

A. & M. COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Bishop Strange Preaches the Baccalaureate Sermon to the Cadets.

AT ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

Art Exhibit and Elocution Recital—Rice Sent to Bombay, India.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., May 28.—Two baccalaureate sermons by distinguished ministers of Wilmington were delivered in this city yesterday morning. Rt. Rev. Robert Strange, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Eastern Carolina, preaching the sermon for the Agricultural and Mechanical College commencement, and Rev. R. W. Hogie, rector of St. James Church, the sermon for the commencement of St. Mary's School. Both sermons were heard by very large audiences and won exceptional praise.

This evening at 8 o'clock the address before the alumnae of the Agricultural and Mechanical College was delivered by Mr. O. Max Gardner, of Shelby.

Tuesday evening the commencement address will be delivered by Dr. Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the graduating exercises will be at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

For St. Mary's commencement, the art exhibit was in progress from 4 to 6 this evening, and the elocution recital at 8 o'clock. Tuesday, 11 A. M., the class day exercises will be held; at 4 P. M. the alumnae; Wednesday evening the grand concert, and Thursday morning the graduating exercises.

The State Department of Agriculture received this morning a request from the government at Bombay, India, for samples of seed rice. The department will send both upland and lowland rice.

A very valuable write-up of the advantages of western North Carolina for the growing of winter apples is published in the May number of American Fruits, published in New York. The article is from the pen of Mr. T. K. Bruner, of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. Through the kindness of Mr. Bruner, the department is getting the advantage of frequent and valuable articles on various phases of North Carolina's advantages and resources in various trade and specialty journals in all parts of the country.

The Riverside Skating Rink Company, of Asheville, was chartered this morning by the Secretary of State, with \$3,000 capital subscribed and \$10,000 authorized, the incorporators being E. M. Alexander, J. A. Alexander and E. D. Smith. Another charter is to the Dr. Terry Medicine Company, of North Wilkesboro; \$50,000 capital authorized, divided into shares of one dollar each. The incorporators are P. E. Daney, W. P. Frazier, H. A. Ashby and others. The company has a power to do all manner of things, including the operation of cotton and woolen mills. It will take over the business of Dr. Terry's Electric Oil Company.

THE KOBERE TRIAL

Venire of One Hundred and Fifty-five Exhausted.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., May 28.—The trial of Sam Kobere, William Pleano and T. E. Whitbeck, indicted for the murder of Henry Kobere, a Hebrew, in his room over the saloon and restaurant of M. Kobere and Company, this city, on Sunday night, January 21st, was called in Forsyth Superior Court this morning.

The court-room was packed throughout the day, and when court adjourned this evening only eleven jurors had been chosen, after the regular jury for the week and special venire numbering one hundred and fifty-five men had been exhausted.

Judge Peebles ordered the sheriff to send his deputies to the county to summon fifty men from which to select the one juror.

CAPITAL OFFENSE

Two Young Men Arrested for Burglary in Salisbury.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SALISBURY, N. C., May 28.—Thomas Brown and John Fraley, two young white men of this city, were lodged in jail here to-day on the charge of burglary. The two men were identified by W. M. Davis, proprietor of the Germania restaurant here, whose room was entered and robbed last night of \$40, a watch and pistol. The robbers ran but were pursued by Mr. Davis and later arrested by officers upon a description given by him.

Both Brown and Fraley are bad characters, and the former had recently been released from the State penitentiary. They were given a hearing this afternoon and sent to jail without bond to await trial for their lives at the next term of Superior Court.

Produce Market.

The heavy rainstorms of Saturday and Friday, extending over the section of country that ships country produce, had a tendency to knock the shippers out of business, and very little truck, comparatively speaking, reached Cary Street yesterday. Receipts were very light, and the demand being limited there was the usual Monday lull in business on "the block." There were no changes in prices worthy of note.

OLD SORES OFTEN LEAD TO CANCER

Whenever a sore or ulcer does not heal and shows signs of becoming chronic, it should arouse suspicion, because many of these places lead to cancer. It may appear as an ordinary sore at first, and is given treatment as such, with some simple salve, wash or plaster, with the hope that the place will heal, but the real seat of the trouble is in the blood and cannot be reached by external remedies, and soon the sore will return. After awhile the deadly poison begins to eat into the surrounding flesh and the ulcer spreads rapidly, becoming more offensive and alarming until at last the sufferer finds he is afflicted with cancer. Cancerous ulcers often start from a boil, wart, mole or pimple, which has been bruised or roughly handled, showing that the taint is in the blood, perhaps inherited. Another cause for non-healing ulcers and sores is the remains of some constitutional disease or the effects of a long spell of sickness. S. S. S. goes down to the very root of the trouble and cures so thoroughly that there is never any sign of the trouble in after years. As soon as the system gets under the influence of S. S. S. the place begins to improve, the discharge gradually grows less, the inflammation leaves, the flesh resumes its healthy color, and soon the sore is well. Leave a very vestige of the cause has been removed from the blood. Book on sores and ulcers and medical advice without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE. Its healthy color, and soon the sore is well. Leave a very vestige of the cause has been removed from the blood. Book on sores and ulcers and medical advice without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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LYNCHED WHITE MAN BY HANGING

Mob Broke Down Jail Doors and Took Prisoner From the Sheriff.

CAUSE A MISTRIAL IN COURT

John V. Johnson Killed Brother-in-Law Without Provocation and People Angered.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 28.—At an early hour this morning at Wadesboro, a town forty miles from Charlotte, on the Seaboard Air Line, a mob took John V. Johnson, a white man, who was charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Guinn Johnson, both of Morven Township, from the jail, and carried him about a quarter of a mile from town on the Morven road, where they hung him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets. The jailer was overpowered, two of the jail doors were broken down, and when the sheriff hesitated in giving the keys to the mob, they crowded around the cell and threatened to shoot Johnson there. At the last term of Anson County Court there was a mistrial made in this case. Eleven of the jurors stood for murder in the second degree and one for manslaughter, and this is supposed to have angered the people and led up to the lynching.

J. V. Johnson was tried at the April term of Anson county Criminal Court for the murder of his brother-in-law, Guinn Johnson. The killing was committed on the 7th day of last December, due directly to the ill treatment of J. V. Johnson to his wife. For many months, as the testimony showed, there had been bad blood between J. V. and the members of his wife's family. Johnson delivered himself to the sheriff of Anson shortly after the killing in December, saying he feared lynching. The slaying of his brother-in-law was said to be without provocation.

DR. WILLIAMS TO BE DEFENDED

(Continued from First Page.)

the hospital for supplies furnished by the farm, were too high.

Miss Slover, the housekeeper, verified the statements of Captain Trevilian regarding the biscuits. She said that 1,200 were cooked, but that the male patients got none. The female patients got two each, and the attendants as many as they wanted. Only the sick male patients got any biscuits.

It developed that the kitchen is far too small, and that the food cooked there was cold before it could be served to the patients.

Miss Slover said it was hard to please the patients, and continuing, said in a weary and worn voice: "I've been here only nine months, but I've lived a hundred years."

The witness said that hash was served once a week for breakfast, but that the attendants and mechanics ate it nearly all up, so that the patients got practically none.

MISS SLOVER SAID THAT THE FEMALE PATIENTS GOT PLENTY TO EAT, BUT THAT SHE HAD HEARD MALE PATIENTS SAY THAT THE CAPTAIN TREVILIAN SAID THAT THE MALE PATIENTS DID NOT GET ENOUGH FOOD.

The seventeenth day's session of the investigation committee was called to order by Chairman Sadler at 11 o'clock. The delay was occasioned by a delayed train on which were a number of those interested in the proceedings.

The chairman read a letter from C. W. Antrim and Sons complaining of a criticism of their firm by the expert accountant.

The chairman, speaking for the committee, said that C. W. Antrim was exonerated of any blame in the matter of furnishing sugar to the hospital except that, he said, the firm should have stated definitely the way the sugar was packed so that there would have been no mistake.

Mr. A. Brooks, the steward, was recalled to the witness stand and ques-

tioned regarding the conduct of the steward's department.

This testimony was for the most part technical.

The hospital farm, witness said, includes 50 acres of arable land and 123 acres of woods. Five farm hands besides the farm manager, are employed on the farm in a large truck garden for raising vegetables for the hospital.

Witness said that the farm paid well, and that the milk, vegetables and pork furnished, more than paid for its maintenance. The milk was sold at 25 cents per gallon and the pork at 8 cents per pound. Witness said that corn and hay had to be purchased as the farm was too small to raise anything but vegetables.

In answer to questions of the chairman, Mr. Brooks said that the prices at which vegetables were credited were retail prices.

Chairman Sadler's questions showed that he thought the prices charged were too high and that he doubted if the farm paid.

Many Biscuits. Witness said that 1,200 biscuits were cooked every day, and that the patients did not get them. It was the supervisor's fault.

"I give out enough food every day to feed the patients, and if they do not get it, it is their fault."

Witness was asked if the gattens, who worked on the farm were paid. He said he had never heard of such a thing.

Senator Dixon: "Don't you think they should be paid, when their services are worth more than the \$120 a year which they cost the State?"

Witness replied that he had never heard of such a thing. That the carpenter, a patient, had worked for \$6 a year; his services were worth \$3 a day, and yet he had never received any pay.

(This would be \$1,000 a year, or \$500 more than his keep. In the 35 years, he has earned for the State over and above his keep, \$1,500.)

Witness said that while he had no desire to criticize Mr. Hudgins, the farmer, he thought the farm ought to supply more vegetables, and for longer periods.

Witness said that when he first came there was a waste of food. Dr. Foster, he said, had called his attention to this matter.

Witness said he issued supplies to the housekeeper, who was then responsible.

Whiskey Supply. Witness said he purchased four to five barrels of whiskey a year, and at forty gallons a barrel, amounted to 160 to 200 gallons. The regulations amount to 105 gallons a year.

"What becomes of the rest of the whiskey?" asked Senator Sadler.

"If you want me to tell you the truth, I gave a drink of whiskey now and then to people at the storehouse," replied the steward.

Witness said that several old patients came to him daily for a drink of whiskey and he gave it to them.

Witness said that Dr. Foster, he felt sure, would not object to his giving the whiskey.

Senator Sadler: "We know that you have furnished whiskey to the board."

Dr. Dixon remarked that there was always evaporation.

Senator Sadler replied that the whiskey did not stay here long enough to evaporate.

Mr. Brooks, then stood aside, and the committee took a recess until 3 o'clock.

As to the Farm. After the recess Mr. E. B. Hudgins, the farm manager, was called to the stand.

Witness said there were eighty acres in cultivation, of which forty acres was a garden.

Witness said that the land was not good trucking land; that the soil was heavy.

Witness said there were twenty-six cows and eight horses and mules on the farm, for which provender had to be purchased nearly all the time.

Witness said: "This is the worst place for bugs I have ever seen. The crowd laughs." Witness did not mean bed-bugs. He alluded, he said, to "terrapin bugs."

Witness thought that about seventy-five acres of good land should be purchased for the use of the asylum. Witness said that the patients as farm hands were no use.

"I would not give one good farm hand for every patient in the asylum."

Witness said that when the patients came down to pick beans and peas, they ruined the vines.

On cross-examination by Colonel Lawless, witness said that Dr. Foster had for a long time endeavored to enlarge the farm.

Witness said he did not consider himself a good farmer.

Colonel Lawless said: "I will give you a certificate as a good farmer, for you have made clear over \$5,000 a year on eighty acres of land."

Mr. Hudgins stood aside.

The Baker. Mr. J. V. Morris, the baker of the hospital, was the next witness. He said that he made 1,300 biscuits every morning for the patients.

Witness said that he had never made a "baking test" of flour but once, and that was at the request of one of the bidders, Captain Lane.

Witness said he did not know what became of the flour after they were taken from the bakery.

Mr. Morris stood aside.

Miss S. E. Solover, the housekeeper, was then called.

Witness said the kitchen was far too small and that the food had to be cooked hours before it was served, and that the patients therefore got cold food.

Witness said that the biscuits were distributed as follows:

ALL FEMALE PATIENTS & BISHOPS & EACH ATTENDANT'S UNLIMITED, FOR MALE SIDE, 150; ATTENDANTS AND MECHANICS ONLY, MALE DIET PATIENTS, 115; INFIRMARY, 75; OFFICERS, 25.

The male patients that are not sick get only cold bread.

Witness said that hash was served once a week, but there was never enough for all the patients.

Harder to Please. Witness said the women were harder to please than the men. She had no trouble in pleasing the officers of the hospital.

"I've been here nine months and I've lived a hundred years," said witness in a tired voice.

Witness said that the hash was eaten by the attendants and mechanics and that there was but little left for any patient.

The female patients, witness said, all get plenty to eat.

Witness said she had heard Captain Trevilian say that the male patients did not have enough to eat.

Witness said the patients were hard to please and that it was impossible to please all of them. She said that there were a plenty of vegetables all summer.

Dr. Foster, witness said, visited the kitchen very frequently. "He takes a whole lot of interest in that kitchen, I tell you," said witness.

Miss Solover stood aside.

Disbursing Officer. Mr. Mercer, clerk and disbursing officer, then testified.

Witness testified as to his duties and how he distributed the cheques. Witness said it was not his duty to deduct discounts, but that if he saw an error he would correct it.

Witness said he had received \$15 as clerk to the General Board. Witness said he did not know that the law prohibited his receiving \$5 per diem for this service.

Chairman Sadler: "Dinner is a very important duty on board day, is it not?"

Witness said that a good dinner was all the members of the board got as pay.

Witness said that the old board had allowed him \$50 a year in lieu of board and lodging.

Witness said Dr. Moncure, when superintendent, had been allowed \$50, also.

Mr. Mercer said that he was allowed two weeks' holiday each year, but that he availed himself of the privilege only three times in twenty years.

Nominal Rent. Mr. Mercer said that formerly the superintendent only paid \$1 a year for house rent, water and lights, but that the new board had raised the rent to \$10 a year.

The assistant physicians paid formerly \$1 a year for their houses, but now pay \$3 a year. Witness said the board did not intend to really charge any rent. It was purely nominal.

In answer to a question of Senator Dixon, witness said that the law provided that the officers be furnished board and lodging, and that as there was no lodging to give them in the hospital buildings, the houses were furnished at a nominal rent. Witness said that the \$20 in lieu of board and lodging was no longer allowed.

Senator Sadler read from the report of the expert accountant showing that the rents had not been collected from the superintendent or from the assistant physicians. Witness said that the collection of rents should be made by Mr. Brooks, the steward, and that he would

have to explain the matter, Senator Dixon, reading from the Code of Virginia, said that the clerk's duty was to act as clerk for the special board, but not of the general board.

Mr. Mercer said that about one-third of the annual appropriation was expended for salaries of the officers, attendants and substitutes.

Witness said that Dr. Foster was efficient and faithful in the performance of his duty. He was hard at work from eight in the morning until after 8 o'clock at night, and he was always busy.

Dr. Foster, witness said, was constantly in his office and on the grounds of the hospital.

"I consider him up-to-date and efficient and a splendid business man."

Witness said that many improvements had been made and that his administration compared favorably with those of his predecessors. Witness, as an expert bookkeeper, said he did not consider deducting a discount as an act of negligence. Witness said it was a very rare case where discounts were allowed. In all the 13 cases named by the expert accountant, the bills not discounted were for supplies purchased by the steward on the open market, and not for contract goods.

The committee then adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

Satisfied. "Oh, I beat him in that argument all right."

"Prove that your position was correct?"

"Well, no; but I proved that he was wrong."—American Spectator.

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While the American millionaire semi-occasionally leaves his native land and becomes an English citizen, yet the course just taken by Squire Tyrrel Rawdon, of Rawdon Hall, Yorkshire, is so unusual a contradiction to the regular run of such cases as to arouse a thrill of interest throughout the United States.

Rawdon, it will be remembered, came penniless to this country some years ago, went West, and, after a hard fight for luck, became owner of a rich silver mine. He married beautiful Ethel Rawdon, daughter of Judge Rawdon, of New York, a distant cousin, and together they returned to Rawdon Hall, where they revived all the old splendors of that famous country seat.

Now, however, comes the news that Rawdon has disposed of his \$150,000 estate in England and is coming back, with his wife, to America, to settle down in New York for life. The reason he advances is that, after the free life of America, England is too small for him, and that he can feel truly at ease nowhere outside Uncle Sam's territory.

New York friends, however, hint at a more serious and dramatic cause for the exodus. The reason these friends assign is connected with the mysterious Stanhope case, which involved the foremost members of Gotham's Smart Set.

This case is set forth in graphic detail in "The Man Between," Amelia E. Barr's masterpiece.

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BRIEF ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

PHILADELPHIA.—Maxim Gorky arrived, and discussed the conditions in Russia, which he believes will lead inevitably to revolution.

BOSTON.—A blue lobster caught at Lynn, Mass., is declared a great rarity by the fish commission of the State.

CARACAS.—General Castro announced that his retirement as President of Venezuela was final.

PHILADELPHIA.—Because he could not conscientiously become an American, the Rev. Carl Goedel has resigned as minister of the Mary J. Drexel Home, and will be succeeded by the Rev. Ernest F. Bachman.

PITTSBURGH.—San Francisco's need and the pool formed to control pig iron are believed in Pittsburgh to have caused the rise in the price of tin plate. The month promises to be a record-breaker in steel.

MILWAUKEE.—Bishop Grafton, leader of the High Church Episcopalians in the West, is charged with heresy by the pastor of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee, who belongs to the Low Church party.

WASHINGTON, PA.—Two men were killed and eight others seriously injured by an explosion of gas in the mine of

the Branell Coal Company, at Bentleyville, eighteen miles east of Washington.

TOKIO.—An Important Japanese mission, including Togo, Kuroki and Ito, are to make a tour of inspection of Manchuria. The mission is believed to bear upon government operation of the railways in the country.

PHILADELPHIA.—Torrents of rain fell in the Schuylkill Valley and in other parts of the State, ending the six-week drought, but doing much damage to grain fields, colleries and highways.

CHICAGO, ILL.—John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company were mercilessly attacked by the Rev. A. A. Ross in a sermon at Ryder Memorial Universalist Church.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Because he married his mother's maid and kept the marriage a secret for two years, Rodney S. Hoar, who is prominent in social circles, is penalized by being cut out in the will of his mother.

NEW YORK.—Eleven fatal automobile accidents have occurred in New York city and its vicinity since the beginning of this year. Serious accidents have happened a most daily.