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WAR IS WORSE THAN THE HELL OF EVANGELISTIC PREACHERS

America Can Never Realize What the Great Conflict Means Until They See the Streets of Paris Blackened With Mourning.

"All the hosts of the evangelistic preachers have not been able to describe such a scene—their hell fire is not in it." That is the manner in which Lieut. Sam Parker, with the American expeditionary force in France, describes a night attack against the famous von Hindenburg line in a letter to his brother, Mr. J. J. Parker. Extracts from the letter follow:

"I can now fully appreciate the position of the people in London when there is an air raid on. One night while standing on a fire step in the trench I heard one of our (the British) aeroplanes coming. It sailed straight over my head, circled and shot directly for a strong point in the German line. It swerved then and darted back toward our line. In a moment the bombs went off. The aeroplane had bombed the Boches' strong point. I saw and heard the whole affair. The explosion seemed strong enough to tear off one whole side of the world. Several enemy machine guns spotted our aeroplane and opened up fire on it, but the plane got away safely. At another time I saw an air fight. I was immediately under our machines part of the time and German shrapnel was bursting all above me, and, too, our planes were being fired upon by the Boches. This was the first time that I had ever been exposed to shrapnel fire, and as the English say, 'I tends to put the wind up.'"

"Patrolling is a very important duty on the front—going out into No Man's land and securing information of the enemy, and fighting any enemy patrols that you come across. A good prisoner sometimes gives valuable information, so it is the duty of patrols to take prisoners if possible. During my stay in the trenches I took particular note of this very important duty. One night while I was out observing the working of a patrol, Fritz turned a machine gun on us. I tended to make a person feel a little uneasy to hear a machine gun barking directly in front and to see the sparks fly from the wire not ten yards away, caused by the bullets striking it. Of course we all threw ourselves on the ground. I didn't know I could hit the ground so quick nor lay so flat and still. I got it back on old Fritz the next morning. I looked over the parapet and saw three Germans unloading a cart at a place which they thought was concealed. I turned a machine gun on them. They dropped out of sight. I don't know whether I got them or not, but the cart stayed in the same place all day and was not unloaded. "One of the greatest scenes I have ever witnessed in my life was an attack made by the British. One afternoon I was informed that a company which occupied a sector in the line very near to where I was stationed would make an attack that night at a certain time—the very minute named. Of course, several minutes before time for the attack, I secured a very good place for observation. At the very second appointed the barrage came down. All the hosts of evangelistic preachers have not been able to describe such a scene—their hell fire is not in it. The barrage was a solid wall of bursting shrapnel, petrol shells, high explosive shells and smoke. I don't see how anything could come through such a barrage alive. It is wonderful—it is hell in the true sense of the word."

"You people in America little realize what the war means. The three thousand miles of water between us serves as a barrier in spite of the literary geniuses. Print is not like the bare facts. You talk of thousands and not millions in regard to cost, in both lives and dollars; but your minds do not realize what it means. The cost is too large for a person to realize until he has had actual experience. Until the people of America see the streets of Paris blackened with mourning, until they see the grief of the mother as she tells her son good-bye as he is leaving for the front, until they see the eager faces searching each passerby at the stations waiting for the loved one to return from the front, until they have crossed miles and miles of battlefield where a little white cross is planted every few feet signifying the death of an ally soldier; until the casualty roll in the United States begins to climb, and mourning on the streets of New York City is as evident as on the streets of Paris—then, and not until then, will our people realize the horror of the war. "The allies have suffered terribly, and my only regret is that we did not come to their rescue long ago. This is not only a war for Democracy, it is a war for Humanity, and the only way to end it is to put as many Boches out of commission as possible. So I hope our country will send over troops as fast as it can and draw it to a close."

THE TIME IS SHORT

On Jan. 1 the name of every Journal subscriber, who has not paid ahead of that date, will be dropped from the list. The paper positively goes on a cash-in-advance system the first of the year, and there will be no extension of time. Everybody who wishes The Journal visits to continue is urged to send his renewal at once.

MEN WERE EPOSED FOR ABOUT SEVENTEEN HOURS

Account of the Sinking of American Destroyer Related by One of the Survivors, Lieut. Richards.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The first survivor's story of the sinking of the American destroyer, Jacob Jones, told by Lieut. J. K. Richards, was made public today by the navy department. It shows that only two small boats and three life rafts floated clear of the wreck. The men on these were picked up after 17 hours of exposure.

An official summary of the lieutenant's account follows:

"Lieut. Richards said the destroyer was proceeding towards port, after holding target practice, when at 4:20 p. m. a torpedo was sighted by the lookout. The commanding officer, stationed on the bridge, ordered the rudder hard right and engines full steam ahead. The torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side, abreast of torpedo tube No. 3. This tube, with torpedoes, was blown two hundred feet in air. The radio was wrecked and the mainmast brought down."

"Guns were manned immediately, but no submarine was sighted, and the vessel began to settle by the stern. The captain gave the order to abandon ship. Whaleboats which were got out capsized. The motor sailer could not be got out. A wherry and motor dory managed to escape safely. Three life rafts floated clear."

"The vessel sank at 4:29 p. m. Depth charge aboard exploded, apparently blowing off the stern of the ship."

"No survivors except those in the boats and on the life rafts were found after a thorough search, Lieut. Richards said. After 17 hours in the water the men on the rafts were picked up by a British ship. "The submarine, which was seen after the Jacob Jones sank, appeared to be about 150 feet in length, with three-inch guns forward and two periscopes."

NEW FORCE TO BE KNOWN AS UNITED STATES GUARD

Auxiliary Force Will Number 25,000, And Will Supplant Other Forces Now Doing Guard Duty.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The United States guard will be the name of the 25,000 auxiliary force of troops, authorized by the war department, to supplement state and other forces now guarding war supplies, war industries and doing police duty essential to the conduct of the war, including patrol of water fronts.

President Wilson has signed the order for organization of the force and further orders were going out from the war department today.

Forty battalions will be organized to relieve regular troops, national guard or other purely military units of this guard duty.

The order prescribes that the force be raised by voluntary enlistment or draft. It is the purpose of the government to make it up of men not available for war service at the front. Volunteers will be accepted only between the ages of 31 and 45. If resort to the draft is necessary men placed in the special classes under the new draft system as being fit for limited military service only, will be used to fill up the ranks.

In Memory of Mrs. Lear Deese.

To the Editor of The Journal:—Mrs. Lear Deese, who died Dec. 6, was stricken with paralysis Dec. 2. She had been in bad health for the past year. She is survived by two sons and eleven grandchildren, and three sisters and one brother. Her sons are Messrs. Burke Deese of Lanes Creek township and Preston Deese of Stouts. Her only surviving brother is Mr. Mack-Neal Deese of Buford; her sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, Mrs. Ledia Boon and Miss Monir Deese; all of the Zoar community.

Mrs. Deese was a good christian woman. She professed belief in Christ in her youth. The deceased was 76 years old. She only regretted that she did not join any church. She was loved by all who knew her. Her husband died when her children were young, and she had a hard time, although she never complained. She visited us two weeks before her death, and spoke of being ready for the Master's call. She never failed to go to church when able. Her remains were laid to rest in Zoar cemetery. Rev. E. C. Snyder conducted the services.—A Friend.

Congressman Fires First Shot Against Austrians.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Dec. 11. — (By Associated Press.)—The first American shot against Austria was fired by Representative Tinkham, of Boston, on the lower Piave, when Mr. Tinkham pulled a string firing a large 149 millimeter gun sending a shell hurtling across the Piave to the Austrian position at Confo.

A huge cloud of black smoke marked the place where the shell burst. The Italian batterymen gathered around the gun and raised a cheer as the American congressman fired.

Representative Tinkham fired the shot by invitation of the colonel in command near Donna Di Piave. The shell was sent on its journey during a heavy artillery fire along the Piave and the northern front. The bombardment was especially concentrated back of Mount Grappa between Piave and Brenta rivers. This may be an indication of another drive on the Italian lines from that direction.

SUBMARINE MENACE HELD BUT NOT YET MASTERED

That Was Statement of London Admiralty Lord—Allies Are Holding Firmly Against Teutonic Lines.

The British, French and Italian lines are still holding firmly against onslaughts of the Teutonic allies, delivered with heavy reinforcements that have been drawn from the Russian front since the cessation of hostilities there under the armistice.

The latest attack of the Germans made in the Cambrai region between Bullecourt and Queant, was a complete failure when the Teuton losses in men killed and made prisoner are put in the balance with their small gain of ground against the British. Another attack by the German crown prince in the Courrieres wood on the Verdun sector, which was delivered with large effectives, has met with the customary repulse, while in the highlands of the Italian front the enemy armies are still being held in check by the Italians.

A most expensive operation was the German attack Wednesday between Bullecourt and Queant. The Berlin war office admits that only a few British shelters and 90 prisoners were taken while Field Marshal Haig reports that heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy all along the front of the offensive, numerous of his dead being left before the entanglements when the impossible task of piercing the British lines became apparent and a hurried retreat was ordered.

Finding that the efforts of the Austrians to break through the Italian front and debouch upon the plain of Venetia were futile, the German troops under Gen. von Bulow have reinforced their allies and with them have delivered another powerful assault between the Brenta and Piave rivers. At only one point, however, were the combined Teutonic forces able to dent the line of the defenders, on Monte Spioncia, where they secured a temporary foothold after having sustained severe casualties. Here the Italian are striving valiantly to retake the lost position. Snow and mist are hampering the operations in this region.

Reports as to the progress of the operations between the Bolsheviks and Kaledines forces in Russia are bewildered by reason of variant statement of results. Both sides are credited with victories in different unofficial versions of the operations. One report says Kaledines is besieging Rostov-On-Don and that fighting is in progress in the vicinity of that city, where men and guns from the Black sea fleet are aiding the Bolsheviks. Another dispatch asserts that General Korniloff has routed the Bolsheviks near Bielgorod, while still another says that Korniloff has been wounded and is in danger of capture and that attempts by Kaledines' followers to cut off food supplies to the Bolsheviks in Moscow and Petrograd and from Siberia have failed.

The German submarine menace is being held, but has not yet been mastered, according to the first lord of the British admiralty. In a statement the first lord says the downward trend of mercantile marine losses, the construction of merchant ships and the number of enemy submarines that are being destroyed all are satisfactory. Another high naval authority says the Germans have been attempting a submarine offensive of the greatest possible magnitude, but that they have signally failed and have had to pay a heavy price in vessels lost at the hands of the American and entente naval forces.

Aerial bombs dropped by the Germans on a town behind the British front have resulted in the death of a number of American railway engineers. In another town German aviators attempted to bomb a marching American column, but all the men escaped unscathed, although the missile exploded dangerously near them.

Financial Report.

Mrs. D. B. Snyder, superintendent, reports the following amounts sent in by the W. M. U. of the Union Baptist Association for the quarter ending November 30, 1917:

Corinth W. M. U., Foreign missions, \$8.45; Corinth Sunbeams, State missions, \$2.55; Meadow Branch W. M. U., State missions, \$21.06; Marshville W. M. U., State missions, \$50.60; Marshville W. M. U., church building and loan, \$3.50; Marshville Sunbeams, Home and Foreign missions, \$2.41; Monroe W. M. U., State Missions, \$70.00; Monroe Sunbeams, church building and loan, \$5.00; Mt. Springs W. M. U., Foreign missions, \$2.00; Hopewell W. M. U., Home missions, \$5.30; Hopewell Sunbeams, Foreign missions, \$1.25; Shiloh W. M. U., State Missions, \$15.00; Shiloh, church building and loan, \$5.00; Shiloh Sunbeams, State missions, \$3.00; Shiloh Sunbeams, church building and loan, \$1.00; Total \$196.12.

American Engineers Killed by Hun Bombs.

With American Army in France, Dec. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—A number of American railway engineers have been killed by German bombs fell in a street in a town through which American troops were passing. Pieces of the bomb shattered the windows of a house in which there were officers, showering them with glass, but hurting no one. Two American soldiers have died in hospital from gunshot wounds.

You know what Sancho, in Don Quixote says, "Every man is as heaven made him, and sometimes a devil worse."

WOMAN BARES TRAGIC STORY OF LIFE ON WITNESS STAND

Miss Varney Was Unable to Escape Influence of Husband of Murdered Woman, Who Degraded Her.

Dedham, Mass., Dec.—Counsel for Harriet A. Varney, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Pauline A. Keyes, opened the defense today with an attack on Mrs. Keyes' husband, George H. Keyes, the chief witness for the state. Daniel P. Callahan, junior counsel for the defendant, recited in his opening address the alleged betrayal, deception and ill-treatment of Miss Varney by Keyes. Later a handwriting expert testified that in his opinion Keyes was the writer of an anonymous note to himself, in which it was declared: "She did commit the crime and I hope she will be punished."

Attorney Callahan, in his opening statement, said Miss Varney would go on the witness stand and tell her story of her relations with Keyes. He declared she would tell how Keyes ill-treated her and the "whole miserable story."

Time and again, the attorney said, she sought to break the baneful influence that degraded her, but pleadings of the man, accompanied at times with threats to shoot her, had held her in his power. Finally Miss Varney determined to go to the wife and make a clean breast of her relations, with the husband. For this purpose she had gone to the home of the Keyes in Brookline, to Mrs. Keyes was not at home.

The attorney sketched the early life of the prisoner as a hard one. She was just 20 years old when she was introduced to Keyes in a restaurant at Providence. Later she accompanied him to another restaurant where he invited her to drink. She refused to take anything but lemonade. A period of unconsciousness followed and she awoke to find herself in a room at a hotel with Keyes. She accused him of compromising her.

Keyes replied: "Don't worry, little girl; don't worry. I'll take care of you."

Subsequently Keyes took her to New York under promise of marriage and gave her a diamond engagement ring and a wedding ring. Later she learned he had a wife. Confronting him with this knowledge, she was consoled by his explanation that he intended to get a divorce and marry her.

"Miss Varney," Callahan continued, "will tell you how she tried to escape from the influence of Keyes; how he followed her and threatened to shoot her. He beat her several times and she was virtually Keyes' slave."

On the day that Mrs. Keyes was killed, the attorney said, Miss Varney left North Grafton at 9:16 a. m., and arrived in Boston at 10:11. She went to the Back Bay station and remained there until 11:30 and later lunched with Keyes. The body of Mrs. Keyes was found soon after 1 o'clock that afternoon and the state has brought out that she had been dead about two hours.

Pelham Stegall and His Gray Mule Came to Marshville's Rescue.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Marshville, Dec. 13.—The beautiful snow was very much in evidence Wednesday morning. So far as beauty is concerned, snow takes the premium, but to be comfortable is something else. Pedestrians were not long inconvenienced as Mr. Pelham Stegall, an old gray mule, a goods box, and Wade James thrown in for weight, is a combination hard to beat when it comes to scraping snow off the streets. The only ones that we have heard of working overtime is the cooks, for snow sure does wake up the appetites.

Mrs. Irene Marsh left last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Little, at Raleigh.

Mr. Wm. J. Griffin, carrier on route No. 4 from Marshville, left yesterday for Norfolk to take a position as clerk in the depot engineers office, which he secured under civil service examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Snipes of Winder, Ga., arrived this morning to spend a week with Mr. Snipes' sister, Mrs. J. C. Baker, here and relatives in Lanes Creek township.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane Hasty of Petersburg, Va. came in Wednesday morning to visit the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hasty. Mr. Hasty was married recently in Petersburg.

Mr. Barry B. Allen of the depot force has been moved to Monroe and left Tuesday night to enter upon his new duties.

Mr. and Mrs. James Marsh spent Tuesday in Charlotte.

Miss Bernice Phifer visited in Monroe Tuesday.

Compulsory School Law For Children Between the Ages of 8 and 14.

It is likely that a majority of the people know that we have this law but possibly some do not, and even those who do know need to have their attention called to this matter at this time. The age as prescribed in the original act was from 8 to 12, but the General Assembly of 1917 changed this and made it from 8 to 14 years of age.

It was decided by the Board of Education that this law should become operative on November the 19th in all the school of the county, both rural and city. So far there are quite a number in the county and city who have not complied with the provisions of this law. Such will please take notice and avoid a visit from the attendance officer.

R. N. NISBET, Co. Supt.
R. W. ALLEN, City Supt.

MEANS CASE WILL GET TO JURY PERHAPS BY SATURDAY

Two Speeches for State and Three for Defense Thursday, But Five Lawyers Yet to be Heard.

Concord, Dec. 13.—It is conceded tonight that the trial of Gaston B. Means, accused of the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, which began here November 26, will round out its third week. The case cannot go to the jury before Saturday, under the present schedule. For nearly nine hours today the jury listened to argument of counsel, and when court adjourned at 7 o'clock for the night, the fifth address of the day had just been concluded. Five more speeches are to be heard, and nobody expects that the last one will be concluded before tomorrow night.

In concluding his argument for the defense tonight, J. Lee Crowell of Concord, declared it his opinion that back of the prosecution in this case, furnishing the animus that has brought numerous witnesses here from Chicago and elsewhere to testify, without being compelled by law to do so, is a desire to get Gaston Means "out of the way" in order to stop his activities in connection with efforts to probate the alleged second will of the late James C. King, Chicago millionaire and former husband of Mrs. King. The financial interests of the Northern Trust company of Chicago, he believed, had an active part in it. Mr. Crowell had already declared the prosecution of the defendant had been characterized by cruel methods, in that he, on trial for his life, had been put on the stand and asked to explain from memory numerous business and financial transactions covering a long period while the records of these transactions were withheld from him. His entire address was devoted mainly to an effort to convince the jury that there was some unseen influence back of the prosecution, some power that had not shown its head in the open.

ANALYZES TESTIMONY

J. F. Newell of Charlotte, for the state, had taken the jury over the whole line of testimony of the defendant himself and pointed out and analyzed many portions of it that he argued were incredible or contradictory. P. C. McDuffie of Atlanta, of counsel for the state, opened and closed the first address of the day with the declaration that Mrs. King's life was the price of G. B. Means' lust for money. He reviewed the evidence and pointed out numerous inconsistencies to prove his assertion.

T. D. Maness and M. H. Caldwell of Concord, speaking for the defense, argued that Mrs. King benefitted by the defendant's service as her business manager and that he had every reason to desire her continued life rather than her death as a matter of personal interest. They sought to convince the jury that not only Mrs. King's death was purely accidental, the fatal wound having been self-inflicted, but that the state had failed utterly to establish any motive for the alleged crime.

John T. Dooling of New York, and L. C. Calwell of Statesville, are yet to speak for the state, the latter closing the argument; L. T. Hartsell and Frank Armfield of Concord, and E. T. Casler of Charlotte, for the defense, the latter having the final speech for the defendant.

JURORS ARE WEARY

The jury late today, through a message to Judge Cline, indicated its desire for a speeding up of the argument.

The message was verbal. It was just after 6 o'clock. J. Lee Crowell passed in the midst of his argument to say that he was willing to stop for adjournment to allow the jury to rest and get supper. The senior juror asked to be allowed to speak to the officer of the jury to whom he whispered briefly. Then the officer stepped to Judge Cline's desk and whispered to him. Judge Cline then announced that the jury had indicated its desire that no time be lost unnecessarily, that the argument proceed as rapidly as practicable.

"That, in substance," Judge Cline explained, "was the substance of the jury's request."

Two Austrian Ships Sunk.

New York, Dec. 13.—The torpedoing of two Austrian battleships in the harbor of Trieste by Italian torpedo craft on the night of December 9 is reported in a message received here today by Commander C. Pfister of the Italian navy. The information was contained in a telegram received by Commander Pfister from Captain L. Vannutelli, naval attaché of the Italian embassy at Washington.

"After successfully crossing several obstructions and mine fields," the dispatch said, the Italian torpedo craft "entered the harbor of Trieste where they fired four torpedoes against two Austrian men-of-war of the monarch type. All the torpedoes reached their targets and exploded."

"Though the most intense artillery fire was concentrated against the attacking torpedo-boats and though even torpedoes were fired against them, all of our units returned safely and unharmed to their home bases."

Mistook It For Loaf.

Toole, the English actor, used to get off a good thing occasionally. At dinner, at a country hotel he was sitting next to a gentleman who had helped himself to an extravagantly large piece of bread. Toole took it up and began to cut a slice from it. "Sir," said the indignant gentleman, "that is my bread." "I beg a thousand pardons, sir," replied the actor, "I mistook it for the loaf."

EVERY CROSS-ROADS ONCE HAD ITS LITTLE Grog SHOP

Representative Webb Tells Methodist Delegates of Former Tragic Conditions in North Carolina.

Representative Webb, one of the best friends of prohibition in congress, was the principal speaker at a large gathering of Anti-Saloon delegates at the Southern Methodist church Wednesday night, says the Washington correspondent of the Greensboro News. His subject was "North Carolina and Prohibition." He said in part:

"The story of North Carolina and prohibition is enough to inspire and encourage prohibitionists everywhere—it matters not how discouraging their present surroundings may seem. About 25 years ago North Carolina was apparently a confirmed liquor soaked state, when practically every village had its bar room and every cross roads its grog shop."

"I call to mind two typical counties—Yancey, a beautiful area of fertile land lying like a pearl in the Blue Ridge mountains, was as wet a county as could be found. Drinking, assaults and murders were of common occurrence throughout the county. It is said that whenever a judge of the superior court would arrive at the county seat to hold court, a procession of drunken men would file around the judge's hotel, firing off their guns and pistols in contempt of authority and morals. It is also said, I believe with truth, that every rock, and there are many, in Burnsville, has bruised some man's head in a drunken row."

"In the second county, Gaston, 25 years ago, one could stand on her court house and see the smoke issuing from 45 government distilleries. To redeem counties like these seemed a herculean task for the prohibitionists. But they never faltered. They aroused the people to the perils and evils of liquor; and so in our great state-wide prohibition election, Yancey won the temperance banner by casting only 13 votes against prohibition and the people have made it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary to either make or sell liquor in the county, and now the county is inhabited by as brave, as loyal and sober a people as can be found anywhere; and in Gaston you can stand on the same court house and look and look in vain for the smoke of a single distillery, but instead of the 45 as formerly, you can count the smokestacks of 70 active, prosperous cotton factories, employing thousands of happy, sober and contented people, and the splendid citizenship have made it a crime to import even a drop of whiskey into that good county."

"Step by step the good people of North Carolina drove out the liquor traffic just as we have been driving it out of the United States. We drove it from the country districts first, then from the small towns and finally in 1908, by a state-wide referendum, the grand old commonwealth was made dry by a majority of 44,000 and ever since we have had, in my opinion, the driest state in the union, with the best executed prohibition laws."

"You see what a mighty change has taken place in the Old North state; and no state in the same time has made more material and moral progress during eight years of prohibition. During the period our banks have increased in number from 352 to 523, or 50 per cent. Our deposits increased from \$49,000,000 to \$137,000,000, or 130 per cent. Building and loan assets increased from \$5,000,000 with \$2,000,000 loaned for the purpose of building homes, to \$15,000,000 and \$15,000,000 loaned for the purpose of building homes, or an increase of 220 per cent in assets and 650 per cent in home building."

"Our school teachers have been increased from 10,500 to 14,500, or 38 per cent. The average daily school attendance has been increased from 307,000 to 446,000, or 44 per cent. Yearly expenditures for schools increased from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, or 100 per cent. The value of school property increased from \$5,000,000 to \$11,000,000, or 130 per cent."

"And now after eight years trial of prohibition, with its wonderful decrease of crime and phenomenal educational, religious and material growth, I do not believe that one per cent of our voting population would advocate a return to the saloon."

Lawyer Rebuked For Unpatriotic Statements.

Washington, Dec. 13.—A scathing rebuke administered by Chief Justice White to one of the lawyers attacking the law enlivened argument before the supreme court today in cases testing the constitutionality of the army draft act.

J. Gordon Jones, representing Albert Jones, convicted in Georgia of failing to register, declared the law was unconstitutional because it required men to take part in a war which had never received the people's approval. His remarks were cut short.

"I don't think your statement has anything to do with the legal arguments," said the chief justice sharply, "and should not have been said to this court. It is a very unpatriotic statement."

The attorney apologized and continued his argument.

—Beginning Saturday, the game laws in this county will be suspended until Jan. 15.