

PROMINENT GREENE CO'TY MEN ACCUSED BY HEARSAY EVIDENCE OF BEING AMONG LYNCHERS OF BLACK; SLEUTH ON STAND

State Agent Tells of Hearing That William Grimsley, Frank Rouse and Others Were in Party That Took Old Negro From Kinston Jail and Shot Him to Death—Sensation in Investigation Hearing Today—Court Has Power of State Behind It and Will Use It to Get at the Facts, Declares Judge Bond—Other Witnesses Brought Here From Neighboring County to Testify in Probe.

H. B. Barnes, detective, employed by Governor Craig to work up evidence, was the first witness introduced in the Joe Black lynching investigation this morning. His testimony took up the better part of the morning and although much of his evidence was of the hearsay variety—what the people of the community, with whom he had mingled, had told him—it will prove of substantial importance in weaving the thread of guilt about the parties involved. Mr. Barnes' testimony involved prominent citizens of Greene. Mr. William Grimsley, one of the best-known and most prominently connected citizens of this part of the State, was brought into the case; Frank Rouse, magistrate and well known citizen, was also implicated in the testimony and a number of other people of more or less prominence.

Mr. Barnes testified that the defendant, Sam Stocks, had admitted to him that he had shot the negro with his "44" and that he had seen a number of the party which came to Kinston and took the negro from jail. He also said that he had been told that Sheriff Williams was also in the party; this information came through a rather circuitous route, however. Detective Long On Case.

The principal points related by Detective Barnes were that he had been employed by the State about the middle of April and that since that time he had been working on the case. He had mingled freely with the people and had heard many accounts of the affair. He had ridden with Sam Stocks and become more or less intimate with him. His information, hearsay, was that Mr. Will Grimsley had organized the party and had led it to Kinston; that he was one of the men who went into the jail; that he had heard that Mr. Grimsley had spoken of having arrested a policeman, of having taken the negro out of jail and when he hollered murder, to have struck him in the mouth with a pair of brass knuckles. He testified that he had learned that Sam Stocks, Frank Rouse, Sam Braxton and Arch Frizzelle had all shot the negro, who was carried away from Kinston in a machine between two men who were hacking him with knives. Frank Rouse was said to have shot the man in the heart and Sam Braxton shot him in the mouth, while Arch Frizzelle shot him after he was dead. Detective Barnes told on cross-examination that he was formerly in the secret service of the Government, had been a deputy U. S. marshal and served in other capacities. He is now in the lumber business.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, an aged couple near whose home the body of the negro was found the morning after the killing, were called. They corroborated portions of the detective's testimony, saying that he had been to their home and talked to them. They told of other people whom they had heard talk about the matter. The names of Frank Rouse, Charles Lipkins, Ed. Rowe, Charley Craft and others were mentioned. Mr. Jackson said that Ed. Rowe had told him that there were 27 machines leaving Snow Hill on the night of the lynching. Mrs. Jackson said that Charley Craft had said something about the advisability of keeping his mouth shut.

J. T. Dixon, on whose farm the victim of the mob was a tenant, was called. He did not throw much light on the matter. He was present at the preliminary hearing before Frank Rouse, but remembered little that took place except that no hearing was had and the man was sent back to jail. He was willing to go on Joe's bond but did not find out what

the amount of bond required was. Joe, he said, was a splendid farmer. Court took dinner recess at 12:25 p. m. Before adjourning Judge Bond addressed the witnesses and said that he wanted to know if any threats were made or any who had testified or were summoned to testify were approached by anybody for the purpose of intimidation. "This court has the power of the State behind it, and will use it if necessary to get at the facts in this case," proclaimed the Judge.

The afternoon session convened at 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session. Witnesses who testified at the morning session were called to verify and subscribe to their evidence, which had been typewritten in the interim.

Solicitor Shaw announced that the State would rest as to Sam Stocks. Counsel for the defense asked for a short recess to confer. The defendant is represented by Attorneys Frizzelle and Anderson of Snow Hill and Pollock and Ormond of Kinston.

The defense announced that it was ready and witnesses were sworn.

A. F. Moye was the first witness put on the stand. He saw the body of Joe Black. He examined the body. He said it was shot through the heart; he saw no knife wounds on the body; the face was bruised; he saw Frank Rouse there among a crowd of several hundred. He was cross-examined by Prosecutor Duffy. He was present when an attempt was made to try Joe Black, he said. The negro acted like a crazy man and because of his actions the trial "broke up," and the prisoner was put back in jail. He heard no threats made against Joe Black while he was in jail in Snow Hill; heard nothing of a lynching, did not know when Sheriff Williams left with Black, but he heard on the streets about his being moved about 9 o'clock that night. He did not remember who said anything about it, and did not know that a lynching was planned, but thought because of several automobiles leaving late at night that there was something in the air. He did not see the cars leave and did not hear anybody say anything about it. He does not know anybody who took part in the lynching, he said.

Defendant on Stand. Sam Stocks was put on the stand. He knew Joe Black but did not see him after he was killed, was not a member of the lynching party, heard of the killing next day about 9 o'clock, and was at home all night, he states.

Stocks told of a ride with Ed Phillips and others, said he did not remember seeing Barnes before today, stated that he got up about day-break on the morning of the lynching attended to usual duties, and that he did not ask anybody who killed Black, etc. He denied possessing a gun.

MARINES SLEW MANY CLASH WITH BLACK REBELS ON SAT'DAY

(By the United Press) Washington, July 6.—Routing 250 revolutionists, killing 27 and capturing 5, American marines advancing on Santiago, Santo Domingo, Saturday suffered the losses of George Frazee, killed, one seriously and seven slightly wounded.

MEAT PRODUCTION'S FAILING KEEP TIME WITH DEMAND, SAID

No Radical Change In Situation Is Expected Soon—However

WHOLE WORLD AFFECTED

Gradual Increase On, But Unknown If It Is Sufficient—Disease and Exposure Killing Many Animals Annually

(Special to The Free Press)

Washington, D. C., July 6.—That meat production has not kept pace with the increase in population and that its failure to do so, combined with increased cost of production and diminished purchasing power of the money unit, has contributed to higher prices not only in the United States but all over the world, is stated in Part I. of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the preparation of which specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been engaged for some time. This country, it is said, is participating in a world-wide movement, and it is not expected that the situation will undergo any radical change in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is believed that there will be a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton, and pork which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

Gradual Increase.

In America this gradual expansion appears to have begun already. Between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the country, but in the last two years this has not only stopped, but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges on January 1, 1916, 61,441,000, is, however, still much below the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,534,000. With the exception of temporary checks due to losses from hog cholera, there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of swine. On January 1, 1916, the number in the country was estimated at 68,000,000 as compared with 58,200,000 in April, 1910. On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910, to 49,200,000 in 1916. As the decrease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, it may be said that the total production of meat in the United States is increasing, but that this increase is not yet proportionate to the growth in population.

Too Many Animals Die.

The available supply of meat would be much greater if it were not for the enormous losses caused by disease and exposure. Since 1900 it is estimated that from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have died each year from disease and from 600,000 to 1,500,000 from exposure. With sheep, the losses from disease have been about the same, but from exposure much larger.

REPLY TO CARRANZA WILL GO FORWARD IN A FEW DAYS, STATED

Washington, July 6.—Following a conference between Lansing and the President today the former said the reply to Carranza's note will go forward soon. The first draft will probably be laid before the cabinet tomorrow. Negotiations with Carranza will be made through the customary diplomatic channels.

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COUNCIL'S DECISION SEEKS RECRUITS TO BRING SECOND INF. TO PEACE MINIMUM

Good Feeling Prevailed In Session That Lasted for Hours

TALK FROM BOTH SIDES

Lawyers Represented Proprietors — Vote Against License Unanimous — Happer Made Motion to Uphold Former Action

At the conclusion of a three-hour discussion pro and con of the question of granting pool room licenses for another year City Council Wednesday night—or more properly, Thursday morning—unanimously voted to sustain their former action and refuse license for another year.

The hearing was by appointment, adjournment having been taken by Council at its regular monthly meeting Monday night. A large number of citizens interested in the question present, in fact, so many were there that it became necessary for the meeting to be transferred to the Superior Court room. The proprietors of the pool rooms were represented by counsel, who asked that their several clients be granted license.

Attorney Joe Dawson was the first speaker. He represented Mr. Marsh Grey, proprietor of the pool room in (Continued on Page Three)

Regiment Short of Men, Declares Officer, Asking for Men Here — Entire Section Being Canvassed for Patriots

First Lieut. J. O. H. Taylor of Co. B, Second Infantry, is here seeking recruits for his company. He brought with him Leo Kornogay, another member of Company B, and the couple will canvass this section until telegraphic orders recall them.

The regiment is short many men; entire eastern part of the State is being worked.

Mr. Taylor believes it to be the duty of men to enlist—"footloose men with nothing to deter them should not hesitate. There are scores of them here in Kinston."

The matter is one worthy of serious consideration, according to the officer. A man in ordinary circumstances without a family can better himself by going to the National Guard now on duty. Certainly he will be improved physically and get the chance to "broaden out." The system at Camp Glenn is O. K., and the discipline not at all severe.

A five-room dwelling house at Grimesland occupied by the family of Frank Ange was burned with all the contents. Proctor Eros owned the dwelling.

KAISER ON WESTERN FRONT TO DIRECT A BIG COUNTER OFFENSIVE INTENDED CHECK BRITISH AND FRENCH ADVANCE ALL COSTS

Teutons Massing Between Ancre and the Somme—Big Action Expected During Next Three Days—General Staff With Emperor in Somme Sector—Germans Bombard Cathedral and French Retaliate by Taking More Ground—Cannon Enough to Equip an Army Captured By Joffre's Men Since Offensive Was Started—Wilhelm Determined to Put Stop to Allied Successes, Berlin Reports Say

(By Edward L. Keen) London, July 6.—The Kaiser is reported to be on the Somme front with the general staff to assume command of the great bodies of Germans being massed between Ancre and the Somme, to stem the British advance. Indications are that the Germans will launch a furious counter attack within seventy-two hours to stifle the British offensive and prevent a further French advance. The Berlin dispatches today indicated the Kaiser's determination to halt the British at all costs.

French Make Further Gain.

Paris, July 6.—Verdun cathedral is being heavily bombarded by the Germans in a strong German counter attack to recapture from the French two small woods north of the Somme. The French retaliated by carrying a wood northeast of the town. Seventy-six guns and several hundred mitrailleuses are in the booty taken since the present French forward movement started.

Russians Sweeping Galicia.

(By William Philip Simms) Petrograd, July 6.—At least half a million Austrians have been killed, captured and wounded since Brusiloff began his great sweep.

General Letchitzky's Southeastern Galicia advance has been so rapid that after capturing Kolomea his army now threatens all Eastern Galicia. The Austro-German right wing is under terrific pressure. The Austrians are staggering back along the muddy Pruth and Dniester valleys, abandoning enormous stores. The Russians have captured important Nikulicheyn, a railway station 38 miles from Stanislaw, thereby completing the cutting of the Austro-German supply line.

The Russian offensive on the Riga front is driving the Germans back.

NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZATION ON THE BORDER WILL CONTINUE, THOUGH THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT FOR TROUBLE NOW

Nor Will Punitive Expedition Be Withdrawn Yet Awhile—Carranza Hasn't Disavowed Trevino's Orders. Polk to Be In Charge of Negotiations While Lansing is On Vacation—Villa Reported Alive By State Department Agents—Has Recovered From Wound and Is Sending Men Northward, Said—Note Left Door Open for Settlement—Militiamen Needed to Protect the Border and Will Have Training

(By Robt. J. Bender)

Washington, July 6.—The President is not convinced that all danger in Mexico is over. The recent crisis, however, is regarded as passed.

Carranza's attitude now of co-operation and friendliness gives tremendous satisfaction, but the border danger still lives. Three problems remain unsolved, withdrawal of the expedition, a co-operative border patrol, and the cleaning-up of Northern Mexico.

Most officials believe three months will see the troops entirely out of Mexico, most of the militia back home, and the border patrolled by regulars. Militiamen Must Go to Border.

(By Carl Groat)

Washington, July 1.—Though convinced that the danger of war has passed, the War Department stands by its original order sending all militiamen originally called to the border. Aside from the advantages of mobilization and the hardening process of border patrol, the department deems it advisable to thoroughly protect the border while the diplomatic negotiations are progressing.

Villa Alive, Rumored.

Washington, July 6.—Color was given reports that Villa is still alive when State Department agents today transmitted as a rumor a statement that he has forces below Parral moving northward. The message said he had been wounded but recovered.

Way for Withdrawal Paved.

Washington, July 6.—The punitive expedition won't withdraw merely on the strength of Carranza's friendly note, it is learned officially. Indications were today that the note paved the way for discussion which ultimately may end in withdrawal.

Polk to Take Charge; Lansing On Outing.

Secretary Lansing conferred with President Wilson regarding the Carranza note, which was described as "leaving the door open" for amicable settlement, although the real issue remains through the fact that Carranza did not disavow Trevino's orders to fire on Americans. Counsellor Polk will handle any negotiations during Mr. Lansing's vacation, which starts tomorrow.

WOULD PROVIDE FOR RURAL SCHOOLMANS COTTAGE DWELLINGS

Washington State's Education Superintendent Outlines Plan to National Conference—Chinese Education Topic

(By the United Press)

New York, July 6.—National aid for State normal schools, higher salaries and better pension systems for teachers and better means of safeguarding women in co-educational colleges, were the problems discussed by the National Education Association in Madison Square Garden here today.

President J. W. Crabtree of the State Normal School, River Falls, Wisconsin, insisted that schools and colleges of education have been unable to meet the demand for trained specialists, because they have been "bound and gagged by college practices, traditions and prejudices." The normal school, he declares, is a national asset ever more so than the State agricultural college and should be treated by the national government in the distribution of national aid for education.

President Joseph Swain of Swarthmore College advocated a reasonable salary increase and a joint teacher assessment and public taxation plan of pensioning public school teachers. Josephine Corlies Preston, superintendent of public instruction of the State of Washington, outlined a definite plan by which cottage homes for teachers may be provided in every rural school district.

The progress in Chinese education was discussed by V. K. Wellington Koo, ambassador from China to the United States. Mary Beal Housel, dean of women, Mount Union Col-

MEN OF COMPANY B REFUTE STATEMENT ABOUT POOR RAT'NS

"We Are Getting Good, Wholesome Food, Just as the Army Regulations Call For," Says Letter Signed by All Hands

(By the United Press)

"We, the undersigned, would like to rebut the statement that has been made in regard to the fare at Camp Glenn. We admit that we are not living as we live at home, but we are getting good, wholesome food, just as the army regulations call for. We also feel that young men should rally to the colors, as we feel that we are doing an honor to Kinston and Lenoir county and our Nation."

That, signed by practically every member of Company B, Second N. C. Infantry, is the statement of Kinston's soldiers at Camp Glenn. It bears out a report in The Free Press of Monday that the troops are faring well—as well as they could in camp or the field.

"It isn't a Sunday school picnic that the boys are on. They realize it; they think they are being given the square deal possible, and because they do not get fed quite as good as they do in Kinston—which is better than they would be fed anywhere else in the world—is no reason for them to kick," is the opinion of one member of the local company.

lege, Alliance, Ohio, in an address before the conference of deans of women, advocated as close supervisory educational institutions. The nominating committee elected by the delegates from all States, will report the officers for the ensuing year at the general session tomorrow.