

THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TWICE EACH WEEK — TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

VOL. 25. No. 35.

MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919.

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH.

MR. CHARLES ICEMAN SELLS INTEREST IN ICEMORLEE MILL.

Purchased by J. L. Everett and Robert Chapman of Cheraw—Mr. Iceman Tells Delegation That He Will Stay in Monroe—New Mill May Result From Deal.

It was made public late Tuesday afternoon that Mr. Charles Iceman, president and general manager of the Ice Morlee Cotton Mills, had disposed of his interest in the corporation to Mr. J. Locke Everett of this city and Mr. Robert Chapman of Cheraw, S. C. The exact figures involved in the deal were not given out but it is understood that the consideration involved is between \$125,000 and \$150,000.

When it became known that Mr. Iceman had disposed of his interest in the mill the question on every lip was "Is Mr. Iceman going to leave Monroe?" There was much relief when a representative delegation of the business men of the city called upon him Wednesday afternoon and he stated that he had never for one minute considered leaving Monroe and that which he received from the deal would be put back in some enterprise here.

The delegation of fifteen business men of the town which called upon Mr. Iceman gathered in as many minutes. No notice of a delegation had been given and the idea was expressed that had this been done that every business house in town might have shut shop and employer and employees wended their way to Mr. Iceman's office to urge that he remain a citizen of Monroe.

The following men composed the delegation which was headed by Mayor John C. Sikes, Messrs. R. A. Morrow, F. G. Henderson, Frank Lee, J. H. Lee, A. M. Secrest, T. L. Riddle, T. P. Dillon, S. O. Blair, C. C. Sikes, J. W. Laney, Dr. J. M. Belk, Dr. J. E. Ashcraft, and a representative of The Journal.

The men who purchased Mr. Iceman's interest in the Ice Morlee are experienced mill men and possess the business ability which warrants the continued success of the mill.

Mr. Everett has been a citizen of Monroe for a number of years. Before he entered the Y. M. C. A. service, going overseas, he was secretary and treasurer of the Ice Morlee. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Everett mill. It is understood that Mr. Everett will be the president and general manager of the mill.

Mr. Chapman of Cheraw, who with Mr. Everett made the purchase, was for six years associated with Mr. Iceman in the management of the Mulberry mill at McCall, S. C. Several years ago he organized a mill at Cheraw and has devoted his time to it, making it a success. He is a man of business integrity and ability. Mr. Iceman, who for a number of years was associated with him in business, speaks of him in the highest terms.

What connection Mr. Chapman will have with the mill other than a member of the board of directors is not known. It was not his intention to come to Monroe when he made the purchase but a determined effort will be made by the business men of the city to induce him to locate here. Mr. Chapman was in Monroe yesterday and expressed himself as highly pleased.

A meeting of the directors of the mill will be held in the next few days.

The Ice Morlee mill is incorporated for \$300,000 and is a 10,000 spindle affair. The company was launched in 1905 by Mr. Charles Iceman, the late W. S. Lee, Mr. R. A. Morrow and other energetic spirits. It was the late Mr. Lee who conferred such a benefit upon Monroe by inducing Mr. Iceman to come here.

The people of Monroe had had some experiences which were not pleasing in every sense of the word with the Monroe Cotton Mill and Messrs Iceman, Morrow, Lee and others found it a rather hard task to organize their company. Finally, however, the buildings were erected and operations begun in 1906. Under the guiding hand of Mr. Iceman and his efficient board of directors the mill was a success from the start and has been ever since.

A modern mill village with electrically lighted homes and streets was laid out. Mr. Iceman was as solicitous concerning the welfare of his employees as a father for his children. The result is a happy, contented village of expert mill workers.

A new mill, larger than any now doing business here, may be the result of the deal at the Ice Morlee. When Mayor Sikes arose and told Mr. Iceman that the delegation assembled before him had called to urge that he continue to be a citizen of Monroe and to pledge their support to any enterprise which he might undertake. Mr. Iceman replied that he appreciated the action of the business men, confessed that he didn't feel "just like himself" and said that he liked Monroe and had never had any intention of leaving when he closed the negotiations disposing of his interest in the mill.

He declared that he was willing to put that which he obtains in the deal back into an enterprise here, "but let's look around a little, gentlemen," he said. Applause greeted him when he expressed the determination if he should decide to erect another mill to build on a larger scale than before. He was of the opinion that another spinning mill should not be erected now, saying that another style mill would mean more to the town.

In the course of his remarks to the delegation Mr. Iceman told them

that one thing Monroe needed was a place where the business men could get together and learn to know each other better. He said that there should be a more cordial relationship between the men of the city and that great things would come out of it. Dr. J. M. Belk said that after he had heard that Mr. Iceman had disposed of his interest in the mill that he had had a conversation with his brother, Mr. Henry Belk of Charlotte, and they had decided to invest in any enterprise which he might undertake.

Speaking for the Chamber of Commerce Mr. F. G. Henderson, president of the organization, said that after he heard that Mr. Iceman had sold his stock in the mill but was not going to leave Monroe he declared "Alright, we can build a million dollar cotton mill here." Mr. Henderson pledged his support to any enterprise which Mr. Iceman might foster.

Mr. S. O. Blair said that he would back a new mill enterprise with Mr. Iceman at the head if he had to borrow money to do it. This sentiment was expressed by others.

Mr. R. A. Morrow spoke of the confidence with which the business men as a whole regarded Mr. Iceman and endorsed the idea of a larger, better mill.

E. B. FUNDERBURK NOT GUILTY.

In Recorder's Court Jury Brought Special Verdict and Sub-Recorder Found That He Was Not Guilty—State Appeals.

Mr. E. B. Funderburk, prominent merchant of Tradesville, S. C., charged with a violation of the Beasley Act of 1915 in bringing more than a quart of whiskey into the county by means other than the common carrier, was declared not guilty. The case had been removed from Recorder W. O. Lemmond under an affidavit filed by the defendant and was heard by Sub-Recorder

On May 18 Funderburk was arrested by Chief of Police C. H. Griffin and Officer W. L. Earnhart with 11 quarts of whiskey in possession after he had alighted from a train from Baltimore, where he had been undergoing treatment in a hospital.

Following are the names of the jurors who heard the case: Messrs. E. C. Lane, C. C. Taylor, E. L. Byers, T. A. McClellan, Jesse L. Moore and S. M. Parker. The case consumed most of the day. After being out for some time the jury returned the following special verdict:

"We, the Jurors sworn and empanelled to try the issues between the State and the defendant above named return as a special verdict the following facts: That the defendant purchased the eleven quarts of whiskey in Baltimore, Maryland, bought his transportation via S. A. L. to Monroe from which point he was going by automobile to his home in South Carolina; that the defendant was arrested and found to have possession of said whiskey at Monroe, after he alighted from the train and before he reached the automobile in which he was going to South Carolina.

"We are ignorant as to whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty on the facts found stated above. If under the law, in the opinion of the court, the defendant is guilty, we so find. If under the law in the opinion of the court the defendant is not guilty, we so find, and pray that the verdict may be rendered accordingly."

The Sub-Recorder decided that under the facts as stated in the verdict that Mr. Funderburk was not guilty. Under a special decision the state has the right to appeal and notice of intention to do so was filed.

A few minutes after Mr. Funderburk was declared not guilty in the Recorder's Court he was arrested by Deputy Marshall E. S. Williams of Charlotte under a Federal warrant. He gave bond in the sum of \$300 for his appearance before United States Commissioner M. L. Flow on July 7 for a preliminary hearing on a charge of transporting whiskey into the state.

Mr. Funderburk is one of Tradesville's prominent citizens and is in the mercantile business there. He is well known in Monroe where he does considerable business. In court he proved an excellent character.

A Sure Enough Swindler.

Wadesboro Ansonian.

A colored man by the name of Halley visited the Bank of Wadesboro a few days ago and presented a check with a doubtful signature. When Mr. J. S. Liles made some unfavorable comment on the signature the negro replied that he would go out and bring the man who gave him the check to the bank but failed to return. He turned up at Lilesville, however, and succeeded in swindling a colored man there out of \$18.50.

He presented a check signed by a customer of the bank and it developed later that he had written a note to the customer's wife, asking her to examine her husband's check book, and send him word what the last check he had written was numbered. Thinking the note was from her husband, she promptly sent word that his last check was numbered 374 and the result was that the strange negro forged one and numbered it 375, cashing it for the amount named above.

Former Chief of Police U. S. Page of Mt. Olive, on trial this week at Goldsboro for the murder of Bernice and Bunyan Smith last January, was acquitted. The officer stated that these men "took the town" and it was necessary to shoot them.

HUNDRED MINERS KILLED IN PENNSYLVANIA MINE

Men Were Being Transported to Their Usual Work When An Electric Spark Ignited Kegs of Powder and Men Were Blown to Fragments.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 5.—A death list that may reach 100 is the human toll of an explosion today of blasting powder which was attached to a train load of miners being transported to their work in the Baltimore No. 2 mine of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company of this city. The disaster is, with one exception, the greatest that has ever occurred in this vicinity.

More than 100 mine workers were riding to their work crowded into what is known as a trip of nine cars drawn by a motor. The rear car carried 12 kegs of blasting powder. The trolley wire snapped when the train had gone about 200 feet from the entrance and sparks it emitted touched off the powder.

There was a roar and in an instant every man and boy on the train was either dead or dying. Terribly mangled bodies were found by the rescue crews which instantly rushed into the mine. Fire fighters, working frantically, succeeded in quickly subduing the flames which followed.

Then followed the gruesome work of taking the dead and injured out. Those who had not already succumbed were so badly burned that in nearly every case death is a matter of only a short time.

Violation of mine laws of the state is said to have caused the great loss of life. One of the most drastic provisions of the anthracite mine code is the section forbidding the transportation of men on a car or train which carries explosives. Investigation will disclose whether the men or the company are responsible for this violation of the law.

Some of the first bodies brought from the tunnel were burning when they reached the surface. Clothes had been burned away and the flesh was roasting from the intense heat. At 10:30 o'clock the company officials announced that seventy-one men were dead and that thirty-five were at the hospitals. It was stated that the death list will increase.

Along the side of the tunnel there is a creek and at the flash of the flames some men who were walking along the side of the trip of cars dropped into the water and saved their lives.

Thomas Dougherty, one of the survivors, discussing the catastrophe said:

"We were riding along about fifty feet in the tunnel. There was a blinding flash. I was thrown from the car. I saw the water and hurled myself into it. Bodies were all about. The flames were terrific. We were in a veritable hell."

It seems like the irony fate that over the mouth of the tunnel in great big white letters were painted the words "Safety First."

Marguerite Clark's New Photoplay Has Fascinating Theme.

Salutary lessons to young brides who think themselves neglected by their hard working husbands and who engage in more or less harmless flirtations with other men, are embodied in the development of the story of "Let's Elope," the new Paramount starring vehicle of Marguerite Clark, which will be presented at the Strand Theatre next Monday. The theme is a fascinating one and its treatment by producer and star has been guided by delicacy and taste with superb effect.

The story is based upon Fred Jackson's successful play "The Naughty Wife," which made a big hit in New York during the season of 1917-18. The adaptation was made by Katherine Reed and John S. Robertson directed. The photography is the work of Hal Young, who is generally recognized as a wizard with the lens. The plot deals with a young wife of an author who believes herself neglected and plans to elope with a shallow-brained young man. How the husband learns of this and takes a hand in the subsequent proceedings combines to make this one of the greatest comedies in which Miss Clark has been in many a day. Miss Clark wears several stunning gowns in this picture, all of which will interest her women admirers.

One of the strongest companies ever assembled in support of Miss Clark, appears in this picture. The cast is headed by Frank Mills who plays opposite to Miss Clark. Gaston Glass has an excellent role and others in the cast include Helen Green, Blanche Standing, George Stevens and Albert Busby.

Universities Honor Gen. Crowder.

Several universities, beginning with Columbia today and including Princeton, Michigan, Brown, Lansing Agriculture college and Harvard, have decided to accord public recognition to Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the man who conceived and executed the selective service plans, by means of which it was possible for the United States to put a victorious army into France in 18 months.

Honorary degrees will be awarded General Crowder, and there is special significance in the fact that so many universities have taken this opportunity to honor him. Friends of General Crowder believe it is a sign that American public opinion as a result of the recent court-martial controversy has not been persuaded to forget the remarkable achievement of the provost marshal in raising the draft army in America's greatest emergency.

SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE

Constitutional Amendment Now Goes to States of Union for Ratification—After Fight of Forty Years Women Win the Ballot—Final Vote 56 to 25.

Action by Congress on equal suffrage—subject of a fight of 40 years duration—ended late Wednesday in adoption by the senate by a vote of 56 to 25 of the historic Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment resolution.

The proposed amendment, adopted by the house by a vote of 304 to 89, May 21, as the first act of the new Congress, now goes to the States, ratification by legislatures of three-fourths of which is required for its incorporation in the federal constitution.

The roll call showed two votes more than the necessary two-thirds for the resolution which was drafted by Susan Anthony in 1875 and introduced by Senator Sargent, of California, in 1878. Counting paired and absent members, the senate actually stood 56 to 39 for the measure.

Loud applause, unchecked by the presiding officer, swept the senate chamber when the final vote was announced following two day's debate and many jubilation meetings were in progress at headquarters of various women's organizations which have been active in support of the measure.

Immediately after the senate's action, the resolution was taken to Speaker Gillett's office and signed. It was rushed back to the senate for its presiding officer's signature, but arrived after the senate had adjourned, and was approved yesterday. President Wilson's signature, it was stated, is not necessary, although the resolution will be sent to the White House as usual and may be signed by the executive. It will be certified to the states by the state department.

Theodore Tiller writing to the Greensboro News from Washington tells how the North Carolina Senators voted in the following words: "Senator Simmons and Senator Overman were two of the 25 senators voting against the amendment at the showdown. The opposition came mainly from the south. The vote was 56 to 25, more than the required two-thirds with the majority of the absent senators present for or against the resolution."

It was a foregone conclusion that the two Tar Heel senators would repeat their negative vote against the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Since the last vote and prior thereto, great pressure had been brought to bear upon them. Senator Overman, in particular, was besieged by the suffragists and it will be remembered that the President twice asked Senator Overman to cast his vote for woman suffrage. At that time the junior senator said he could not conscientiously vote for the amendment. He took a similar position today.

Back of the southern opposition to the suffrage resolution was first the old-fashioned doctrine of state's rights, which has lost ground in Congress during the past few years, although some of the old line Democrats still believe in that fundamental principle. Behind the state's rights issue as reflected by Southern senators there was another bothersome complication—the race question.

More was said about state's rights than the race issue, but it is likely that the southerners thought more about the latter.

MR. GREENE ON GOOD ROADS

Mr. Greene Thinks Prospect for Good Roads in Union is Better Than Ever Before—Monroe's Streets and Hotel.

The prospect for a system of improved highways in Union county is better now than it has ever been before. In the absence of petition against the issue of bonds it is presumed that there is no opposition to it by the property holders of the county. At least the opposition is not extensive enough to become active. Bonds may be sold in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars for road building. This will be a good start. It will require a million dollars to put our roads in first class condition, but perhaps it is best to start with less money. It is safer to grow into a system of good roads rather than to undertake to hurry along constructive road work under supervision possibly of inexperienced men or of men who have more political qualifications than knowledge of road building.

A Queer Imposition.

Wadesboro Ansonian.

Mr. Will Steele of Rockingham spent a few hours here on business Monday afternoon and his presence recalled to a friend of his and incident which is said to have happened some years ago. Mr. Steele had a farm of several hundred acres which he wished to sell and finally succeeded in getting a good offer on some sixty acres of the tract. His friends declared that he is reported to have said that he had the deed written for the entire tract and when he went to deliver it, appeared to be in great haste. The purchaser counted out the amount of money he had agreed to pay for the sixty acres and Mr. Steele hurried away, confiding to a friend later that he had included the entire tract in the deed and that the innocent purchaser did not know how he had been imposed upon.

The condition of the cotton crop was reported on May 25 at 75.6 for the whole country and for North Carolina at 85 per cent. The condition of the crop last year was reported on this date at 82.3 per cent.

In making comment about Monroe

visitors from the various counties referred principally to two assets that make Monroe notable. First is its clean, paved streets, and second its modern hotel building. A town is judged first by the condition of its streets and this is especially true since the introduction of the automobile. Sanitary and living conditions are factors that every town should strive to improve, for there is a human side to life as well as a financial side. When a town is made a better place to live in more people will seek homes there.

French Peasants Use U. S. Army Horses.

American army horses some of which last year hauled artillery over the battlefields of France will this summer be used by French peasants in various districts as aids in tilling the soil of hundreds of acres of devastated regions.

Details for the sale of ten thousand American army horses and mules to the French government were completed recently at the headquarters of the American Army of Occupation. These animals are to be shipped from the occupied area of the Rhineland to France by rail and sold by the French government direct to the peasants. The first batch of one thousand horses sold to the French under this arrangement brought about \$200 each.

PAGELAND COMMENCEMENT

Concluded Tuesday Night With An Operetta—Teachers Re-elected—Other Locals and Items From The Pageland Journal.

Another year of school work has come to an end and notwithstanding hindrances during the session which occasioned loss of time good work has been done. Friday night a play "The Dust of the Earth" was presented to an overflowing and appreciative audience. It was well rendered and reflected credit upon all having part in it. "The Soul of the Violin" was recited by Miss Ruby Quick. Monday night the primary and intermediate grades presented "In Little Folks Town." This was highly amusing and entertaining. Tuesday night an operetta was presented by the music class of Miss Ashworth, which was much enjoyed. The house was packed each night which is an evidence that the school is appreciated. Monday night Superintendent of Education Knight in a speech called attention to the need of a new school building and that there would likely be held an election in the near future on the question of issuing bonds for a new building. All the teachers were re-elected for another year.

Mr. J. C. Blackwell has been elected as Trustee Officer for Chesterfield county. This office is a recent creation. Mr. Blackwell will no doubt fill this office very acceptably. He has had considerable experience with school work and is well known in this county.

The Blakeney hotel has put down a nice concrete pavement in front and to the side of the building. This is not only a "thing of beauty," but will, we hope be "a joy forever." The hotel building has been greatly improved.

Mrs. A. W. Funderburk of Buford township has a fine record of selling since January \$223 worth of chickens and eggs. This is what our county is in need of and such business spells prosperity in any community where it is carried on.

Henry Sowell was not the only boy who tried to devise ways to become as a bird, but he probably gave up the idea as suddenly as any one else. Back when he was much younger than he is at present, he decided as Hawker did, to risk a flight. So he slipped two new paravols his sisters had just bought and climbed to the top of a two story building. He opened out each of the paravols, and with one in each hand sailed off, expecting to make an easy and safe landing some distance away. The paravols collapsed, and almost like a rock the daring flyer fell to the ground. The hole he knocked in the ground can not be seen now, as all signs of the landing have been obliterated, neither was the glass jarred out of the windows, but there is no record of later attempts at flying by Mr. Sowell, and it was a long time before he would acknowledge that he had laid hands on the new paravols which the girls found under the bed in a somewhat damaged condition.

A Queer Imposition.

Wadesboro Ansonian.

Mr. Will Steele of Rockingham spent a few hours here on business Monday afternoon and his presence recalled to a friend of his and incident which is said to have happened some years ago. Mr. Steele had a farm of several hundred acres which he wished to sell and finally succeeded in getting a good offer on some sixty acres of the tract. His friends declared that he is reported to have said that he had the deed written for the entire tract and when he went to deliver it, appeared to be in great haste. The purchaser counted out the amount of money he had agreed to pay for the sixty acres and Mr. Steele hurried away, confiding to a friend later that he had included the entire tract in the deed and that the innocent purchaser did not know how he had been imposed upon.

The condition of the cotton crop was reported on May 25 at 75.6 for the whole country and for North Carolina at 85 per cent. The condition of the crop last year was reported on this date at 82.3 per cent.

BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE CITY BASEBALL LEAGUE

At Meeting Held Friday Night Mr. G. B. Caldwell Was Made Treasurer and Dr. G. M. Smith Elected Member of Executive Committee.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the City Baseball League in The Journal office Friday night by-laws were adopted. Mr. G. B. Caldwell was elected treasurer and Dr. G. M. Smith was appointed a member of the committee which constitutes a board of control. The following are the by-laws as adopted:

Article 1, Section 1—The name of this organization shall be the Monroe Amateur Baseball League.

Article 2, Section 1—The object of this organization is to promote and foster baseball in the city of Monroe.

Article 3, Section 1—Teams forming the membership of this league shall be those subscribing to these by-laws and such further rules, agreements, schedules and requirements as may now exist or hereafter be laid down by the executive committee.

Article 4, Section 1—The officers of this league shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall with the managers of the several teams of the league and one appointive constitute an executive committee, which shall act as a board of control.

Section 2—It shall be the duty of each individual officer, club manager and appointive officer to perform such services as are usually expected of similar officers or members, and such duties as may be required of each individual by the executive committee.

Section 3—It shall be the duty of the secretary of this organization to keep a correct record and minutes of all meetings, and a minute record of all games played or scheduled.

Section 4—It shall be the duty of the treasurer of this organization to receive funds of the organization, to deposit them in the bank to the credit of the league and to pay out these funds upon order of the president.

Article 5, Section 1—The election of officers shall be held at the annual meeting of the association.

Article 6, Section 1—The annual meeting shall be held Section 2—The regular meetings of this organization shall be held at a place decided upon by the president. Special meetings may be held at the call of the president or upon a written notice signed by three members of the executive committee.

Article 7, Section 1—All members of teams in this organization shall be amateurs. An amateur is one who participates for pleasure only.

Section 2—Clubs holding membership in this organization shall sign a statement to the effect that all of its members are employed by them, if the club is from a business organization, or a bona fide member if the club be from a fraternal, religious or other organization.

Section 3—Clubs holding membership in this league shall present at each scheduled game a full team of nine men.

Section 4—Any club failing to abide by the above rules at the time and place designated by the schedule will forfeit the game to the opposing team, provided, however, the opposing team shall have complied with the above ruling. Should neither team scheduled to play appear as above set forth the game shall be considered postponed or dispensed with after thirty minutes wait by the umpire in charge, and the executive committee shall decide whether the game shall be disposed with or postponed.

Section 5—The player limit for the various teams which shall compose this league shall be 18. On or before June 10 the manager of each team shall file with the president a list of his players. Should the manager of any of the various teams desire to add new players to his club the name of this player or players must be filed with the president seven days before he or they are eligible to take part in the game.

Section 6—The umpire of the game shall have full charge and will be governed by the rules of the national baseball commission pertaining to umpire's duties and authorities.

Section 7—Players shall not be permitted to lay hands on one another or upon an official. Any evidence of striking or willful injury shall be just cause for the suspension of the player to whom the evidence points.

Article 8, Section 1—Amendments to these rules and by-laws may be made by a majority vote of the executive committee.

The following rules regarding eligibility to membership of the three teams now composing the league were adopted:

1. Players eligible to membership on the High School team shall be those who were students at the Monroe High School during the session of 1918-1919.

2. Players eligible to membership on the railroad team shall be those who take their "lay off" in Monroe, or those who are employed by the S. A. L. in the city.

3. Players eligible to membership on the Town Team shall be those who reside in Monroe or have their occupation here.

Helen Savage, a 15-year-old girl, drank carbolic acid on the Kinston High School grounds last Monday and died shortly afterward. She had been "having company" innocently and her mother scolded her. A note was found at her home saying she could not bear to be scolded.