

WORK FOR EDUCATION

What is Now Being Done in North Carolina.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES MEET

More Facilities Needed for the Great Number of Children—The Southern May Have Trouble Building Shifting Yards.

(Special to the Times-Dispatch.) GREENSBORO, N. C., July 29.—The county and city Boards of Education have provided a suite of rooms in the second story of the Guilford Hotel, as joint educational headquarters. County Superintendent Broadhurst moved in to-day, and in the future teachers, school officers, friends of education and all parties having business with the officials will have access to them, besides the satisfaction of feeling that public education in Guilford county and Greensboro is properly considered of enough importance to justify such attention and respect as the banking, mercantile or any other high-class occupation.

THE SCHOOL LAW. Next Saturday all the township school commissioners in the county will meet at the school law to receive instructions on the school law from State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner, County Superintendent Sharp and Professor Wharton. The session will be important and interesting, a full attendance being expected.

Superintendent of City School E. D. Broadhurst is getting uneasy about the means of accommodating the large influx of new children to the city. He says that the additional caused by coming of age of children of old residents will fill the various school buildings to overflowing. From the number of heads of families he has noted in the city, he has concluded to have been read out in only in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches, as having their membership transferred here from some other point, and allowing only one and a half child (or children) to the family, he will need at least two additional teachers.

When it is considered that this can only be a small proportion of the families who have come here since the last school year opened, and that many of the newcomers are families, coming here largely to get the benefits of Greensboro's excellent schools, the space problem becomes serious very soon.

NEW SHIPPING YARDS. Some days ago a committee officially announced that the Southern Railway had concluded to build its new shifting yards about a mile west of J. Van Linder's home and nurseries at Pomona, at the junction of the railroad with the main line road. Everybody was delighted at this decision, for the proposition to build at the Fair Grounds and Lindley's had been met with opposition of residents and property-holders at a faithful section of suburban Greensboro.

Last week engineers were at work surveying the "Y" site, and made a report to the effect that owing to the topography of the locality it would be next to impossible to operate shifting trains there. At a session of the railroad authorities Monday night it was concluded to locate the yards at the Fair Grounds, running seven tracks 2,000 feet, which will reach Lindley's new conservatory, and a few yards of his residence. Mr. Lindley received notice to this effect to-day. Parties interested are now consulting lawyers with a view to stopping, if possible, the work.

IS MEANEST MAN SHE EVER KNEW

(Special to the Times-Dispatch.) GREENSBORO, N. C., July 28.—Some days ago a white man, named David Wright, was placed in jail here for beating his young wife, and at the trial of the case he admitted to having another wife living. The report was published in the papers, and to-day Squire David Collins, who tried the case, received a letter from Mrs. Daisy Wright, of Elmore, Richmond county, saying that she was wife No. 1; that she was married to Wright by Squire Dink Stubbs, of South Carolina, but that Wright had the warrant made before he was trained. Wright could not stand having to work, she said, and when he got out he left for parts unknown, much to the joy of the writer, wife No. 2.

Mrs. Wright closes her letter by assuring Squire Collins that she never wanted anything so bad in her life as a divorce from Wright, and that she would charge to send her, as she "never wants Wright to have any hold on her again."

By request of Judge James B. Boyd, the order of the court was made to issue in the Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond during the November term has been changed so that he will not sit in the Circuit Court until the February term. The November term would be in conflict with the time of holding the District Court at Asheville.

NEW SILK MILL

One to be Established Very Shortly in Charlotte. (Special to the Times-Dispatch.) CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 29.—While I am not at liberty to mention names, it is this Smith's that will be upon number among its industries a large silk mill. Northern capitalists who are interested in the establishment of a silk mill here have been to the city, and are thoroughly convinced that this city is the place to locate such a plant.

While here, these gentlemen visited the Highland Park site, and were told that the Highland Park power plant would be ready to furnish them power by the first of January. In a few days your correspondent will be in a position to disclose the names of the promoters of this enterprise and will also be in a position to give the full details of this new manufacturing plant.

Negro Couple Dr. Wounded. (Special to the Times-Dispatch.) CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 29.—A negro by the name of Mott Smith and his wife were shot and wounded in the Catawba River at McGuire's Old Ferry, in this county, last night.

Smith made every effort to keep the boat from being overturned, but gradually it went under, carrying both of its occupants to a watery grave.

Where 'Er You Roam

This summer, please remember that we are no further from you than your nearest letter-box or postoffice. So if there is anything in jewelry you would like to have, drop us a line, and we will send it. (Kindly give city reference if we don't know you).

Eye-glasses or spectacles need repairing? Wrap them up securely, mail them to us—we will return them all right.

C. Lumsden & Son. Jewelers and Opticians, 731 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

NORTH STATE MILITARY

Governor Aycock Pleased With Their Showing.

ANTI-SALOON CAMPAIGN

It is Conceded that Election Will Be Held in Raleigh on Question of Establishing a Dispensary—The Summer School Closes.

(Special to the Times-Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., July 29.—Governor Aycock, Adjutant-General E. S. Royster and Colonel Alfred Williams returned last night from Morehead, where they visited the camp of the Second Regiment, North Carolina National Guard, and made an official review of the troops Monday. The Governor expresses himself as greatly pleased with the showing made by the regiment.

The Lilly Mill and Powder Company, of Shelby, changes its name to The Lilly Mill and Powder Company. Its capital is increased to \$50,000. The Secretary of State charters the Henderson Manufacturing Company, capital, \$25,000 authorized and \$12,000 subscribed. J. H. Jordan is the principal incorporator.

Another corporation of importance chartered was the Piedmont Building Corporation, authorized capital, \$50,000. The incorporators are W. K. Holt, Burlington; P. L. Mayfield, Graham; W. P. Rose, Raleigh. In the Church of the Sacred Heart here Thursday a high mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of the soul of Pope Leo XIII.

The Raleigh Anti-Saloon League has appointed A. A. Thompson, W. C. Douglas and J. N. Holding as a committee to present to the Aldermen next Friday a petition for an election on dispensary and open saloon. It is conceded that the election will be called. Mr. Thompson has been named manager of the campaign in the absence of W. N. Jones, who will be out of the city some time.

TO WORK ROADS

Durham county has hired fifty convicts from the State penitentiary to do public road work. The extreme necessity to this step rather than suspend work. They will pay \$1 per day each for the convicts.

It is estimated that fully one thousand stone stations were burned out in Raleigh yesterday during the terrific fire.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Summer School closes to-morrow. Features of to-day's session have been a lecture at 10 o'clock by Miss I. C. Blair on "Scientific Temperance Instruction to Teachers" and an illustrated lecture by Professor Collier Cobb, of the State University, on "Band Music."

DEFENSE OF SHERIFF STRONG

(Continued From First Page.)

him to call for troops, but that he had no right to do until the situation had assumed such an aspect that it became evident he could not cope with it.

All of these things, and some others besides, were brought up, and when court adjourned late in the afternoon a formidable defense had been carefully reared. As formidable as it was, however, it was to be complete, and more will be added to it to-day, when the last of the defense witnesses will be examined. To-morrow there will probably be the argument, with a possible conclusion of the trial, through the day the prosecution did nothing but cross examine witnesses, and in this it scored no special victories. The men the defense put on the stand were uncommonly decided and clear in their statements, to which, in the majority of cases, they stuck without flinching. Among these witnesses were the Commonwealth's Attorney of the county, Squire James T. Lewis, the chief of police, and several citizens.

There is one striking and important circumstance running through the case. It has been shown that before the troops were called into Henrico the soldiers got out of the cars at Lombardy Street, and that they thought this was a county line. It has been shown likewise that the county line is, in fact, 135 or 150 feet farther up, and that the county officers came down to this point only. As a consequence there was a gap of some 125 or 150 feet unprotected—a gap, technically speaking, which was not a county line, but which was in the county. Now, in this unprotected gap the trouble occurred. The question is, who is responsible for the misapprehension? Did the sheriff know of it, and yet fail to put the soldiers right, in which case the trouble could have been prevented, or did the city police know it and overlook the fact that the county line was higher up, or did neither know of it, and was it merely a mistake and a misapprehension for which one can be held morally responsible? Judge Sims is trying hard to answer these questions.

From the bench he is himself questioning each witness closely. The Opening. Not quite so large a crowd was present at the opening of the third day of the trial, but the interest manifested in the proceedings was still very great. Judge Sims was on in the usual, and all the attorneys were present. At the very outset Mr. Bryan, representing the Commonwealth, arose to say that he accepted the statement of Mr. Archer, the juror, as to what happened the other day, as through some important testimony reading a newspaper. The juror had declared that the paper was merely in his lap, and that he was not reading it. Mr. Bryan now said also the explanation was perfectly satisfactory to him, and Mr. Meredith, representing the prosecution, expressed the same sentiment. Mr. Archer declared his pleasure at the statements of counsel, and the juror said the lawyers shook hands. The incident was thereupon closed.

The case for the prosecution closed, as anticipated yesterday, with an affidavit from Mr. Allen, juror, who could not be present in person. It was set forth in the affidavit that Mr. Potts was on a car one day before the strikers' parade, when stones were hurled at it. On the same car was an officer of Henrico county, Mr. Potts demanded the name of the person guilty of the offense, but the officer paid no attention to him. The car went on out to the Reservoir, and when it came back down, the same thing was experienced. The car was stopped, and the officer refused to arrest any persons who were connected with the disorder. The name of the officer was not given. The man, however, had on his badge.

The Defense Begins. Shortly after this the defense began its case, with the introduction of the witness in the person of Squire James T. Lewis, Henrico magistrate. As an officer of the county the witness, who proved a big gun for the defense, had had frequent occasion to travel through the county, and he had seen a state of disorder as was reported in the papers to exist, and as would necessitate the intervention of the military.

In speaking of the disturbance of the 24th, about which so much has been said, Squire Lewis said he, Solomon, Sands, and a few others had stopped a while at the car sheds just before the trouble began. After a little he and Solomon started to go to the car sheds, about one-third of the distance when they saw the first car start up. Just after it passed Lombardy Street a torpedo and at the same moment the electric light on the car exploded. It opened fire and blazed away into the crowd, continuing shooting until the barns were reached. The belching fire galled the crowd. It was like a storm. Squire Lewis testified that he saw a man jump behind a telegraph pole and came out skin white. Solomon jumped behind Lewis.

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When the second car came along it began firing as soon as it reached Lombardy Street, and did practically as its predecessor had done. At the sheds at Main and Vine Streets two of the guards, who had fired, were taken off by the county officers, and were placed under arrest. A third guard was reached, but before he could fire he was shot in the leg, as if in the act of reloading it. Finally Mr. Green poked a pistol in the man's face and forced him to come down. Then the third car came along, and fired, and did practically as its predecessor had done. It fired once—when it was in the street beyond the sheds, and then it fired again, sending a group of officers and citizens standing in front of the barns.

Solomon There. The witness stated that Solomon was present when he got there and was present throughout the trouble. There were about ten county officers. There were men, Squire Lewis said, kept the crowd from doing violence to the guards arrested. Had it not been for their presence there would undoubtedly have been trouble. In reply to a question by the judge, Squire Lewis said that as magistrate it was his duty to command peace and order when the law was being violated. On this night he saw no occasion to make such a command—there were barely twenty people in the street, and he saw no occasion to make such a command. The bulk of the crowd was in the city. If there had been any occasion to exercise his authority, however, he would certainly have done so. In one minor instance he did order the crowd to be quiet. Explaining further, Squire Lewis stated that he and Solomon had not gone beyond the county line. So far as he could see there were no shots fired at any of the cars. He reiterated the statements that on the night of the shooting there were comparatively few copies of the papers, and that a mob might form in Richmond and go to the county and attempt to destroy the property of the company. On his side the witness stated that he saw no occasion to make such a command, and he thoroughly endorsed the position taken by the sheriff. Mr. Sands said he held that according to the law the sheriff not only need not call for troops, but he had no right to do so at that time. Before he took such a step he would have to exhaust the civil authority, and find it to be the case that this civil authority could not cope with the condition existing. Then, and then only, should he ask for protection from the State. Up to that time the civil authorities had perfect control of the situation.

On the afternoon of the 24th Mr. Sands was Governor Montague with Judge Wickham at the request of the latter, he thought, because the Judge wanted both sides represented. The Judge asked the Governor to call for troops, but he was not needed as yet. The witness said he had given to the Governor full reasons why he held this view. He stated the conditions existing, and the control of the civil authorities, and that until they got beyond the control of the civil authorities troops had no business there. Moreover, since the military was not needed, he thought it would be better to let the event of a mob such as Judge Wickham feared, or any other serious trouble, they could be sent into the county at a moment's notice. The upshot of the conference was that the Governor should not call for troops, and that he as Governor could not, therefore, issue the order for them.

The chief argument made by the Judge was that the situation was really a serious one, and that an imaginary line between Richmond and Henrico would not deter a mob, and that the soldiers should be over the entire region. Mr. Sands said that there seemed to be some misapprehension about the advice of the Judge in the company about the guns. These guns, as he understood it, were to be used in protecting the property of the company at the Reservoir, and were there for the purpose of passing through the streets. He as Commonwealth's Attorney, thought it outrageous that such a thing had occurred—the using of armed guards, who went through the open streets, and were there for the purpose of passing through the streets, and were there for the purpose of passing through the streets, and were there for the purpose of passing through the streets.

The Shooting. On the night of the riot at Main and Lombardy Streets the witness went over to the sheds to form the Governor of the conditions if there was anything to report. While there he witnessed the shooting and saw the three guards. The presence of the Henrico officers prevented violence to the city, which was large and very angry, and excited over what they regarded as an uncalculated firing into the crowd. Mr. Sands himself was taken for one of the guards and was wounded. He was taken to the hospital and died only after he had established his identity. As soon as the sheriff saw the feeling stirred up by the firing, he called for the Commonwealth's Attorney and announced that the conditions had changed, and that in the present emergency the officers might not be able to cope with the situation. Hence he endorsed the action of the sheriff in demanding military protection.

Mr. Sands went through a severe cross-examination, and while he was in the position he had taken, he said he had heard of some of the disorder on West Main Street—was listening to a man who said that it was not a question of getting more men for protection, but a question of more protection. This decision moved him to advise the sheriff to scatter his men about more instead of concentrating them at the Reservoir. Several other matters were touched over, but nothing of any great importance.

Before he left the stand the Commonwealth's Attorney was asked if he knew anything of any sort at all, apart from what he had already said, which would prove the culpable guilt of misfeasance and malfeasance. He said he did not.

The County Jail. His connection with the matter of the condition of the county jail was related by Mr. Sands. He said that he had been found impossible to secure bail for the guards on the day after their arrest. Captain Gilson was in the jail because they were not common criminals, and should be treated with some consideration. Mr. Sands said that he had been asked by the request of the captain, but Mr. Solomon said that the men were no better than the common criminals, and that they would be safer in the cell. He feared that if they were put in the room upstairs an attack might be made on the jail. When the sheriff made this statement, Mr. Sands said he had better get a squad of soldiers to guard the jail during the night. The sheriff started out to do this, and Mr. Sands saw him going in the direction of the head end of the County Jail. The guard did not appear, and moreover, that no attack was made on the jail. The three men were kept in the cell, which was Captain Gilson declared to be unfit for a jail. Mr. Sands knew nothing of the jail itself. Mr. Sands knew nothing.

That Unprotected Gap. After Mr. Sands left the stand Mr. A. D. Boschen appeared, while he was out of course, and he was positive that there was no disorder on Main Street, where he lives, which would necessitate the presence of the military. He advised Solomon to this effect. The sheriff started out to do this, and Mr. Sands saw him going in the direction of the head end of the County Jail. The guard did not appear, and moreover, that no attack was made on the jail. The three men were kept in the cell, which was Captain Gilson declared to be unfit for a jail. Mr. Sands knew nothing of the jail itself. Mr. Sands knew nothing.

Mr. Long, of the firm of Long & Ridgely, president of Henrico, who had gone to some trouble to ascertain the conditions in the county, appeared on the stand and stated that he had been consulted about the need for troops in the county, and that he had told the sheriff that there was no occasion to demand such protection. Counsel for the prosecution led the witness straight into a trap with reference to dates. He said something had happened on the day the Mayor called the troops out in Richmond, which day was the 24th. This parade, in fact, occurred on the 25th day before the Mayor called for troops.

Mr. Sands Testifies. For the next hour and a half or more the stand was occupied by Mr. Alexander H. Sands, Commonwealth's Attorney of Henrico county. The testimony by Mr. Sands was among the most important of the day, and it did not go unheeded by the jury. With reference to the case the defense was already putting up.

In beginning his recital Mr. Sands said that on the day the strike went into effect, the 17th of June, he received the call from the Mayor to go to the county jail. He went to the jail and saw the sheriff, Solomon, and Judge Wickham. The letter informed the gentlemen of the strike, indicated that the company had the men to run the cars and that they were to be guarded. There was a great deal of talk about the strike, and the sheriff thought the county line was at Lombardy Street, and they got out of the cars there. The county officers, on the other hand, acted on the assumption that the county line ran across Main Street at a point about 150 feet or thereabouts above Lombardy Street, and their operations extended this far, and no farther. Thus the situation was abnormal, and the county line was in a position to see; that there was no disorder, and that the protection given by Mr. Solomon and the force under him was ample.

The Afternoon Session. After the usual recess for lunch the court adjourned, and proceeded with the testimony for the defense. There was some slight delay owing to the failure of the clock to be present at the click of the clock. The first witness of the afternoon was Mr. Moore, a resident of Henrico, who testified yesterday, and was together several days traveling around the county by experiment. The stand was occupied by Mr. Solomon at the Reservoir, and the sheriff asked their opinion about the situation. Mr. Moore and Moore expressed the opinion that there was at that time no need for troops. This occurred on Saturday, and the sheriff asked them to go to the Reservoir and see the situation. More property-holders were now introduced with statements that there was no need for troops, and that the sheriff should call for troops. Mr. J. H. Leisfield, who lives at Strawberry and Main Streets said he had been consulted by the sheriff, he told that officer that there was no need for the military in the county. The witness stated that he had been consulted by the sheriff, he told that officer that there was no need for the military in the county. The witness stated that he had been consulted by the sheriff, he told that officer that there was no need for the military in the county.

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That Unprotected Gap. After Mr. Sands left the stand Mr. A. D. Boschen appeared, while he was out of course, and he was positive that there was no disorder on Main Street, where he lives, which would necessitate the presence of the military. He advised Solomon to this effect. The sheriff started out to do this, and Mr. Sands saw him going in the direction of the head end of the County Jail. The guard did not appear, and moreover, that no attack was made on the jail. The three men were kept in the cell, which was Captain Gilson declared to be unfit for a jail. Mr. Sands knew nothing of the jail itself. Mr. Sands knew nothing.

Mr. Long, of the firm of Long & Ridgely, president of Henrico, who had gone to some trouble to ascertain the conditions in the county, appeared on the stand and stated that he had been consulted about the need for troops in the county, and that he had told the sheriff that there was no occasion to demand such protection. Counsel for the prosecution led the witness straight into a trap with reference to dates. He said something had happened on the day the Mayor called the troops out in Richmond, which day was the 24th. This parade, in fact, occurred on the 25th day before the Mayor called for troops.

Mr. Sands Testifies. For the next hour and a half or more the stand was occupied by Mr. Alexander H. Sands, Commonwealth's Attorney of Henrico county. The testimony by Mr. Sands was among the most important of the day, and it did not go unheeded by the jury. With reference to the case the defense was already putting up.

In beginning his recital Mr. Sands said that on the day the strike went into effect, the 17th of June, he received the call from the Mayor to go to the county jail. He went to the jail and saw the sheriff, Solomon, and Judge Wickham. The letter informed the gentlemen of the strike, indicated that the company had the men to run the cars and that they were to be guarded. There was a great deal of talk about the strike, and the sheriff thought the county line was at Lombardy Street, and they got out of the cars there. The county officers, on the other hand, acted on the assumption that the county line ran across Main Street at a point about 150 feet or thereabouts above Lombardy Street, and their operations extended this far, and no farther. Thus the situation was abnormal, and the county line was in a position to see; that there was no disorder, and that the protection given by Mr. Solomon and the force under him was ample.

they regarded as an uncalculated firing into the crowd. Mr. Sands himself was taken for one of the guards and was wounded. He was taken to the hospital and died only after he had established his identity. As soon as the sheriff saw the feeling stirred up by the firing, he called for the Commonwealth's Attorney and announced that the conditions had changed, and that in the present emergency the officers might not be able to cope with the situation. Hence he endorsed the action of the sheriff in demanding military protection.

Mr. Sands went through a severe cross-examination, and while he was in the position he had taken, he said he had heard of some of the disorder on West Main Street—was listening to a man who said that it was not a question of getting more men for protection, but a question of more protection. This decision moved him to advise the sheriff to scatter his men about more instead of concentrating them at the Reservoir. Several other matters were touched over, but nothing of any great importance.

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