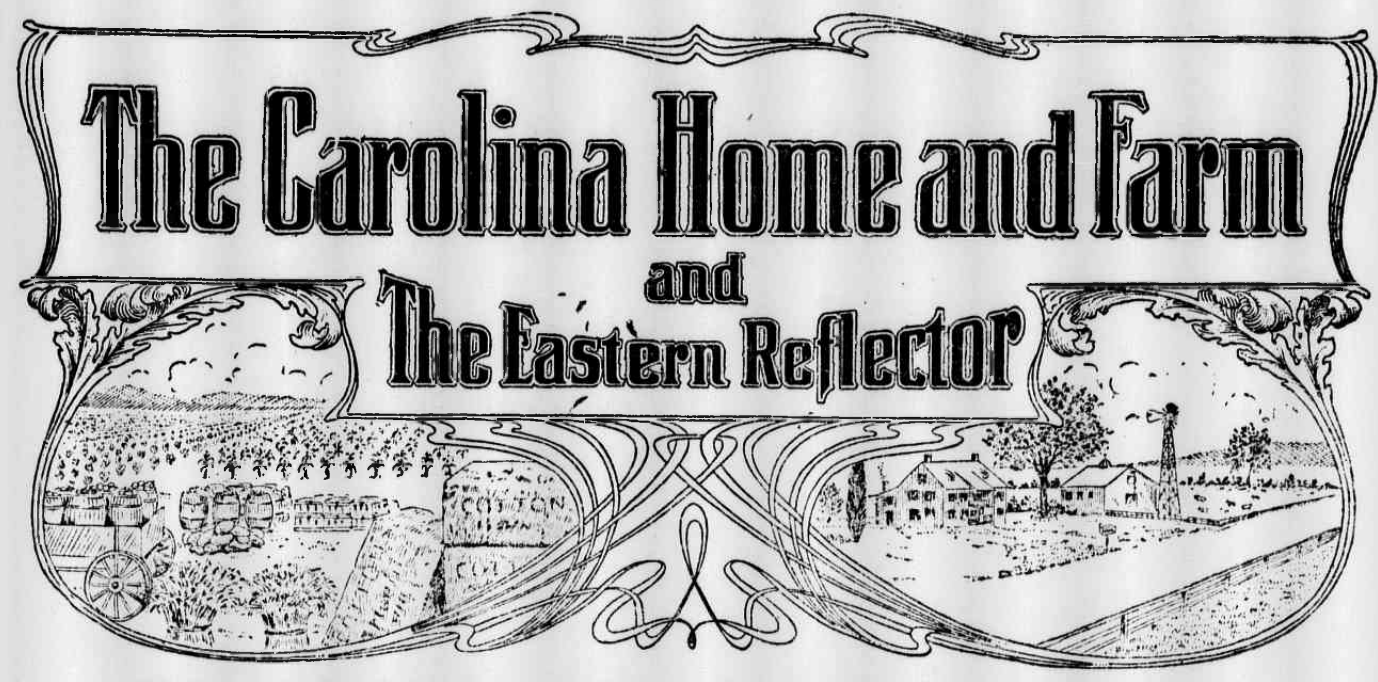


**GREENVILLE IS THE HEART OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA. IT HAS A POPULATION OF FOUR THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE. AND IS SURROUNDED BY THE BEST FARMING COUNTRY. INDUSTRIES OF ALL KINDS ARE INVITED TO LOCATE HERE FOR WE HAVE EVERYTHING TO OFFER IN THE WAY OF LABOR, CAPITAL AND TRIBUTARY FACILITIES. WE HAVE AN UP-TO-DATE JOB AND NEWSPAPER PLANT.**



Agriculture is the Most Useful, the Most Healthful, the Most Noble Employment of Man.—George Washington.

**WE HAVE A CIRCULATION OF TWELVE HUNDRED AMONG THE BEST PEOPLE IN THE EASTERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA AND INVITE THOSE WHO WISH TO GET BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH THESE GOOD PEOPLE IN A BUSINESS WAY TO TAKE A FEW INCHES SPACE AND TELL THEM WHAT YOU HAVE TO BRING TO THEIR ATTENTION. OUR ADVERTISING RATES ARE LOW AND CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.**

## Justice Bows Her Head Weeps In Very Shame

**Strange Statements From the Bench to Jury in the Pollard Case**  
**MUST RETURN VERDICT**  
**Judge Peebles Tells Jury That Unless They Agree This Afternoon They Will Be Required To Pay Their Own Board.**

Justice—the crowning purpose of civilized and Christianized America bows her head and weeps in very shame in Pitt County.

With a serious case on trial, the jury unable to agree, the people who have heard the trial from its very beginning and who have, because of that trial, felt disgusted and ashamed by reason of the apparent fact that a farce was being enacted, there is in Greenville today, particularly among those conversant with the facts a realization that a peculiarly saddening situation confronts the county.

In open court, when Solicitor Abernathy rose to address the Court, in his official capacity as the attorney for the State, the audience is shocked and shamed with the thunderous rebuke—Sit down—your opinion has not been requested.

But that was merely one of the incidents of the trial.

This morning, the jury, after being unable to agree on a verdict was told in open court, by the Judge on the bench, that unless they agreed upon a verdict before 5 o'clock this afternoon, they would be held, at their own cost for board and lodging, until a verdict was rendered, even though it took them until the last day of the year 1914.

Quietly, for there was the fear of the august presence upon every man, did the people file from the court house and across the yard. Then, out in the open, men again, they stopped in groups and discussed the incident—What does it all mean? Is the Judge striving to coerce the jury? The question has been heard many times today.

**Asserting His Authority.**  
Standing before the Judge presiding is the jury of twelve men, they were sworn to hear the testimony in the case and on their oath to bring in a true verdict. Since Saturday night those twelve men have had the case, they have considered it in the light of the meagre evidence permitted to come before them. They have not agreed upon a verdict.

They are ordered to state "how they stand"—not individually but collectively. Then they hear this expression from the bench—I don't think there ought to be a mistrial. This case ought not to be tried again. If a small minority is for conviction they ought to yield. If a small minority is for acquittal, they ought not to yield. That is my view about it.

Justice weeps again.

This case is that of the State against S. M. Pollard, charged with killing Chief of Police Smith at Farmville in January 1914. Readers of The Reflector are familiar with the facts of the shooting and the former trial of Mr. Pollard resulting in a verdict of manslaughter and a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and Pollard was given a new trial based upon the permitted introduction of certain testimony objected to at the trial by the attorneys re-

presenting the defense.

The second trial of the case opened last Thursday morning and the case went to the jury Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. This trial did not occupy much time, for the reason that much testimony introduced was not permitted under certain rulings of the Judge on the bench at this term.

**Array of Legal Talent.**  
Possibly there was never a more formidable array of legal talent in a criminal case in this State—certainly never in Pitt County. The State is represented by Solicitor Abernathy, H. S. Ward, Harding and Pierce, W. F. Evans, and Albion Dunn. For the defense attorneys Harry Skinner, Ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, Ex-Governor William W. Kitchin, F. G. James and Son, Julius Brown, W. H. Long, N. W. Outlaw, F. M. Wooten, L. L. Moore, and Judge Manning.

The defendants attorneys included two ex-governors, ex-state Senator, Ex-mayor of Greenville, the present mayor of Greenville, the present county attorney of Pitt County the ex-county attorney, ex-solicitor and ex-United States Attorney.

From the very beginning the trial of this case has attracted peculiar attention. Solicitor Abernathy read in open court a letter which he received from Judge Peebles, and which advised the solicitor that in this term of the court criminal cases would be taken up for trial in order in which they were docketed with the exception of jail cases and submissions. The case of the State against Pollard was No. 49 on the docket and the county jail had 31 prisoners for trial.

**Of The Beginnings.**  
Early in the week Solicitor Abernathy asked the Judge if it would be possible to take up the Pollard case—Pollard being out on bond and was instructed that the case would be taken up in its turn. Last Wednesday evening, after reaching the end of the lesser jail cases, there remained a murder case, with the defendant in jail and Solicitor Abernathy announced his intention to ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Immediately, Judge Peebles ordered the case continued until January, with the defendant in jail and announced the next case to be the case against S. M. Pollard. Attorneys for the State filed a motion at once for a continuance, accompanied by affidavits establishing the absence of two important witnesses, both being men who were present at the scene of the killing. The motion was denied and the case ordered to trial.

**Change of Venue Refused.**  
The next move was the filing of an affidavit on the part of the State asking for either a change of venue or for a special venire from another county. This motion was based on the facts, that the prominence of the defendant, the political standing of attorneys for the defense and the former trial of the case with the publication of the testimony, would operate against a fair trial in this county. The motion was denied. The special venire from another county was refused. The State then asked for a special venire from this county to try the case and this was also refused.

**The Trial Begins.**  
Thursday morning the case went to trial. The State was permitted to introduce the testimony given at the former trial by the witnesses absent at this time—the two witnesses whose absence was the basis of the application for a continuance.

Attorneys for the defense, at the opening of the case admitted the killing with a deadly weapon and agreed to

## American Troops Now on Their Way Home From Vera Cruz

Vera Cruz, Nov. 23.—The American forces of occupation evacuated Vera Cruz today after having been in possession of the city for seven months. The withdrawal of the Americans progressed without disorder. At 11 o'clock they commenced going on the waiting transports, and by half past one they were practically all on board.

As the Americans withdrew Mexican constitutionalists took possession of the city. There was little enthusiasm, little excitement and no trouble of any kind.

Washington, Nov. 23.—American troops, after holding Vera Cruz since last April, evacuated the city and sailed for home today. Officials here expect tomorrow will see the Mexican flag floating again over the ancient fortress of San Juan and the American troopers well on their way homeward.

Dispatches early today from Major General Funston said his furthest outposts had been withdrawn at 9 o'clock; at ten troops guarding the railroads at the approaches to the city were withdrawn and at eleven the embarkation was on in earnest.

General Funston sailed for Galveston at noon. He reported constitutionalist troops under General Aguilar were taking possession of the city.

Occupation of the Mexican port in reprisal for Huerta's insult to the flag at Tampico has cost the United States more than a score of lives, some in battle and some from disease, and, according to some estimates, as much as ten million dollars. But Mexico will be asked to pay no indemnity.

Administration officials want that fact to stand out as an added evidence of the disinterested friendship of the United States for her southern neighbors.

General Funston established his headquarters on board the transport Cristobal at an early hour this morning and all the organizations of his command began at daylight the work of moving out their equipment preparatory to final evacuation. Everything progressed smoothly and in accordance with previous arrangement.

**Four Harvard Teachers in War.**  
Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 24.—Four members of the Harvard faculty and five graduates of Harvard are seeing service in the European War.

Prof. E. J. Duquesno of the department of architecture is in Paris as a reservist, subject to call should Paris be again endangered. He is devoting his own fortune to Red Cross work. Prof. Louis Allard has rendered service as an interpreter, and is now stationed at Rouen, in English Hospital No. 8. L. J. A. Merclier, instructor in French, joined the territorial troops of his native town of Le Mans in France, and is in charge of the office at that depot of the French Army. Dr. Alfred Luger, an assistant instructor in Harvard Medical School, is attached to the medical corps of the Austrian Army.

**End Four Years' African Expedition.**  
New York, Nov. 24.—The Congo Expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History in cooperation with the Belgian Government has completed its four years' work in the jungle, according to advices received here. Over \$50,000 was expended by the museum. The collection gathered consists of 5,000 specimens, exclusive of 15,000 invertebrates and more than 1500 pages of data and many photos. Herbert Land who had charge of the expedition, will remain in Africa for the present.

## CONFERENCE ENDS AFTER MINISTERS ARE ASSIGNED

**197 Ministers are Sent out to Serve Congregations During the Coming Year**  
**MEETING VERY SUCCESSFUL**

**Comparatively Few Changes Were Made; Closing Year Has Been Successful, 424 New Members Have Been Added.**

Washington, Nov. 23.—The final session of the Conference was held here today and was taken up mainly with the announcements of the appointments of the different members of the conference.

Several committees made reports and among them being the report of the committee on Sabbath observance calling for better Sabbath observance. A law providing for better observance of the Sabbath was advocated.

The orphanage committee reported and congratulated the church on the work of the Methodist Orphanage.

The Board of Missions reported. They urged greater zeal and efforting of the board to be held at Smithfield January 15-16. Also a country church conference to be held at Trinity College. The report showed a successful financial year, the sum raised for foreign missions being \$21,458 and for home and conference missions \$19,143.

Rev. Dr. R. C. Beaman was appointed to preach the next opening sermon, Rev. E. H. Davis alternate.

The statistical reports were made as follows:

No of local preachers and members 25,234; preachers licensed during the year, 17; infants baptized, 849; adults baptized, 2,826; Epworth Leagues, 115; members, 4,467; Sunday schools, 694; officers and teachers, 6,148; scholars, 67,497; contributed for missions, foreign, \$21,458; home and conference, \$19,271; church extension, \$8,929; for American Bible Society, \$784; support of presiding elders, \$18,901; preachers, \$192,194; bishops, \$3,186; number of societies (individual churches) 754; church buildings, 741; value, \$2,511,653; indebtedness, \$101,067; pastoral charges, 197; parsonages, 178; value, \$425,512; indebtedness, \$30,952; districts, 9; district parsonages, 9; value, \$50,003; indebtedness, \$1,020; collected for all purposes, \$603,797.

Perhaps the most satisfactory of all the items in addition on profession of faith 4,258, the largest number brought in the past three years.

Before the adjournment of the N. C. Conference Monday, the appointments for the coming year were read. Those for the Washington district are: Presiding Elder—C. L. Reed. Aurora Circuit—W. E. Trotman. Ayden Circuit—Daniel Lane, Jr. Bath Circuit—J. J. Lewis. Bethel Circuit—H. E. Tripp. Elm City—J. M. Ashby. Farmville Circuit—Y. E. Wright. Fairfield—John P. Bross. Fremont Circuit—J. L. Rumley. Greenville—Jarvis Memorial: J. M. Dantel. Mattamuskeet Circuit—W. P. Constable. McKendree Circuit—F. A. Lupton. Mt. Pleasant Circuit—C. E. Durham. Nashville Circuit—J. W. Autry. Rocky Mount—First Church: R.

## Leo Frank Denied a New Trial by Justice Lamar in Supreme Court

Washington, Nov. 23.—Justice Lamar today refused to issue a writ of error to bring to the Supreme Court, to review the conviction of Leo M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl, in Atlanta, Ga., in 1913.

Attorneys applied to Justice Lamar for the writ on the ground that a right under the Federal Constitution had been denied Frank when the jury's verdict was returned during his absence from the court room.

Henry Alexander, attorney for Frank, stated he was unable to say whether the application for the writ would be presented to other justices or not until he had consulted with his associate, Henry Peoples, who is in the suburbs of the city.

Justice Lamar, in denying the application, explained his action in written informal opinion.

After a conference between attorneys Alexander and Peoples, who represent Frank, it was announced to further move would be made today. The attorneys still have the choice of applying to other justices or to the court of the writ they sought unsuccessfully from Justice Lamar or they may apply to the court as a whole when it hears motions next Monday.

There were some indications, however, that the next move in the fight for Frank's life might be directed toward efforts to obtain clemency from the Governor of Georgia or the State Pardon Board.

**Frank Yet Hopeful.**  
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—"I still have hope that the death sentence against me will not be executed," declared Leo M. Frank in the county jail here today, when told that Justice Lamar in Washington had refused to grant a writ of error to take his case before the United States Supreme Court for review. The prisoner declined to make further comment.

Following receipt here of the news of Justice Lamar's decision, Solicitor General Dorsey said he would take steps at once to have Frank re-sentenced.

The State Supreme Court is expected to hand down a remitter Wednesday and the solicitor general plans to have Frank brought before the Fulton county Superior Court next Friday or Saturday to have him re-sentenced and the date set the third time for his execution.

**Mrs. Vanderbilt Patroness.**  
New York, Nov. 24.—For the benefit of the Big Sisters, a philanthropic organization of which Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is president, there will be a dance tonight at the Ritz-Carlton. Mrs. Vanderbilt is one of the patronesses.

C. Craven. South Rocky Mount—J. C. Humble. Stantonsburg Circuit—D. A. Cutrell. Spring Hope Circuit—W. T. Phipps. Swan Quarter—R. R. Grant. Tarboro—H. I. Glass. Vanceboro Circuit—W. J. Coveington. Washington—E. M. Snipes. Wilson—M. Bradshaw. Former Greenville pastors are assigned as follows: Elizabeth—First church—G. F. Smith. Dunn—J. H. Shores. Elm City—N. H. D. Wilson. Presiding Elder Raleigh District—M. T. Plyler. Smithfield—R. B. John. Red Spring—H. M. Euro. Weldon—J. A. Hornoday. Conference evangelist—L. L. Nash.

## GREAT LACK OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN EUROPE NOW

**Greenville Ladies Assisting in Furnishing the Warring Nations With Supplies**  
**THANK THE PUBLIC FOR AID**

New York, Nov. 23.—A distressing lack of medical supplies for the wounded on European battlefields is shown by appeals to various relief organizations here and by tremendous orders received from the warring nations by American manufacturers. Reports received at Red Cross headquarters show that the supply of absorbent cotton, bandages, gauzes, antiseptics, iodine and alcohol and similar necessities is utterly inadequate.

Servian hospitals ran short of anesthetics three weeks ago and surgical operations there have since been performed while wounded still were conscious, according to Red Cross reports. Many deaths from shocks of operations are reported. Nurses in French hospitals reported that "bandages" medicines and ambulance necessities are like the treasures of kings. Gauze and antiseptic serums are very difficult to get and cotton is disappearing.

Many American manufacturers are being operated night and day and are still unable to fill the huge orders. One manufacturer estimated that more than 2,000,000 pounds of bandages and gauze, had been shipped to Russia, Serbia, Austria Germany and France since the war began. One large order for surgical instruments has been placed in New York by Russia.

No restrictions are made by the Red Cross in making shipments of medical supplies as fast as they can be purchased or donated. Great quantities of hospital clothing supplies and surgical dressings are being received here from voluntary organizations of women throughout the country. The French Line steamship company is forwarding free of charge all donations of supplies for the allied soldiers in France.

Still those in charge of the relief work say all this response constitutes but a fraction of the vast quantity of supplies for which the hospitals of Europe are appealing.

The Sans Souci Book Club wishes to thank the people in Greenville who have contributed to their Old Linen Campaign and also the people out of Greenville who have so kindly sent us packages by parcel post.

We shall continue collecting all kind of white goods for you can see from the above notice how badly it is needed. Look through your closets, trunks, etc., and send us the white goods for bandages.

It does not matter how badly worn it is send it on.

If you have no way to send your donation to the ladies named below, if you will notify them they will see that it is called for.

We are sending these contributions to the National headquarters in New York where they are made into bandages and pads under medical supervision.

Send your old linen to:  
MRS. J. L. CARPER,  
MRS. G. B. W. HADLEY,  
MRS. FRANK WILSON.