

HAPPENINGS IN OUR NEIGHBORING VILLAGES

EASTERN NO. 11.
Our school resumed work Monday with a small attendance. Many are absent on account of whooping cough and influenza.

Mr. E. F. Whitley and family visited his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Myers last Tuesday. Mrs. Myers has several cases of whooping cough in his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Klutta visited relatives in No. 10 recently.

Mr. D. G. Bost and little granddaughter, Olive, who have been confined to their beds several days with influenza, are somewhat improved.

We have to make three separate sheets of The Times when it comes. Everyone wants it at the same time.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mr. John Turner. He is at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Klutta.

WILD ROSE.

FAITH.
It is raining here today, January 3. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bolick and Miss Ida Lingle, of Charlotte, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kester and children from Salisbury, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lingle.

Mose Wyatt and Banks Hinecum motored to Salisbury recently to visit relatives.

William Fesperman threshed peas on January 2nd, 1923 for J. A. Peeler.

The correspondent at Steele's Crossroads has us beat on the baby question. The correspondent says Mrs. Victor Deal's baby walked at the age of eight and a half months.

Mrs. L. M. Peeler is confined to her bed on account of sickness.

WINE OFF.
The boys and girls of various villages who spent the Christmas holidays with their parents and friends here returned to their college work again, after having spent a pleasant Christmas here.

On Monday night, December 25th, the Mr. Oliver Sunday School entertained the audience with a most excellent Christmas program.

The play which was given Thursday night, December 21st, at the High school building, was witnessed by a large crowd, although the weather was unfavorable and some were detained at home.

A delightful party was given at the beautiful country home of Miss Pearl Williams on the night of December 27. A large number of young people enjoyed playing numerous games and joining in contests of various types. After play a fruit and sandwich course was served.

Misses Pearl Williams and Margaret Litaaker will not return to N. C. College at Greensboro until January 18, on account of the flu.

Miss Mary Belle Umberger entertained a large number of her friends at the Luberger place on last Friday night. Games having much pep manifested in them were played after which a delightful lunch was served consisting of hot chocolate, sandwiches and cake. After the lunch the guests told stories and jokes. The visitors all departed after having expressed much pleasure to the hostesses for the evening's pleasure.

REPORTER.

Wrecked.
Greensboro News.
Archibald Johnson has lost his job because, apparently, he doesn't know enough about football. Easy, there, easy—Charity and Children, of Thomasville, will continue under the same management; this Archibald Johnson was president of Geneva college, somewhere up in New York state. However, he seems to have some points in common with North Carolina's own. For instance, he seems to have clung obstinately to the old-fashioned notion that a student's main business is to study, and that he should play football only after he has finished studying.

The student-body, however, holds that it is just the other way out, and when President Johnson refused to permit certain players to represent the college simply because they had flunked in their classes, with the result that the football season was a succession of crushing defeats, there was a revolt of the students so serious that the president resigned.

The students of Geneva college have won their point. They have gotten rid of an abnoxious president. But they have also gotten rid of a good deal else. They have stripped the school of whatever respect it may have among outsiders. They have gotten rid of its dignity, and made it the laughing stock of the nation. They have succeeded in creating the impression that Geneva is no place for a man of intelligence to go—that it is an ideal haven for low-grade morons of huge physical proportions, and but little else. They have proved conclusively also that its student-body is an aggregation of bad losers, of that used to be known as tin-horn spirits—the most obnoxious species of humanity in the eyes of genuine sportsmen.

One bad season on the gridiron did not hurt Geneva, but this explosion has wrecked it as completely as anything could.

Officers Who Quit Navy to Fight For Spain to Be Paid.
Washington, Jan. 7.—The Senate today passed the bill of Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, providing for payment of accrued salaries to navy officers who resigned at the outbreak of the civil war to take up service under the stars and bars. A few senators, however, still are living, and the heirs of others would be entitled to the salaries due but unpaid when the officers resigned from the federal service.

Mrs. Edward James, an ordained minister of the Baptist Church, is seeking appointment as chaplain of the Missouri house of representatives.

Charles H. is said to have first encouraged the appearance of women on the stage in England in 1662.

Life is like tennis: it is the play of the wicket's stroke with equally less for the ball.

PLACE OF THOMAS TRIAL TO BE DECIDED THURSDAY
(Continued from Page One)

Charlotte; Julius Fisher, Concord; C. H. Peck, Concord; E. C. Turner, Concord; Dr. G. L. Kruger, Charlotte; W. G. Cochran, Charlotte; Dr. Luther Little, Charlotte.

The affidavits of Mr. Hershman and Mr. Carpenter were immediately answered by the State, being the only two offered. The affidavits both stated that "at the instigation of Mr. Mahess they had made the affidavits offered by the defense; that they had been made to say that they had heard Mr. C. Stonestreet, former clerk of court, discussing the case in his office before great crowds; and that he used language derogatory to the defendant and Mrs. Bob Lowe. They meant to say, the State's affidavits said, that they had heard the case discussed in Mr. Stonestreet's office by large crowds, but that they had heard him say nothing.

That the case will probably create great interest again was indicated by the crowd that filled the court room when it became known that the petition for removal would be offered Monday afternoon. The room was filled to overflowing, but quickly emptied when the hearing was continued.

Appending for Thomas were: Maness, Armfield and Sherrin, Crowell and Crowell and John M. Oglesby, of Concord; E. T. Canlier and John J. Parker, of Charlotte. For the State H. S. Williams and L. T. Hartsell, of Concord; and Solicitor Long and L. C. Caldwell, of Statesville, were present. Hayden Clement, who reports may have been employed by the prosecution, was not present.

The case will not be tried before next Monday, regardless of the action of Judge Webb. If it is to be tried here he set Monday as the day; if it is to be tried in some other county, the date will be fixed by the regular court calendar in the county to which it is given.

Thomas was convicted at the January term of Cabarrus Superior court last year, of second degree murder for the killing of A. J. Allen, of this city in Kannapolis on the night of October 25, 1921. He was recently granted a new trial by the State Supreme court. The petition asking for a change of venue follows:

North Carolina—Cabarrus County, In the Superior Court, January Term, 1923.

PETITION FOR REMOVAL.

To The Honorable, The Superior Court of Cabarrus County:

The petition of the defendant, O. G. Thomas, respectfully sheweth to the Court:

1. That your petitioner was indicted at the January Term, 1922, of the Superior Court of Cabarrus County of the crime of murder and was arraigned at said term and pleaded not guilty, and upon a jury being empanelled, was tried and convicted of the crime of murder in the 2nd degree; that from the judgment and sentence pronounced on said verdict, petitioner appealed to the Supreme Court and at the Fall Term, 1922, obtained a new trial on account of errors committed by the Superior Court during his said trial.

2. That the defendant is not guilty of the felony and murder whereof he stands charged, but avers that although he did kill the deceased, Arthur J. Allen, he did so in self defense and because he had reasonable ground to believe and did believe that a forcible felony was about to be committed upon him, and shot the deceased under a reasonable apprehension of imminent danger, the facts and circumstances having been narrated in detail by petitioner on his said trial, and having been taken down and transcribed by the Court Stenographer, and petitioner refers the Court to said statement and asks that same be considered in his behalf without further repetition.

3. That petitioner cannot safely come to trial in Cabarrus County and cannot obtain justice or a fair trial in said County on account of a widespread and deep-seated prejudice existing against him in said County.

4. That petitioner is not a resident of said County, and knows very few people residing there, whereas deceased and his family and his wife's family reside in said county and have many influential friends and relations therein; that from the time of the homicide until the present, those interested in the prosecution have successfully played upon the fact of petitioner's non-residence and the residence of deceased to inflame popular sentiment against petitioner.

5. That petitioner shot deceased in the darkness, not recognizing who he was and believing at the time that deceased was trying to hold him up to rob him; and that immediately after the shooting he stated that he shot a man who was trying to hold him up; and that as soon as he learned that the man shot was Arthur J. Allen, he realized that Allen had not been trying to rob him as he was not the kind of man who would commit robbery and he does not contend that Allen was actually trying to rob him, but that he had reasonable grounds to think so at the time, not recognizing Allen, and acting upon the circumstances as they reasonably appeared to him. Nevertheless, as affiant is informed and believes, the report was circulated over Cabarrus County that petitioner stated that he shot Allen because Allen was trying to rob him; that the people of Cabarrus County did not believe, as petitioner, when he learned who Allen was, did not believe that Allen actually intended to rob petitioner, and when the report was circulated that defendant said Allen had attempted to rob him, the effect was to inflame Allen's friends and create in the mind of the community the opinion that petitioner had killed Allen wrongfully and lied about the circumstances; that as a result of this public feeling was so high that there was a clamor for petitioner's life, and the sheriff found it necessary to send petitioner out of the county to protect him from the fury of the populace.

6. That petitioner applied for release upon a writ of habeas corpus and showed the facts concerning the homicide to the Court, but during an adjournment of the hearing, an alleged eye witness came forward with an untrue statement, as to the manner of the occurrence; the alleged eye witness was contradicted on the trial by testimony of seven or more witnesses of such character and force, that the nature of the wounds and the position of the body, her statement was shown to be a physical impossibility, but nevertheless, the papers of Cabarrus were issued and printed the untrue statement of this witness and broadcasted it over the county as contradictory to the statement of the defendant, with the result that there was created a widespread feeling of petitioner's guilt; and that when the case was called for trial, a large number of men were accused from jury service on the ground that they had formed and expressed the opinion that petitioner was guilty.

7. That petitioner at the time of the homicide was riding with a lady of the highest character, a lady who boarded at the same house where petitioner stayed when in Kannapolis; that he was taking this lady to the picture show, having driven to the house of a man named Overcash, to ask him a question on a matter of business, before going to the show; that this lady is the wife of a man who had made himself unpopular with the people of Kannapolis in recent labor disturbances and his enemies seized upon the circumstances that his wife was with petitioner, to circulate the fondest slanders, all absolutely without any foundation in fact that in this way the enemies of the Loves were joined to the friends of the deceased and a most infamous propaganda of falsehood was begun and carried out throughout the county, with a view of humiliating the Loves and converting the defendant, by destroying the character of Mrs. Robert Lowe.

8. That as a result of the matters hereinbefore set forth Cabarrus County is seething with prejudice and hatred against petitioner, when the case is called for trial in January, 1923; the crowd on the morning of the trial till its end, a crowd which showed its hostility and hatred not only by its demeanor, but by its appearance and expression; that time and again it would break out in applause at some statement by witnesses for the state or some silly lawyer's counsel for the prosecution; that the trial judge time and again remonstrated with the crowd on account of these demonstrations, threatened to send bystanders to jail if the outbursts were repeated, but he was absolutely unable to control the crowd or to keep it from reverting to the jury the hostility toward the defendant, and petitioner is informed and believes that the trial judge later stated that he had never seen anything like the feeling displayed, but that it was impossible to control it; that the result of the trial was to greatly increase the feeling against petitioner; that great crowds of people discussed the case on the Courtyard, and in the cafes, and on the streets; that the newspapers of the county published the evidence expertly emphasizing the sensational evidence of the prosecution; that these papers were circulated throughout the county and created prejudice against the defendant everywhere; that the attorneys for the private prosecution, including the State Senator of the district, and the member of the Legislature from the county made ignominious speeches, appealing to every ignominious prejudice of human nature and by insinuation and innuendo and without evidence, charging petitioner with immoral conduct with Mrs. Lowe; that the talk on the streets, the speeches of the defendant counsel for the prosecution, and the publication of a crowded court house, and published in the papers was bound to result and did result in a great increase of the prejudice as feeling against defendant, so there was widespread condemnation of the jury because it did not take petitioner's life.

10. That petitioner is informed and believes that the feeling against him has continued and that there is more feeling against him now in Cabarrus County, than there ever has been before; that immediately upon its being announced that the Supreme Court had granted him a new trial, the old feeling against him sprang into life and new forces commenced a vicious propaganda against him; that he is informed and believes that within the past several weeks, subscriptions have been taken up in the county for the purpose of prosecuting him and that large sums of money have been raised in this way; that those taking up the subscriptions have approached nearly everyone in the county, and have abused petitioner and have made pitiful pleas for the widow and children of deceased; that petitioner is informed and believes that those who have been taking up the subscriptions have been making notes on those approached, and have been in conference with the attorneys for the prosecution so that the result is not only to create a large body of men who have contributed of their means to prosecute petitioner, with the prejudice which that fact would have on any jury in the county, not only to set in motion a pernicious propaganda against petitioner throughout the county, but also to furnish the prosecution with an accurate record as to the standing of various possible jurors, with jurors, with reference to the case; and petitioner is informed and believes that those taking up these popular subscriptions have approached several of the jurors drawn for this term of court and have asked them to contribute to the prosecution fund and have discussed the case with them.

11. That on account of the facts herein stated, it is absolutely impossible for petitioner to obtain a fair and impartial jury in Cabarrus County to try petitioner.

12. That the feeling against petitioner is so strong in Cabarrus County

that it would make itself felt in the trial of the case even if a jury were brought from another county, and that if petitioner in his habeas trial, it is necessary that the case be removed from the atmosphere of prejudice and hatred, which will surround him if he is tried in Cabarrus County.

Wherefore, petitioner prays that this case be removed to some adjacent county, as by law allowed in such cases, to the end that petitioner may have a fair and impartial trial as guaranteed by the law of the land.

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& SHERRIN,
J. LEE CROWELL,
JOHN M. OGLESBY,
J. J. PARKER,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
North Carolina—Cabarrus County,
O. G. Thomas, being duly sworn, says:

That he has read the foregoing petition, and that same is true of his knowledge, except as to those matters therein stated of information and belief, and that, as to those matters, he believes them to be true.

O. G. THOMAS, Petitioner.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of January, 1923.
J. B. McALLISTER,
Clerk Superior Court.
Filed this 8th January, 1923.

PROGRESS KEYNOTE OF MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR
(Continued from Page One)

vert it to any other purpose, should be submitted to the people. If this is done, and the sinking fund suggested established, he continued, North Carolina "will be able to safely carry through the whole progressive program upon a lower interest basis than without them."

In connection with his proposed improvements of the Federal Reserve in North Carolina, Governor American said he favored an investment of \$500,000 in the opening of our inlets, planting systems, building and operating hatcheries, including hatcheries upon the streams of central and western North Carolina.

The Department of Commerce and Industry, recommended by the Governor, would gather data and information, "upon which our hundreds of patriotic Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organizations could advise our state's advantages," and would coordinate the activities of industrial bodies of North Carolina.

"We ought to establish, in my judgment, without delay, a banking department, and place an able commissioner at the head of it," he asserted. "It is of the very highest importance that we should have up to date and competent supervision and inspection of the banks doing business in this state. It is important to the banks."

"This day is now with the Corporation Commission. It does not cost the taxpayers anything. The banks pay for it, and they ought to have such service as would give them the highest possible standing and credit. They are not getting it."

"The Corporation Commission has too many other duties to perform, said the Governor, and "we ought to have a Commissioner of Banking in the state of such standing and experience that we can put their money in it with confidence and security," he added.

ANOTHER SCHOOL FOR BOYS TO BE PROPOSED

Representative Fountain Wants the School Located in Eastern Part of the State.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 7.—Legislation which would provide for the erection of another institution for incorrigible youths up to the ages of eighteen years was being framed by House members from the eastern part of the state, according to an announcement from Edgecombe county, who is the leader for such a bill.

According to Mr. Fountain, who has made a study of the state's needs in this field, there is an immediate necessity for the second institution which would be erected on the order of the present Stonewall Jackson Training School for Boys. The bill would leave to the discretion of the judges in juvenile criminal cases to commit to the institution who were above sixteen years. At the present a boy cannot serve in the Stonewall Jackson School unless under sixteen years.

Facts and figures in the hands of Mr. Fountain seek to show that the present training school is taxed in capacity, that its fourteen buildings which will house an average of 30 inmates are insufficient, and that the needs of justice would be much more efficiently met if it were possible to erect the second school.

Mr. Fountain expressed the opinion that the school which will be proposed should be erected somewhere East of Raleigh in any locality which might offer suitable facilities for the convenience of the state.

"I do not propose this to be a local affair as 'is location,' Mr. Fountain said, "but I think it should be built somewhere East of Raleigh. It does not necessarily have to be an institution as large as the school in Concord, but it should be so planned that it could adequately care for its inmates and thereby expedite the ends of justice with efficiency."

The bill is expected to be completed within the next few days, and its introduction is expected to make a sharp light over the desirable location. It will be a matter entirely up to the legislature, according to Mr. Fountain.

Race Driver Killed on the Last Street

Houston, Tex., Jan. 7.—Earl Grey, 23, race driver of Flint, Mich., was killed at the Gulf coast speedway this afternoon on the last lap of the second race. Grey had hit the inside fence in the previous lap but continued to drive with a piece of the fence wedge between his left front wheel and the steering gear.

As he tried to come out of the turn onto the home stretch in the last lap, the board caught his steering apparatus, causing him to turn over.

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What's Your Time Worth?

When you go to buy a pair of boots, a can of peas or a kitchen cabinet, do you know exactly what you want—or do you "ship around" and take pot luck?

You can save many an hour's time—and many a good hard dollar—by knowing beforehand what you want, where to get it, and approximately how much it will cost.

You can always know this much before you enter a store.

If it's clothing, you know how well it should wear and what the style should be. If it's a musical instrument, you know what to expect in tone and workmanship. If it's a carpet sweeper, you know what kind of service it should give.

Merchants with established reputations for honesty are the best with whom to deal.

Merchandise with established reputation is the best to buy.

The only way to be sure of the goods you buy is to read the advertisements in this paper regularly. As a practice it's far better than rummaging around.

It saves time. It saves money.

Read the Advertisements

It Is Necessary That the Law Be Recognized as Sacred and Supreme

By PRESIDENT HARDING, and Other Government Heads.



President Warren G. Harding.—It is absolutely essential to the maintenance of a secure society and to the attainment of a proper moral plane that the law should be recognized as sacred and supreme. It should have at its back and enlisted in its support every element of the community that realizes the desirability of sound, secure, and stable institutions. Disregard of one statute inevitably must breed a lack of respect for the law in general.

Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty.—Respect for law is the one essential fact of our civilization. Without it, life, liberty, and property are insecure. The history of civilization has been a continuous struggle for law and order. The only sound position for those who favor respect for law to take is that those charged with law enforcement must enforce all the laws and all good citizens must obey all the laws. The government will endure on the rock of law enforcement or it will perish in the quicksand of lawlessness.

Guy D. Goff, Assistant to the Attorney General.—The man who cannot obey the law, the man who cannot fearlessly enforce the law, and with the courage of his convictions bring before our judicial tribunals every dastardly and contemptible crook, no matter how high his rank, has no place in our system. Any new law which interferes with the so-called personal liberty of the community must pass through the stages of open violation, secret violation, passive enforcement, and then universal observance throughout the land.

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner.—Nothing can affront the American people more than the statement that we cannot enforce our laws. In this statement lies the death warrant of the republic, for this nation cannot endure without reverence for law, without the recognized authority of law. It is in the last analysis Americanism in conflict with Old World customs and concept; it is democracy against avarice, lawlessness and anarchy. The issue divides men not upon the question of their appetites but upon the question of their loyalty to their country.

Judicial Section, American Bar Association.—The judicial section of the American Bar association venturing to speak for all the judges, wishes to express this warning to the American people: Reverence for law and enforcement of law depend mainly upon the ideals and customs of those who occupy the vantage ground of life in business and society. The people of the United States, by solemn constitutional and statutory enactment, have undertaken to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic. When, for the gratification of their appetites or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers, and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law, or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide; they are sowing dragon's teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest.

Russians Run Wild in Christmas Fete.
New York, Jan. 7.—The newspaper today generally devotes pages to anti-religious features, some of them in colors, in connection with the Christmas festivities which began tonight and will continue through Sunday and Monday.

Anti-religious demonstrations here tonight in theaters where there were lectures, speeches and satirical plays. The demonstrations planned for Sunday include parades during which millions of anti-religious pamphlets will be distributed. The processions are to end with the burning of effigies of holy personages in prominent squares in various parts of the city.

The Workingmen's Gazette today gives over its entire front page to an illustration showing young communists, reinforced by the red army, attacking the gates of Heaven, Christ and Abraham and Mohammed and other "imaginary gods" are caricatured at the top of the page, with young communists and armed soldiers climbing banners to launch an attack on Heaven.

Bullets of stone were in use late as the year 1514.

Try to become true personalties, and not run with the herd.

Extra! Extra!
Series of Stories by WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

The Tribune has secured for its readers 10 remarkable short stories by the best known writer in the United States.

These stories have nothing to do with governmental affairs, economics or industrial matters, but are unequalled tales of small-town life—home folks—the sort that have made this author's name a household word in America.

White put the small town on the map and keeps one—Emporia, Kansas—in the headlines. No writer has a keener insight into human nature or is a better master of humor and heart-interest. These stories are counted among his best work. Fail to read them and you miss the greatest treat possible for a newspaper to offer its readers.

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Wedding Invitations Printed at The Tribune and Times Office on a few hours notice, 50 for \$6.00, and \$3.75 for each additional 50. Includes inside and outside envelopes.

Visiting Cards Beautifully Printed, 50 on a few hours' notice at Times Tribune Office.

Tripson Notices, 10 Cents for Six at Tribune and Times Office.

Mourning Cards of Acknowledgment with envelopes to match furnished on a few hours' notice at Times Tribune Office.