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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

MINE EXPLOSION IN WEST VA

Kills Four-203 Entombed-Little Hope for All of the Entombed-Government Rescue Car Rushed to

Eccles, W. Va., April 28. - Four were rescued and 203 are entombed in two burning mines, with small chance it is believed for their lives, charms and graces and is very much miners are known to be dead, 59 as the result of an explosion of gas in mines Nos. 5 and 6 of the New River Collieries Company here late today. The dead and rescued were taken from mine No. 6 and it is all but 13 who entered this shaft this morning who are accounted for.

190 MEN IN ONE SHAFT.

One hundred and ninety men of the entombed men are in shaft No. 5, not a man having escaped since the explosion. The mine tonight was burning fiercely, with Government, State and volunteer rescuers working desperately to subdue the flames.

Te depth of the two main shafts is 600 feet and the mines are connected underground. There are two other shafts into the mines, but the explosion totally wrecked three out of the four. The lone entrance leads into mine No. 6 and by means of

No 5 mine sparrently is completely shut off from the surface and rescuers hold little hope of reaching the large number of men in time to save

The explosion occurred in mine No. The two shafts of this mine were demolished. It is believed the explosion traveled through into No. One shaft of the latter remains intact and was the salvation of at least 59 of the workmen.

EXPLOSION SHAKES VILLIAGE. This little mining community of 1,-500 persons was shaken by the mutfled rumbling of the explosion. At first there was no smoke, but men on the tiples knew that far underground the toll of death was being taken.

Superintendent Thomas Donaldson of Mine No. 2, another operation of the Company, Local Superintendent M. E. Kent and General SuperintenThe bride entered with her brothdent F. B. Bayles of the New River Collieries Company were at the scene of the disaster within a short time. Superintendent Donaldson and an expert rescue crew were lowered down the shaft of No. 5 mine

For a time a crowd of terrified women and children at the tipples waited in suspense, but soon the sinal came to hoist away and the cage appeared. It bore two men badly accompanied by Mr. F. A. Duke of hurt, a few of the rescue party and Portsmouth, Va., who served as best two bodies. Other trips were made as rapidly as possible and each time blackened and burned miners were hoisted to the surface until 63 of the men had been brought up, four of them dead. The injured were assisted to nearby houses where physicians waited to care for them.

LITTLE HOPE FOR ENTOMBED The rescue me n expresed doubt that any of the 13 miners still in No. destroyed.

Of the bodies recovered two are fourth a negro. Many of the miners er. are Americans.

A United States Government rescue car reached the mines from Bluefield W. Va., at 5 o'clock and one from Pittsburg, Pa., at noon tomor-

The New River Coleries Company are conected with the Guggenheim interests.

The rescue party worked throughout the evening Their combined efforts were directed toward Mine No. where the 190 men are entombed. Notwithstanding the feverish haste of the rescuers they made little progress from Shaft No. 6 into shaft No. 5 because of the intense heat and obnoxious gases.

Dead Marine's Brother Would Glad-

Washington, April 28.—President Wilson was cheered today by a letter written by L. W. Summerlin of Willacoochee, Ga., brother of one of the marines killed at Vera Cruz. Mr. Summerlin had been asked by a newsness of mediation, in view of the lives already sacrificed.

"I believe President Wilson is right, and favor his policy," wrote Mr. Summerlin, "and Randolph has four brothers and a father who stand ready to make the same sacrifice. If we could not be loyal to our country and President, we would move

The President wrote to Mr. Summerlin as follows:

'My dear Mr. Summerlin: "My attention has just been called to your correspondence with regard to the death of your brother at Vera | fugitive returned. Cruz. It has moved me very much. It rings so true and has such a genuine feeling of patriotism in it and the feeling which makes citizenship in this country so noble a thing.

'No one was more distressed than I at the loss of life at Vera Cruz, and I sympathize with you and your father and brother most deeply. It is the me with shingles in their hands." more gratifying to find the noble spirit in which you take the loss, because I know what it must have cost you to lose a gallant brother like

In Everything.

replacing the horse everywhere.'

"Mr. Cleaver, how do you account his employer. for the fact that I found a piece of "Which on ruber tire in one of the sausages I starting toward the two booth.

'My dear Madam, the motor car is

Marriage of Miss Margie Ritch to Mr.

The following is an account of the wedding of Miss Margie Ritch, to Mr. Louis Isaac, at Tryon Street Methodist church Charlotte, taken from the Charlotte Observer. Mrs. Isaac

a Monroe girl and for several years was the efficient stenographer of admired.

Miss Margaret Deval Ritch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E.C.Ritch of this city, and Mr. Louis C. Isaac of Norfolk, Va., were married Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock at Tryon Street Methodist Church. Rev. Dr. E. K. McLarty, the pastor officiated, Prior to the wedding Miss Kathleen Nelson of Monroe sang "You" by Roblyn.

As the notes of the "Bridal Cho rus" from "Lohengrin" were sounded from the organ by Mr. David T. Huyck the wedding party entered. The ushers, Mr. Alex Rich and Mr. C. E. Hobbs, brother and brother-inlaw of the bride, pased down in the right and left aisles and were followed by Mr. O. F. McNary of Norfolk and Dr. R. B. Gaddy of this city.

dress and carrying an armful of pink carnations and asparagus ferns tied with pink ribbon, passed down the right aisles and Mr. J. N. Ashton of Richmond on the left.

Miss Eugenia Ritch, in pink silk crepe entrain with guilture lace draperies and touches of light blue satin and paradise hair ornament and carrying pink carnations and ferns passed down the left aisle and Mr. Kennard Buxton the right.

Mrs. R. B. Gaddy, dame of honor, gowned in white crepe meteor en train trimmed in lace and pearls with ers. paradise hair ornament and ferns, entered down the left aisle.

Miss Cella Lindsey Wearn, the beautiful little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Wearn, preceded the bride, carrying the ring in a calla She wore a hand embroidered

er, Mr. E. A. Ritch of Rhodhiss, who gave her away in marriage. She was strikingly handsome in her wedding gown of white charmeuse en train trimmed in lace and pearls. She wore a princers lace veil which was caught back from her face and hung grace-

fully, The groom Mr. Louis C. Isane, entered from the rear of the pulpit accompanied by Mr. F. A. Duke of

The attendants formed within the channel, which was set with palms and effectively banked with dogwood blossoms and spires. The ring cere-mony was used. During the service Mr. Huyck rendered in a beautiful manner Schubert's "Serenade." As the recessional Mendelssohn's Wed-ding march was rendered. After the forable here in the South." 1 was wedding the bridal party and a few 6 shaft would be taken out alive. Some of the miners said portions of of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. No. 5 mine were badly wrecked and E. C. Ritch, 405 North Graham street. they believed that the entrance con- When the bride's cake was cut the necting with No. 5 had been entirely ring fell to little Miss Margaret Maxwell; the thimble to Mr. Buxton, the dime to Mr. Arthur Ritch Americans, one a foreigner and the and the button to Miss Marie Hunt-

> bridal trip to Washington, Niagra Falls and New York, after which they will be at home in Norfolk, Va.

The bride is a bright and accomplished young woman and exceptionally pretty. During the past sev eral years she has made her home in Monroe and is admired by a wide circle of friends both there and in this

city.
The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Isaac of Norfolk, Va. He was graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and is a well equipped young man. He holds a position with the Seaboard Railway and is held in high esteem by the

officials of the road. The following out of town guests were present at the wedding: Mr.and Mrs. Eugene Isaac of Norfolk: Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Caldwell, Misses Ona Long, Kathleen Nelson, Annie Saunders and Mesrss. Carlisle Williams J. L. Everett of Monroe, Messrs. J. N. Ashton of Richmond, F. A. Duke paper for an intervelw on the useless of Portsmout and O. F. McNary of

Norfolk. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Maxwell en tertained the members of the bridal party and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Isaac of Norfolk at dinner last evening at 6 o'clock, at their home on North Graham street.

No Cause for Alarm.

After committing some minor dothan alarm on his parent's part disappeared. In the evening the young

the minister gravely said:

"It is true my son that I could not find you, but the Lord and the Evil One knew where you were.'

"Oh, well, I wasn't worrying about

He Thought He Was in Utah. A boy took a position in an office where two different phones were in- el.

"Your wife would like to speak to you on the 'phone, sir," he said to

"Which one?" inquired the boss, "Please, sir, she didn't say, and I SUPPORTING THE CREAMERY

prise is the Most Important One That Union County Has Had, and

There is one new enterpise in Union conty, now in operation that deserves the moral and financial support of bankers, business men and farmers in the county, because its cess ultimately means more for the development of the material interests of the county than any other enterprise that exists now, or ever has existed in the county. I refer to the Monroe Creamery. It is well ment at Raleigh has discouraged the the farmers get enough cows to support it," and there is good argument to support that contention. When like transformation in the develop-the Union county creamery stock ments of business interest, which, esthe Union county creamery stock company was under the process of formation, a Monroe citizen answered the contention of the agricultural al development. The local banks can department by saying: "Farmers will well afford to lend money to any pronever get enough cows to support a gresive farmer who wants to invest creamery unless you build the creamter of the bride, gowned in pink cream, while they are getting enough crepe de chine with shadow lace over dress and carrying an armfold over dress and carrying and armfold over dress and carrying armfold over dress a ery and provide a market for their So there seems to be good nen have put their good money into the creamery and it is in operation.

A creamery is different from most

enterprises in which men invest their money. While it is possible for a creamery to develop a business large enough to pay a dividend to stock-holders, all the benefits possible that may accrue to the stockholders on the capital invested are insignificant and incidental as compared with the benefits that come to the patrons ing. who keep cows. It, therefore, helps the patrons more than the stockhold-

The creamery opens up to the Southern farmer an opportunity to rise above the average by the appli-cation of intelligent efforts in the neglected live stock industry, where nine months grazing season gives us a decided advantage over the middle

west farmers who have only six.
Then again, the census report shows that there are fifteen million wheat, corn and cottonseed meal, less cows in the United States than corn and corn fodder, peavine and less cows in the United States than corn and corn fodder, peavine and there were fifteen years ago, in face of the fact that the populaiton has practically untouched until the oat increased more than fifteen million. A man with just ordinary busi-ness foresight ought to be able to see some interesting significance in these figures from the census reports, and we are easily frightened we see any immediate prospect "over-doing" the cow industry in this country.

In conversation with the manager of the Catawba Creamery Company. who came from the middle west, he made this statement to the writer: a dangerous food cut at this period "The cow and the creameries have "The cow and the creameries have on account of the hairs on the seed brought financial salvation to the forming hair balls in the intestines. north western farmers and yet cliforable here in the South." I was at the right stage to cut for the hay unthoughtful enough to invite his the oats, if they are of the red-proof the opportunity?" His immediate both work stock and cattle than when response was: ern farmers are too darned satisfied." which they say we are afflicted with, but I didn't interrupt him. "When and dangerous when fed. a man sells corn, wheat, hay, cotton, tobacco or any other stanle crop," said he, "he is selling red Nor te, but when he sells pure-bred live stock or cream he is selling sunshine."

Refering to the work of the creamery at Hickory this same experienced if care is north western butter maker gave an housing. encouraging tone to his remarks when he said: "But farmers of Ca-

pointing.

If you have been observing things closely you are aware that when we give our boys an academic training here in the South nearly all of them leave the farm, while practically all of the college trained men seek ems because a little intelligence convinces that, under our one - money mestic crime the minister's small crop method of farming, it isn't best son escaped the wrath to come hiding for them to enter into direct compeall day in the barn, all feeling other tition with ignorant labor in the cotton fields of the South. Can you blame them for refusing to work (in the cotton fields) at the same wages Presently, taking him on his knee, of an inferior race which has the economic advantage of being satisfied

with a lower standard of living? It requires intelligence to achieve the best results in the live stock industry, but superior intelligence carries its own reward. The only way to get out of direct competition with ignorant labor in the South is through an industry that carries a premium for intelligence, and the creamery route is a good way to trav-

There are more creameries and cheese factories in Wisconsin and Minnesota than in any other State, and there are practically no farm mortgages in these two States. Wisconsin the average size of the farm is 140 acres valued at \$9,000, didn't know you had more than and in Minnesota the average is 160 acres valued at \$11,000.

At Svea, Minnesota, last summer STORY OF VOYAGE ACROSS GULF WAR NEWS OF LAND OF STRIFE. was telling a farmer's wife how the Mr. Green Thinks That This Enters young people in the South are going to town and leaving the old folks on the farm, she expressed surprise. "Why," said she, "it's exactly the re verse here. When we older people get too old to work we go to the town and our children stay on the

But why do you mention this under the subject of "creamery," you ask? It is because it's closely

related to creameries. our cream during the struggling period that always comes in the beginbe rendering ourselves a service by establishment of a creamery "until laying the foundation for the transformation in farming interests and soil conditions of the county, and a pecially in Union county, are dependent almost entirely upon agricultur-In good milk cows.

J. Z. GREEN.

SAVING THE CRIMSON CLOVER AND OAT HAY.

Mr. Broome's Experience Should be of Value to Many Southern Farmers Just at This Season.

The season is here for cutting and curing crimson clover and oats for tively a simple matter. hay, and many are groing the crops together for the first time, and many who have been growing it have not to cut, or the proper method of cur-

In my opinion there is no forage cattle, than crimson clover and oat hay, cut at the right stage and pro- it could not exist. perly cured. At least I have never fed anything that my stock seem to like so well. I am now feeding hay of last year's crop to my work stock, and there is nothing else that I can place before them that will tempt them away from it. I have tried good clean shelled oats, with and without and clover hay is cleaned up, and if given their fill of it the shelled oats will be left lying on the trough. This I have observed on several occasions

this spring and for several seasons The proper time to cut is when the clover is in full bloom. Do not wait until the bloom begins to lose its crim on hue, and the seed begin to form; the plant is then growing woody and is not palatable, and not so well relished, besides it may prove

In my opinion, it is a rearkable coincidence that when the clover is "Because you south-too darned satisfied." put at any subsequent time. Yet I have seen farmers ruin a fine crop 'hook-worm" and other diseases in the dough state before cutting, the clover then being woody, npalatable

Another error that is frequently made is in housing too early after cutting. This is avaluable frequently made, and the r\_ mouldy, dusty hay an order feed. It moulds and gets cial - way quickly if care is not used rid curing before

The crop is usualy ready for the mowing machines from the first to tawba are beginning to climb out of the 10th of May, in North Carolina the average class. They are begin- and South Carolina, owing to reasons ning to dispose of their mongrel and locality. So long about this time breeds of cows and are breeding to watch the clover patch and take the distinct pure-bred types, which time to cut at the right time. Begin means that besides selling cream and in the morning after dew is off and if building up the fertility of their soil the weather is warm and sunny rake soon have another valuable source of into windrows the afternoon of next income through the sale of pure-bred day, and then on the day following young stock from their herds." pile into cocks about four feet diampile into cocks about four feet diam-I am fully aware that radical eter at base and four or five feet changes in our farming methods are high and in a manner to shed water not advisable, and unless we break as much as possible, and let remain previous records we do not stand in until cured, if the weather is airy even remote danger of making any and sunny it will be ready to put in radical changes now. Our conserva- the barn in four to five days after tism, when it comes to getting out of being cocked. Before hauling in the ruts, is usually painfully disap- open up the cocks a few hours beforehand so as to dry off any external moisture that may be in the exterrior or base of the pile. If rain threatens before the hay is sufficiently cured to come in just hold your nerve. It it rains the sun will shine again and you will have the opporployment away from the farm. It tunity to lay it out and still have good hay, but if you put it in the barn too early you will ruin it unless you have plenty room to spread it. I have had heavy rains on it before it was raked, at another time when in the windrow, and at another time while in cocks. I dried it out before hauling it and it was still the best pity in her eyes and replied: feed I had.

As a rule farmers lose more feed by taking it into the barn before it is properly cured, in order to protect it from a threatening shower than the shower would damage.

The point is, cut at the right time and cure well before storing, and you will have the best feed than can be grown.

Spring Laxative and Blood Cleanser. Flush out the accumulated waste and poisons of the winter months cleanse your stomach, liver and kidneys of all impurities. Take Dr. King's New Life Pills; nothing better for purifying the blood. Mild, non-griping laxative. Cures constipation and makes you feel fine. Take no other. 25c., at your druggist's.

Veteran Marines Under Col. Moses Sail to the Land of Strife-Busy Scene Aboard

On board the Morro Castle, en route to Vera Cruz, April 27 .- Southward over the warm blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico an American Army is hurrying toward the first and last Spanish possession of Continent-Unlike the conquerors of Hernando Cortez who landed If we will get "more cows" and in the City of the True Cross-Vera then get behind the creamery with Cruz-4 centuries ago one April day in the City of the True Cross-Vera the invaders come with no thought of territorial acquisition and one known that the aricultural depart- ning of any new enterprise we will fond hope—to get home as quick a-

> This expedition of marines under mmand of Col. Franklin J. Moses, which probably will become a part of the forces camped in the tropical sun of Vera Cruz should reach its destination probably Tuesday, April 28, or surely Wednesday. Whether it is surely Wednesday. Whether it is dull garrison duty or the exhiliaration of the trenches, the marines always go prepared.

THE BUSINESS OF IT.

One who has never seen an expedition of short ship for foreign service has no conception of the busines of it. Six days on a Navy transport might be thought opportunity forest. Quite to the contrary. There are hours of crowded activity from wakening to sleeping. Leading a thousand men on ship is compara-Keeping them in fighting trim is another.

The smoking rooms of the steamer have been converted into offices. learned as yet the best stage at which Trim grey boxes which looked like smart officers' trunks have given up card indexes, typewriters, ledgers, adding machines, modern office applimore relished by horses, mules and ances and every facility for business end of the expedition without which

On the forward deck and on the shade deck is quite another scene. Long lines of khaki men drill in formations which limited space will allow. Inspection and instruction follow each other. Field pieces are unlimbered and drilled, recruits are taught the mysteries of semaphore ignaling, the principles of sanitation the fundamentals of the business

which is to be theirs. STUDYING LESSONS.

In one of the upper cabins a group and the fundamentals of the business of officers is gathered on the long benches like school boys taking lessons in Spanish, refreshing the knowledge of earlier days and others learning their first pronunciation, usng a green baize piano cover as a blackboard an instructor gives with such conversational phrases as company commanders are likely to need.

As the ship skims on Southard with mighty engines making 92 revolutions a minute, the skies grow bluer, the stars seem nearer, the light airs are warmer. The forest green ulsters so welcome off Cape Henry, criticism by asking: Then why don't our farmers take advantage of more palatable and more relished by have a bath at one stroke. The men are stowed. The fire hose is brought sleep about in the open without the blankets and taroaulins needed farther North. Hardy, well set up chaps His answer made me think of the of hay by waiting for the oats to get al of them, some of them veterans of the Philipines, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo and even some of them of the forces. march to Peking.

SUNDAY IS QUIET.

On Snday busines stops, do drills, no typewriting, no calisthenics. The chaplain conducts services from different parts of the ship. The typewriters have been used to print services, psalms, responses and hymns and from different quarters one can hear a hundred lusty voices lifted up chorusing "Onward Christian Soldiers," and mingling with the notes of "My Country "Tis of Thee."

And on Monday the work begins again where it left off Saturday with lean officiels to act under his suppreparations always advancing for any emergency that may appear when the expedition lands. These troops know what business they are upon. Some of them fought up the coyote hill in Nicaragua, some brushed with Aguinaldo on outpost duty in the Far East, all of the officers have been under fire, and whatever awaits them in Mexico, they are ready

You Never Know. William, do you know why you are

like a donkey? "Like a donkey?" echoed William, opening his eyes wide. "No I don't "Do you give it up?"

"Because your better half is stub-borness herself."

That's not bad. Ha! ha! I'll give that to my wife when I get home." "Emily," he began, as he down to supper, "do you know why I am like a donkey?"

He waited for a moment, expecting her to give it up, of course, but she didn't. She looked at him with "Why, I suppose, dear, because you

Only Thing He Didn't Understand. A well known instructor was explaining the principles of an automo-

was a model of directness and clear-"Well," said the teacher at the end, "do you understand the automobile now?"

The Indian, who had listened intently, replied:

all but one thing." "And what is that?" asked his in-

structor, thining to clear up some little point.
"I do not understand," said the Indian, "what makes the automobile

go without horses."

Vera Cruz and Mexico Quiet Pending Arbitration Movement-Arbitrary Agreement Sought Between Carranza and Huerta Also,

The situation has been quiet in dexico, pending the arbitrary moves of the three South American Repulles who have consented to act as arbitrators between the United States and Mexico. It is not known yet whether Huerta will agree to the United States' demand, which will prohably be a demand of the solue and the resignation of Huerta from the Presidency. There also is a movem to en foot to settle the There also ntermi strife between fluerta and Carrange, but this will in all pro-'arranga's non-consect

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR STILL. PROGRESSING

Restrained, but note the last steady preparation for any military everywhities that may become nec-esary, and the quiet but definite progress of the mediation program cing worked out behind closed doors these were the two outstandag fertures of the Mexican slau-

ation here teday. The three mediation envoys of Argentine, Brazil and Chile, continued their private sittings. first move for an armistice was succeeded by the virtual suspension of hastilkies, or a truce between the forces of the United States and the Huerta regime, although there were rtill nomimous sounds of conflict between the Huerta and Car-

unga forces. Secretary Bryan formally notified the South American caveys that the American government took P for granted there would be no hostiliies during the mediation proceedmgs and had intended no further tots of agression while the confer-ences were being held. But the attude of Huerta and Carranga on ssation of hostilities still was unnown today.

Another outgrowth of the discusslen was an intiration that both the Huerts and Carragan elements would send representatives to deal directly with the mediators, and that Francisco De Barra, now at Paris, as Ambassador for Huerta, probably yould be designated to act for Hu-It was known that the medi-Fors themselves had made no move or a personal representative from other party. But there was reaon to believe De La Barra's coming as being considered at Mexico City and that representative of Carrantit, who is on his way here, may so authorized to act in that direct

EMBARGO HOLDS UP MUCH AM-MUNITION

Galverten, Texas, April 30,-One utilian rounds of small ammunion constaned to the Constitutionalls's forces along the northern borer of Mexico has been stopped ed will be returned to the manufacturers. Because of the recent embargo of arms into Mexico, the authorities have been he mly watchful for shipments of arms and ammunition en route to the Carranza

VERA CRUZ UNDER FUNSTON

Vera Cruz, April 30 .- The task of guarding the city of Vera Cruz and it environs was taken ... r from the Navy today by Brig. (Sal-Fredetick Funston and the Fig., Infran-try Brigade of the United States Army.

While martial law still ecutinues in force the actual municipal Government is being conducted by R. J. Kerr, the American civil governor, who has enlisted the aid of Mexerin'endency and in accordance with Mexican laws.

Clement found Guilty-Miss Fleeta Pendleten Set Free.

Spartanburg, S. C., April 27. After having been cut less than two hours the jury in the case of Clyde C. Clement and Miss Laura F. Pendleton, who have been on trial during the past week for the drowning of a baby, tonight found Clement guilty of murder and Miss Pendleton not guilty.

Clement was recommended mercy, which means under Carolina precedure, that he will be

sentenced to life imprisonment. The baby, alleged to have been the daughter of the two defendants, was found in a mill pend January 31. Each of the defendants accused the other of having thrown hild into the pond the night beore from a bridge. They admitted having gone to the bridge together with the baby but each professed gnorance of the intention of the

other. Miss Pendleton's testimony differd somewhat from an alleged confession made by her after her ar rest in which she was quoted as saying she unwillingly consented to bile to an Indian. The Indian was the death of the baby after Clement was inteligent and the explanation had promised to marry her if she acquiesed and threatened to abandon her if she thwarted his design.

When Foreman J. W. Gaston read he jury's finding the crowd gave demonstration of approval, cheering and clapping their hands, Judge "Yes, I understand Shipp made no effort to stop the applause.

> The Journal still has a few premiums left for those who pay a year in advance. When the present stock of premiums gives out, no more will be