

# THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TWICE EACH WEEK — TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

VOL. 25. No. 47.

MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1919.

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH.

## MEN WHO FOUGHT BOLSHIEVIK STOP FOR A WHILE IN MONROE

1000 Czech-Slovak Men Wounded Battling Bolshievik on Way to Bohemia Served by Canteen Company D—Information Given Out by Red Cross Official.

One thousand convalescents of the Czech-Slovak army which participated in the campaign against the Bolshievik in Siberia passed through Monroe yesterday on their way to their distant home in Bohemia. Most of the men were severely wounded in battle, while many of them had suffered terrible experiences in the Russian prison camps in Siberia.

The Czech-Slovaks were on the middle lap of the journey to their homes in middle Europe. In this journey they have already crossed the Pacific ocean and the American continent. They were bound for Newport News, Va., where they will go to their homes in middle Europe. They were traveling in two troop trains in command of officers of the United States army. Each train spent about forty-five minutes here during which they were served by the members of canteen company "D," captained by Mrs. Chas. Ice-man.

Many of those on board were old men; most of them appeared to have passed the prime of life, while there were only a few young men. They were clad in khaki uniforms a shade lighter than those of American soldiers, and wore caps. One was observed to have a skull and cross bones on his arm as an insignia. One of the American officers in charge of the train said that this signified that the wearer had been a member of the Battalion of Death. They were very quiet in their demeanor.

One old chap who appeared to be every bit of 65 years old struck up a conversation in French with a Syrian who works at one of the cafes at the station. Judging from appearances, this old man must have been a teacher before he was forced into the army. As he stood talking with the Syrian the train began to back out and he turned to swing aboard. He was so old, however, that a comrade had to help him accomplish the feat by a hearty push.

On board each train was a Red Cross doctor and four nurses. Two of the nurses on each train were native Czech-Slovaks, and according to the American officers, they had accompanied their countrymen in the battle against the Bolshievik. It was said that at one time the battle became so fierce and doubtful of outcome that one of the nurses on the train left her ministrations of mercy and entering a trench began to hurl hand grenades at the enemy.

The men on the train left Vladivostok, Siberia, June 15 and landed at San Diego, Cal., on July 5. They were sent to Camp Kearney not far distant where they remained until July 11, when they began their journey across the continent to Newport News. Providing that they are not held up on the way they should reach their homes in Bohemia in the course of a month.

A Red Cross official with one of the trains gave the following information relative to them to Mrs. A. L. Monroe, Canteen Commander:

"The Czech-Slovak invalids who are being repatriated by the U. S. Government are invalids of the Czech-Slovak army in Siberia. Their home is in Bohemia. They are educated and refined men. Austria has persistently maltreated them since the founding of Hapsburg house in 1526 endeavoring to Germanize them at times by persecution and at times by coercion.

"Russia has long given the world to understand that she is the protector of the Slav peoples. She treated some of these self-made prisoners of war properly but many of them were treated just as ordinary prisoners of war. This was owing to the influence of the pro-German Czarina and also owing to many German officers in the Russian army. Many Czechs were sent by Russia to Turkistan and in Tashkent, the capital of that country, there is a cemetery of 35000 Czech graves. In the construction of the Muran railway there were many Czechs employed and there they perished by the thousands.

"In Tumen, the great political prison under the Czar's regime, the Czechs were treated like ordinary prisoners of war.

"There were many Czechs, however, who were fighting with the Russian army. When the Russian revolution occurred and the Bolshievik took control the Czechs saw that there was no chance longer to fight Germany on the Eastern Front and they held a council and sent word to all Czech prisoners scattered throughout Russia and Siberia. They raised an army of 50,000 men. They decided to go to France and fight alongside the other Allies. Immediately two battalions started via Archangel. The first battalion arrived in France November, 1917, the second battalion was unable to get transportation before the port was closed on account of the ice. This battalion remained in Archangel and was reinforced by English and United States troops. The rest of the Czech army remained in Kiev during the winter but early in 1918 it started for Vladivostok to get shipping for France. They were given permission to travel through Russia and Siberia. The vanguard was protected by the rear guard who engaged the advancing Germans and held them in check. The vanguard got past the Urals and the rear guard

got to Penza before any trouble developed. Prof. Masaryk, afterwards President of the Czech-Slovak Republic, told them to take their arms with them on their journey and they were not to pick a quarrel with any enroute. At Penza the troop trains of the rear guard were stopped as the Bolshievik government had received instructions from Germany to disarm and destroy the Czech army. The officials of the city drew up a set of requirements and ordered that each troop train should have but one machine gun and 80 rifles. This the Czechs reluctantly complied with and they were promised safe conduct to Vladivostok. As soon as the arms were delivered up the Bolshievik brought an armored train alongside the first Czech troop train and came to a stop. The Czechs saw that their worst apprehensions were about to be realized. They were about to be slaughtered in cold blood. This electrified them, they jumped from their train and boarded the armored train and before the Bolshievik gunners opened fire the armored train was captured by the Czechs. They turned their guns on the Bolshievik and this gave them quite a supply of arms but not nearly sufficient to arm their whole force. Fortunately each Czech soldier had about ten hand grenades. These, the Bolshievik disregarded when the other arms were confiscated. A two days' battle followed before the city was captured and hand grenades figured largely in the fight. From this place on every large city had to be captured. The order of these capture was as follows: Samara, Ufa, Chely, etc. Fighting at Penza the vanguard were attacked at Krasnoyarsk and a hard battle followed, and the vanguard was allowed to proceed. On their arrival at Irkutsk they were fiercely attacked. Hand grenades and rifles were the weapons of the Czechs and they captured the city. But now the vanguard was at the most vulnerable point of the Trans-Siberian road, namely, the section which runs around the southern end of Lake Baikal. The mountains come down to the water's edge and there are 40 tunnels in this short run. General Guida, the Czech commander, at this time had about 16,000 men. He knew that the Bolshievik had blown up one of the tunnels, that they had 20,000 men occupying a strategic position ready to annihilate the Czech army when it made its appearance at the place determined upon.

"The prospects of the Czechs for getting through were gloomy. Gen. Guida saw that he would have to use strategy to overcome his enemy. When he had advantage in numbers and knowledge of the country, Gen. Guida sent a detachment of his men around a difficult trail to attack the enemy from the east and he with the main body of troops were to simultaneously attack from the west. The attack was made without a hitch and the 20,000 were annihilated. Gen. Guida knew there was a force of 15,000 Bolshievik troops at Chita, several hundred miles east of his present location. He sent a telegraphic dispatch to Chita asking for these 15,000 troops and a train of munitions, signing the telegram in the name of a prominent Bolshievik officer. Both troops and train load of munitions were dispatched. The same strategy was used as on the former occasion and with the same results. In these two battle 35,000 Bolshieviks were destroyed.

"An American Red Cross unit went into Siberia to work for the Czechs in September, 1913, establishing a hospital near the front at Tumen. This unit has had first hand experience with the men; receiving the wounded from the front, witnessing their fortitude under suffering, their sorrow for those they were burying, their fight to regain strength and their gratitude for help rendered. We are proud of our country because she has come to the help of these invalids when languishing in Siberia barracks and hospitals, strangers in a strange land. We feel that there is no American who would not do all he could to help them as soon as he knows their record.

"These men left Vladivostok, Siberia, June 15, and landed at San Diego July 3. They remained in Camp Kearney until July 11. They came across the continent by the southern route on two trains. The U. S. army has left nothing undone to make the journey comfortable for these their guests.

"What is the spirit of these Czechs and what was their condition during this campaign? Their condition was deplorable as to equipment and clothing. They had already buried more than one-half their number, many of them had had hard prison experiences, many of them had been wounded more than once, nevertheless they were looking for a front where they could fight and pour out what blood still remained in their veins in order that the world might be made safe for Democracy!"

Played Havoc With Chickens. (From the Pageland Journal.)

Mr. A. G. Gaston had the misfortune to lose a lot of fine chickens last week. Thursday morning he found scattered around 16 frying sized fowls, some with their heads off and otherwise mutilated. Some mink or other animal had done the work.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Fifth Sunday after Trinity, July 20: Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning service at 11:30—subject, "A Sane Saturday." Evening prayer and sermon at 8:30. Every Wednesday night Litany and address at 8:30 followed by choir practice.

## OFFENDED BY WIFE LEAVING HIM, MAN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Baxter Griffin Slashes Throat Over Family Difficulty After Having Been Married Only a Short While —Not Expected to Recover.

Offended because his wife left him to go to her father, Baxter Griffin, young white man living on the Lawrence road in Goose Creek township, tried to commit suicide Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by slashing his throat with a razor. He is not expected to recover.

Family difficulty, aroused over the elopement of young Griffin and his girl-wife, whose name could not be learned, was responsible for the rash deed.

Griffin and the young lady eloped Sunday, going to South Carolina, where they were married. They returned to Goose Creek township, where they were told, it is said, that the father had declared he would kill the man who eloped with his daughter. The girl is said to be only 15 years old. Griffin's age could not be learned.

Yesterday, while they were riding on the road leading into Indian Trail, the girl-wife announced her intention of going to her father. It is not known if it was her intention to attempt a reconciliation or to desert her husband. Anyway, it is said, Griffin declared that he would commit suicide if she left him. The girl-wife left the buggy and Griffin slashed his throat. Terrorized by the action of her husband, the young woman screamed for help and people living in the vicinity rushed to the scene to find Griffin bleeding profusely from deep gashes across the throat. Dr. Fitzgerald carried the would-be suicide to a Charlotte hospital on the first train possible after the deed was committed.

## CHAPMAN HEADS ICEMORLEE

Succeeds Mr. Charles Ice-man, and Mr. Roland Succeeds M. J. L. Everett.

Mr. Robert Chapman, who bought Mr. Charles Ice-man's interest in the Ice-morlee mill, was elected President of the mill's new interests at a meeting of the stockholders Wednesday. Mr. J. A. Roland was elected secretary and treasurer, succeeding Mr. Locke Everett. The following composed the board of directors: C. E. Exum, Robert Chapman, C. C. Stokes, Robert Ice-man, Dr. J. M. Belk, R. D. Crov, Frank H. Lee, and J. H. Lee.

The following resolutions, thanking Mr. Ice-man for his service to the mill, were adopted:

"Resolved, that the stockholders of the Ice-morlee Cotton Mill company, express to Charles Ice-man, its retiring General Manager, its thanks for the splendid service rendered this company and for the successful manner in which he has handled its affairs.

"Resolved, further, that we welcome to our members, Messrs. Chapman, Exum and Stokes, new stockholders, and that we congratulate our Board of Directors in their selection of Robert Chapman as President of this Company and that we pledge to him our most loyal support.

"Further, that a copy of these resolutions be sent Mr. Ice-man."

## Distressing Affair. (From the Waxhaw Enterprise.)

This is one of the most distressing and unfortunate things that has ever occurred in Waxhaw. All of the evidence at the preliminary tended to show that there was an intention to seriously hurt the darky. The stick which was used was "about as wide as two fingers and as thick as one finger and two and a half feet long." It was not a deadly weapon and not one time in a thousand would results of the blow have proved fatal.

Mr. Weir is a fine man and a good citizen, and has never been in any trouble before. His many friends all over the country sincerely sympathize with him now, knowing as they do, that he had no intention of injuring the old darky.

A large crowd of people from this end of the county and from Marshville, where Mr. Weir lived several years, was at Monroe Monday for the preliminary and when the bond was fixed out these men crowded up to sign it until every space where a name could be wedged in was filled. Judging from sentiment there he could have given a hundred thousand dollar bond as easily as six.

A London scientist attributes all human savagery to the iniquitous habit of eating meat. At the present price of meat, savagery probably is on a sharp decline.—Grand Rapids News.

Scientific parent (on a stroll)—"You see out there in the street, my son, a simple illustration of a principle in mechanics. The man with that cart pushes it in front of him. Can you guess the reason why? Probably not. I will ask him. Note his answer, my son." (To the Coster): "My good man, why do you push that cart instead of pulling it?"

Coster—"Cause I ain't a hoss, you old thickhead."

"There are two sides to every question," remarked the ready-made philosopher.

"There's two sides to a hickory nut," rejoined Farmer Cornsossel; "an outside an inside, but only one of 'em is worth payin' any attention."—Washington Star.

## B. D. HEATH, FORMER MONROE BUSINESS MAN, PASSES AWAY

Conducted Cotton and Mercantile Business Here Prior to His Removal to Charlotte—Was Worth Probably \$2,500,000 at His Death.

Benjamin Dawson Heath, father of Mr. W. J. Heath and uncle of Major W. C. Heath of Monroe, and one of the leading North Carolina business men, died Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his home in Charlotte from heart trouble. Mr. Heath had been in poor health for a number of years, but his condition had been considered serious only for the past two weeks. Had he lived until July 26, he would have been 70 years old.

The Charlotte Observer, in giving an account of his death, says:

"Mr. Heath was widely known as a cotton mill owner and financier. Beginning a life without advantages, he fought all obstacles in the way of success and was reputed to be rated at more than \$2,500,000 at the time of his death. Mr. Heath was of a philanthropic nature and made many gifts to deserving causes. Among them was a donation of \$20,000 to the Methodist orphanage at Winston-Salem, and the property on which the Hawthorne Lane Methodist church and the parsonage are located. He was a steward in Tryon Street Methodist church for over 20 years, and was one of the organizers, a few years ago, of Hawthorne Lane church.

"Until the death of his brother, O. P. Heath, he was a member of the cotton firm of Heath brothers. Since 1912, Mr. Heath has devoted his time to his extensive cotton mill holdings. He was president of the Charlotte National bank for 15 years.

Mr. Heath was born in Lancaster county, South Carolina, July 26, 1849. He was the son of Moses Chapel and Mary Morrow Heath, and was one of the family of 15 children. Mr. Heath's mother came from the fighting Morrows who hold an important place in the military history of America. Heath is an old and aristocratic name, borne in early Norman days by William the Conqueror, John de la Hethe and in latter times by Robert Heath. The Heaths settled in Northumberland county, Virginia, in the late seventeenth century, and founded Heathville, the present county seat. The Heaths were among the first to receive land grants in America from Charles I.

"Benjamin Dawson Heath spent his boyhood days attending country school and assisting in farm work at home. In 1867 his father died and a year later young Heath embarked in the mercantile business and opened a general store at Waxhaw, N. C. He realized the importance of a business education, and as soon as his savings permitted, took a commercial course in Baltimore. After graduating he immediately returned to his business at Waxhaw, which occupied his attention until 1874, when he opened a general mercantile, cotton and banking establishment at Monroe, continuing this business until 1891. Mr. Heath then removed to Charlotte, where he has resided since, and where he soon became a leading factor in the business and civic life.

"He was senior member of the cotton and banking firm of Heath brothers until 1897, when, with others, he organized the Charlotte National bank. He was president until 1911, when succeeded by Julian H. Little, who later was succeeded by John M. Scott, the present president.

"In 1912 Mr. Heath found it necessary to devote his entire attention to his industrial enterprises which included the Manetta Mills, at Lando, S. C., Jackson mills, Monroe, and the Newton mills, at Newton, of which he was president and general manager. Other concerns of which he was president included the Edgemoor & Marietta Railroad company; Stock Mutual Life Insurance company, of Greensboro; Piedmont Realty company, of Charlotte; Oakhurst Land company, of Charlotte. He was vice president of the Piedmont Fire Insurance company, of Charlotte and a former president of the Cliffs railroad company and Cliffs mills. He was a prominent member of the National Irrigation association of America. In each of these numerous enterprises, Mr. Heath displayed the tireless energy which characterized his life.

"He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1870 at Cureton's Store, S. C., was Mary Jane, daughter of Hugh and Adeline Nisbet Wilson, member of a prominent South Carolina family. She died in 1892. To them were born nine children, of whom seven survive: Benjamin, Ward Heath, Charlotte; Henry Bascom Heath, Charlotte; Mrs. Charles D. Jones, of Lancaster, S. C.; Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, of Charlotte; Mrs. John Crawford, of Lancaster, S. C.; Gilbert Brown Heath and William Joseph Heath, the latter two of Monroe.

"Mr. Heath's second wife, who survives, was Miss Nettie Morgan Haley, of Columbia, Tenn., a daughter of John Francis Haley and Perneacy Morgan, descendants of distinguished Maryland and Virginia families. This marriage took place March 12, 1895. Seven children were born of this marriage, all of whom survive: Mrs. C. C. Bassett, Jr., B. D. Heath, Jr., Wesley Tyler Heath, Francis Jackson Heath, Lucy Chappel Heath, Lee Heath and Morgan Heath, all of Charlotte.

"Mr. Heath at the time of his death was a member of the Southern Cotton Spinners' association, the Southern Manufacturers' Club and the country club of Charlotte. In 1900, he was the pioneer in the develop-

ment of Piedmont park, and it is there that "Heathcote," his colonial mansion, is located.

"During Mr. Heath's long affiliation with the Methodist church he was active in the work of that church. He was a leader in all undertakings, and gave of both his time and money in fostering the interests of his church.

"As the original Heath land grant extended through Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, some of the family settled in the latter state and many are found there today. In the possession of Major W. C. Heath of Monroe is the original copy of the 99-year lease. Among other interesting things Major Heath secured from old papers signatures of his ancestors back to the original ancestor, Robert Heath, who came to the Catawba country from Northampton county. Moses Heath, one of those spoken of in the 99-year lease, was the grand-father of Benjamin Dawson Heath.

"Mr. Heath was regarded by his associates as a man of unquestionable integrity, of excellent business ability and of determination."

## PICKING UP EASY MONEY

Wadesboro Man Got \$6 per Minute for Three-Minute Talk — Anson County Chains Couldn't Hold the Stranger.

(From the Wadesboro Ansonian.)

Pete Stanton was arrested Thursday and is in jail here. He killed his wife's sister two weeks ago at Pee Dee and eluded the officers for several days. The direct cause of his arrest was his attempt to secure some clothing from two other negroes, Officer Manly having prevented him from getting a supply from his home. In his efforts to get clothing from the negroes, he was beaten up by them but finally escaped, as he was armed. While one of them watched him, the other reported him to Sheriff McDonald, who with his deputies found him in a swamp. The negro fired on them and they shot him twice in the left shoulder and thigh, one bullet passing through his body. He is getting along well in jail here now.

Professor C. M. Beach and Mr. G. M. Stewart of Wingate will be at the First Baptist church tonight in the interest of the Wingate school. All Alumni and friends of the school are especially requested to be present. Professor Beach is the new principal at Wingate and is making some splendid efforts on behalf of that institution. Mr. Stewart has liberally aided the school for many years, financially and otherwise. These gentlemen will be the guests of Mrs. Lila L. Henry while in town.

Mr. Paul J. Kiker has returned from Atlantic City where he attended a convention of insurance men last week. While there Mr. Kiker won 1st prize, \$18 in cash, for the best three minutes talk on what insurance men may do to serve their communities. This was winning money at the rate of \$6 per minute, but it didn't last long and the event took place where the amount could be spent in about the same length of time in which it could be won. At any rate, it must have proven that Anson's representative there knew some ways in which an agent can serve the people with whom he does business.

Mr. F. H. Morgan of White Store is visiting his son at Winston-Salem.

A large crowd gathered near the square last Saturday around a man who proved himself to be gifted in the art of extrication. Offering for the sum of ten dollars, to entirely free himself without breaking any chains, the man announced that anyone in the crowd might chain his as securely as possible. While the purse was being made up, well known Louis Vaughn, of long chaingang experience, proceeded to "tie up" the stranger in a thoroughly efficient and uncompromising manner. Ordinary trace chains and heavy padlocks were used and in a few moments the man was chained and locked securely at the knees and ankles, the chains then running around his sides and across his shoulders, bending his head toward his knees. In addition to this, his wrists were wrapped with the chain and locked. Sitting on the ground wearing the striped costume of a convict, and chained heavily, the man waited until the last penny of the ten dollars had been raised. Then he was lifted to his feet. To the astonishment of the crowd and the apparent chagrin of Louis Vaughn he quickly shook the chains from his body and was again a free man.

## An Explanation from Rev. Mr. Haigler.

To the Editor of The Journal:—The last issue of The Journal carried an article with reference to the Roy Stegall case in which my name was mentioned. It is true I went to Raleigh with several others only at the solicitation of the counsel for the defense and Mr. Greene Stegall, the father of the boy. I went to testify to the character of the boy up until the crime was committed. I only meant good, and if I have done the wrong thing then thirteen other preachers are equally guilty because they signed the petition with over 500 others among whom are the very best citizens of the county. I have always tried to live above reproach, and I don't mean to uphold crime in my own community, or in any other, and so stated it to the Governor. I have absolutely nothing against the Gardner family as I never saw them until after this occurred. This is written merely to explain the matter to those who are not familiar with the circumstances.—R. M. Haigler.

## SOME ACTION MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST LANES CREEK MOB

There is an Intimation to That Effect Going the Rounds — Some of the Mob Members Known, it is Said — Rev. Mr. Haigler Denies Statement Credited to Him.

Action may be taken against that Lanes Creek mob which visited the home of Mr. Stegall Friday night, and ordered him to leave that section by Jan. 1, "d—n quick," as the mob leader phrased it. It is said that some of the members of the mob are known, and authorities may act.

Had they believed the mob would carry out their intention, which was known to several in Monroe, it is said the officers would have been at Mr. Stegall's home ready for them. They believed it was only a harmless threat, and paid no attention to it.

Rev. R. M. Haigler today denied the report that is being circulated to the effect that he told Governor Bickett that those who signed the petition against a change in the sentence of Roy Stegall were ignorant and of the lower class. "It is most emphatically untrue," emphasized the Baptist preacher.

"I in no way reflected upon any person who signed the petition against young Stegall," said Rev. Haigler, "and if there is anyone who doubts my statement he can get the full particulars of my conversation from Governor Bickett."

## DR. W. B. HOUSTON DEAD

Well-Known Dentist Expired Tuesday After Illness Lasting a Year.

Dr. W. B. Houston, known and loved by Union county people, died at his home two miles southwest of the city about 8 o'clock Tuesday night. Death resulted from Bright's disease, with which he had suffered for more than a year. About four months ago failing health forced him to quit his dental practice. A short while later he entered the Presbyterian hospital at Charlotte for treatment, and partially recovered. About a week ago his condition became critical and he grew gradually worse until death came Tuesday night.

The deceased was a son of the late W. H. Houston and Ann Stevens Houston. He was born here in the Whitfield house on March 4, 1862, and would have been 58 years old on his next birthday. When a boy he moved with his father to Darlington, S. C. Later he entered the department of dentistry at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He received his diploma from that institution and came to Monroe to practice his profession in 1887. From the start he was successful in his work and this continued until failing health forced him to retire several months ago.

In 1888 he was married to Miss Mollie Fitzgerald. She with four children, three daughter and one son, Barlo, survive. The daughters are Mrs. Horace Neal of Monroe, Mrs. W. S. Lee of Raleigh and Miss Elizabeth Houston. The only surviving member of his father's family is Mr. David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

In the death of Dr. Houston the county has suffered a severe loss and the whole county mourns the passing of a true friend. He loved his fellow man and this love was reciprocated.

The joy which he got out of his work was his chief pleasure in life. To relieve pain was his mission in life, and the dollar was of secondary consideration with him. In his work he remained incessantly in the office, thinking only of others, and to the detriment of his own health. Often after closing hours he would return to stop an aching tooth, knowing full well that the person who needed his services could not pay. He saw the pain and suffering among all classes and it softened him and brought him closer to them. He was a great lover of nature and God's open out of doors. Once or twice a year he would in company with several friends betake himself to some pool or stream amid picturesque surroundings and there spend several days fishing. It was a privilege and a pleasure to be allowed to accompany him on one of these trips. Jovial and companionable in disposition he possessed a keen sense of humor and he enjoyed hugely a good joke.

Dr. Houston was a member of the Methodist church and a christian gentleman, fair, square and faithful in all things.

Funeral services were conducted at the home at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon by Rev. H. H. Jordan, pastor of Central Methodist church and Rev. J. E. Abernethy, pastor of the Salisbury Methodist church. A large number of friends and relatives were in attendance. Secretary of Agriculture David Franklin Houston, brother of the deceased, was in California inspecting a government forest and could not reach Monroe in time for the funeral. The following acted as pall bearers: Messrs. W. C. Heath, T. C. Lee, N. B. Ayers, S. O. Blair, J. J. Crow and Dr. B. C. Redfern. The honorary pall bearers were: Messrs. B. C. Ashcraft, E. H. Austin, N. W. Tharpe, J. H. Lee, G. S. Lee and Dr. S. A. Stevens. Interment was in the Monroe cemetery.

## Presbyterian Church Notes

Sunday school, 10:30 a. m.; 11:30 a. m., worship and sermon. No evening services, as the pastor preaches at Morgan Academy. Reporter.