

THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

VOL. 23. No. 44.

MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH.

EFIRD TRIAL GOING ON.

PROF. ALLEN GIVES TESTIMONY

Out For the First Time Since the Fatal Day — Mr. Efrid, charged Attempt to Kill, Pleads Self-Defense — Large Crowd Attending Judge Pratt's Court.

At 1 o'clock today, a recess in the trial of Mr. J. E. Efrid, charged with assault on Prof. R. W. Allen with intent to kill, was taken until 2:30. The State had rested its case about an hour previous, and Mrs. J. E. Efrid, who was the most important witness presented by the defense in the morning, had just finished testifying, having undergone a grueling examination at the hands of the State's attorneys.

Sub-Recorder Pratt is hearing the case instead of Judge W. O. Lemmond, who passed it up to him without stating any reasons for his action. The court room was packed this morning. Every available seat was occupied, and throngs were standing up. The audience was about evenly divided between men and women.

Prof. Allen, with his face bandaged, was greeted with applause as he entered the court room escorted by his nurse and friends. Applause also greeted the entrance of Prosecuting Attorney Stevens, and the other attorneys for the State.

Mr. Frank Armfield, representing the State, offered an amendment to the warrant, which charged the defendant with assault and battery with a deadly weapon, as follows: "That defendant did assault, with intent to kill, with a deadly weapon, Prof. R. W. Allen." This brought a protest from Attorney Cansler, for the defense, who claimed that it was not proper at this time. Judge Pratt, however, allowed the amendment, and Mr. Efrid stood on trial charged with intent to kill.

Before the court started hearing the testimony of the witnesses, Attorney Armfield stated that Miss Norma Bell, an important witness, was unable to be present in court at this time on account of illness. The State, he said, would be ready for trial if the defense would consent to the receiving of Miss Bell's testimony by deposition. The defense allowed this.

The defendant was represented by Attorneys Parker and Love of Monroe; and Cansler of Charlotte. For the State, the following assisted Prosecuting Attorney R. L. Stevens: Attorneys Frank Armfield, James H. Pou of Raleigh and T. L. Caudle of Wadesboro.

The defense announced, while questioning Mrs. Efrid, that it was his intention to show that Mr. Efrid had been ill for several weeks prior to the affray, and that, realizing his weakened condition, and the physical superiority of Prof. Allen, he used his knife in self-defense.

Several minutes were consumed in administering the oath to the State's witnesses. Prof. Allen, the first witness for the State, was assisted to the witness' chair by his nurse and a couple of friends. Attorney Armfield examined him for the State. He testified as follows:

"On Friday morning, June 15, I started for the school house, where I was conducting a summer school, a few minutes after 8 o'clock. As I was late, I was in a hurry. I expressed the fear to my wife before leaving that I would be late. When I got about to the corner of Lancaster and Crawford street, I saw Mr. Efrid approaching. When he came up, I said 'Good morning.' He stopped, held up his left hand, and said: 'You go to my wife and tell her that you lied when you said she had been sending notes to the teachers.' This I refused to do. 'God d— you,' he said, 'you take back what you said!'

Saying this, he grabbed me by my left hand, and commenced cutting me. I scuffled with him; blows were exchanged. I fell off the sidewalk into the ditch. He jumped on me and again cut me. I crawled up on my hands and knees, but he kicked me back into the ditch.

"When I got up, I started home but was too weak to continue. I turned around and saw Mr. Helms, the school janitor coming towards me. I told him to go after Dr. Stewart, which he did. While I was lying in the ditch, Miss Amelia Krauss and Ernest Krauss were standing nearby imploring Mr. Efrid to stop. I heard Ernest say: 'Stop, Uncle, you're killing him.'"

Prof. Allen then recited: how he went into Mr. Bundy's residence and secured treatment. His testimony about this part of the occurrence was as Mr. Lindsey Helms, the school janitor, related to The Journal, and which was published several weeks ago.

Mr. Armfield questioned him as follows: Q. Where did you receive the first cut?

A. On the left cheek.

Q. When did you receive the wounds on your head?

A. When I was down in the ditch.

Q. How long have you been confined?

A. Today is the first time I have been out of the house.

Q. Can you remove the bandages, and show the court the scars?

A. Yes. (Here Prof. Allen, with the assistance of his nurse, removed the bandages, exposing a long scar on both of his cheeks, and a small one across his lower lip, and another one on his neck.)

Q. How many wounds did you receive in all?

A. Twelve.

Q. What effect did those wounds have on your senses?

A. I can't see to read; I hear all right, but can't open my mouth very wide. The lower lip seems to be dead. It does not seem to be sensitive to heat.

Q. When you take liquids, how does that affect you?

A. It runs out my mouth without my knowledge.

The State turned Prof. Allen over to the defense for examination, but it passed him up without asking a single question.

Testimony of Young Lee Boy.

Clarence Lee, the sixteen year old son of Mr. J. H. Lee, took the stand. Mr. Armfield continued the examination for the State.

Q. You were in school at the time this affair occurred?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Mr. Efrid on June 15?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. Walking down Lancaster Avenue.

Q. Which direction?

A. Down the street.

Q. You rang the bell that morning, I believe. Where was Mr. Efrid when you went into the building to ring it?

A. Standing near Mr. Krauss'.

The witness was turned over to the defense, and Attorney Cansler examined him as follows:

Q. What time were you at the school building that morning?

A. At 7:30.

Q. What were you doing?

A. I was sitting on the steps.

Q. Were you waiting for anybody?

A. Yes, for Mr. Allen.

Q. You saw Mr. Efrid go towards Mr. Hinson's?

A. No.

Q. Was there anything about Mr. Efrid to attract attention?

A. No.

Q. Yet you noticed him pass?

A. Yes.

Heard Mr. Efrid Attack School.

Mr. W. B. Brown, a member of the Gordon Insurance & Investment Co., was the next witness presented by the State. He testified that he heard Mr. Efrid state that Mr. Allen had told a lie. In part, his testimony was as follows: "Several weeks prior to the affray, I passed the English Drug corner, and heard Mr. Efrid, who was talking to Mr. Ike Blair and Mr. Clifford Fowler, state that Mr. Allen had lied in the case of the Krauss boys. (This was a case heard some months ago, in which Messrs. Ray and Karl Krauss were charged with assaulting Prof. O. V. Hamrick, the school principal.) I took issue with Mr. Efrid on this statement, telling that I would be careful about making such statements unless I could prove them. Mr. Efrid replied that the record would substantiate his remark.

The defense, when Mr. Brown was handed over to them, failed to impeach his testimony. Attorney Cansler cross-examined him, as follows:

Q. Mr. Efrid is an uncle of the Krauss boys by marriage?

A. Yes.

Q. In the conversation you and Mr. Efrid waxed warm?

A. Yes.

Q. Did anybody else make any remarks?

A. No.

Q. When Mr. Efrid grew warm, he made the remarks about Prof. Allen?

A. No. The remark he made started the conversation.

[The remainder of the testimony in full will be given in a subsequent issue of The Journal.]

Mr. C. W. Laney Killed by a Train.

Mr. C. W. Laney was killed last Saturday morning by a train at LaFayette, Ind. A telegram stating this fact was received here Saturday. No particulars have yet come to hand and the family are entirely ignorant of how he met his death. The family gave instructions to have the body sent home for burial, and a telegram has been received saying that it was shipped from LaFayette at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The presumption is that it will arrive here tonight by way of either Richmond or Atlanta. It will no doubt be necessary to have the burial at once, and arrangements are being made to proceed at once from the depot to the cemetery.

The deceased was nearly fifty-three years old. He has been travelling over the west for a number of years, making occasional trips home. He has not been in Monroe for three or four years. He was the son of the late A. A. Laney and was well known throughout the county. He was a well educated as a young man and was a student at Old Trinity College. Mr. Laney was a fascinating writer and speaker and from time to time did some newspaper work. He was a student of public affairs and kept well informed and abreast of the times. In the campaign of 1898 when negro rule was overthrown he rendered valuable service as assistant secretary to the county Democratic executive committee. He wrote many a speech for the orators in that campaign.

Mr. Laney is survived by his daughter, Miss Isabelle Laney, of Charlotte. His wife died many years ago. He is also survived by several brothers and sisters: Capt. J. F. Laney, H. Laney, C. B. Laney, Mrs. Virginia Davis, Mrs. W. S. Lee, and Mrs. Lura Evans.

An additional war loan of \$100,000,000 was made to France Friday. This brings the total of credits to that country to \$310,000,000, and the grand total of American loans to the allies to \$1,020,000,000.

—Mr. J. C. Medlin and mother are visiting in Charlotte.

DEATH OF MRS. P. P. REDFEARN

Passed Away Peacefully Last Night in Painless Death at Age of Eighty-Four—Only Old Age Caused Death

Mrs. Permilla P. Redfearn died last night at nine o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Atha Stevens, at the age of more than eighty-four. She was born February 20th, 1833, in this county. For some three months she had been confined to the bed, but suffered little or no pain. She had no disease other than lengthened years. Up until last Friday she retained her consciousness, but after that time lay painlessly and quietly, and life passed out like the gradual shortening of the sun's rays at evening time. Mrs. Redfearn had been all her life a woman of great calmness and poise, and met life's situations in what might be called a business like way. Once when one of her sons was badly wounded and was near bleeding to death she staunchly the blood and sewed up the wound as one who had been trained to such work might have done.

She was a daughter of the late Marcus Austin, one of the strong figures in this section in the last century, and was born and reared in this county, somewhere to the north of Monroe. She first married John Stevens, and from this union two sons were reared, John H. and M. L. Stevens. The former died several years ago and the latter, who now lives in Georgia, is here with Mrs. Stevens, to attend the funeral. In December 1862 she married the late Townley Redfearn of White Store, one of the most prominent men known to Anson county. Mr. Redfearn died in December 1882, and the following year Mrs. Redfearn moved from White Store to Monroe for the purpose of educating her children, of whom there were seven from the marriage with her last husband. All of these, except the late Edward Redfearn, who died some twenty years ago, are living and were present at her bedside at the last. These are: H. A. Redfearn of Wingate, Randolph Redfearn and Mrs. Atha Stevens of Monroe, Mrs. Eugene McLarty of Greensboro, Mrs. E. E. McRae of Anson, and Dr. B. C. Redfearn of Monroe. One full sister, Mrs. Thetis Gordon of Honey Grove, Texas, survives her. Mrs. W. A. Lane of Monroe is a half sister of the deceased.

Mrs. Redfearn was a lifelong member of the Baptist church. She was a woman of fine common sense, of great energy, and devoted her life to home and its duties and to her family. During the life time of Mr. Redfearn she presided over the home life of a large plantation and a large family, with great energy, common sense and business judgment, and on the death of her husband took up all the additional care and responsibility.

The funeral will be held at the residence of Mrs. Stevens at five o'clock this afternoon.

WILL LIVE IN HOUSES

This Is For the American Troops When They Get Settled in France

A French Seaport, July 7.—The American troops today entered on the final steps of the mobilization that will prepare them to leave within a few days for a permanent training camp somewhere behind the firing line. The unloading of supplies is almost finished, and rolling stock is being concentrated here. The days have been used profitably for a double purpose.

The more important one was to put the majority of the soldiers through a vigorous grind of eight full hours each day. French soldiers who had seen service at the front took part in these exercises. The drills included a daily plunge in the sea.

Another advantage taken of the time spent here was to employ smaller groups of the more seasoned men to put the final touches on the camp so it will be in first-class shape. The camp in the last few days has been expanded enormously until today it extends for miles and can accommodate a large number of men. Water has been piped from the town and the system is equipped with every modern device.

The drill ground is not only ideal for the purpose, but has the advantage of being at a distance so the men get a daily hike of five miles.

For the men arriving at this and similar mobilization bases, the American system of living in tents or wooden shacks will be followed, but they will be billeted among the townspeople and live in houses.

Few if any of the soldiers know just where they are to be sent, but all are enthusiastic at the prospect of getting nearer the scene of action. Their health is of the best, with the exception of a few cases of mumps.

This morning a military funeral was held for the only man who died since the American troops arrived here. He was a Boatswain's Mate 1st Class, Mr. L. A. Price, primary teacher, Miss Louise Crafton of Reidsville; intermediate grades, Miss Clayton Bell, Pineville; music, Miss Pearl Pennington, Pennington, Va. All the patrons are urged by the principal to have their children in on the opening day.

Wesley Chapel School.

The summer term of the Wesley Chapel high school opens July 23, and will continue about two months. Board can be had at reasonable prices in the dormitory. The teaching force will be as follows: Principal, Mr. L. A. Price, primary teacher, Miss Louise Crafton of Reidsville; intermediate grades, Miss Clayton Bell, Pineville; music, Miss Pearl Pennington, Pennington, Va. All the patrons are urged by the principal to have their children in on the opening day.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL JULY 15

President Issues Proclamation Telling What Control Will Be Exercised Over Shipping—Cotton Not Included in the List.

Government control of American exports authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation July 15 by President Wilson Sunday night in a proclamation putting under license shipments to all countries of the most important export commodities.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation, the President declared the government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next, to meet as far as possible the requirements of the allies, and lastly to supply the neutral countries, wherever practicable. It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal, fodder, and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

The inclusion of foodstuffs in the proclamation lends color to statements that the administration is considering the advisability of a complete embargo for sixty days on all food shipments to give the country time to ascertain the amounts of its supplies and to give allied and neutral countries opportunity to present a full program of their requirements.

Ameliorate Conditions.

The President in his statement said the government was trying first to ameliorate present food conditions and conditions that are expected to arise between now and the next harvest. Many officials, alarmed at the wheat shortage, and the heavy drain the allies and neutrals are making on every kind of American food supplies, are urging an immediate embargo on food shipments.

Through control of coal and fuels, the government intends to take a firm grasp on shipping. An arrangement under negotiation will give the American and British governments control of not only allied tonnage but of neutral vessels as well. Ships now on runs not regarded as necessary to a successful conduct of the war will be forced into trades considered more essential, and vessels now held in port through fear of submarine attack will be required to go into service.

Specific Regulations.

Specific regulations governing food exports and shipments of other commodities named in today's list are expected to be issued by the President within a few days. Even if a complete embargo is not placed on food exports for a time it is known many restrictions will be made. The exports council, comprising three cabinet members and the food administrator, are drawing up a program to be submitted to the President immediately.

One argument advanced by advocates of a complete embargo on food shipments is that the neutral countries and the allies have presented entirely different statements regarding the amount of foodstuffs going from the neutral countries into Germany. The President declares in his statement that this government has no desire to do any injustice to neutral countries and intends to cooperate with them in adding to their necessary supplies.

COUNTY EXEMPTION BOARD HAS COMPLETED ITS FIRST DUTIES

Cards Have Been Mailed to Raleigh, and Adjournment Taken Until Further Orders Are Received.

The Union county exemption board, composed of Messrs. R. B. Redwine, B. C. Ashcraft and Dr. S. A. Stevens, completed the work of numbering more than two thousand registration cards signed in this county on June 5, Saturday afternoon. The cards have been mailed to Adjutant-General Royster at Raleigh, in accordance with orders received from the war department.

Upon the completion of their work Saturday, the board took an adjournment to last until further orders are received, either from the war department or from authorities at Washington. These are not expected until early in September when the first list of names drawn in the selective draft will be made public by Washington authorities. In the meantime the board will rest on its oars and get ready for the work of exemption.

Contrary to the belief of many people in the county, the two boards have not as yet begun to exempt parties liable to the draft. Since it was published early last week that orders had been received in Asheville for the exemption boards to begin work, members of the two bodies have been besieged with people wanting information. The work done by the board during the past week consisted merely of numbering the registration cards and sending them to Raleigh. No exemptions are to be made before September 1 at the earliest, inasmuch as the war department has not as yet drawn anyone from the draft. Until the cards are sent to Washington by state officials, war department members do not know who is eligible for service in Union county and who is not.

When orders to begin exempting are received in Monroe the fact will be published in the papers and not until then need young men liable to the draft make application for exemption.

CHARLOTTE LIKELY GETS CAMP

Looks Like Fayetteville Will Lose And That a New City of 30,000 People Will Spring Up in the Shadow of Charlotte—The Location.

It looks like Charlotte is to get the plum of one of the great contentions, or concentration camps being erected for the assembling and training of troops. It was thought that Fayetteville had been selected but it appears that the water supply was not sufficient there. The Charlotte Observer gives the following information this morning:

While no official notice has been received in Charlotte that this city has been designated for one of the army cantonments, messages poured into the city from various sources all day Monday, and convinced the citizens generally, and especially the central committee representing the city in its effort to get the camp, that Charlotte will soon be designated.

In the event that these telegrams are confirmed, the plot which will be selected lies some three or four miles west of the city, between the Sloan's ferry road, to the south, and the Tuckasee road, to the north. A belt road connects the two roads, running almost north from the Dowd place, on the Sloan's ferry road, to the John A. Berryhill place on the Tuckasee road. This is the only site surveyed by Colonel Ladue and Lieutenant Colonel Stark, who were sent here Saturday by Major General Wood for that purpose.

The old Dowd place, which is at the corner of the site nearest Charlotte, is located on a high knoll. This knoll overlooks the city on one side and the camp site on the other. It was favorably commented upon by the officers as an ideal place for camp headquarters.

There are many belt roads leading into main thoroughfares and they will serve fine for hikes, upon which the men will be sent from time to time. General Wood paid considerable attention to the roads and their condition.

Work to Begin Soon.

Active work will probably begin in the near future. The first work will, of course, be repairing of the roads and the construction of water and sewer mains. Probably the greatest part of the cleaning up of the site will be done by the hardy lads who come to take their intensive training through the fall and perhaps winter.

The camp will be laid out to accommodate approximately 35,000 men and possibly as many as 10,000 horses and mules. It will be built by the same methods that are followed in the case of the wooden camps. Building waterworks and sewers for a population of 35,000 in about a month is a rapid undertaking that any intelligent citizen can appreciate, and such work is merely a single detail of many similar rush jobs that must be done in each of these sixteen camps. Fortunately it will be somewhat simplified by the fact that the designs prepared for the national army camps can be used for the national guard camps.

COTTON WALTZED SOME.

Moved Over An Extreme Range of 250 Points Last Week on the New Orleans Market.

Cotton moved over an extreme range of 256 to 277 points on the New Orleans market last week, or \$14 a bale on the most active months. A moderate rise early in the week was followed by wide declines which in turn were succeeded by wide recoveries. The net change for the week was a loss of only 55 to 65 points. On the opening of the week, the market was up about 50 points on expectations of bullish bureau reports on conditions and acreage. These reports were not as bullish as expected and were followed by a decline which carried active months 210 to 225 points under the last prices of the preceding week. Much of the selling was stimulated by fear of legislation against cotton and the efforts of England to induce joint regulation of the market by England and the United States. Much liquidation came out and with it, considerable short selling. Toward the end of the week the market acted over-sold and came back strongly to within less than half a cent of the previous week's close. While the bureau reports acted against values, bullish traders claimed the condition 70.3 per cent of the normal on June 25, the lowest on record for that date on top of a decrease of four per cent in acreage, could not be considered anything but highly unfavorable. The weather was considered favorable on the whole and most traders thought the crop had improved under it. On the end of the week, Texas was still complaining of drought conditions.

—The special tax election for the Indian Trail district was carried Saturday. There were 79 registered voters; 47 votes, 29 no.,—a majority of 15 votes. The election provides for an increase from 30 to 50 on property, and an increase of from 90 cents to \$1.50 on the poll. This increased rate gives the Indian Trail folks about \$1200 more a year to spend on their schools. Esq. J. M. Tomberlin, who was heartily in favor of the increased school tax, informs The Journal that they are going to have a good school at Indian Trail since they have secured more funds.

Card of Thanks.

We take this method of thanking our many friends for their acts of kindness during the illness of our husband and father.—Mrs. Mark L. Presson and family.

LONDON AGAIN RAIDED

Thirty-Seven Persons Killed and Many Injured by German Bombs—Demand Reprisals.

German airmen raided London again Saturday. The raid was larger, more daring, and also more fatal than the one on June 13th. It lasted 20 minutes. Thirty-seven were killed and a hundred and fifty wounded. The attack was aimed against civilians.

The low altitude and slow pace which the Germans crossed London and the daredevil way they circled over their objectives has caused great surprise. As the raiders left, a fierce running fight ensued between them and a strong force of British machines toward the mouth of the river. None of the Germans had been brought down when the combatants disappeared from view, but the British squadron continued the pursuit and engaged them heavily.

Aimed at Civilians.

The attack was plainly directed against the civilian population and business and financial buildings. There is no question that the Germans knew where they were and it was not a matter of scattering explosives blindly from a great height. Why more persons were not killed is hard to explain.

The upper story of one building, where several hundred men and girls were employed, was partly destroyed. No one was even injured, however, as all the workers had been quietly marshalled into the basement.

The upper part of a solid office building was crushed. Large concrete blocks were thrown about the street but no one in this building suffered injury, as refuge was early sought in the basement.

Among the places attacked was one of the most extensive metropolitan hospitals, on which the Red Cross flag was flying conspicuously and the location of which must have been known. Although several bombs fell close to it, the building was not damaged.

The day's experience showed that persons in solidly constructed buildings are comparatively safe. The fate of the humble dwellers in workmen's houses was different. They had no chance for their lives. The sight, now familiar to Londoners, of distracted, sobbing mothers rushing about the ruins of tenements, fearing to find, and sometimes finding, the mangled bodies of their children, was the most moving incident of the German victory. A thorough investigation of the results of the battle by staff correspondents of the Associated Press showed that no military, munitions or supply establishments was touched. Apparently none was sought, since the Germans undoubtedly knew their locations.

Want Reprisals.

Reynolds Newspaper says: "Every Londoner recognizes that Saturday's raid was one of deliberate murder terrorism. If there was military damage it was only a modicum. The man in the streets wants a policy of reprisals on Rheinisch towns put into effect immediately."

The London Sunday Times says the crying need of 1917 is for airplanes as it was for shells in 1915 and declares the government must be compelled to realize that the airplane will be the ultimate and deciding factor of the war. It insists that thousands must be built with the help of America to carry the war into the enemy territory. An aviation expert says in an article in the Times: "There is a huge output to be had from America if our new ally will consent to accept ready-made designs from Europe and not insist on wanting to do her own experimenting."

SOLDIER BOYS IN FRANCE MUST BE GENTLEMEN

General Pershing Tells His Men That They Must Have Due Respect For French People, Especially the Women.

Major General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, has issued the following general order to his troops: "For the first time in history an American army finds itself in European territory. The good name of the United States of America and the maintenance of cordial relations require the perfect deportment of each member of this command. "It is of the gravest importance that the soldiers of the American army shall at all times treat the French people, and especially the women, with the greatest courtesy and consideration. "The valiant deeds of the French armies and the allies by which they together have successfully maintained the common cause for three years, and the sacrifices of the civil population of France in support of their armies, command our profound respect. This can best be expressed on the part of our forces by uniform courtesy to all the French people and by the faithful observance of their laws and customs. "The intensive cultivation of the soil in France under conditions caused by the war makes it necessary that extreme care be taken to do no damage to private property. The entire French manhood capable of bearing arms is in the field fighting the enemy and it should, therefore, be a point of honor to each member of the American army to avoid doing the least damage to any property in France. Honor them as those of our own country."