

THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

VOL. 23. No. 44.

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

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH.

EFRID 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. Lemmon, who passed it up to him without stating any reasons for his actions. 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 its 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?

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

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. Is 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-nine 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. C. Laney, C. B. Laney, Mrs. Virginia Davis, Mrs. W. S. Lee, and Mrs. Lura Evans.

An additional war loan of \$100,000 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 \$1,030,000,000.

— 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. Perinella 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 26th, 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 staunches 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 country, 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. Thelma 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 when they arrive at a permanent camp 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, J. Dunn, who was drowned when he fell overboard from a launch and was carried under before his comrades could reach him.

Wesley Chapel School.

The summer term of the Wesley Chapel high school opens July 22, 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 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, meat 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 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 demand 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 the success 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.