibition officers last December when she came into Ocracoke Inlet with 1,000 cases of liquor aboard, will be released from the county jail tonight after serving six months sentence on conviction of violating the prohibition laws.

Captain Coleman was notified several days ago by government authorities that he would be arrested immediately after his release on a charge of perjury growing out of the liquor case and would be required to furnish \$1,000 bond for his release. The captain said today that he would furnish the bond and expected to leave Sunday morning for Wilmington, where he will enter a claim for his ship and cargo of liquor now in custody of customs officials there.