

State's Attorney Godfrey Child, of Worcester County, said he would not consent to a postponement of the Jones trial at any time.

"But the court is the boss of the matter," he added.

Jurors have been ordered to be at the Cambridge courthouse ready for the trial.

LAST LYNCHING 20 YEARS AGO

15 Persons Killed by Mobs in Maryland's History

The last lynching in Maryland took place on Christmas Day, 1911, when King Johnson, colored, was taken from the Brooklyn Police Station, then in Anne Arundel County, and shot to death in a nearby woods.

The station was unguarded at the time, and it was believed the mob had duplicate keys to the building and the cell room. Months later four men were arrested after a secret investigation by private and city detectives, but the Arundel County grand jury dismissed the case. Several days before the lynching Johnson shot and killed Frederick A. Schwab in a poolroom at Fairfield.

White Man Lynched

All the victims of lynchings in Maryland in the last half century have been Negroes, with one exception. This was when a mob broke into the Denton (Caroline County) jail and seized Marshall E. Price, who was charged with attacking and cutting the throat of Sally Dean, 14, on March 26, 1895.

Price was dragged out and hanged on a tree.

In 1907 there were two lynchings in the state. William Burns, Negro, who killed a policeman in Cumberland, was taken from the jail there and hanged.

James Reed, another Negro, who killed a policeman at Crisfield, was lynched on July 28 of that year.

Rear of St. John's College

Among the other lynchings of Negroes in the state since 1880 were:

Henry Davis, taken from the Annapolis jail on Dec. 20, 1906, and hanged to a tree in the rear of St. John's College.

William Andrews, sentenced to hang for an attack on Mrs. Benjamin T. Kelly in Somerset County, taken from the county jail and lynched on June 9, 1897.

James Bowens, lynched at Frederick, Md., on Nov. 16, 1895.

Jacob Henson, hanged by a mob which stormed the Ellicott City jail on March 28, 1895, after he had been

people toward us constitute a distinct cause for Manchurian trouble.

"Our forces are small and must cover wide areas, preventing ravages of bandits and discharged soldiers. As Americans come to know the actual conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia they will begin to appreciate that our actions are reasonable and justified and will ultimately contribute to peace in the Far East," Minami said.

CHINCHOW EXPECTS JAPANESE SIEGE

By FREDERICK KUH

(Copyright, 1931, by United Press)

CHINCHOW, Manchuria—A Chinese army of 25,000 men billeted in the Chinchow area today appeared determined to avoid all offensive action against the Japanese.

Chinchow was stricken with the fear of siege. The native population was frightened by Japanese airplanes flying over the city. There was no sign of preparation for defense or offense.

Neutral observers here told me a Chinese offensive was out of the question. They believed the proposal to create a neutral zone had failed, chiefly due to the Japanese attitude.

Under Martial Law

The city was under semi-martial law. Shops were boarded up. Streets were empty except for military sentinels and an occasional rickshaw.

Japanese airplanes have passed over the city daily, but Chinese soldiers made no attempts to shoot at them. Neutral observers said the planes were on scouting duty.

The observers told me that after 11 days of inspection they were convinced Chang Hseuh-liang's army was not concentrating for defense or attack and that the troops were receiving no re-enforcements. The soldiers were mostly billeted in villages between Shanhaikan, at the Great Wall of China, and Tahoshan.

The observers reported 25,000 Chinese troops in the area.

The observers were instructed originally to prepare a neutral zone in the Chinchow area. A break in the railway line between Chinchow and Mukden prevented them from establishing contact with the Japanese headquarters.

I arrived here on the first train over the Mukden-Peking line since the dynamiting of four small bridges on Nov. 27 during the withdrawal of the Japanese troops.

MD. APPEALS COURT ENDS OCTOBER TERM

Delcher and Hulseman Rulings
To Be Handed Down