

JUDGE CARTER ON WITNESS STAND

For Five Hours—Cross Examined—No Further Attention To Immorality Charge Against The Judge—Review of the Charges.

Judge Frank Carter was on the witness stand nearly five hours this afternoon, during the last hour being under cross-examination by Mr. Rouse of counsel for Solicitor Abernethy.

Chairman Doughton, for the legislative committee gave counsel to understand this morning that no further attention need be given to the immorality charges against Judge Carter, the committee having eliminated these because unsupported by any evidence.

In his testimony Judge Carter reviewed all the court incidents testified about by other witnesses and made statements as to his general policy on the bench. He explained his policy as to fixing "blind men" in lieu of road sentences as exacting first that there be submission in another case with suspended judgment for holding the defendant on probation.

Even in the case of the very wealthy defendant at Asheville, Judge Carter would not allow them to pay the \$5,000 fine until they put themselves within the power of the court for judgment.

Discussing the noted Cook case from Wayne in which he required the defendant to pay the widow the man he killed \$1,000 as punishment for carrying a revolver after he had been acquitted of murder indictment by jury, Judge Carter said: "I have never conceived it the function of a judge to sit as umpire at a game of skill between lawyers, but to endeavor to do justice as between man and man."

Judge Carter said it was not true that he told Governor Beckham at the union station in Wilmington that he was there to meet his wife. He said he met Mrs. Williams of Clinton. He did not say he would remember that he had been refused admission at the gate when Coast Line cases came into his court.

The Wilmington "blind tiger" campaign, as Judge Carter termed it, was reviewed. The contempt case and order against Solicitor Abernethy were detailed by Judge Carter. He said Abernethy had the most exacting press impression imaginable while refusing to obey the order of the court to take his seat and wait instruction of the record in the case.

Chaining Case. During the afternoon session Judge Carter testified as to the complaint against him by Representative Matt Allen as to a railroad case. He detailed the feature of the Pasquotank chaining case, detailing terrible conditions he said the investigation revealed. Numbers of the convicts were said, not hardened criminals, but youths.

Cross Examination. On cross-examination Judge Carter stated that his observation of the law and its administration in North Carolina was that, while not wholly incompetent, it was partially so in convicting persons of wealth. He had in his charge and command in the Newbern court deprecated the tendency to be lenient to the influential. He explained that verdicts that had impressed him in his respects were those of unusual harshness toward negroes and poor white people as compared with more wealthy and influential.

He was sure he had never used the term "poor white trash" credited to him by some witnesses. At 6 o'clock Chairman Doughton interrupted the almost featureless cross-examination with an announcement of adjournment to 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The investigation was resumed here this morning at 9:30 o'clock before the legislative committee, the first evidence taken having to do with the Pasquotank chaining affair in which Judge Carter was charged with interfering with the management of the convicts to the extent that his interference inspired a revolt among the convicts and endangered the lives of the guards.

Charles Reed, sheriff of Pasquotank was the first witness. He was serving his seventh term as sheriff and "took a drink whenever he felt like it." He told of Judge Carter ordering the shackles taken off the prisoners and criticizing the county commissioners very harshly and the people all over the county were indignant at the judge. He admitted conditions at the camp were bad and that the guards drank a good deal.

He said Chairman Scott of the county commissioners knew nothing about the convicts having iron bands about their necks, and that when he discovered this treatment he ordered the bands taken off. The sheriff would not say that the people of the county resented the investigation, but only that they considered the judge too harsh. And the judge had deprived the county of two-weeks work by the convicts by keeping them in jail. He admitted that since the investigation there has been an entire change in the management of the convicts in the chaining camps.

Fitting He Says. County Superintendent of Schools Hinton of Pasquotank testified that Judge Carter's characterization of the Pasquotank chaining as "A man-made hell" was eminently fitting, and that the investigation was to ascertain if the chaining was any fit place to sentence prisoners and showed that it was not. About the only criticism he had for Judge Carter was that he should not have delivered his criticism at the court authorities in the presence of the convicts.

J. B. Leel, lawyer of Elizabeth City, thought the investigation Judge Carter made as to the chaining did a great deal of good. He led the county commissioners to know that there was any further mistreatment of them they could look to the judge for protection. Really the only general criticism of the conduct of Judge Carter in the matter was his having lectured the county commissioners and other county authorities in the presence of the convicts.

Recorder Sawyer. E. L. Sawyer, now recorder of Elizabeth City, explained that both the chairman of the county commissioners and the convict superintendent having been named Scott, Judge Carter criticized the wrong Scott in court and afterwards apologized to Commissioner Scott. He said a physician had testified that the sores on the legs of prisoners were probably due to a loathsome disease and not to shackles.

W. T. Bost, newspaper man, testified to having heard Judge Carter say from the bench in Wake court, that he believed the county commissioners were backing up Guards Nipper and Johnson and that B. C. Beckwith, County attorney, was asked, when he arose to be heard, by Judge Carter "What are you doing here? He heard Solicitor Norriss say that he hoped the commissioners would not put up any money for the defense of the guards, as he might have to present a bill of indictment against them.

W. O. Saunders, newspaperman of Elizabeth City, testified that the convict camp was rotten and prisoners were treated worse than beasts. He did not go out there as he felt it would be worth his life to do so. There had been a studied effort to misrepresent Judge Carter in the county. He said that instead of the convicts having beaten up guards and escaped after the investigation by the judge, the guards really told the convicts they could do as they pleased in the camp and that they left and went to town. Most of them returned. Only the one who made the assault on the guard and another prisoner who was half-witted did not return.

He thought it was really demonstrated that the judge was right in saying that the convicts could be put on their honor, if he really said this. He did not think the whole convict trouble after the investigation was a frame-up, but he thought it was planned by those opposed that there should be some trouble with the convicts. Editor Saunders admitted that he was acquitted in a libel suit a few months ago in court held by Judge Carter.

Col. J. C. J. Harris of Raleigh, testified that Judge Carter told Attorney B. C. Beckwith that if he persisted in taking an appeal in some small cases that he would "fix it so the Supreme Court would decide it against you." He related personal troubles he had with Judge Carter as to cases in which he was counsel. He said Judge Carter had the reputation in Wake County of being dictatorial on the bench. He said that he considered that in State vs. W. H. Moore the Supreme Court had overturned a law of 100 years standing without rhyme or reason and he presumed that such thing might be done again; so he had tried to get an appeal from Judge Carter in a case in Harnett court and the judge made this as difficult as he could. He knew there was a defect in the indictment of his client and he had gotten by it with from the magistrate's court to use the defect in his Supreme Court appeal and was "slipping by" Judge Carter with it, but failed to get by.

It was about noon when the "atray litz" of evidence were all in and Judge Carter took the stand in his own behalf, making an admirable witness in every respect. He said he was 53 years old, was licensed to practice law in Georgia, practiced in Atlanta, Ga., a number of years; married there in 1888 has three living children, returned to his old home in Asheville in 1897 to practice law; was appointed on the bench April, 1911 and nominated and re-elected in 1912.

MORE SHIPS SENT TO BOTTOM

London, March 31.—Two German submarines, the U-28 and another whose number has not been ascertained, which have been operating off the west coast of England during the past few days, have added two more British steamers, the Flamingo and Crown of Castile, to their list of victims, totaling five since Saturday night.

There was no loss of life on the two vessels, although the submarine fired three torpedoes at the Crown of Castile left the steamer.

150 Die When Germans Sink Two Passenger Steamers. London, March 28.—Upward of 150 persons lost their lives in the sinking by German submarines during the past 48 hours of the Dempster liner Falaba and the British Steamer Agula.

The Falaba bound from Liverpool for the coast of Africa, with about 160 passengers, was torpedoed Sunday in St. George's Channel.

The Agula sent down by shall fire of the submarine U-23 off Pembroke-shire Saturday night had three passengers and crew of 42 and of these 23 of the crew and all of the passengers were lost. The Agula also was outward bound from Liverpool and was en route for Lisbon.

An official list supplied at the offices of the Elder Dempster Steamship Company, owners of the Falaba shows that so far as is known at present 52 first class passengers, 34 second class passengers and 49 of the crew of the Falaba were saved. Four of the passengers and four of the crew are reported killed and 41 passengers and 43 of the crew are missing.

When the submarines appeared both steamers tried to escape by crowding on full steam but the under-water boats overhauled them after short chase and in each case the Germans then allowed but a few minutes to get the passengers and crew into the small boats.

The captain of the Falaba, who was lost, was given five minutes to get his passengers and crew off but according to the report before the inquiry was possible a torpedo hit the engine room causing a terrible explosion. Many were killed and the steamer sank in 10 minutes.

Trawlers rescued most of those who were saved, others got away in the boats. Those still on the steamer when the explosion occurred were thrown into the sea and it took the fishermen an hour or more to pick up those in the water who managed to keep afloat.

The Agula's captain was allowed four minutes in which to leave his ship. The submarine opened fire killing a woman passenger, the chief engineer and two of the crew. Even after the crew had commenced to lower the boats and before the survivors, the Germans kept up their fire and some of the boats were riddled.

The captain of the trawler Ottilie, whom the commander of the submarine told of the sinking of the Agula, went to the rescue and picked up three boats containing 19 of the crew. A fourth boat could not be found and it is presumed she foundered. On their arrival at Fishguard several of the crew were bandaged, having been wounded by the fire from the submarine.

Cardiff, Wales, March 29.—One of the Falaba's passengers said that when the submarine ordered the passengers to the boats, the boats were lowered immediately and the passengers were served with lifeboats, but no one was allowed to take personal effects.

"Then followed a horrible scene," said the passenger. "Some of the boats were swamped and several passengers were drowned almost immediately." "Barely 10 minutes after we received the order to leave the ship I heard a report and saw the vessel heave over. The German had actually fired a torpedo at her at a range of about 600 yards when a large number of passengers, the captain and other officers were still distinctly to be seen aboard."

All the passengers and officers say the submarine fired a torpedo before all the boats were lowered and while many persons were still aboard the steamer. One officer said: "I was sitting in a boat suspended from the davits and was waiting for two women passengers when another officer shouted 'look out' and then I saw the bubbles marking the black water of a torpedo. There was a tremendous crash and the boat fell from the davits and turned over, throwing the passengers and crew into the water. The water was icy cold and there were many who died from exposure."

Von Kluck Had Stormy Interview With Emperor. London, March 30.—General von Kluck, the German commander who led the advance into France, was wounded, according to travelers from Berlin, while recklessly inspecting trenches at the most dangerous point on the line after a stormy interview with Emperor William. It is rumored that Berlin believes that as the result of the incident Emperor William will entrust the command of von Kluck's army to Prince Eitel Friedrich.

Fought Russians With Fire And Water. London Dispatch. How the Russians employed both fire and water to destroy the Russians in the campaign in the Masurian Lake district, East Prussia, is related in a communication received by the Westminister Gazette from Gothenburg: "German strategy counted not only on water and fire, but even fire, the correspondent at Gothenburg declares. Their engineers have for many years been equipped with a peculiar kind of sagger for excavating the trunk of soft trees, such as the Masurian firs. When the Russian army first advanced into East Prussia German engineers hastily excavated numbers of trees. When Russian troops reached the Masurian district German engineers at once opened the

GERMAN CRUISER LOADING COAL

Newport News, Va., March 31.—Sixteen hundred tons of steam coal carefully weighed and inspected and loaded on barges at Sewell's Point early today was persistently reported in marine circles to be for the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, although port officials declared they had no knowledge of such a cargo being prepared for the German raider. Marine experts strengthened their conclusions by calculating that 1,600 tons is about the amount which would be required to take the Prinz Eitel to her nearest home port. Coupling those circumstances with repeated declarations of the Eitel's commander and crew that they would make a dash to sea on a favorable opportunity, shipping circles today were seriously considering the possibility that Commander Theodorich might make good his deft to hostile cruisers outside the capes.

Newport News, Va., March 31.—Under supervision of the United States Navy, the German merchant raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich tonight is filling her bunkers with coal. Sixteen hundred tons were delivered alongside the German ship on barges late in the day and the crew immediately began the task of coaling the vessel.

Information from the ship itself is variable. Officers and men when they come ashore and talk to friends do not agree. Some insist that the merchant raider will brave the shell-splitting hail of enemy warships outside the capes. Others calmly assert that they believe the ship will be interned by order of the United States before many more days have passed. One man who has paid frequent visits to the Eitel Friedrich asserted tonight that there was no question that the Friedrich would put to sea regardless of consequences. "If she does not," he remarked, "I cannot believe my own ears."

ENTERTAINMENT AT MT. VIEW. There will be an entertainment at the Mt. View School, Wednesday April 7th, beginning at 8 o'clock p. m. No exercises will be held during the day but we will be glad to have every one come in the early part of the afternoon and enjoy themselves with us. The program will be as follows: Song—North Carolina Hills. Recitation—John's History Lesson. Recitation—The Reason Why. Recitation—The Boy Who Cried Wolf. Recitation—Columbia The Gem of the Ocean. Recitation—Unselfishness. Recitation—The Word to the Wise. Recitation—Ben Bolt. Recitation—The Squashville Debating Society. Play—The Dairy Maids. Recitation—Somebody's Mother. Recitation—Lillian Hovis. Recitation—A Cold Winter Night. Recitation—The Boy Who Cried Wolf. Recitation—When Mama Makes an Angel Cake. Recitation—Josephine Finger. Recitation—Schnee's Lament. Recitation—Good Old U. S. A. Recitation—Francis Reinhardt. Recitation—Word to the Wise. Recitation—Sister Stella. Edith Hovis. Recitation—The New Church Organ. Recitation—The Boy Who Cried Wolf. Recitation—A Railway Through The Farm. Recitation—Abide With Me. Recitation—Burial of Moses. Recitation—Klutz Hallman. Song—Vacation. Teacher, Matt Ransom Williams.

When the war broke out the call for volunteers in Canada for service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force was so great that the Government had to divide the country into three divisions in the first contingent and leave a considerable nucleus for a second contingent. Before the lapse of many weeks some 33,000 Canadian troops found themselves in England undergoing the hardships of rigorous training in surroundings that might be the usual part and parcel of the soldier's lot, but not the ideal of the fiction warrior.

Reports from Canada and England tell us that numbers of officers were found to be incompetent, while privates were too superior to do their bit of trench digging; both found the food not quite as good as "mother used to serve." Some of the rank and file refused to serve under English officers. The reply was prompt and to the point. Those objecting were at liberty to return with the thanks of the mother country for their return. Some 600 are reported to have returned home. Were they received with open arms?

The mayor of one large town proposed that its returning "heroes" be put in jail. Clubs soon found their names numbered the registers and their resignations were accepted in advance. Black balls flew thick and fast. Go to Canada now and you will find many a returned officer of the first contingent enlisted as a private in succeeding contingents, longing for the atmosphere of the front as more comfortable than at home. Noble six hundred!

BELGIAN CHILDREN THANK PRESIDENT WILSON FOR BREAD. Washington Dispatch. The children of letters between President Wilson and two little Belgians in Brussels, in which the little Belgians thanked the President for food sent by Americans, and Mr. Wilson expressed his appreciation for their gratitude, has been made known at the White House.

The children, twins, 9 years old, wrote as follows: "Dear Mr. Wilson: "Thank you very much for the good bread. The poor people in our village were starving, for they had nothing to eat, but now that you have sent over to our dear little country a big provision of wheat both rich and poor can live. Thanks to the Americans. "Best love and wishes. From little pussy DESPOELBERCH."

Dear Editor:—As I have not seen any news from this section in a long time I will try to give a little. The free schools are closing rapidly. Pleasant Home school closed last Friday and Liberty last Wednesday and Leonard's Park will close Saturday, April 3rd. I think they all closed with an old time ring-playing. The dredge boat on Indian creek is getting along nicely; they passed down by J. C. Dillinger's last Monday. The people have been going to see the boat both day and night; certain was a large crowd over there last Monday, and Monday night, they went by the wagon loads. Rev. Wessinger of Cherryville preached at Bethpage last Sunday at three o'clock. We are going to have preaching every fourth Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Sunday school starts Sunday morning, April 4 at nine o'clock. Everybody is welcome. A Reader.

FURTHER TROUBLE IN LIFTING BOAT. Washington, March 30.—Efforts to raise the sunken submarine F-4 off Honolulu harbor were temporarily suspended today after a heavy weight which the boat was being dragged toward shore snapped. Rear Admiral Moore reported from Honolulu late today that the submarine evidently was waterlogged and too heavy to be raised by the equipment employed by the searching fleet. That destroyed any faint hope that might have been left of finding any of the crew of twenty-one alive. The vessels lie in 45 fathoms, 270 feet of water, and her position is being held while preparations for raising her by pontoons are made.

SENTENCED TO HELP WIFE WASH DISHES. Flint, Mich., March 30.—Joseph Cell was sentenced to wash dishes for his wife for fourteen months by Judge Weist in the circuit court here. Cell pleaded guilty to a violation of the local option law. He told the court he had been unable to get work for fourteen months. The court then asked his wife if he did any work about the house. She said he carried the water and coal, but that he never helped her wash the dishes. Cell was allowed his liberty on probation and must wash the dishes.

CARD OF THANKS. We take this method of thanking our friends and neighbors for their words of sympathy and their deeds of kindness to us during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and father. Trusting we may be of service to them in the future. Mrs. D. F. Beal and Children.

Somehow or other the clouds that have silver linings are always other people's clouds.

JACK'S TROUBLES

By Neal Murphy, Seventh Grade Student of Crouse High School. Once upon a time in England, there lived a man who had two sons. One of the boys loved the farm and enjoyed his life there very much, but the other one, Jack, was a hard-headed lad of 14 years and did not love the life his brother did. He continually longed for the city. He had heard many strange stories of the great city of London which made him all the more restless and discontented.

One morning as he was thinking of a promise he had made to his father—a promise to always stay with him, and when he was dead to care for the old farm and his mother—his work became almost unbearable to him and that night he could hardly sleep for thinking of it.

The next morning on his way to the fields he came to a sign board at a turn in the road. On it these words were written—To London 15 miles—a hand pointed toward London town. For a moment he stood undecided then forgetting all his promises he set out for the city.

Down the crooked road he went, looking back one more time at his father's house and bidding it goodby, as he thought forever. About noon he came near the great city, and was very tired and hungry for he had walked many miles without food. He stopped at a farmhouse and begged something to eat which was given him. After resting for an hour in the shade of a tree he began his journey anew, feeling much refreshed after his rest.

In about two hours he was entering the gates of the city. He was very much frightened when he saw the strange sight of the workmen, and the rapid rush of people in the streets, for this was his first trip to a city. It was not like what he thought it would be, and he felt a sense of disappointment when he saw the filthy streets.

He roamed around the streets and watched the people at work, but did not like the tasks. Towards night he became very tired and hungry again. At the light of a street lamp he saw a man whom he knew was a police coming toward him. He came up to Jack, and asked his name and business. Jack told him that he had come a long way and was looking for work. He asked the police to find a job and a place to stay all night.

The police could find no place so Jack was put in prison, given a few crumbs of bread and left alone. Being tired he fell asleep and slept until morning. When he awoke the jail keeper came to his cell and asked him what kind of work he wanted. "Any kind you can give me," was the reply.

There is a man down on Cornwell street who wants a boy to work in his kitchen. Would you like the job? Jack thankfully accepted the position and was led down to his work. For awhile he did his work well, then he began to think himself too long for a kitchen boy, and the work no longer suited him.

By this time he was learning a part of the city, and he found a job in a manufacturing plant near by. There was one thing he did not like about it—he had to be on time for his job every morning, and being a lazy boy he soon gave up his work.

He had saved up a little money, but it was soon used up and then he tried to get his work back but he could not. His board was not paid up and he was put in prison for his debt. At last he began to think about his home which he had not seen in about eight years. He got sick and lay very near death for awhile. When his time expired he was sent home to his father and mother. He stayed there all his life for he found that "there's no place like home."

COMMITTEE WILL MAKE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNOR APRIL 27. Raleigh, March 30.—Argument by opposing counsel in the Abernethy-Carter investigation was concluded at 8:30 tonight and the committee announced a recess to April 27. It will meet here again to make up its report and recommendations to Governor Craig and the General Assembly.

The final argument for Judge Carter was by former Governor Ritchie, who characterized the "dreadnaughts" that Representative Clark said on the floor of the House were being brought out to fight Judge Clark in the open instead of submarine warfare, as "painted ships on a painted ocean."

All that had been shown in the investigation was that Judge Carter is a man of temper, learning, exacting sense of justice who had cleaned up town after town and won highest commendation from the best people. He summarized testimony by citizens in every part of the State commending Judge Carter.

Arguments for Solicitor Abernethy were made by J. S. Langston, Kingston, W. Davis, Wilmington, and W. H. Pace, Raleigh, and for Judge Carter by Col. P. M. Parrall, Newbern and Judge J. S. Manning, Raleigh.

URGED TO BUILD SILOS. Newton, March 27.—H. K. Foster, county demonstration agent for this county is urging Catawba farmers to build silos and presents to them a cost statement that carries with it convincing argument. A silo 10 feet square and 20 feet high will hold 30 tons of ensilage, or the quantity that five acres of ensilage corn will produce. This is enough to feed 10 cows six months, and the cost of the building is only \$54.05.

The items of costs are: Twelve bags of cement, \$5.00; three cubic yards of sand, 75 cents; five yards of broken stone, \$2.25; 1,600 feet of lumber, \$19.20; 300 feet of wire for hoops, \$6.75; eight lugs, \$1.25; 16 eye bolts, \$2.75; spikes, \$1; one and one-half squares of roofing, \$4.50; nine days work, \$9. Total \$54.05.

Skimmed—"It's no easy thing to be honest in these days of keen competition." Wigway—"Oh, it's easy enough after you get used to it."

LIVE NEWS ITEMS

A dispatch by way of Copenhagen, says that a crowd of 3,000 women mostly of the poorer classes, besieged the German reichstag in Berlin, Monday, crying, "We want peace and bread."

A report in New York is to the effect that the Russian government has lately placed an order with American manufacturers for \$80,000,000 worth of shrapnel shells for early delivery.

The President of the National Relief Committee of Brussels estimates that before next harvest 2,600,000 Belgians will be in the bread line.

Gov. Craig has pardoned Oscar Barbers of Rutherford county who in 1908, at the age of 12 years was sentenced to 15 years in the State prison for burning a barn.

The veggmen continue very active in this State. The postoffice at Mebane was robbed Thursday night of a small amount of cash and stamps—about \$25. The same night the postoffice in Hillsboro was robbed of about \$1,500 in cash and stamps, about \$350 of the amount being in cash.

A Wilson dispatch in the Wilmington Star says that Richard Brewer blowing on the farm of Hawkins Boykin in Johnston county, uncovered \$500 in coin, nearly all of it gold, which is supposed to have been buried many years. Strange to say, the landowner, according to the report, laid no claim to the money but allowed the finder to keep it.

Rev. James Joyner, an Episcopal minister for some years in charge of an Episcopal mission in Burke county, died at Morganton on the 22nd, aged 53. He was one of four brothers in the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

The expense so far incurred by the government in fighting the foot and mouth cattle disease throughout the country amounts to \$3,273,877, of which \$2,338,306 went to compensate owners of the cattle which were killed by the agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill abolishing the death penalty in that State. Two exceptions are made—in criminal assault cases and in case of life-term convicts who commit murder.

George Cathey, alleged proprietor of a roadside at Skyland, a short distance from Asheville was arrested last week when his place was raided and officers seized 21 barrels of beer, three-fourths of a barrel of rye whiskey, a case of corn whiskey, and 16 bottles of champagne. Cathey, who has a reputation as a violator of law, said he was storing the stuff against the coming of the drought in April. He gave bond for a hearing to-day.

Paris—French prisoners writing from Germany declare the military authorities have taken all the brass and copper buttons from their uniforms for use in making projectiles. They have been given bone and horn buttons instead.

Mt. Holly, March 30.—Misses Bess Rhyne and Catherine McLean of Gastonia spent the week-end with friends here.

We are glad to report Rev. S. L. Cathey as being very much better, but not able to be out yet. Mrs. Polly Kelley, better known as Aunt Polly, is very sick with lagrippe. There seems to be a perfect epidemic of la-grippe over the whole neighborhood, with a sharp sprinkling of pneumonia.

Mr. J. W. Patterson spent Saturday in Charlotte. Rev. N. R. Richardson closed a very successful meeting at the Methodist church yesterday. Rev. Charles Kirkpatrick of Mooresville did the preaching.

Miss Wilson of Kannapolis is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Andrews. Mrs. M. A. Rankin and sister, Mrs. Shelton of Charlotte have been called to Denver to be with their mother, Mrs. Freeman Kelley, who continues quite sick.

Little Holland the seven year old son of Postmaster R. L. Gardner is very sick with pneumonia. We are sorry to hear of the death at Kenley, N. C., of Mrs. Vivian Vipperman, wife of Rev. D. E. Vipperman, who was pastor of the Baptist church here for several years but recently of Kenley. Mrs. Vipperman was a sweet Christian lady and was very much liked by every one here.

SOUTHSIDE SCHOOL NEWS. The school closed at Southside last Friday. The entertainment being on Saturday night, a large crowd attended considering the unfavorable weather, and everything went off nicely upon which the honor is due to the enthusiastic and attractive students and patrons cooperating with the teachers.

Quite a number of diplomas and gifts were received by the students for which they were thanked faithfully the term through and all the students have the best regards of their teachers, who are willing and ready to help their dear students at any time, through their future life.

Those on the honor roll for the last month are as follows: First grade—Ruth Stamey, Blair Carpenter. Second grade—Bessie Carpenter, Roy Cline, Eva Parker, Bertie Lee Summit. Third grade—Edith Lynch, Ruth Arney, Virginia Whitesides, Flossie Weaver, Odell Cline.

Fourth grade—Paul Williams, Mary Carpenter, Lauer Carpenter, Frances Bynum, Bryte Whitesides. Fifth grade—Hattie Arney, Margaret Rhyne, Ora Reep, Aubrey Whiteside.

Sixth grade—Mary Arney, Lucy Carpenter, Bertie Cline, Verna Cloninger, Harris McAllister. Seventh grade—Wilma Puntch, Willie Carpenter, Dewey Williams, Summey Bynum.