

Publications on Leclaire (1910-1919)

Notes:

The material transcribed here is from a variety of sources, including newspapers, periodicals and N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company publications. Additional articles are added on a regular basis and are listed in chronological order of the date originally published.

The documents contain information about Leclaire, N. O. Nelson Manufacturing and its employees, and early residents of the village.

Several newspaper articles come under the heading "Leclaire Laconics" which was the name of a regular column of Leclaire news in the early 1890s for the Edwardsville Intelligencer. Many articles have no headlines, since that was a common practice in early newspapers. In the early years of Leclaire, Edwardsville had two newspapers. Besides the Intelligencer, there was the Edwardsville Democrat which often referred to Leclaire as "South Edwardsville." Editor A. L. Brown believed strongly that Edwardsville's new suburb should not be "Leclaire."

Every effort is made to ensure accuracy in the transcriptions, but if you should identify an error, please let us know. Note that articles are typed exactly as written a century ago, so "employee" is spelled "employe" and the word street or road is not capitalized, i.e. "Main street" Also, especially in later articles, the spelling of Leclaire was sometimes mistakenly listed as "LeClaire" and the spelling of Holyoake Road is written as "Holyoke road".

March 21, 1910
Edwardsville Intelligencer

Changes in Leclaire

MANY IMPROVEMENTS DECIDED UPON FOR THE SHOPS

Machinery Will be Driven by Groups of Electric Motors

A radical improvement is contemplated for all of the factories of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company at Leclaire. Experts have been looking over the mechanical arrangement of the various factories with the idea of operating the machinery with electric power. Last week a conclusion was reached which will mean the re-arrangement of the entire plant.

The current will be generated in a reconstructed power house to be installed in accordance with the new plans, the dynamos to be operated by a new high speed engine which will generate 550 horsepower. In the different shops, the machines will be grouped into gangs of seven or eight, and in each division a motor will be installed, of sufficient horsepower to operate all of the machines at one time. In this way it is figured that a useless waste of power can be obviated, and the cost of production cheapened, without recourse to the wage end.

All of the departments of the Nelson Company of Leclaire have been enjoying a fine run of business this season, and with the completion of the present plans, the company expects to be able to care for a much larger number of orders on a more satisfactory basis. Manager L. D. Lawnin stated Saturday that it was intended to commence on the improvements at once.

April 5, 1911
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Woman Killed by Husband, who Declares She Fired First Shot

HUSBAND ASSERTS HE KILLED WIFE IN ROW OVER WOMAN

Edwardsville Slayer Declares Horsewoman Took Issue Against Him

Miss Phoebe Montgomery, an Edwardsville horsewoman, was the cause of the fatal quarrel which led George Yates to cut his wife's throat and shoot her twice, according to his statement Wednesday. He said he objected to his wife's warm friendship for Miss Montgomery, and that he believed the horsewoman made trouble between them.

Yates had a bullet wound to his forehead which, he says, his wife inflicted before he killed her. The Edwardsville police believe that he tried to kill himself after the shooting. The bullet flattened against his forehead, and the injury is not dangerous. The wound is powder-marked.

Tells About a Quarrel

Yates told a Post-Dispatch reporter in the Edwardsville Jail that when he went home after voting Tuesday afternoon, his wife was out. On her return he asked her where she had been, and she said she had been calling on Miss Montgomery.

"That made me angry, and we quarreled," he said. "She got the pistol and shot me. The bullet stunned me. I didn't know just what I was doing when I took it away from her and killed her. When I realized what I had done, I came to the police station and gave myself up."

Yates had spent a sleepless night, pacing back and forth in his cell, and his dark face was haggard. He is an undersized man, with a sloping forehead and heavy jaw.

Miss Montgomery expressed no surprise when she was told that the quarrel was reported to have been about her.

Offered to Protect Life

"I have known Mrs. Yates for three years," she said. "She had often told me her married life was unhappy, and had told me several times of threats her husband made that he would kill her. I tried to act as her protector, and I knew that offended him. I told her if he threatened her to come to my home, at whatever hour of the night or day it might be. She knew she had a haven with me, and may have told her husband so. Mrs. Yates' character was irreproachable, but she said her husband had accused her of accepting attentions from other men."

Miss Montgomery is about 35 years old. She is a woman of means, and owns trotting thoroughbreds, which she races at Illinois fairs.

Yates, seen later, confirmed Miss Montgomery's statement in part. He said his wife was guilty of misconduct with a man he would not name.

"All I've got to say is that I had thought he was my best friend," he said. "I had known about them a year, and had accused my wife, but she denied it."

Pictures Found in Suit Case

An incident of the investigation into the tragedy was the discovery that two photographs of Mrs. Yates had been found in a suit case left by a traveling man at the Stenzel Hotel. The man was P. H. Beaucage, subscription solicitor for a Chicago newspaper. He went to Edwardsville Feb. 25, and remained there six days.

When Frank Hall, proprietor of the hotel, opened the suitcase left behind by Beaucage, he found the photographs of Mrs. Yates, but he said nothing of it until after she was killed. Her husband had never heard of the incident, and did not know Beaucage. Miss Montgomery says she never heard Mrs. Yates speak of the man, and is at a loss to explain how the pictures came to be in his suitcase.

Mrs. Yates was Miss Isabelle Darragh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Darragh of 4130 Parker avenue, St. Louis. They were in Kansas City when a telegram reached them telling of their daughter's death, and arrived in Edwardsville Wednesday morning. On their way to the Morgue to look at Mrs. Yates' body, Darragh fainted.

Jesse Yates, a brother of George, said he knew Mr. and Mrs. Yates had quarreled often.

Befriended by Brother.

"The trouble between them was that my brother worshipped his wife," he said, "while she cared nothing for him. It was her indifference that led to quarrels between them."

Mrs. Yates' throat was cut with a sharp bread knife. There was a gash across the throat which severed the jugular vein and a deep stab wound under the left ear. When Mrs. Yates was found her body lay on the bed face upward and the theory prevails that her throat was cut after she was shot. There were two bullet wounds in the left temple. Mrs. Yates had on her coat but not her hat. Either the shots or the knife wound would have proved fatal, physicians say.

The condition of the room showed that there had been a struggle, seemingly of considerable duration. Chairs had been overturned, and there was evidence that Yates and his wife had wrestled all about the room.

Neighbors Refuse to Believe

When Yates told the police what he had done they refused to believe him, and telephoned to next door neighbors in Leclair, a suburb of Edwardsville, where Yates lived.

"It cannot be true," they replied. "We have heard nothing. No pistol shots have been fired in this neighborhood."

When the policemen told Yates this he smiled grimly.

"Here's the key to the house," he said. "Go and see for yourselves."

There was something in Yates face and voice when he said this which handled the policemen's doubts, and they went to the house.

Mrs. Yates was 28 years old. Her husband is 31.

May 26, 1911
St. Louis Republic
Fired at 65

"Fired" at 65 --- On Three-Fourths Pay

Manager Curtly Tells Employe of Twenty Years Younger Man Will Take Place.

SEEMS CRUSHING BLOW

Then W. H. Head is Given Advantage of Nelson Co-Operative System

When W. H. Head, 65 years old, walked into the office of the Nelson Manufacturing Company plant at Edwardsville, Thursday, the timekeeper replied to the cheery salutation of the old man by informing him the manager, L. D. Lawnin, wished to see him immediately. The pitying look with which the timekeeper accompanied the message sent a sudden chill to the heart of the old man. A stern look was on Lawnin's face, as he glanced at his visitor.

"Head, you are discharged." He said curtly.

A hard lump formed in the old man's throat, choking back the word, he sought to utter. He swallowed with an effort. "I don't --- I don't understand, Mr. Lawnin." He faltered. "You're fired." Spoke Lawnin, sharper than before. "Is that plain? You're too old to work here any longer."

The old man staggered under the blow, as Lawnin turned to his desk. He seemed to be cluttering up the way with his useless old body, bent under the incessant toil of 20 years of hard work. They wanted a younger man in his place. Dr. Osler was right, then. He was 65, and under the ban.

Why He Was Turned Out

"But, sir, Mr. Lawnin," faltered, "why am I being turned out? What have I done to deserve such treatment?"

Lawnin turned upon him, a smile wreathing his face, as he grasped the old man's hand in one of his, and placed an arm affectionately about his shoulders.

"Done?" he shouted, in a voice which gave the same cue to all the hands, who crowded into the office to watch the scene. "What have you done? You have done so much and done it so well and faithfully, that this company has decided to retire you from active service for the rest of your life and give you a pension of three-fourths of your salary."

Then for the first time Head realized that his "discharge" was but a pleasant way taken by the management of informing him that he had been pensioned with an income which will insure him against want and worry the rest of his life, and he joined in the general jubilation.

Head, in late years, has carried the mail to the office and done other light work about the plant. The system of pensioning employes is one of the cooperative features of the Nelson plant. R. E. Thomas was the first man pensioned, six months ago.

October 2, 1911
Edwardsville Intelligencer

ALLIGATOR OWNER FOUND

The owner of the alligator which was found near Leclaire one day last week by Nelson Montgomery, has been found. The animal escaped from the residence of Carl Lindbeck in Leclaire, a week or two ago, when the rains washed a part of its pen away and it crawled through the opening. The alligator was the one which was on exhibition in the window of George Pickle's saloon for some time this summer and which was sent to this city by James Proudlove, the piano player of the Hickman-Besay Stock Company.

November 9, 1911, Thursday
Edwardsville Intelligencer

Elaborate Wedding

Miss Nelson Becomes Bride of Dr. Burroughs

Following Reception Couple Departs for Southern Tour

Miss Charlotte Nelson, daughter of N. O. Nelson of this city was united in marriage to Dr. Edward L. Burroughs at the Episcopal church last evening in one of the most elaborate church weddings of the season. Rev. Robert Evatt, of Collinsville, pastor of the church, conducted the services.

The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the altar being banked with potted ferns with huge baskets of white chrysanthemums. The bridal procession to the altar was a very beautifully arranged march and was carried out with the utmost ease and grace. First came Misses Josephine and Charlotte Lawnin as the ribbon bearers. Then came Lester Hadley and Webster Burroughs, followed by Mallory Burroughs and L. D. Lawnin. Following the groomsmen came the groom and his best man, George Burroughs. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Winifred Hadley and Miss Rob Smith of Chicago, together, and Miss Maude Springer. Then followed Mrs. L. D. Lawnin, the matron of honor.

The bride and her father were preceded down the aisle of the church by Miss Josephine Lawnin the flower girl. The ceremony at the altar was complete in every detail and very beautifully carried out.

Miss Charlotte Nelson, the bride, was dressed in a beautiful becoming gown of white satin with a long court train. The entire gown was artistically embroidered with pearls. The waist was of rose point lace, and the traditional full length veil was clasped with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. L. D. Lawnin, matron of honor, was dressed in a gown of white satin with a tunic embroidered in gold and white chenille. The waist was completely draped in duchess lace. She wore a white plume held to the hair with a velvet and gold lace band. She carried a loose bouquet of Bride's roses.

Miss Rob Smith, Winifred Hadley and Maude Springer the bridesmaids were dressed similarly. Each was dressed in a white chiffon tunic over white satin, with long court trains. The gowns were embroidered with white crystal and silver trimmed with wide bands of lace. They wore short bridesmaid's veils wrapped from the back of the hair and held in position by strands of pearls. Each of the bridesmaids carried large bunches of white Bridesmaids roses.

The misses Lawnin, who acted as ribbon and flower girls, were each dressed in a dainty white gown trimmed with lace and all wore white satin sashes.

Mrs. N. O. Nelson, mother of the bride, was dressed in black embroidered chiffon over white satin. The gown was trimmed with Venetian point lace and wide bands of chenille embroidery.

The music at the church was rendered by Miss Clara Burroughs at the organ, William Schwarz at the violin and Elmer Schwarz on the cello. The trio played several very appropriate selections before the entrance of the bridal party and as the party proceeded down the aisle of the church after they rendered Lohengrin's Wedding March and a selection from Mendelssohn as the party left the altar.

Following the services at the church a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents in LeClaire. About 150 guests attended and the affair was an elaborate one.

The decorations of the house and especially of the dining room were beyond description. In the center of the table in the dining room was placed a basket of long stemmed red Richmond roses, surrounded by smaller vases of lilies of the valley and potted ferns. Enormous bunches of white and long stemmed chrysanthemums were placed all through the house and the effect was very pleasing.

After the reception the bride and groom departed on their wedding trip through the south. They did not announce the route they were going to take, but it is supposed their itinerary will include a number of the principal cities in the southern states. They expect to be away several weeks.

They will be home after December 15 in a cottage at 218 South Buchanan street.

The couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents.

Dr. Edward L. Burroughs has for some years been practicing dentistry in this city and is a man well known for his settle habits and pleasant ways.

Miss Charlotte Nelson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Nelson, and is a very charming young lady, who has made a host of friends during the time she has resided in this city. Her father is the owner of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Works of Edwardsville and St. Louis.

Edwardsville Intelligencer
November 10, 1911
LeClaire 21st Anniversary

LECLAIRE RECEPTION

Entertains Employes in Honor of Anniversary.

Banquet will be given in St. Louis This Evening.

The Leclaire school building, ample though it is for educational purposes, was inadequate to accommodate more than 400 persons, large and small, who attended the reception and entertainment in honor of the twenty-first birthday of Leclaire. Throughout the evening, prominent local men delivered addresses of congratulation, and N. O. Nelson, head of the large enterprise, delivered an interesting address that warmed the hearts of his employes, who were his guests during the evening. He said in part:

“Leclaire is of age, 21 years, and has never had a policeman, a crime, a boss, or a divorce among its own people. Where formerly there stood a field of 125 acres of wheat, there now stands a modern village of somewhat less than 100 persons, all of whom are loyal to their employers interests, and ambitious to improve the village that is their permanent home.”

During Mr. Nelson’s address he stated many things important to the people located in the village. He said there was no discrimination exercised concerning character, opinion of previous condition. If an applicant wanted work the company had to do he got it; if a family wanted a home it got it; and no cause for regret has come from this wide open policy.

The plans to establish not only a manufacturing plant wherein each employe might have the actual earnings from his efforts, but also have a home if he chose, and was a married man, and also educational possibilities for his children, together with all ideals of recreation, sports and legitimate pleasures, for which Leclaire stands, has been carried out in every sense of the word, Mr. Nelson stated, and the efforts of the company to produce a model profit-sharing plan has met with unlimited success. On the other hand, its employes have profited, both financially and otherwise, and are willing to swear allegiance to their employers.

Mr. Nelson’s address was greatly appreciated by the employes and friends of the company who attended.

In addition to Mr. Nelson’s address there were short addresses by several Edwardsville business men, including Attorney C. H. Burton, Attorney C. W. Terry, (and) J. E. Haffner, manager of the company’s soil pipe plant in Bessemer, Ala. Remarks were also made by S. F. Lloyd, R. W. Van Hyning, George Deutsch and L. D. Lawnin, of the local plant.

Following the addresses the guests were given the assembly hall, for a dance, which lasted several hours. Refreshments were served throughout the evening.

This evening, at Lippe’s, St. Louis, the company will tender a banquet to several hundred guests, including managers of the various plants, head officials and customers from St. Louis and surrounding smaller cities. A special car will convey about 75 superintendents and officials, from Leclaire, and the car will pick up in Edwardsville about 30 guests who received invitations to attend the banquet.

The banquet will be in celebration of the company’s achievements since their plants were established. Prominent men will deliver addresses and the event is expected to be an important one in the history of their efforts, marking as it does the closing of 21 years of successful effort during which time their employes have received a share in the profits of the company, as well as their customers.

Monday, January 20, 1912
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Yates Trial Begins

Yates Trial Begins

TRAGEDY OF ELECTION DAY TO BE REHEARSED

Defense May Endeavor to Show Insanity or Self-Defense

The principal line of defense in the trial of George Yates, charged with the killing of his wife, Elizabeth Yates, on April 18, 1911, will be, according to a statement made before the court by Col. J. J. Brenholt, attorney for the defense, that Yates was at the time of the killing insane, and unable to know the difference between right and wrong.

This fact was brought out in the motion by the defense for continuance on the grounds that Dr. Joseph Pogue, whom they stated would be their leading witness, was confined to his bed and unable to attend the trial.

Attorney Brenholt presented an affidavit from Dr. Pogue to show that the testimony of the doctor was material and a great deal depended on it. The doctor stated in his affidavit that he had attended George Yates since he was a boy and that he was well acquainted with the physical condition of the boy. He stated that George Yates was at one time subject to an attack of brain fever.

This disease left him in due time, but the results of it have been noticed in the boy and man since that time. Dr. Pogue further stated in his affidavit that there was no doubt in his mind that Yates was at the time he killed his wife, insane. The doctor has made a personal investigation of his case since childhood. He has made a study of the boy from a professional point of view to see just what symptoms would develop.

"I have noticed," stated Dr. Pogue, "that at times when he is greatly excited, the defendant in this case loses all control of his mental faculties and does not know what he is doing. I know this from long personal acquaintance and observation of the man."

Judge W. E. Hadley who is hearing the case, however, denied the motion for a continuance on the grounds that much of the matter contained in the affidavit from Dr. Pogue, whom he declared was merely an expert witness in this case, was not material. In fact, the judge stated that the only part of the paper which might be considered material was that in which the doctor stated that he personally knew that Yates was mentally deficient in times of great excitement.

The special panel of about 50 talesmen which had been called for this case was called this morning, and after the motion was denied, the judge ordered the selection of the jury.

The defense will possibly put up a plea of self defense in the event that the one of insanity is broken down.

States Attorney J. F. Gillham is conducting the case on behalf of the state, being assisted by E. B. Glass, former state's attorney of Madison county. Col. J. J. Brenholt of Alton, is conducting the case for the defense, assisted by Samuel W. McKittrick of this city.

Almost as soon as the case was called this morning, Col. Brenholt made a motion before the court to have Mr. Glass excluded from the trial on the grounds that he thought the state's Attorney ought to conduct the case by himself. Judge Hadley overruled this motion.

George Yates came staggering into the police station in Edwardsville on the evening of April 18, 1911 with a wound in his forehead. He handed the police the key to his home and told them that he had killed his wife and asked that they go out and attend to her body. He was treated by Dr. A. H. Oliver and it was found that a bullet had mushroomed against his forehead but had not entered the skull.

When the authorities entered the Yates home in Leclaire about 6:30 or 7 o'clock that evening a most ghastly spectacle met their gaze. On the bed they found the lifeless body of Mrs. Elizabeth Yates fully dressed. In her head were two bullet holes and a knife stab was found on the right side of her throat. A deep cut extending almost from ear to ear was also found.

From the time of the killing until now, Yates has made no extended explanation of the matter further than he gave the police on that evening when he came staggering in covered with blood and said that he had killed his wife. The tragedy occurred in their own home and many of the neighbors did not know of it until an hour or so later.

There have of course been many theories as to the nature of the killing and the actions of Mr. and Mrs. Yates on that evening. Many people are of the opinion that on coming from his work at the National Roofing Factory where he had been employed for about 6 years, Yates was angered at the fact that supper was not ready. His wife just then came in from a call at a neighbor. A quarrel ensued. Just what happened after that is a mystery which will have to be solved by the present trial. The revolver from which the shots were fired was afterwards found to have four empty shells. There were only three wounds, two in his wife's head and one in his forehead. The other bullet missed its mark, traveling out through a south window, where a tiny hold marked its path.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon four veniremen [jurors] were accepted by both sides although quite a large number had been dismissed, either by one side or the other.

Note: The above article mistakenly refers to Isabelle Yates as Elizabeth Yates

Tuesday, January 30, 1912
Edwardsville Intelligencer

COURT HOUSE NOTES

NEW CASES FILED, PROBATE RECORDS AND TRANSFERS

Notes Gathered From The Various County Offices

The selection of the first eight jurymen to serve on the George Yates murder trial was made in comparatively quick time yesterday, but the choosing of the last four seemed to be a slow proposition. The selection of the jury started yesterday morning about 10:30 and by 5:20 last evening, the hour at which court adjourned, eight talesmen had been accepted by both the state and the defense. The last juror was accepted at 2:20 this afternoon.

A curious coincidence was noted this morning. Three out of the four men in the last row of the jury box, who took their seats when court convened this morning were either divorced or separated from their wives. Needless to say these men were all excused from service.

The progress of the trial is attracting much attention and there have been a large number of spectators in the court room all morning in spite of the fact that the work of selecting a jury is rather uninteresting.

Mrs. Yates was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Darragh when she was six months old, and lived with them at their home at 4130 Carter avenue, St. Louis, for a number of years. After she married George Yates, who is a son of M. D. Yates, the couple lived for a time south of Edwardsville. Later they moved to Edwardsville and lived on Holyoke street in Leclaire, the place where the tragedy occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. Darragh are in Edwardsville at the present time attending the trial although they have taken no part in it.

January 31, 1912
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

YATES FOUGHT WITH WIFE BEFORE HE KILLED HER

Neighbor Tells of Quarrel Couple Had Just Prior to Tragedy.

The testimony of Mrs. George Ward, a neighbor, in the trial at Edwardsville of George Yates for the murder of his wife April 4, 1911, stirred the crowded courtroom Wednesday. Mrs. Ward said that Mrs. Yates had called on her that afternoon and weepingly told of a quarrel with Yates because she had refused to give him her money. Half an hour after the visitor had returned home she was killed.

Mrs. Ward said that Mrs. Yates had told her that her husband demanded the money she had received for chickens and they had quarreled so bitterly that Mrs. Yates had come to the conclusion they would have to separate. Mrs. Ward advised her to go back home and try to patch things up.

On motion of an attorney for the defense, the conversation Mrs. Ward repeated was ordered stricken from the record, because the defendant was not present when it took place. Mrs. Ward is the wife of a foreman at the factory where Yates was employed.

Thomas Moriarty, Captain in charge of the Edwardsville Police Station the night of the killing, was the first witness called Wednesday. He testified that he was at the station when Yates came in and called him out for a private talk. Yates told him, he said, that he had killed his wife,

and gave him the keys to the home. He locked the man up and sent Lieut. Jelidka to the house to investigate.

Jelidka testified Tuesday that he found Mrs. Yates' body on a bed, with two bullet holes in the head and the throat cut. Two physicians testify that any of the four wounds -- two from a revolver, two from a knife -- would have proved fatal.

A pathetic figure in the courtroom was Yates' father, M. D. Yates, who is 75 years old and blind. The old man was led down the aisle, tottering feebly along beside his wife, who is past 70 years old. The two sat down at a table beside their son. Opposite them were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Darragh, foster-parents of the slain woman.

Wednesday, January 31, 1912
Edwardsville Intelligencer

SECOND DAY OF EVIDENCE TAKING IN THE TRIAL OF GEORGE YATES

Five out of the twelve jurors hearing the George Yates murder trial are farmers, and only one of them lives in a large community. They are as follows: Phillip Darr, a bartender, of Alton township; Ernest Kayser, a farmer of Ft. Russell; Samuel Gindler, a farmer, of Marine township; Joseph Zimmermann, a farmer, of Jarvis township; Philip Marti, a farmer, of Leef; Charles Heuser, a farmer living in Pin Oak township; M. P. Green, a switchman, living in Venice township; Jesse Jones, an employee of the Standard Oil Refinery at Woodriver; John E. Long, a saloon keeper, of New Douglas township; John L. Schneider, an employee of the Helvetia Milk Condensary at Highland; John Ahlfeld, a clerk, of Olive township, and Leo Schoeck, a railroad carpenter, living in St. Jacob township.

The attorneys for both the defense and the state yesterday afternoon made their opening statements after the jurors selected for the trial had been sworn in, and the first of the witnesses for the state were put on the stand about 4 o'clock.

Attorney E. B. Glass, Sr., who is assisting the state's attorney in the case, made the opening statement for the people. He first read the indictments brought against Yates by the grand jury. In these George Yates is charged with the killing of his wife, on the evening of April 4. There are several different counts in the indictment. One charges him with killing her by stabbing with a knife, another charges the killing of his wife by the use of a revolver, and another count charges both of these means as the cause of her death.

Mr. Glass in his statement did not say what he intended to prove with regards to actual tragedy. He however did state that the state might be expected to prove that Yates on the evening of April 4, came to police headquarters, called Captain Thos. Moriarity out and told the officer that he had killed his wife, at the same time giving him the key to the house and asking him to go out and see the body.

Col. J. J. Brenholt of Alton, made the opening statement for the defense. He stated to the jury that he would be able to show them by the evidence that George Yates had been born on a farm south of this city, and lived their(cq) until a comparatively short time ago.

Col. Brenholt said that Yates met the lady who afterwards became his wife at a picnic or some other place of amusement in St. Louis. The couple corresponded and he made a number of trips to St. Louis to visit her.

Later Miss Anna Kremer, as her name really was, and her foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Darragh, went to Seattle, Washington. Yates joined her there, and they were married. On coming back to Illinois and Madison county, the couple settled down and for a time lived a quiet life on the same farm with his father and mother. But the wife seemed not to be satisfied with the simple country life, the attorney said, and solicited her husband on many different occasions to move to town.

Later she went to Salt Lake City. On this trip Col. Brenholt says he will be able to show that Mr. Yates accompanied her to the Union station in St. Louis, and remained there with her until the train departed. While in Salt Lake City, Mrs. Yates and her husband corresponded.

The attorney for the defendant also stated that while Mrs. Yates was in Salt Lake City, she and an Edwardsville lady corresponded, and the attorney stated that he would show by the testimony, that the letters from Mrs. Yates to this lady, contained statements against her husband, as did also the ones which she received from the Edwardsville lady.

Latter, Mr. Yates bought a house in LeClaire, which he fitted up as comfortably as his means would allow, and after this little cottage was furnished, Mrs. Yates returned here to live with him.

On the evening of April 4, 1911, Col. Brenholt claims he will be able to show how Mr. Yates returned home from his day's work, about 4 o'clock and how he told his wife that he was going down town to vote, as his brother Jesse Yates, was running for highway commissioner, and he wanted to see him get elected. It will also be shown that Mr. Yates asked for some money with which to pay several bills. The defense will try to show that Mrs. Yates took charge of the money, and that she made deposits and drew the money from the bank. Before Yates came up town that afternoon, the two had a quarrel about the Edwardsville lady with whom Mrs. Yates had been friendly. Mr. Yates wanted his wife to refuse to associate with this lady, and stated that he had read some of her letters which had been mailed to his wife.

"If I had seen you reading those letters I would have killed you," is a statement made by Mrs. Yates, which the attorney for the defendant claims he will bring out in the testimony.

Yates then came down town, voted, returned home, and did several chores around the house before he knew anyone was there. He heard a noise in the bed room and started in to the room to see what it was. As he entered the bed room he saw his wife standing in front of the dresser, with her coat on. At that time she was fixing her hair. Testimony will show that Mr. Yates asked his wife what she was doing, and that she stated, "I am going to leave you."

"You don't mean that, Isabel," is the reply which the defense will show was made, and that Mrs. Yates then said, "Yes, I do, and if you come any closer, I will shoot you."

Col. Brenholt continued, saying that he would show by the testimony that she picked up a revolver which was laying on the dresser, and that she fired it at her husband. He will try to show that she was an expert shot with a revolver, and that the one she used on that occasion was presented to her by her foster father.

Here the story of Attorney Brenholt stops. He gives no explanation of the action which took place in the room after that, nor does he offer to show by the testimony what Mr. Yates did between the time his wife made her last statement, and when he gave himself up to the police.

Following the opening statements by counsel, the witnesses for both sides were sworn in. The state proceeded with the examination.

Dr. E. Wahl was the first witness. He stated that he had examined the body after it had been taken to the morgue, and that he had found four wounds, two from gun shots, and two from a knife. Each of the wounds, he stated, was mortal. He gave the direction taken by the bullets after they entered the skull, about a quarter of an inch apart, at a point on the left side of the head, a little in front of, and on a level with the top of the ear. One of the bullets was found in the roof of her mouth, and the other under the right eye, both having entered the brain.

Deputy Coroner Roy A. Lowe, was the next witness placed on the stand. He testified that he had taken charge of the body in the evening of April 4, and that he had made a thorough examination of the Yates home, both on that evening and the next morning. He held the keys to the house during the night. He told of the position he found the body lying on the bed and of the wounds, also of the different blood stains found in the bed room. Mr. Lowe produced something which has hitherto been unheard of in the case, in the shape of the charred remains of what might have been a scarf and a ribbon. This, he stated, was found in the fire box of the kitchen stove in the Yates home on the morning after the tragedy occurred. Mr. Lowe's testimony was to the effect that the articles produced seemed to have been blood stained.

Lieutenant Joseph Jedlicka was on the stand yesterday afternoon. He told how he, in company with Sheriff H. Simon Henry, had entered the house that evening, with the keys which Mr. Yates had turned over to the police, and of the condition he found the house in. His testimony as to the position of Mrs. Yates with regard to the bed, and the room in the house, was the same as that of the other witnesses. He also testified to the finding of a bullet hole in the back bedroom window.

Testimony for the state was continued this morning and a number of witnesses were examined. Sheriff H. Simon Henry told of the finding of the body and of his examination of the Yates home on the evening of April 4.

Mrs. George Ward told that Mrs. Yates had visited at her home that afternoon. Mrs. Yates came in the back door crying and went into the sitting room still crying. She remained at the Ward home about 25 or 30 minutes during which time she telephoned to a lady friend. The court ruled that the conversation over the phone, and in the Ward residence, would have to be excluded.

Mr. Ward followed his wife on the stand and testified to the fact that Yates had been working under him in the National Roofing Materials plant for almost six years. He also testified that Mrs. Yates was in his home on the afternoon of April 4, that she was crying and that she used the telephone.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Yates, father and mother of George Yates, were in the court room for the first time this morning. Both of the couple are well along in years and the sight of them sitting there by the side of their boy accused of the murder of his wife is a very touching spectacle.

The father of the man accused, being totally blind, is making herculean efforts to hear all of the testimony of the witnesses. Old age has had its effect on both the parents and their hearing is impaired in some degree.

The members of the coroner's jury were examined this afternoon. At 3:30 the state rested and the defense commenced the examination of witnesses. Dr. A. H. Oliver was the first witness put on the stand in behalf of Yates, the purpose of counsel being to show that Yates was of unsound mind when he killed his wife.

Wednesday, February 1, 1912
Edwardsville Intelligencer

George Yates Tells His Own Story

The most dramatic scene in the Yates murder trial was shortly before noon today. The defense had concluded the examination in his own behalf, "Mrs. M. D. Yates" was called.

In the hush that followed the mother of the defendant groped her way to the stand. A tiny, little woman in black, bowed with the weight of more than three score and ten years, and with the sorrow that she has endured in the past half year, her face drawn with grief, she painfully made her way toward the stand.

For a moment she faltered and it looked as if her emotion might overcome her. States Attorney Gillham stepped forward and helped her to the chair. She was asked only one question and that by the defense -- "did her son, George, have an attack of brain fever at the age of 12?"

"Yes," said the mother, and with the word the tears gushed out, and she wept unrestrainedly.

"That is all," said the counsel for the defense.

"That is all," said the counsel for the state, and she was free to resume her place by her husband.

The jury in the circuit court trying the George Yates murder case, which is in its fifth day today, has been confronted with a pathetic spectacle. The old and broken down father and mother of the accused boy who is yet in the prime of his life, have been sitting in the court room today and yesterday patiently and sorrowfully listening to the evidence, some against, and some in favor of their boy. The father, totally blind, and over seventy years old, sits with his hand to his ear most of the time, trying to catch every word of the testimony, and the aged mother, small in stature and with many gray hairs, sits at his side, sometimes looking lovingly at the boy who she raised from infancy, and who now is being tried on a charge of taking the life of another human being.

This morning when Mrs. Yates was placed on the witness stand and tried to tell about her son, there were many tears springing to the eyes of many in the court room.

George Yates was put on the stand in his own defense this morning. In his story of the events of April 4 he cleverly left the killing part as blank as did the attorney in the opening address to the jury. He followed the narrative up to the moment he started into his wife's room and then said the rest was "a blank." He told a fairly well connected story on direct examination, but became somewhat confused when cross-questioned. His story in the main follows:

"I was born on a farm south of Edwardsville, which is at the present time occupied by my father and mother. I lived there with them until I was married. I worked around the farm and attended school, first in the country and later, for a time, in Edwardsville.

"I met Miss Isabel Darragh, or Miss Emma Kremer, as I later learned her real name to be, at a lawn party in St. Louis. I married her in Seattle, Washington. Her foster father is a brick contractor and does work wherever his company succeeds in getting contracts. Just at that time

he was working on a large brick building in Seattle, and of course his adopted daughter was with him. After we were married I remained in Seattle for about two or three weeks, when we returned to Edwardsville.

“When we first came to Edwardsville, after being married, I was engaged in the dairy business and we made our home here for a year. At the end of the first year, after our marriage, I sold my dairy and became employed by the National Roofing Material Company. I may have worked for that company several months before we moved back to the farm to live. We had a little house on my father’s farm, but apart from his residence, and here we remained until about six months before the tragedy.

“About the latter part of July, 1910, my wife decided that she would go to Salt Lake City for a visit with her foster parents, who were stationed there at that time. I accompanied her to the Union Station in St. Louis. We had no trouble of any kind before my wife went to Salt Lake City.

“While she was out there I bought the little house out in LeClaire and had it all fitted up nice for her when she returned.” Mr. Yates later stated that he and his wife had been looking at the house in Edwardsville before she went west and that she knew of the house.

“My wife remained in Salt Lake City about two months, returning to Edwardsville to live the latter part of September, 1910. About two or ... was deeded over to me by my father, who purchased it in the first place, three months after this the house my money being tied up. The fact that my wife learned of this change in the title of the house and property on which it stood, and the added fact that a lady friend told her she should have had the deed made out in both our names, seemed to be the beginning of the trouble. After that my wife seemed dissatisfied and had the blues on frequent occasions.

“On the morning of April 4, 1911, I went to work as usual at 7:30 in the morning. While at work that morning T. P. F. Reilly asked me to bring my wife to his home that evening and we would play cards. When I went home to dinner I asked my wife about the evening’s engagement and she stated that it would be all right so far as she was concerned.

“I left the plant a little before 4 o’clock on April 4, as it was election day. My brother was a candidate and I wanted to help him with my vote. I went home at 4 o’clock walked into the house and told my wife that I was going down to vote, after she had asked me if I was not home from work a little earlier than usual. “Do you think that big brother of yours will be elected?” was the only statement my wife made just then. I changed my clothes and was just about to leave the house when I suddenly remembered of several feed bills that I might as well pay while I was down town.

“I asked my wife for some of the chicken money. She at first refused to give it to me, but I reminded her that the bargain between us was to the effect that she would get all the money from eggs, but she would have to pay the feed bills.

“She then got the money and as she threw it at me said “Here take it. You are just like the rest of your family, you would take the last cent I have.” I took the money and went up town. I voted and paid the bills and stopping in the bakery shop to get a loaf of bread for supper.

“When I returned to my home I did several little chores around the house, and one of the neighbor boys came in for two dozen eggs. I gave them to him and he told me that I would be

paid for the eggs in the morning. I then heard a little noise in the bed room. That was the first time I knew anybody was in the house. I supposed it was my wife, and started into the bed room. When I got to the door I started to tell her about the two dozen eggs I had sold and that the boy would pay for them in the morning.

“Don’t bother me with your old eggs. I am going to leave here,” was the reply my wife made. I told her she did not mean that, but she said she did and further stated “If you come into this room I will shoot you.”

“At the time she made that statement my wife was standing in front of the dresser in the bed room. She had her coat on and was apparently fixing her hair when I came in. After she made the last remark I started into the room and she fired.

“That was the last I remember. When I next came to my senses I was leaning up against the dresser in front of which my wife had been standing. I looked at the bed and my wife was lying there, apparently dead with blood coming out of her four wounds and blood on the bed. My first exclamation was ‘My God, what have I done?’ I thought of returning to my mother, but then after I discovered that I had a wound in my head, I knew that I couldn’t do that, so I thought the best thing for me to do was to go down to the police station and tell what happened or as much of it as I knew.

“On the way down town I saw Officer Joseph Jedlicka talking to a number of men. I tried to attract his attention but failed to do this so I walked on down to the headquarters where I called Thomas Moriarity out and told him that my wife had shot me and that I had shot and cut her.

“He asked me about the matter and I told him all I knew. I also asked him to find my brother for me, which he did. Just then Joseph Kesl, a local contractor, stopped and asked me about some work which we had planned for April 5. Officer Moriarity told Kesl to let me alone as I was sick. I was then taken to the office of Dr. A. H. Oliver, where the bullet was taken from my head.”

Here the story of the defendant in this murder case ended so far as the direct examination was concerned.

State’s Attorney J. F. Gillham in conducting the cross examination, brought out points which were not touched on by the direct examination. In reply to questions put to him by the state’s attorney, Mr. Yates stated that it was a fact that he had introduced his wife to the Edwardsville lady whom he had accused of causing the trouble in his home. However, Mr. Yates stated, that was years ago. Mr. Yates said he was not certain whether he did introduce his wife to the lady but he admitted that he might have done so. Yates also admitted that he in the company of his wife had, at least two times since they were married, visited at the home of this Edwardsville lady. These were business visits, he told the jury.

Yates also admitted in cross-examination that he was a race horse driver and that his wife had owned a race horse. This horse was given to her by George Yates himself, and the foster parents of the girl were opposed to her having it. Yates also seemed to be a little bit at a loss as to how to answer Mr. Gillham’s questions in regard to the fact that his wife had control of all the money belonging to either of them. In direct examination he stated that she had control of it, but in the cross-examination he said that she did not have the money and had not drawn checks against him since she returned from her visit in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Yates also stated in cross-examination that before his wife had gone to Salt Lake City the Edwardsville lady mentioned many times before in the trial had been one of his best friends but that when he sat the letters she had written to his wife about him at that time, his view as to her friendship underwent a change. Mr. Yates stated in direct examination that in a little quarrel he told his wife he had read all those letters. Mrs. Yates at that time, shaking her fist in his face, said:

“You dirty, low-down cur, if I had caught you reading those letters I would have killed you.”

Yates in cross examination however, was firm in his stand that he knew nothing of the happenings in the house from the time he was shot until he saw his wife lying on the bed bleeding and seemingly dead.

Following the accused, Mrs. Yates, his mother, was placed on the stand. She answered only one question. That was to the effect that when he was 12 years old, her son, George, had been afflicted with an attack of brain fever. It may have been the intention of the attorneys to ask her some other questions regarding her son, but she broke down completely while on the witness stand and started crying. So bitter was her sorrow that she was allowed to leave the stand after having answered that one question.

Counsel for both sides this afternoon at 3:30 announced that all of their evidence was in, and the court ordered a ten minute recess. In the rebuttal by the state this afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Darragh testified to the fact that Mrs. Yates was adopted by them at the age of six weeks, and that her real name was Edith Kremer.

Miss Phoebe Montgomery was also placed on the stand in rebuttal and testified to the fact that Mrs. George Yates was introduced to her by her husband in that home in Edwardsville in April, 1907.

Friday, February 2, 1912
Edwardsville Intelligencer

Yates Case to Jury

MURDER TRIAL WAS ENDED AT 3 THIS AFTERNOON.

Defendant Was Then Placed in the Hands of the Sheriff

More people were in the Madison county circuit court room this morning and this afternoon listening to the closing arguments by the attorneys for the defense and the state in the George Yates murder trial than have been there for years. Court attaches are of the opinion that there never had been a larger number of people there.

Almost the entire Yates family including the aged mother and father, a brother, James, and three sisters, Mrs. Dr. A. H. Oliver, Mrs. Suzetta Kinder of St. Louis, and Miss Nellie Yates, are in the court room together with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Darragh.

During the arguments by Col. J. J. Brenholt for the defense this morning while the attorney was weaving a touching story about George Yates whom he characterized as an innocent and unsophisticated country boy who fell in love with a girl from the city, the latter not being satisfied with the quiet life on the farm, but preferring rather the hustle and action of the city, two of the sisters of the accused man sobbed bitterly.

Col. Brenholt based his argument on the theory that Yates was at the time the murder was committed, insane and did not know what he was doing. He pictured George Yates as a subject and his wife the ruler of the little home, and gave as an illustration of this the fact that his wife always slept on the outside of the bed, the side away from the wall, which position is generally occupied by the stronger mind.

Col. Brenholt also referred to an Edwardsville lady, a member of a prominent Madison county family, who has frequently been mentioned in the case, as a sorceress, stating that she had the power of a scorpion over Mrs. Yates and she had both of the couple mesmerized to such an extent that they would do anything she told them to do.

Following Col. Brenholt's talk, State's Attorney J. F. Gillham started on his closing argument for the state, the last address in the case, telling just how in his opinion the murder was committed. He gave his theory of the tragedy. He assumed that Yates and his wife had a quarrel, and that Yates started after her, picking up the butcher knife and stabbing her in the neck over her right shoulder. That was, according to Mr. Gillham's statement, the only way Mr. Yates could have inflicted the stab wound unless he had been left-handed, and there was no evidence to show that he was.

Mr. Gillham mentioned the fact that the attorneys for the defense had asked sympathy for the aged father and mother on behalf of the defendant. He stated that although he had just as much respect for the mother and father of the accused as he had maintained for his own parents, but he further stated that sympathy should not stand in the way of the law. Then, too, he stated, the jury must think of the suffering of the foster parents of the murdered girl, the only child they ever had and the one they had raised from the time she was six weeks old. The feelings of the Yates family could hardly be more intense than those of the foster parents of the girl, he said.

Mr. Gillham finished his argument at 2:15 this afternoon and after the instructions were given the jury by the court, the case was left in their hands.

George Yates was placed in the custody of the sheriff for the first time since he was released on bond several months ago.

Saturday, February 3, 1912
Edwardsville Intelligencer

Yates Is Given 45 Years

Jury's Verdict in the Yates Case

We, the jury, find the defendant, George Yates, guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment and fix his punishment as Forty-five (45) years in the penitentiary and we further find that the said George Yates was Thirty-eight years of age, when he committed said crime

Forty-five years in the penitentiary is the judgment assessed against George Yates for the murder of his young wife, Isabel Darragh Yates, in their home in LeClaire on the evening of April 4, 1911. The jury [voted] but once on the question of the defendant's guilt.

The case went to the jury at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Judge W. E. Hadley, the presiding jurist, had given extensive instructions, and these were first considered by the panel. Then they voted as to the point whether Yates was insane. This disposed of, a vote was taken as to whether he acted in self-defense. Thus arriving at the main issue, the jury voted as to whether they would take the ballot as to guilt before or after supper. As it was late, the supper idea prevailed.

Returning at 7 o'clock, the jury took to formal ballot as to guilt after some little discussion as to the degree of guilt. Only a few minutes elapsed, and then Judge Hadley, who directed the bailiffs to reconvene court and summon the prisoner.

Turnkey J. J. Cahill brought Yates into the court room. The young man was impassive.

When the foreman arose and announced a verdict of guilty, Yates' countenance did not change. Nor by the flicker of an eyelash did he betray any emotion. Impassive as ever he returned to the jail. Being now a prisoner committed, he was given the table bath and sent to bed. He did not offer a word of comment. His relatives were not in the court room at the time the verdict was returned.

Attorney S. W. McKittrick, who, with Col. J. J. Brenholt of Alton, conducted the defense, said this morning in an interview with the Intelligencer that a motion would be presented to the court asking for a new trial. He did not comment on the case otherwise. Both Mr. McKittrick and Col. Brenholt worked hard on such material as they had for defense, and it is generally conceded that they selected the line of defense that offered the best chance for success.

Col. Brenholt, in the opinion of many, made a mistake when in his argument he attacked so bitterly the Edwardsville lady who, through the accident of acquaintance, came to be mentioned frequently during the trial. It was shown by both sides that much of the advice she offered to the murdered girl was intended for the latter's own good. But in his argument, the colonel attempted to trace a degree of responsibility for the tragedy in this friendship. This did not appeal to the jury.

The moving appeal of the colonel, in which tears were brought to the eyes of dozens in the court room, also evaporated when the jurors went to their room, and they proceeded to sift the facts, entirely unmindful of pathos, picture and pleading.

They took the evidence and carefully constructed for themselves the probable scene in the house, the possibility of the quarrel starting in the kitchen where the bread knife was and where part of a loaf of bread lay on the board, the husband grabbing up the knife and pursuing the fleeing girl and stabbing her over her right shoulder. This supposition was strengthened by the belief that if the first attack had been the shooting in the bedroom the husband would hardly have gone out into the kitchen afterward, gotten the knife and returned and mutilated the body in the manner it presented when discovered.

The fact that the husband did not give the alarm in the neighborhood when he "came to" as he claimed had considerable weight with the jury. Some of them believed that he picked up the body of his wife from the floor where it was, tossed it on the bed, which would account for the loose way in which the head lay, burned the blood-stained rags in the stove, drew down the curtains, locked the house carefully and walked down town a distance of three-quarters of a mile. There is a hole in one of the window panes, which appears to many to be a bullet-hole, but there is no hole in the shade, and the shades were down when the police arrived.

The prosecution in the Yates case was in veteran hands, and was exceedingly well handled. Prosecuting Attorney J. F. Gillham had the assistance of former States Attorney E. Breese Glass, a veteran prosecutor, who was retained by the parents of the dead girl to help with the case, and who rendered valuable assistance. His presentment of the evidence was clear and lucid.

State's Attorney Gilham in his closing argument yesterday afternoon made one of the best addresses ever heard in the court house. He occupied a difficult position, for the pathetic plight of the aged parents of the accused appealed to him just as much as it did to others in the court room.

Last Sunday, before the case was under way he said to a friend who mentioned the case: "It hurts me to have to bring possible additional sorrow to the aged parents of the defendant. They are truly to be pitied, but duty is duty."

Something of this sentiment was mentioned by the state's attorney when he arose to address the jury in closing the case. He voiced the general sorrow at the natural harrowing of the feelings of the parents but pointed out that justice demanded that these be ignored, as they could have nothing to do with the case one way or the other. Then with telling logic he reviewed the case step by step, following the action so clearly that it was literally pictured in the minds of those who heard, and carried conviction with it.

The case attracted a good deal of attention from the unusual circumstances connected with it. Yates, himself reported to the police that he had killed his wife. He said she shot him and he then killed her. He had a bullet sticking in his forehead when he made the report. His wife was found lying across the bed with four wounds, any one of which would have killed her. She had two bullets through her head, her throat had been cut and she had been stabbed. Yates never denied the killing, but claimed that his wife had shot him first and that he did not realize until afterward just what happened. Insanity was the defense set forth.

Yates was lying on his cell cot, his face buried in his hands this morning when Intelligencer reporters sought an interview with him. He declared he had a terrible headache and

that he was too indisposed to talk of the sentence. He would not state, he said, whether his attorneys would file application for a new trial.

When asked what he thought of the sentences as returned by the jury, Yates merely remarked that "it was long enough."

He appeared haggard and worn, and his actions gave the impression that he had spent a restless night, although prisoners in cells adjoining Yates declared they heard no disturbance, and that they thought he had slept the most of the night.

Tuesday, July 16, 1912
Edwardsville Intelligencer

T. J. CARROLL DEAD

PIONEER RESIDENT OF MADISON COUNTY PASSED AWAY.

Death Caused by Dropsy After Several Months Illness

Thomas J. Carroll, a native of Madison county and a resident of Edwardsville for several years died at his home in Leclaire at 8 o'clock last evening. Death was caused by dropsy with which disease Mr. Carroll had been suffering since last February. He was 66 years of age at the time of his death.

The funeral will be Thursday morning. Services will be conducted at the family residence in Leclaire at 8:30 after which the body will be taken to the St. Mary's Catholic church, where Rev. C. A. O'Reilly will conduct the services. Following the services at the church the body will be taken overland to Marine where it will be interred.

Thomas J. Carroll was born in Marine township, January 25, 1846. His father Patrick Carroll, who was an early settler, came from Ireland to this country in 1886. Mr. Carroll lived on the farm near Marine with his parents until 1875, in which year, on May 11, he was married to Miss Caroline Dzengolewski. After the wedding the couple moved to Alhambra, where Mr. Carroll continued to farm. He was a conservative and careful farmer and was able to retire in 1906, when, with his family he moved to Edwardsville and resided on Kansas street. The family continued to live in Edwardsville until 1910.

In that year Mr. Carroll returned to the farm, settling in Alhambra township where he was formerly located. He came back to Edwardsville again in January of this year, and has been living in Leclaire since.

Mr. Carroll is survived by his wife and five children. They are: Edwin C. Carroll of Alhambra; Mrs. C. A. Cowan, of East St. Louis; Mrs. George Pierson, of Edwardsville, and Thomas P. and Leo C. Carroll, both of Edwardsville. There are no surviving brothers nor sisters.

Mr. Carroll had for many years been a member of the K. of C. order, and always took an active interest in any of the affairs of the body. He was a man of friendly disposition and well up on all the topics of the day. His death is mourned by a great number of friends in Edwardsville as well as in other parts of Madison county.

December, 1913

Personal letter from N. O. Nelson

A CHRISTMAS LETTER

Note: In December of 1913, N. O. Nelson sent this letter to his 7 month old granddaughter, Winifred Burroughs. Nelson, who by this time was living in New Orleans, was known for his love of children. This letter was printed in a LeClaire newsletter with the permission of the Madison County Historical Library.

My dear Winifred,

A good man once said long ago that we grown folks could be fit for heaven only by being like little children. I think he meant that folks know too much and want so much and think so far back and ahead, do so many things, have so much to wear & eat & read & see & say.

None of that troubles you. All you did when I was there was to look at us and smile & eat & sleep – that's what we all loved you so for- nothing that you said or did but what you were, best described as dumpling, sweetness, baby. A big book about a big man and his big ideas and fusses is dry and commonplace by the side of your crib. You care nothing for or against the fanciful clothes they put on you, that is grown folks folly which they can cure only by taking the good man's advice. You are you, in a slip or nothing, and we want to kiss you all the more. I wish your folks would in loving kindness let you grow up to be always a child and they take on your ways instead of teaching you theirs.

Unless you become as little children you shall in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven. So said the man who most grown folks say was wiser and better than any other man that ever lived and so your loving grandpa really and truly believes. Most of us grown folks have formed so many habits entirely different from children's ways that we can hardly make ourselves over. That's what the same good man meant by saying we had to be born again, start over again just like you are starting. Even spoilt as we are, we (recognize) that we agree with the good man's idea by liking children best of all and liking their ways more than big folk's ways. Most of us would rather stay home with you than hear President Wilson speak on Schuman-Heink. Sing (or) rather go to a kindergarten Christmas show than a theatre.

I am going to think of you growing up always a child, without vanity or ambition, without conceit of knowingness, happy in loving and being loved, joyous with the sunshine & flowers & birds.

Christmas is near at hand, It celebrates the birth day of the Good Man who made children the pattern for all Mankind, and it celebrates childhood's joy and faith by the generous myth of Santa's joy in children's happiness. May you never, never cross the borderland between childlike simplicity and worldly wisdom.

Blessings on your pink toes and pink face and pink smile-

*Lovingly
Grandpa*

Friday, April 10, 1914
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Secret Merkle-Piper Wedding

KEPT SECRET A WEEK

Edwardsville Couple Make an Announcement Today.

Romance Becomes Known and They Confirm the Story to Friends

After they kept the secret of their marriage for more than six days from her friends and relatives, it became known today that Miss Bertha Merkle, residing at 402 Jefferson road, Leclaire, and Clarence Piper, a well known young man of Worden had been married last Friday.

Last Thursday, April 2, Miss Merkle told her friends she was going on a visit for several days with Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Helton at Witt. She did, but it came to pass that Mr. and Mrs. Helton played a more prominent part than that of her hosts.

At Worden she was met by Mr. Piper and Friday afternoon accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Helton went to the Methodist church there, where the wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. Cox, pastor of the church.

After the ceremony the party went to the home of the Helton's where a wedding supper was served. They remained with Mr. and Mrs. Helton until Saturday, when they came home. Mr. Piper went back to Worden, none of his friends being the wiser, and Mrs. Piper went back to Edwardsville and resumed her work Monday at the Jack Dimond shirt factory, where she is an excellent garment maker.

Mrs. Piper stated they had wanted the wedding kept a secret anyhow for several weeks until they secured a residence in Leclaire. She will continue at the shirt factory, probably until fall. Mrs. Piper is a very good tailor and her work is highly regarded at the shirt factory.

The wedding was a surprise indeed to her many friends today, who thought that there would probably be a wedding soon, but did not expect it to occur so soon. The young couple have been close friends for some time.

Mr. Piper is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Piper of Worden. He is employed at the Home Trade mine in Edwardsville.

April 24, 1914
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Frank Moorman Military Service

COMING AND GOING

War Moves Edwardsville People in Both Directions

Frank Moorman, son of Mrs. May Moormann, residing in Leclaire is in camp at Texas City, Texas. He is first lieutenant in the 18th Infantry of the U. S. Army. Mr. Moormann has been in the army for over 14 years.

One year ago he was stationed in Texas City, where he has remained. The infantry has had no battles with the Mexicans as yet.

Monday, May 4, 1914
Edwardsville Intelligencer

MOTOR STRIKES AUTO

Accident at Sharp Turn at the Leclaire Shops

Cycle Riders Qualify for Ringling's But No One is Hurt

A most fortunate collision between an auto owned and driven by Chas. Cook and a motor cycle owned and driven by Clem Rotter occurred about 5 o'clock Saturday evening at the sharp turn at the north-east corner of the cabinet mill of the N. O. Nelson shops in Leclaire.

Rotter was scratched up a little, the motorcycle sustained considerable damage, the auto was not injured and no one else was hurt.

Mr. Cook with A. L. Brown as a passenger, was driving slowly towards Leclaire in his new Hudson "Little-Six." To show the slow rate of speed at which he was traveling Mr. Cook tells that a woman was standing near the corner reading a paper as he approached. He tooted his horn.

The woman looked up, leisurely walked across the roadway in front of the machine and reached the other side before the car approached closely.

As the auto rounded the corner the motorcycle came north from Leclaire. It struck the auto squarely in the radiator. Glen Allen, who was riding with Rotter, together with the latter immediately left the motorcycle and continued their passage northward. Passage is the right word for they journeyed after the fashion of birds.

When they finally landed a good many feet from the starting point they were a couple of very much confused boys. They recovered their presence of mind quickly however, and took an inventory to see how much damage had been done. The motorcycle was not in use yesterday.

Tuesday, May 19, 1914
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Niedermeyer-Spitze Engagement Party

Entertained For Couple

Misses Josephine and C. Mabel Smith, residing at 302 Jefferson road, LeClaire, entertained a party of friends last evening at their home at a 7 o'clock dinner in honor of Miss Esther Niedermeyer and Dr. E. C. Spitze, who will be married in June. The dinner was served in five courses, and the color scheme was lavender and green.

A large May basket containing flowers of lavender line was the center piece. There were smaller baskets as favors. The guests present from out of town were Arthur Niedermeyer of Decatur, brother of the bride-to-be, and Dr. John K. Achenbach of St. Louis.

May 23, 1914
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Rose Party for Mr. Mullane

Society

Gave a Rose Party

A "rose party" took place Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Mullane in LeClaire. It was the birthday anniversary of Mr. Mullane and the social gathering was in the nature of a surprise for him. Each of the guests brought a red rose. Mrs. Sarah McDaid, of the Club House, was presented with a rosebud for being the oldest member of the party. There were about fifty guests and they enjoyed the evening greatly. A banquet in four courses concluded the evening's festivities.

1915

American Magazine, Volume 79, pp 40-41
Excerpt from The Golden Rule of Business

By Ida M. Tarbell

(Excerpt)The Golden Rule of Business

The form of profit sharing which may fairly lay a certain claim to meet the obligation that a business incurs from long-term service is that which is paid in stock. It is a device which in a degree brings the employees into the enterprise, giving them an investment as permanent as the business is, and whatever power in the undertaking stockholding gives – a power which in time, it is easy to see, might become great, if not controlling.

There are to-day a number of these stock plans, operating to the satisfaction of both sides to the bargain. The one which has stood the test of time and which has recognized most fully that a man's needs are not necessarily met because he has a regular wage and a share of the profits into the bargain, is that of the Nelson Manufacturing Company, of Edwardsville, Illinois. It is an experiment in justice, born of a face-to-face experience with the workings of injustice.

The founder of the concern was manufacturing in St. Louis in the seventies when the great railroad strikes tied up the country. He weathered them, but determined that, as far as his business was concerned, the conditions which made war in industry inevitable for thinking workmen must be avoided. He went at the question thoroughly, adopting plans which, on the whole, are the most comprehensive which have been tried in this country for as long a period as twenty-five years.

Mr. Nelson began by moving his plant some fifty miles from St. Louis to the outskirts of Edwardsville, Illinois, and there, in 1890, started a village, called Leclaire in honor of the pioneer French profit sharer. He pledged his employees at the start that, after paying them the current wage, giving capital a six per cent dividend, and taking care of sinking fund and other obligations, he would divide among them the profits in proportion to their wages.

In the twenty-five years since the plan was announced the dividend has never fallen below 10 per cent and has risen as high as 30 per cent. This is not paid in money, but in stock. To-day the employees of the Nelson Manufacturing Company own over one fourth of the concern. In 1905 customers were admitted to a share of profits, and to-day the two interests own about one half of the business. The one plant has become three – one in Indiana, one in Alabama, and there, also, profit sharing and other features of Leclaire are followed.

This profit sharing plan, or, as it is gradually coming to be, partnership in the business, with other cooperative features to which I hope to return in discussing industrial towns, has tied the force at Edwardsville together in a most unusual way. There are many men still active on the force (in a body of about three hundred) who saw the building of the attractive plant and of the first house in Leclaire.

In 1911, Mr. Nelson celebrated the coming of age of the town (he and the officials live there, side by side with the men) by inviting to his house all the employees, with their families, who had been ten years in the plant. The list was so big that the house wouldn't hold them, and he was obliged to raise the age limit! In a talk at the "coming of age" party, Mr. Nelson gave the real secret of its achievement:

We have not been ambitious to become great or rich; but we have sought to make business a means to independence and social life.

He gave in a few words the reason why, in his judgment, so many of the scores of profit sharing schemes all over the country have been followed by no better success:

The plans are usually arbitrary and coupled with restrictions. Immediate results are expected, and not realized, and the motive is better business, not more equal division.

The success at Leclair is a success of justice, not of calculation.

A MAN who stays with the Nelson Manufacturing Company to the end of his working life, taking full advantage of its opportunities, is able to provide fairly well for his old age. Suppose that for forty consecutive years he earned an average of \$600, and that the average dividend on wages was 15 per cent. Suppose that he keeps his stock, and as he goes along buys from his wages one of the tidy Leclair houses; many men have done this already. At the end of his forty years he will own stock worth \$3,600. The interest on this will be \$216. It is a fair provision for a man of sixty-five, but a means, of course, that he will be obliged to cut into his capital if he lives until he is eighty, particularly if he has one or two persons dependent on him. He will leave little behind him, unless he is able to piece out with "odd jobs," as a man of this type in fair health undoubtedly would do.

At all events, here is a plan which gives a man of energy and thrift a chance of becoming and remaining measurably independent to the end of his days.

Note: Photographs of Nelson's house and a workman's home are included in the article along with the following boxed text: "One of the secrets of the success at Leclair is that the officers of the company live side by side with the men in homes which, if a little larger, are in no way pretentious."

February 14, 1915
St. Louis Post Dispatch

49 GROCERIES IN NEW ORLEANS ON N. O. NELSON PLAN

***St. Louis Millionaire's idea is to Have Stores
Owned by Clerks and Customers.***

"FOOD A PUBLIC UTILITY"

Economy and Profit-Sharing Practiced in String of Community Establishments

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 13 -- Nelson O. Nelson, St. Louis millionaire manufacturer, told a Post-Dispatch correspondent today of the progress he had made in two years in his new task of trying

to reorganize the political and social fabric by starting community groceries on the profit-sharing plan and ultimately turning the ownership of them over to the grocery clerks and customers.

This is Nelson's second big effort to "give the people their dues, make poverty impossible and to virtually empty our prisons." His first big work started about 30 years ago in St. Louis where every man now employed in his factories is a stockholder.

Speaker Champ Clark, in a speech before the Chicago Dental Society, Jan. 30 last, credited Nelson with ushering in a new era in the nation's life when he originated the plan of sharing profits with his employes in St. Louis and its environs.

Speaker Clark's Tribute

Speaker Clark at that time said he was fain to believe that the crowning glory of the philosophy, statecraft, humanitarianism and religion of the twentieth century would be to devise a scheme whereby every man, and woman, too, should enjoy the usufruct of his or her labor, and to prevent one greedy soul from monopolizing the toil and sweat and lives of thousands.

Clark said he humbly and reverently thanked God that day that the origination of such a glad era as he pictured was a Missourian. But he did not know that Nelson already was at work upon a wider plan--one that not only benefited every Nelson employe, but also benefited every New Orleans resident who wished to take advantage of it.

System of Profit-Sharing.

Nelson, in carrying out his new task, set aside \$200,000 from his personal fortune. He said he never expected to get one cent of this back. With this money, he began two years ago to establish groceries in various sections of New Orleans, until today there are 49 of these stores, including two meat markets. He installed a novel system of profit sharing and stock-taken whereby the 49 stores he has acquired here will eventually belong to his clerks and customers.

Nelson calls his idea "The Cooperative System of Food Supply." His dream is to see communities purchase food supplies from stores they own, and which are attended by clerks who also have an interest in the firms. In this way Nelson hopes to reduce greatly the cost of the necessaries of life and eventually equally divide the world's goods.

Profits Divided With Clerks

In his New Orleans stores, Nelson has started a plan of giving each employe a certain per cent of the profits. When the books are balanced at the end of each year, 20 per cent of the profits is given to the employes. One-half of this amount is invested in stock for them. The men are graded by their salaries and given their share of the profits, half in money and half in stock. The remainder of the profits go into the surplus fund. Nelson keeps nothing for himself.

All customers pay cash for their goods. Stock is for sale to customers at \$5 per share. By paying cash customers get the goods much cheaper, as cash eliminates many expenses. The money thus saved by customers can be invested by them in stock, which eventually will return dividends.

Nelson hopes in this way to eliminate the middleman, as the community-owned stores can buy direct from the manufacturer.

When the clerks and the customers own the stores jointly, Nelson says, the clerks will be more economical in handling the stock and will be frugal even in the paper bags and twine they use, while customers will not ask that small bundles be sent to their homes and will co-operate in every way to keep down expenses.

Food Supplies a Public Utility

"Food supplies, above all else, should be regarded as a public utility," said Nelson. "It is the most important thing we have to deal with in this practical world today. I do not believe in

people owning the stores through any arrangement with the Government, but by personally owning stock in them.

“I believe every man is his brother’s keeper. We should live in harmony. The Lord has provided amply for all and his goods should be equally provided. My system will help to accomplish this. If other large concerns follow in my steps, the world will soon be as the Lord intended it should be.

“The surplus fund we have is for building more stores as the stock of the old ones is sold, and for caring for the employes of the establishment. If a man is sick his salary goes on just the same, and he is cared for. His medicine is given him and, if it is necessary, he is sent to another climate to recuperate.

Customers Buying Stock.

“We have social halls, where the customers and clerks meet and play. Music is furnished and those who wish may dance under conditions which are above reproach.

“The customers are taking advantage of the chance to buy stock even faster than I had expected. The stock is sold only to customers in the vicinity of the store and cannot be transferred except to the advantage of all concerned.”

Plans have been Successful

Nelson, when reminded of Speaker Clark’s recent tribute to him, briefly discussed the progress of his original profit-sharing idea. There are now about 1000 stockholders, he said, in his manufacturing plants.

Nelson told of having conceived the idea of a co-operative system of ownership about 30 years ago. He started a small manufacturing plant at LeClaire, a suburb of Edwardsville, Ill. Every man employed in the plant was a stockholder. All prospered. They began widening their field of endeavor, until now they also operate factories in St. Louis, Noblesville, Ind., and Bessemer, Ala. Their property, Nelson said, is valued at more than \$2,000,000 of which \$350,000 is owned by the workingman and the customers. The plants manufacture all kinds of metal fixtures, bathtubs, pipe and marble slabs. The workmen and customers get all the profits on the stock except 6 percent on the stock they do not own.

“If steel, oil, powder and other trusts would adopt my plan,” Nelson said, “all the people would get their dues, poverty would be impossible, and our prisons would be practically empty. There would be no wars and the world would be an ideal place in which to live.”

Was Born in Norway

Nelson is 70 years old. He was a year old when he was brought from Norway to America by his parents. He was reared among hard-working persons, and he always has been industrious. He cultivated a saving habit when he was a child, and has been thrifty ever since.

He cares little for his personal appearance. He is neat, but he is not a customer of pressing shops. His coat and trousers have not been creased since the creases that were in them when he bought them wore out. His spectacles have steel rims and he appears to be the owner of a small country store rather than the founder of 49 co-operative groceries in one city and one of the biggest manufacturers in St. Louis. He divides his time between St. Louis and New Orleans, but mostly has made his home here since starting the groceries.

March 26, 1915

Edwardsville Intelligencer

SWAT FLY IS URGED

NELSON COMPANY SENDS OUT FLYERS TO RESIDENTS

Urges Necessity of General Cleanup At the Present Time.

Safety first has a new meaning in Leclaire, just at present. It means right now, "swat the fly early." One fly swatted in April prevents a thousand in May and a million in June and so on. The exact numerical count may be a trifle off, probably is too low, but the general idea is absolutely correct.

Residents of Leclaire are being urged in circulars sent out by the N. O. Nelson Company to swat the fly right now. The many advantages of doing this early are pointed out, and the hope is expressed that by this and other good measures Leclaire may be kept largely free from the pests this summer. The Nelson Company also has a large quantity of literature on the subject which will be given general distribution.

According to L. D. Lawnin, secretary of the company, Thursday and Friday of next week, April 2 and 3, have been set aside as clean-up days in Leclaire. On those days a concerted effort will be made to get rid of anything unlovely. Leclaire always presents an enviable spectacle of cleanliness, so the need there is not so great as in many places, but just the same residents are going to work together for the general good.

The company will co-operate with men and teams and it is figured that by Saturday evening of next week Leclaire will be scoured and brushed and polished in a way to provoke admiration.

Mr. Lawnin is directing particular attention to refuse containers. It is urged that barrels, boxes or cans in which garbage is placed should have metal covers extending several inches down, all around, as being beneficial in preventing (the) spread of insects. Those who own livestock are urged to handle the manure piles at least once a week, seeing that the sun has a chance to kill the germs. Flies develop in eight days in an untouched manure heap, it has been demonstrated.

April 23, 1915, Friday
Edwardsville Intelligencer

GIRLS WILL BE HERE

Twenty-Five From St. Louis Will Rusticate

Club House in Leclaire is Now Being Fitted Up

The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company of Leclaire will organize a girl's club this summer, so that girls in the St. Louis office of the company may enjoy their summer vacations here in the country.

There are twenty-five girls employed in the St. Louis office, most of them being stenographers. These girls are given two weeks vacation every summer, and many are desirous of spending the vacation in the country, enjoying the boating, tennis courts, basket picnics and like diversions.

The Nelson company is making arrangements to provide a club house for these girls in Leclaire. A seven room residence owned by the company in Park Place will be used as the club house. The residence is opposite the Leclaire campus and a pretty view of the __sward is gotten from the front veranda.

L. D. Lawnin, general manager of the local office, said today that the club would be called the Girls Outing Club. The residence will be fitted up for the convenience of the girls and a housekeeper will be employed.

The girls will be allowed to stay for two weeks at a time, and can bring their families and friends with them if they wish. They will be charged a small sum of money for board to cover the expenses of operating the club rooms.

The girls will probably have tennis tournaments and swimming matches. A woman's bath house is being constructed at the southern end of Leclaire Lake, where the water is shallow.

The club rooms will be opened about the first part of June, and will remain open until late September. The proposition of the club, when told to the St. Louis girls, was met with enthusiastic comment.

April 23, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer

Co-Operative Store Declares Dividends

Dividends to stockholders and customers of the Leclaire Co-Operative store, for the quarter ending March 31, were paid last night at a social given at the Leclaire school house. There were over 350 persons present at the social and \$600 was paid out in dividends.

Eight per cent was paid on purchases to stockholders and four per cent was paid to other customers. There was an increase of \$300 in dividends for this quarter, over for the same quarter in 1914.

After the dividends were paid, music was enjoyed and refreshments were served.

Monday, June 14, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Obituary: Ariadne Worthington Lawnin (Mother of L. D. Lawnin)

SINCERELY MOURNED

Sable Angel Calls Name of Mrs. Adriane Lawnin.

Passed Quietly Away Yesterday After Paralytic Attack.

Mrs. Adriane Worthington Lawnin died at 5:43 o'clock Sunday morning at the home of Dr. S. T. Robinson at 147 North Kansas street. Her death was caused by a paralytic stroke which she sustained two weeks ago.

Mrs. Lawnin became paralyzed on the night of Friday, May 29, at 11 o'clock. The entire left side was affected. For a number of days her condition was very serious, but the early part of last week she began to improve.

Yesterday morning her condition became very grave again and during the night she lapsed into a state of unconsciousness. Members of her family then knew that the end was near. All were present at her bedside when she was called away.

Mrs. Lawnin was a kind hearted and affectionate lady and her sympathetic and generous nature won for her many friends. Her demise was learned of with sincere regret by all.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday. There will be services at the home of her son, L. D. Lawnin, at 311 Jefferson road, Tuesday morning at 9:45 o'clock. Rev. Willis M. Cleaveland, of Collinsville, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church here, will officiate.

The body will be taken to St. Louis, where services will be held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twenty-eighth and Washington avenue. Interment will be in Bellefontaine cemetery.

Mrs. Lawnin was born November 8, 1840, and died June 13, 1915. Her birthplace was in St. Louis county, on a large farm which now comprises the premises of Creve Cour Lake.

Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Worthington, of a prominent family of St. Louis county. Her mother was before her marriage Miss Sappington.

In 1859 Mrs. Lawnin removed to St. Louis with her parents, where she remained until three years ago when she came to Edwardsville. She was married in August 1861, at St. Louis to Joseph Lawnin who came from Quebec, Canada. About 12 years ago, while visiting in Edwardsville, Mr. Lawnin suffered a paralytic stroke. He died in 1908 at St. Louis.

Mrs. Lawnin is survived by two sons. They are L. D. Lawnin of Edwardsville, secretary of the N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., and Albert Lawnin of St. Louis.

June 19, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer

TWO HURT BY SLAB

The first accidents to bathers at LeClaire lake this season occurred yesterday when two swimmers were hurt at 1 o'clock.

Edward Long sustained a very severe scalp injury yesterday afternoon at the lake when he struck his head on a marble slab about two feet under water.

Long ran the full length of the beach and dived into the water. The marble slab is near the point at the girl's bathhouse and is used as a stepping off stone. Long misjudged the distance and thought he could clear the slab, but instead his forehead just grazed the end of it.

He came up out of the water immediately and staggered to the beach. A gash was cut in his forehead and a considerable part of the skin on his head was scraped off.

Long appeared alright, but members of the swimming party took him to town. When he reached the barber shop of Edward Hanser where many of the boys deposit their suits, he fainted. He was revived by his companions and was given medical treatment.

George Dillon dove from the beach immediately after Long, and cut his right arm on the marble slab. A deep long gash was cut in his arm.

Saturday, July 3, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer

DIES ON HIS PORCH

LOUIS C. GABY EXPIRES AT HIS HOME IN LECLAIRE

Was Found Within a Few Minutes by His Sister

Fifteen minutes after he had walked out on his front porch, Louis C. Gaby, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gaby, Sr., of 1113 Troy road, was found dead on the porch, at 10 o'clock this morning by his sister, Mrs. Erma Taulbee.

Mr. Gaby had been suffering from tuberculosis contracted last February, when he caught cold in his lungs. During the latter part of February he was compelled to resign his position as assistant mining engineer of the Madison Coal Company.

On February 7, he departed for Arizona for his health, where he remained until the latter part of April returning then to Edwardsville.

During the past week, he had been feeling better, and his appearance showed much improvement.

This morning at 9:45 he was sitting at a chair in his home when his mother passed through the room and spoke to him. Fifteen minutes she passed through the room, and saw he was not there.

She asked her daughter, Mrs. Taulbee, where the young man had gone. Mrs. Taulbee went out on the front porch and found her brother was dead.

The young man's father (who) is a traveling salesman, is at present traveling in Wisconsin. A telegram was sent to Madison, Wis., and also to the firm where Mr. Gaby is employed. He is expected to return tomorrow.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but Mrs. Gaby stated today that burial would be at Litchfield, probably on Monday. Coroner J. Morgan Sims, of Collinsville, is conducting an inquest into the death this afternoon.

Louis was an industrious young man, and was well educated. His good nature won for him many life long friends. He was born December, 7, 1886, at Decatur. At the age of eight months he was brought by the family to Litchfield, where he resided until two years ago when the family removed to Edwardsville.

He was a student at the University of Illinois for three years and graduated from Midland College at Akchison, Kansas. He has been employed by the Madison Coal Corporation for the past seven years.

Louis is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gaby and two sisters and one brother. The sisters are Mrs. Erma Taulbee of Edwardsville and Mrs. George McCord of Springfield, Ohio. The brother, John Gaby, Jr. resides at Kellogg, Idaho.

The young man was a member of the Crescent Club of Litchfield, and his death is the first break in its ranks. Much interest was manifested today in his demise by his Friends in Litchfield, and the Intelligencer received several long distance telephone queries from there.

Saturday, July 17, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer

PREVENTS DROWNING

JOSEPH WOOD RESPONDS TO A CALL AT THE LAKE

Cramps Causes Trouble for New Student in Swimming.

What might have ended in a double tragedy in drowning, was prevented last night by the quick rescue work of Joseph Wood, of St. Louis, a marble setter employed on the construction work of the new court house, who is at present making his home in this city. He saved Otis Metzger of 438 Hillsboro road and Robert Kunz of North Kansas street, from drowning in Leclaire lake last night at 8:30 o'clock while a crowd of a half a hundred persons witnessed the rescue.

There was a large number of bathers in the lake last evening. Some were expert swimmers, some beginners who could not swim at all, but were seeking the water to avoid the hot night.

Otis Metzger had gone to the pond with a number of companions and was enjoying the cool water of the lake. He but recently learned the art of swimming and when the crowd became too thick near the shore, he went out into deep water.

He had hardly reached deep water when he was caught with a severe cramp in his right foot and leg. He attempted to swim toward the shore but could not. He went down once and when he came up gave a yell for help.

Robert Kunz who was swimming in the middle of the lake heard his cry as he went down for a second time. He hurried to his assistance, and when Metzger came up caught hold of him.

Metzger grappled with him and in the fright which comes to a drowning person, he exerted all of his strength in pulling Kunz under the water. This was the third time for Metzger to go down.

Kunz then tried to release himself from Metzger's grasp, but Metzger held on. Other bathers had hurried toward the place where they went down. Wood was the first to arrive, and when they came up to the top of the water, he grabbed them and pulled Kunz from Metzger's grasp.

He then caught hold of Metzger and towed him to shore. Metzger was in a daze, but was soon revived. He was able to walk home.

Thursday, July 29, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer

JUST LIKE A HOME

GIRLS AT LECLAIRE HAVE A PLEASANT ENVIRONMENT.

Fresh Air Outing For St. Louisans Pleases Visitors.

The third delegation of St. Louis working girls is this week enjoying the outing at Leclaire, provided by the N. O. Nelson Mfg. Company. There are six in the present party, some of them telephone girls. Last week there were eight. The change is made each Saturday evening, and as the last week's party lingered until late Saturday evening, several hours after the arrival of those who were to replace them, there were fourteen at supper that evening, the largest gathering so far, and a very merry one.

There have been no unpleasant incidents thus far, although last week it seemed possible that one might develop. An appeal was made to the Edwardsville police by Mrs. Nellie Saylor, matron in charge. The girls had been to a picture show down town, chaperoned by Mrs. Saylor, and on the way home passed half a dozen young men, who lined up along the sidewalk and attempted to attract the attention of the girls.

They then followed the feminine contingent out to Leclaire and drew up in company front opposite the house. Shortly after, Mrs. Saylor thought she detected a man peeping in at a

window, and deemed it wise to notify the police. Capt. Fred Betzold went out and found the coast clear. No further trouble has developed since.

The humorous feature about the roundabout methods of trying to attract the girls' attention is that it is unnecessary. No more restrictions are thrown about the St. Louisans in the club house at Leclaire than are in their own homes. It is the endeavor of Mrs. Saylor, who came here from Athens, Ga., to have charge of the establishment, to make their visits as homelike as possible.

"No objections whatever are made to young men calling on the girls," said Mrs. Saylor this morning. "They are entirely welcome to do so, and to visit with them here or to invite them to walk or drive. But we do not want the girls enticed away to meet men elsewhere. I found a little while ago that some married men were endeavoring to have the girls meet them out in the city, and we of course frowned on this. But otherwise the girls are free to go and come as they will, as unrestricted as they would be in their own homes. We like to have visits terminated by 10:30 p. m., as a rule, but there is no iron-clad decision even on that. We are glad to have the girls make the acquaintance of nice boys, and we want them to feel free to enjoy themselves as they would if this were their permanent home."

That the girls are delighted with their visit is shown by the expressions of each delegation as its members leave for the city. They have boated, fished, swum, walked, driven and otherwise enjoyed themselves. The eight who departed last Saturday night made Mrs. Saylor a surprise present when they left, to express their appreciation of her pleasant chaperonage.

Tuesday, August 24, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Movie to be Made at Leclaire Lake

WEDDING TOMORROW

DOROTHY BROWN AND HAROLD BOESCHENSTEIN

It is a "Reel" Affair too, In Every Respect.

Miss Dorothy Brown will be married at her home on Hillsboro avenue tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The groom will be Harold Boeschenstein. Just one hour after the ceremony has been performed, Miss Brown will almost drown in Leclaire lake when the boat in which she is to be riding will overturn. She will be rescued by Mr. Boeschenstein.

The funny thing about it is that the thrilling rescue, planned for an hour after the wedding, will mark the inception of the romance which is to culminate in the wedding. Yes, that's right. The romance will start after the wedding has taken place.

But it's a mock wedding and a mock near-drowning, staged for the movies and everything will appear in regular order in the two reels which are to be shown at the Gem theatre two days next week.

The reels are to be made under the auspices of the Bon Feature Company of Springfield. D. M. Prim will be in charge of the camera and the pictures are to be made at the direction of W. M. Doake.

The personnel of the bridal party was announced this afternoon. The bridesmaid will be Miss Christine Bickelhaupt. Elmer E. Jones, the court reporter, is the groomsman. The flower girls will be Misses Josephine McAlister and Josephine Burroughs. The ring-bearer is Joseph Blackmore. J. A. Seipker, manager of the Gem theatre, is to officiate at the wedding as minister.

The ceremony will be performed on the lawn at the Brown residence and the general public will be allowed to stand to the rear and at the sides of the camera to witness the event.

The accident at LeClaire lake will likewise be one in which the public may participate as spectators. Miss Brown will be seen on the lake with a gentleman friend. The boat overturns. The man in the boat will not attempt to rescue his fair companion. Then Mr. Boeschstein comes to her assistance.

It's going to be a real rescue and the participants will get wet. No camera faking will go. The boat does turn over and the occupants do fall into the water. LeClaire lake is twenty feet deep in places.

The reels to be taken tomorrow will also show the couple's honeymoon trip on the Illinois Traction System and will show them touring the Edwardsville business houses.

The scenes to be taken tomorrow morning will also include many other points of interest in the city. The fire department will make a special run for the pictures tomorrow morning. The bridal party's shopping scenes are to be taken in the morning.

At Galesburg and Jacksonville the taking of the reels of local motion pictures was the occasion for much comment. Immense crowds turned out to see the wedding and the rescue.

A score of prominent Edwardsville business men who are interested in the taking of a series of motion pictures showing Edwardsville views exclusively, assembled at the Gem theatre yesterday afternoon to see a similar series of pictures recently taken at Jacksonville.

The pictures shown were clear and the features of persons on the streets were easily recognized. The buildings were plain and the street views excellent.

The two reels shown were entitled "A Jacksonville Romance." A Jacksonville girl was the heroine and a Jacksonville man the hero. Their meeting was depicted and the romance followed to its culmination.

The hero proved a real hero by rescuing a baby from an automobile which has become defective in the steering apparatus. The hero went to the hospital and the girl in the case was a daily visitor there.

The wedding followed in the natural order of things. The ceremony was performed at one of Jacksonville's leading inns and then the couple started on their honeymoon.

Jacksonville still claimed their attention and they made the rounds of the business houses purchasing supplies for their household use.

A scene labeled "Three years later," gave the picture of a two-year old child sitting out in the couple's front yard. The two reels also included views of the public buildings at Jacksonville, views of the city officials in action and many other interesting features which appealed to the picture man and are not noticed by home-folks until they are pointed out.

Similar scenes will be seen in the Edwardsville reels. There will also be a mock wedding here and the couple will make its trip around the city. The bride in the pictures will be an Edwardsville girl, well known to society and the groom will be equally prominent.

This practice of viewing the home town at home in the movies is being quite general. Staunton did it and many of the other cities north of here have watched themselves on the screen. The date for the Edwardsville production is to be announced.

Thursday, August 26, 1915

Edwardsville Intelligencer

BENEATH THE WAVE

LOCAL YOUNG LADY PLUNGES INTO LECLAIRE LAKE.

She is Promptly Rescued While the Film Machine Revolves.

The "reel" marriage of Miss Dorothy Brown and Harold Boeschenstein took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the bride's home at 637 Hillsboro avenue. There were invited guests, but more uninvited guests swarmed the lawn of the Brown home, where the wedding took place.

Members of the Thursday Evening Dancing Club were invited and attended the wedding, the men being in dress suits and the young ladies in wedding dresses or party gowns.

The marriage was a scene in moving pictures which was made by the Bon Feature Film Company of Springfield.

Two scenes were taken at the Brown home, one of the marriage and another of the guests who were invited. Almost a hundred persons were at the Brown home long before the fake ceremony to witness it.

The scene was in front of the porch on the lawn, where a large rug was laid. The ring bearer, Joseph Blackmore, was the first of the bridal party to follow the officiating "pastor," Robert Seipker, across the porch and down the steps.

Next came the flower girls, Josephine Burroughs and Josephine McAlister, who were dressed in white with shoes and stockings to match and carried bouquets of bridal flowers.

Following them came the groom, accompanied by his groomsman, Elmer Jones. Both were attired in full dress suits. They were followed by the bride, attended by her bridesmaid, Miss Christine Bickelhaupt.

The bride was prettily attired in a white satin dress, trimmed with lace. It was Mrs. R. J. George's wedding gown. She wore a full length veil and carried (a) white bridal bouquet.

The bridesmaid wore a pretty white satin dress and carried pink flowers.

At 5 o'clock the bride almost "drowned" in Leclaire lake, which was the romance which led to the previous marriage.

Almost 800 persons lined the lake shores on both sides to see the catastrophe.

Miss Brown was boat riding with Andrew Foehrkalb, motion picture operator at the Gem theatre. When the boat was in about eight feet of water, she insisted that he let her row. When they were changing seats, the boat capsized and threw them both into the water.

Foehrkalb, according to the play, thought only of saving himself and started to swim to shore, leaving the unfortunate lady struggling in the water. On the lake shore stood Mr. Boeschenstein, watching the procedure.

When he saw Mr. Foehrkalb abandon the young lady, he quickly threw off his coat and made a graceful dive into the cold waters of the lake, and after a short struggle brought the young lady to shore.

He picked her up in his arms and carried her up on the shore, where she pretended she had fainted. After a few minutes she was revived and the scene ended.

The picture will appear at the Gem theatre on Thursday of next week.

Saturday, August 28, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer

HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Small Lad Tumbles in the Leclaire Reservoir

Revived After Ten Minutes By the Plant Fireman

The big eight-foot reservoir of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing plant, at the rear of the boiler room, which has stood for years without accidents occurring there, almost claimed its first drowning victim this morning at 8 o'clock when Wolford Kase, aged 5, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kase, of Longfellow avenue, fell in.

The boy was rescued by Frank Baeser, fireman at the plant, who was told of the accident by companions of the young lad that their playmate had tumbled into the water. It took ten minutes for Mr. Baeser to revive the boy. He was just going to revive the boy to call a physician when the boy regained consciousness.

Young Kase and four other companions were playing near the reservoir this morning. Around the water's edge there is an iron picket fence, built to keep boys out of the water.

As they were all climbing over the fence, the Kase boy slipped and his trouser's leg caught in a picket. In trying to extricate his trouser leg from the sharp iron picket, he lost his balance and tumbled into the water.

His companions became frightened when they saw the boy go down into the water and ran into the boiler room and summoned Mr. Baeser. When he arrived at the reservoir the lad was going down for the third time. Baeser vaulted over the fence and stooping on the edge of the reservoir reached out and clutched the boy's hand which was the only part of his body above the water.

He pulled the boy to safety and took him out on the Leclaire campus lawn where he laid him down and administered first aid.

By working the lad's arms back and forth, he managed to get the water out of his lungs and after ten minutes the boy was revived.

The boys then went over and sat on the Leclaire school house steps, where the other boys tried to persuade the Kase boy to go home. But fearing that he might get a scolding, he stood on the steps until his clothes were perfectly dried out and then went home.

He did not tell this misfortune to his parents, who are probably still unaware of the accident.

Tuesday, September 21, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer

LANDS BIG CONTRACT

South American Trade Comes to Edwardsville

N. O. Nelson Company of Leclaire Profits By Recent Visit.

Results of the recent visit to Edwardsville and St. Louis of three prominent South American men were seen this morning when it was learned that the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company had secured contracts to furnish large supplies of plumbing accessories which will be manufactured in the Leclaire shops of the company. The St. Louis Republic this morning tells of the ordering in the following:

“A substantial purchase of plumbing supplies manufactured in St. Louis and vicinity has been made by three citizens of Buenos Aires, who stopped in St. Louis recently on a tour of the United States.

“Officials of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company yesterday confirmed a report of the transaction, but would not tell the amount involved, which is said to be about \$20,000.

“Although a large shipment of St. Louis-made goods is en route to Argentina, officials of the Nelson concern regard it rather as a sample shipment from which important results may be expected in the future.

“The purchasers were Pablo Carabelli, Bartolome M. Rafio, and Claudio Cassullo. The two former are architects and contractors, it being the custom in Buenos Aires for the architect of a building to have the contract for its erection also.

“The architect frequently buys all the materials used in putting up the building, and the visitor to St. Louis is wanted to become acquainted with a good line of sanitary supplies.

“The three men landed in New York and visited Pittsburgh and Chicago, after which they went to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. They then went to St. Louis, and had

intended to inspect other markets as well, but after their stay here decided it would not be necessary.

“The visitors were taken through the N. O. Nelson factory at Edwardsville by L. D. Lawnin, vice-president of the company and through the St. Louis factory by J. S. Malone, sales manager.”

Wednesday, September 22, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer

BURGLAR MAKES HAUL

RESIDENCE LOOTED WHILE THE FAMILY IS ABSENT

Gains Entrance Through Back Door of Leclair Home

Little did Mr. and Mrs. William J. Held and family of 816 Troy road, suspect yesterday when they carefully locked their house and boarded a car for St. Louis, that they were being watched by a burglar, who late yesterday afternoon entered and robbed their residence, taking articles of clothing and the like valued at over \$100.

Mr. and Mrs. Held and family went to St. Louis to visit friends. While they were preparing to go the burglar watched them from across the street and after they boarded the car he went to their house where he tried the front door.

They had securely locked all the doors and windows, making chances for entrance impossible without tools. But the burglar had a small chisel, and with this he carefully removed the glass from the back door, and reaching in, unlocked the door.

He ransacked the house going into every room, looking for articles which he might take. In Mr. Held's room he changed his soiled clothing and muddy shoes for Mr. Held's choice gray suit and tan shoes. He changed throughout and left his own clothing lying on the floor.

He then filled a suit case full of articles and departed by the same way he had entered. When the Held family returned home at 7 o'clock last evening they discovered the back door minus the window pane and standing half open.

Further investigation revealed the house had been robbed. Mr. Held notified the police and they immediately got on the job.

In the meantime the burglar had secured lodging at the Broadway house and after placing his booty in his room, he sallied forth out to the street to view the city's night life.

He didn't go very far, for the eye of the law was soon upon him, and in a short time Chief of Police Wm. F. Coultas and Night Captain Fred Petzold had him under arrest.

The articles stolen from the Held residence were found in his room and on his person. Among the articles stolen were two pair of shoes, one rain coat, three suits, one dozen pair of socks, nine shirts, one pair kid gloves, one pair gauntlets, one clothes brush, six neckties, one gold watch, valued at \$15, one ring, one camera, valued at \$10, three razors and one coat hanger.

The man gave his name as Charles Scheffler, formerly of New York, present address "nowhere." He will be given a hearing on a charge of burglary and larceny this afternoon before Justice of the Peace James B. Dale.

Friday, November 12, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer

WED LAST EVENING

Miss Nora Buhrman is Bride of Louis Votrain.

Ceremony Performed in Leclaire By Episcopal Rector.

A pretty home wedding took place last evening when Louis Votrain of Sherman avenue and Miss Nora Buhrman, aged 19 years of Kaufman, were married at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. Frank Rotter, at 953 Hale avenue.

The marriage was entirely kept secret from friends of the young couple, who supposed that an engagement existed although no formal announcement was made. Friends were indeed surprised today when they learned of the marriage, as only relatives and a few immediate friends were present at the ceremony.

The ceremony was performed a 7:45 o'clock in the parlor of the Rotter home. Rev. Willis M. Cleaveland, of Collinsville, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church here officiated. The Rotter home was decorated beautifully for the occasion in white. Flowers filled vases in the corners of the room, and a large vase filled with white roses was the center piece on the table.

The attendants were Lester Votrain, brother of the groom and Miss Ida Bloemke. The bride was neatly attired in a tailored blue suit with hat to match. The bridesmaid was attired like the bride. Both carried a bouquet of white roses.

The happy couple will reside with the groom's parents on Sherman avenue. He is a coal miner and is well known in Leclaire. The bride is an orphan and was formerly employed at the home of J. N. Brown on West street.

The romance began a year and a half ago, when the two met at a party at the Rotter home. Since then the two have been seen much in company with each other. The bride is a member of several young girl's clubs in the city.

December 24, 1915
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Leclaire Artist May M. Moorman

Local Resident Decorates Globes

Today the St. Clair County Gas and Electric Company received the last of two dozen aprons for gas lights, painted by Mrs. May M. Moorman, the inscriptions on the ones that are to remain in Edwardsville are:

“Intelligencer.”

“Bar.”

“Laundry.”

“Soda,” “Candy,” and one that was placed several weeks ago, “Flynn” making a total to date of five for Edwardsville, the rest of the two dozen were for Collinsville.

Mrs. Moorman was the first Creamist (ceramist) in Edwardsville to own a china kiln and to do “firing,” was the only exhibitor of china at the Madison County Centennial to take a first prize and is the only one that does commercial glass painting and firing, moreover there is only one ceramist in St. Louis, who does this class of work.

December 27, 1915

Edwardsville Intelligencer

M. D. Yates, Obituary (father of George Yates of Leclaire)

M. D. YATES, OLD RESIDENT, CALLED TO HIS REST

With holiday celebrations in progress, three homes in Edwardsville and vicinity were saddened on Christmas Eve and yesterday by the visitation of the Grim Reaper, Death, and Edwardsville township has lost two of its oldest and most respected citizens.

Michael Delves Yates, aged 83 years, a resident of the vicinity of Edwardsville for over three-quarters of a century, died at his country home on the Glen Carbon road yesterday morning at 1:25 o'clock after a week's illness with pneumonia.

A week ago Mr. Yates, who had previously been in splendid health, notwithstanding his advanced age, became ill with pneumonia. His condition was not thought to be serious and he was about to be up a short time Christmas day. He did not complain much and it was thought that he would recover from the attack. On Saturday night his condition became worse.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from the family residence four miles south of Edwardsville at 1:15 o'clock. Rev. Robert Morris, pastor of St. John's M. E. church, will conduct services.

The pall bearers will be William Wessel, H. P. Stullken, L. W. Kriege, Henry Bollmann, Henry Bardelmeier, and W. H. Shaffer. Interment will be in the Woodlawn cemetery.

With the death of Mr. Yates there passes away one who bore the sad affliction of being blind with a cheerful and happy nature, never complaining to anyone or making himself a burden upon any member of the family. For forty-two years he bore up bravely, and always spoke of the

bright side of life and never expressed a fruitless wish for the return of his sight. He never mentioned his lost sight to anyone.

Mr. Yates lost the sight of one eye while mowing horse weeds on his farm, and two years later the other eyesight was lost when the eye was pierced by a blackberry thorn.

Michael D. Yates was born August 20, 1830, and died December 26, 1915. His birthplace was in Stafford, England, and he resided there until seven years old, when he immigrated to America with his parents and sister. They landed at New Orleans, and came directly to Edwardsville, locating on what is now the William Floyd farm. He went to school near here and afterwards continued to reside on a farm near here.

He was married to Lucy Ann Shaffer, who died leaving two daughters, Mrs. Anna L. Bosomworth of St. Elmo, this state and Miss Mary A. Yates of Edwardsville. He was later married to Miss Eva Wolf, who survives. There are seven children: Jesse F., George E., Harry D., Misses Nellie and Fannie Yates, Mrs. Effie Oliver and Mrs. Suzetta Kinder, all of Edwardsville vicinity. There are seven grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

Note: Other obituaries referenced: Mrs. Christina Scherf, and Mrs. Anton Weineke, both of the Edwardsville area.

January 20, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Large Skating Crowd

LARGEST CROWD ON ICE THIS SEASON

So large was the crowd of skaters on Leclaire Lake Tuesday evening that the ice was cracked in many places. It was the largest crowd that had been on the ice this season.

Over 150 skaters were on the ice at one time and whip-crack strings composed of as high as 30 skaters prevailed through the evening.

Many of Edwardsville's business men were out on the ice and stayed throughout the whole evening. Entire families were seen enjoying the winter sport.

February 12, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer

Leap Year Party

Miss Edna Voelker was the host to a very unique Leap Year party last evening. It was a bowling party held at the Leclair club house and was very much enjoyed by all. It was arranged in regular Leap Year style. The ladies making all the arrangements for the affair. About sixteen young people were present.

May 23, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer

Found Body in Lake

Henry Suhre who was missing drowned at Leclair

Body Was Discovered This Afternoon by K. W. Sanders

The body of Henry Suhre, aged 41 years, who disappeared from the home of Rudolph Bloemker at 830 Hale avenue, Leclair at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, was found about 2 o'clock this afternoon in Leclair lake by his conservator, F. W. Sanders, of Alhambra, who since Sunday has been directing searches for the lost man.

The body was fifty feet from the north shore and all that could be seen of it was the top of the head. It is thought the body had been there since Sunday morning. Mr. Sanders said that he was positive that Mr. Suhre did not commit suicide, but had inadvertently walked into the lake during the storm which raged early Sunday morning.

Mr. Suhre is a native of Alhambra and comes from a well known and respected family of that place. When at the age of two years he suffered a [severe] attack of typhoid fever and other diseases which resulted in him being mentally deranged.

Since that time he disappeared from his home several times and was not found for days afterwards.

It is believed that Mr. Suhre became frightened during the storm Sunday morning and ran away. He departed from the Bloemker home minus his coat and hat. It is thought that in his fright from the storm he waded into the water in the darkness. He was unable to swim.

Mr. Sanders who has been his conservator for the past three years was notified of his disappearance Sunday morning and he organized searching parties who searched the woods near the Bloemker home Sunday and yesterday. One searching party was a twenty mile circuit around the vicinity of the city yesterday.

This afternoon, Mr. Saunders went near the lake thinking possibly the man had fallen in. He saw a dark object in the water which resembled a man's head and he sat on the lake shore for an hour and watched it.

Finally he notified Reuben Glass and John Reid of Leclair. They secured a boat and rowed out into the lake to the object, and found that a man's body was there. He was standing in six or seven feet of water.

The body was pulled into the boat and then brought to shore, where it was identified by Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Sanders stated that he would take the remains back to Alhambra for burial [at] the old home of Mr. Suhre.

Mr. Suhre's parents died some years ago. He is survived by two sisters. They are Mrs. Rudolph Bloemker of Edwardsville and Mrs. F. W. Sanders of Alhambra.

March 16, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Frank Rotter moves to Wisconsin

Removes From City

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rotter and family have removed to Milwaukee, Wis. where they will make their future home. Mr. Rotter has accepted a position as a bookkeeper at a marble company's plant there.

Tuesday, April 18, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Diederich-Spargo Engagement

Learned of Engagement

Friends of Miss Edna Diederich, formerly of this city, but now of St. Louis, will be surprised to hear of her engagement to Wm. F. Spargo, of that city. The engagement became known here yesterday morning when several of her intimate friends received cards from Mr. and Mrs. August Diederich announcing the fact. Miss Diederich lived with her parents in this city until several years ago when the family moved to St. Louis. She attended the schools here and was later employed as stenographer for the N. O. Nelson Company.

Thursday, August 24, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Leclair Resident Designs Motor Car

Henry Faust, car inspector on the Clover Leaf Railroad at Edwardsville, has designed an ideal motor car for traveling on the railroad. The motor car consists of a motorcycle mounted on a push car. Instead of having the chain attached to a rear wheel it is connected with the rear axle of the push car. The car will average a speed of twenty-five miles an hour.

September 11, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Charge announced for Leclaire Kindergarten.

CHARGE ANNOUNCED FOR LECLAIRE KINDERGARDEN

For the first time since the Leclaire kindergarden (sic) has been in existence there is to be a charge made against parents of pupils who attend. Heretofore the school had been supported by concerts, the Leclaire lake and other similar enterprises.

The news of the change was conveyed in the following letter mailed to interested parties today:

“Inasmuch as the expense of the Leclaire kindergarden are borne by the factories and indirectly affect the profits of the employees, we have decided to hereafter make a charge for all children other than those of employees or Leclaire residents. This charge will be as follows:

Per term from September 1 to February 1, \$6.00.

Per term from February 1 to June 1, \$ 6.00.

Fees for each full term payable in advance.

“We are glad to have all children who need this schooling, who are at least four years old.

“Your truly,

“N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.”

October 2, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer
1024 Troy Road For Sale

WANT AD

FOR SALE – My home in Leclaire, containing six large rooms, reception hall; all modern conveniences; corner lot 99 x 150; on car line, 20 minute walk from court house. Bargain if taken at once. U. B. Baker 1024 Troy Road.

November 4, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer

MANY SOCIAL AFFAIRS

LINEN SHOWER FOR BRIDE-ELECT HELD YESTERDAY

Miss Laura Shaw Guest of Honor at Luncheon Today

With the approach of her marriage next Wednesday, Miss Laura L. Shaw of LeClaire, is the guest of honor at a number of social functions given for her.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Rose Dzegolewski of 637 Vandalia street entertained twenty-five guests at a linen shower at her home for the bride-to-be. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent and the bride-elect received many beautiful as well as useful presents.

The interior of the Dzegolewski home was prettily decorated for the occasion with the wedding colors of pink and white. The parlors were bedecked with many flowers of pink and white and large hearts were strung about the rooms.

The shower came after the guests had all arrived. Little Miss Ruth Fruit, daughter of Mrs. J. A. Fruit of Fruit Station, entered the main parlor attired in a very pretty dress of pink and white. She was pulling a small toy wagon, nicely decorated in pink and white in which were the presents from the guests.

The afternoon was enjoyed in games and music. The color effect was also carried out in the refreshments.

Those present from out of town were: Miss Stella Ammann, of Highland; Mrs. B. P. Williams and Mrs. E. C. Spitze, of East St. Louis; Misses Elizabeth and Mable Mitchell, Miss Jane Mullen and Miss Tillie Ogle, of Belleville and Mrs. J. A. Fruit of Fruit.

Miss Ethel Tibbitts entertained for Miss Shaw at 1 o'clock luncheon at her home today. It was a very pretty affair. The dining room was decorated with blue and white and a huge vase filled with white chrysanthemums was the centerpiece of the table.

The luncheon was served in three courses.

Those present from out of town were Miss Mabel Mitchell, of Belleville, and Mrs. B. P. Williams, sister of S. V. Crossman, the groom-to-be.

November 7, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Crossman-Shaw Marriage Announcement

SOCIETY

Marriage Tomorrow

The marriage of Samuel V. Crossman, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Crossman, to Miss Laura Louise Shaw will be solemnized at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw at 409 Jefferson road, LeClaire.

It is to be a quiet affair and only the immediate relatives and near friends of the couple will be present. Rev. James R. Sager, pastor of the First Presbyterian church will officiate. The color scheme will be pink and white.

The attendants will be Miss Mabel Mitchell, of Belleville, and Geo. W. Crossman, brother of the groom-to-be. Little Misses Ruth Shaw and Genevieve McKee will be ribbon bearers. The wedding march from Lohengrin will be played by Miss Mildred Shaw, sister of the bride-to-be.

November 9, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer

A HOME WEDDING

MISS LAURA L. SHAW BECOMES BRIDE OF S. V. CROSSMAN

Ceremony Took Place at Home of Bride's Parents

A pretty home wedding took place at 8 o'clock last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw, at 409 Jefferson road LeClaire, when their daughter, Miss Laura Louise Shaw, was married to Samuel Versen Crossman, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Crossman.

About seventy relatives and friends from Edwardsville and outside towns were present. The attendants were Miss Mabel Mitchell of Belleville and George W. Crossman, of this city, brother of the groom. The ribbon bearers were little Miss Ruth Shaw sister of the bride and Genevieve McKee, of St. Louis.

The Shaw home was prettily decorated for the occasion. The decorations consisted of asparagus and chrysanthemums. The wedding colors were pink and white and the color effect was carried out in detail.

The ceremony was performed in the southeast corner of the parlors before a huge bank of ferris pink chrysanthemums and asparagus. There was also a prettily flowered arch. The doorways were arched with flowers, and also the stairs.

Rev. James Sager, pastor of the First Presbyterian church officiated. The wedding march from Lohengrin was played by Miss Mildred Shaw, sister of the bride. Miss Shaw also played during the ceremony.

The bride was prettily attired in a beautiful dress of white Georgette crepe with an overdress of satin and pearl trimmings. She wore a full length veil of tulle which was held in place by a strong (string) of pearls around her head. She carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley.

Her going away attire was a dark blue Gabardine suit with black velvet hat with pearl trimmings.

Miss Mitchell wore a pretty pink satin dress with a bodice of Georgette crepe and tulle. She carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The ribbon bearers were both attired in dresses of a white organdie with pink sashes.

After the marriage a wedding repast was served and then the couple departed at 10 o'clock for St. Louis. They were showered with rice by their friends at the McKinley station. They left this morning for Chicago, for a week's honeymoon. On their return they will be at their new home at 213 South Buchanan street.

The bride is a popular young lady in the church work of the First Presbyterian church. She is secretary of the Sunday school of the church and is a member of the Young Women's Club of the church. She attended the Edwardsville High School and has a host of friends.

The groom is well known in the city and comes from a prominent and respected family. He is a son of William R. Crossman, editor and publisher of a local paper. The groom is assistant cashier of the First National bank, having been connected with that institution for some time.

Those who attended the marriage from a distance were: Misses Jane Mullen, Mabel and Elizabeth Mitchell and Gillie Ogle, Belleville; Miss Stella Ammann, Highland; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Williams and daughter, East St. Louis, and E. Bickelhaupt, Mrs. E. Versen, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McKee and daughters, St. Louis.

November 22, 1916
Edwardsville Intelligencer

LECLAIRE'S ADDITION

NELSON SHOPS WILL BE ENLARGED IMMEDIATELY.

More Men Are Needed in Several of the Departments.

Plans are being made for enlargement of almost all the shops at Leclair, an aggregate improvement which will be equal in extent to the adding of another factory to the local list. The

various buildings and workshops will be added to so that a larger capacity of work can be turned out.

The office which occupies the northwest corner of the big machine shop will be removed and the machine shop will extend into that room. A large amount of money will be expended for machinery for this department.

The main office will be located in the assembly room at the front of the brass foundry. The office will face the Clover Leaf depot and elegantly furnished, having larger quarters and better accommodations.

Probably the largest extension will be at the cabinet mills because another story will be added to the building and this will mean a far larger output in that department. The work on the new addition will begin at once.

A sixty foot extension will be added to the brass shop. The Nelson shops are in need of men right now and especially of mechanics. S. F. Lloyd stated today that at present they could employ fifteen or more first class mechanics and this would probably mean the addition of fifteen more families to the city's population.

March 16, 1917
Edwardsville Intelligencer

High Cost of Living Brings Nelson Employees \$10 Extra

Three hundred employees of the N. O. Nelson plant in Leclaire were given \$10 each yesterday at the close of the working day on account of "abnormal food prices."

A card enclosed read "On account of the abnormal prices in food we are enclosing \$10 to help defray temporarily your additional expenses."

Tuesday, October 23, 1917
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Liberty Bond Sales Encouraged

NELSON IS BOOSTING

Officials of the Nelson Manufacturing Company are doing everything they can to put the Liberty Loan before the workmen as best they can. Today 100 large posters were placed in the various shops to remind them that tomorrow is Liberty Loan Day.

A circular letter was sent to each of the workmen. Enclosed was a blank application for the loan and printed matter sent out by the national committee. Already a number of subscriptions have been made by the men in the Leclaire shops.

When the first loan was launched during the early summer the workmen in Leclaire stepped up and bought \$4000 worth of bonds. Many of the Nelson workmen are buying homes but they are ready to loan a part of their earnings to Uncle Sam.

December 30, 1918
St. Louis Globe Democrat

Mrs. N. O. Nelson Dies in Hospital

Wife of St. Louis Manufacturer and Philanthropist Expires After Operation

Mrs. Almeria Posegate Nelson, 74 years old, wife of N. O. Nelson, St. Louis philanthropist and wealthy manufacturer, died last night at 8 o'clock at St. Luke's Hospital following an operation. Mrs. Nelson had been ill for more than seven weeks and had been confined to the hospital for one month.

Mrs. Nelson lived in the beautiful home in the center of Leclaire, an exclusive suburb south of Edwardsville, Ill., which was founded by her husband.

Mrs. Nelson is survived by her two daughters – Mrs. L. D. Lawnin and Mrs. Edward L. Burroughs, both of Leclaire – and five grandchildren. Lawnin is president of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company at Tenth and Chestnut streets. Mrs. Nelson married Nelson in April 1868, in St. Louis. She came from St. Joseph, Mo.

The Nelsons also have a home in New Orleans, La. Nelson has been spending much of his time there. Learning of his wife's illness, he came to St. Louis last week.

Mrs. Nelson was deeply interested in the philanthropic enterprises of her husband. Nelson founded a home for consumptives in Indio, Cal., and a colony for Russians in Canada. Mrs. Nelson has been active in the social uplift of her husband's employees. When Nelson provided a summer resort for his girl employees at Leclaire, Mrs. Nelson was active in supplying entertainment.

The Nelsons have been active war workers. Nelson offered his plants to the Government, and Mrs. Nelson engaged in Red Cross work. Nelson led a movement to enlist men for the army when war was declared. He told his employees he would give them full pay as long as they were in Government service. He tried to enlist. He is 71 years old.

Mrs. Nelson has been very active in social and church affairs, and has been a generous contributor to charity. She was the originator of various social and uplift clubs in Edwardsville and Leclaire.

Tuesday, June 17, 1919

Edwardsville Intelligencer
Fagan family attends funeral

Attends Relatives Funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fagan, Miss Helen Fagan, Sergeant Matthew Fagan, and Thomas Fagan went to East St. Louis yesterday to attend the funeral of Mrs. William Waghorn, 72 years old. She was the mother of Mrs. Fagan. Mrs. Waghorn died from complications of old age.

June 19, 1919
Edwardsville Intelligencer

Party for Soldier

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Volz, of 821 Troy Road, entertained Sunday in honor of Edwards Volz, who has recently returned from the army. He served for more than eight months with the Thirty-seventh Division. He is all right and very glad to be back in civilian life.

Dinner, supper and refreshments in between were served, and the guests had a most enjoyable afternoon.

Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Volz, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Volz and children, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Volz and George Volz, of Alhambra; Mr. and Mrs. Adam Volz and daughters, Misses Anna and Ida, of St. Louis; Louis Volz, of this city; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Volz and children and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Eilers of Binney.

Thursday, August 7, 1919
Edwardsville Intelligencer
Streetcar and Train Collide on Troy Road

Train Wrecks Car

Passengers Have Narrow Escape Last Night

Suburban Car is Demolished on the Troy Road Crossing

Twelve passengers on a train on the East St. Louis and Suburban had a miraculous escape from death and serious injuries last night when struck by the St. Louis-Toledo train on the Clover

Leaf Railroad at the Troy road crossing at 6:15 o'clock. They escaped with bruises and slight lacerations, all being well shaken up.

Mrs. John Fehn, of 116 East Park street, came the nearest of any in losing her life. She was thrown from the rear platform of the car as the collision occurred with such force that she passed completely under one of the cars in the steam train while it was still moving. Her dress was torn to shreds.

In the rush of other passengers, her daughter, Miss Doris Fehn, fell in the aisle, was trampled and crawled to the rear platform where she was found when the wreck was over.

The interurban train was running in two coaches, the last containing three () and half a dozen men. Four passengers were in the second car. The train was due in Edwardsville at 6:15.

The Clover Leaf train No. 6, was due at the station, a few hundred feet away from the crossing at 6:33 p.m. No. 6 was about ten minutes late, according to employes of the company.

The accident occurred just after a severe gust of wind which caused a cloud of dust, blinding persons who were caught in it. Passengers on the interurban told a reporter that it was so bad a mile west of the crossing that they commented upon it.

Two eye witnesses are J. H. Dugger Jr. and J. W. Allen, who were within a few paces of the crossing. As the crash occurred they rushed to telephones calling every physician in the city in anticipation that every passenger aboard would be killed or seriously injured.

They said they saw the conductor, J. M. Hankin get off the car to throw the derail. They declare he looked up and down the tracks and signaled the motorman, J. T. Liggett, when the tracks seemed to be clear. They declare they did not hear the train whistle until a blast just before the crash.

Two young ladies, sisters, said they witnessed the accident, but declined to make a statement. Others said the crossing whistle was not blown.

John Darigan, the engineer, declares he blew the whistle first as an alarm for persons at the crossing and secondly to get a clearance at the station. He referred to the accident as being one in which the conductor failed to see the train, perhaps on account of the dust.

As the engine plowed into the side of the trailer things happened, and mighty fast.

The first car crossed the tracks safely and came on into Edwardsville. The trailer is demolished, every window in it being broken. The car was twisted around and lying parallel with the tracks. One set of the trucks weighing nearly three tons was tossed to the right hand side of the train while the remainder of the wreckage was piled up on the left side.

The crash was heard within a radius of a mile. In a few minutes several hundred persons were on the scene. South Buchanan street was blocked with automobiles.

An engine was sent from the Madison yards and took the train on through. It was two hours late. During the night the engine was re-railed and taken to Madison for repairs.

Tracks on both lines were opened during the night. The wrecked car was picked up today.
