

FIRST REGIMENT CALLED TO CAMP

ENTIRE FIRST BATTALION MOBILIZED AT CAMP GLENN SATURDAY.

ALL COMPANIES ARE READY

Other Two Regiments Will Mobilize Just As Soon as Camp Can Be Made Ready.

Raleigh.—The First Regiment of the North Carolina National Guard mobilized at Camp Glenn, Morehead City, Saturday. The two other regiments will be ordered there just as soon as the camp can be put in readiness to receive them.

Companies and officers of the first battalion are as follows:

First Infantry—Field and Staff.

Colonel J. T. Gardner, Colonel, Shelby.

J. C. Bessent, Lieut. Col., Winston-Salem.

R. L. Flanigan, Major, Statesville.

D. D. Parks, Major, Mt. Airy.

J. E. Dietz, Major, Statesville.

L. W. Swoop, Captain, Shelby.

W. R. Robertson, Adjutant, Charlotte.

J. F. Roberts, Commissary, Shelby.

J. F. Jenkins, Quartermaster, Shelby.

R. R. Morrison, Inspector S. A. P., Mooresville.

1st Lieutenant A. W. Freeman, Bat. Adjutant, Concord.

1st Lieut. C. H. Turner, Bat. Adjutant, Statesville.

2d Lieut. W. A. Jackson, Bat. Q. M. Com., Mt. Airy.

2d Lieut. W. C. Jackson, Bat. Q. M. and Com., Mt. Airy.

2d Lieut. R. H. Morrison, Bat. Q. M. and Com., Salisbury.

Companies.

A—Hickory Rifles, Hickory—R. L. Lylerly, Captain; G. L. Huffman, 1st Lieut.; F. L. Cline, 2d Lieut.

B—Gastonias—A. L. Buiwinkle, Captain; C. C. Craig, 1st Lieut.; J. P. Reinhardt, 2d Lieut.

C—Forsyth Riflemen, Winston—J. G. Wooten, Captain; Hampton S. Beck, 1st Lieut.; W. A. Holder, 2d Lieut.

D—Hornet's Nest Riflemen, Charlotte—J. A. Parker, Captain; W. S. Charles, 1st Lieut.; R. M. Johnston, 2d Lieut.

E—Iredell Blues, Statesville—Wm. M. Westmoreland, Captain; Oscar R. Mills, 1st Lieut.; Walter E. Sherrill, 2d Lieut.

F—Blue Ridge Rifles, Statesville—C. H. Felmet, Captain; E. F. Jones, 1st Lieut.; Russell C. Woody, 2d Lieut.

G—Cleveland Guards, Shelby—J. Kelly DePriest, Captain; H. A. Logan, 1st Lieut.; C. P. Roberts, 2d Lieut.

H—Richland Rifles, Waynesville—J. H. Howell, Captain; J. B. Hoyle, 1st Lieut.; G. F. Platt, 2d Lieut.

I—Blue Ridge Guards, Mt. Airy—Frank F. Walker, Captain; R. A. Blizard, 1st Lieut.

K—Asheville Light Infantry, Asheville—C. I. Bard, Captain; D. E. Penland, 1st Lieut.; J. H. Koon, 2d Lieut.

L—Cabarrus Black Boys, Concord—L. A. Brown, Captain; E. C. Barnhardt, Jr., 1st Lieut.; R. C. Thompson, 2d Lieut.

M—High Point Rifles, High Point—Dallas Zollcoffer, Captain; Jas. W. Welch, 1st Lieut.

All speculation as to change in the place of mobilization was silenced by an order from Major-General Wood, commandant of the eastern division. General Wood said that no change from Camp Glenn had been contemplated, and that work of preparing the camp to accommodate North Carolina's full quota of troops must be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

By the middle of last week every one of the 36 companies of infantry of the North Carolina Guard was in readiness for the order for the general mobilization and all were recruited up to their required strength.

This quick readiness on the part of the North Carolina Guard is a great compliment to officers and personnel of the militia and to General Young in the conduct of the adjutant general's office.

Tragic Death of D. A. White.

Mebane.—David A. White, a pioneer of the present great furniture industry in North Carolina, and one of the gentlest of men, was almost instantly killed near here when his big touring car turned turtle, catching him beneath the heavy frame and crushing out his life's breath before help could be given. With Mr. White were three friends, McCoy Patton, Miss Mary Hooker, of Durham, and Miss Margaret Darby, of Maryland. All sustained painful injuries, though it is not believed their hurts are serious.

Alexander Has Mountain Resort.

Taylorsville.—All Healing Springs, Alexander County, located at the foothills of the Brushy Mountains in the western part of the state, is one among several North Carolina mountain resorts that is coming into prominence. A man, plowing in a field here about 30 years ago, turned the sod that gave to the state the all-healing spring water. It is 1,300 feet above sea level. The water rises from a depth of eight to ten feet in a volume of three and a half gallons a minute.

U. S. SOLDIERS SLAIN IN FIERCE BATTLE

GENERAL FUNSTON OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

10th CAVALRY MEETS ENEMY

Detachment of Negro Regiment Encounters Enemy. Near Ahumada, General Gomez, Commanding Force of Mexicans, Shot Dead.

San Antonio, Texas.—American soldiers of General Pershing's command and a force of Carranza troops commanded by General Felix Gomez, fought at Carrizal, nine miles southwest of Ahumada, the Mexican field base, and 70 miles east of General Pershing's line of communication.

General Pershing had been unable to get to General Funston any report of the engagement but there appeared no reason to doubt the report from Mexican sources that a serious engagement had taken place and there was little doubt that the Americans, a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry, a negro organization, had suffered heavily.

El Paso, Texas.—American and Carranza troops fought a sanguinary battle only a few hours after President Wilson's 6000-word note warning General Carranza that the "gravest consequences" would follow an attack upon American forces in Mexico had gone forward. With which side victory rested was not known on the border as no report from General Pershing had come through.

The casualties also were not known but nearly a score of General Pershing's men are said to have been killed and the Mexicans were reported to have lost more than 40. Seventeen Americans were declared by Mexican officials to have been captured and hurried to Chihuahua City under guard. A machine gun used by the Mexicans was said to have done heavy execution.

The engagement occurred near the town of Carrizal, nine miles southeast of Villa Ahumada, the Mexican field headquarters in northern Chihuahua.

The Americans engaged were thought to have been members of a troop from the Tenth Cavalry, a negro regiment, returning from a scouting trip to Guzman. The size of the Mexican forces, whose commander, General Felix Gomez was killed, was not known.

EUROPEAN POWERS SEEK TO PREVENT WAR WITH MEXICO

Exert Pressure Upon Carranza As He Considers American Note.

Washington.—While General Carranza and his cabinet had under consideration the American rejection of the demand for the recall of General Pershing's troops from Mexico, European diplomats were exerting pressure upon the first chief to prevent him from going to war with the United States, according to advices reaching here from Mexico City.

Allied diplomatic representatives in Mexico believe too that German influence has been working on Carranza in an effort to create a situation that might embarrass the enemies of the Central Powers. They have asserted that German agencies have been active in stirring up feeling against the United States not only in Mexico, but throughout South and Central America, to prevent this country from securing trade formerly controlled by German merchants.

It is understood that the diplomats have pointed out to General Carranza that the American note only declines to consider immediately any suggestion that is troops be withdrawn from Mexico and that it quotes a portion of the agreement between General Scott and General Obregon, providing for the gradual withdrawal of the forces.

NOGALES, MENACED, ASKS AND GETS AID

Nogales, Ariz.—Alarmed by persistent reports of large bodies of Mexican troops near here and others mobilizing at Magdalena, the mayor and the Nogales board of trade sent telegrams to General Funston and Secretary of State Lansing and finally, when no answers had been received to President Wilson demanding the immediate dispatch of more troops to this vicinity. The population of Nogales, Ariz., is 66 per cent Mexican.

GERMANS MAKING STRONG EFFORT TO RESUME INITIATIVE

London.—The official communications by the German, Austrian and Russian War offices all indicate that as has been anticipated the Germans are making a determined effort to resume the initiative lost by the Russian General Brusiloff's drive and create a diversion by a strong attack on General Kuropatkin's armies in the north, especially in Volhynia on the Stry and Stokhod Rivers, in an effort to prevent reinforcements.

LESSONS IN CARE AND USE OF RIFLES



TO PENSION OLD VETS

Our Once Confederate Veteran Co-Worker on the Exchange, Col. J. W. Day, Has Been Active in Looking to the Welfare of His Former Comrades.

By a letter received from us from Col. J. W. Day, who was a continuing worker in the Exchange plant for a number of years, we learn that he is now having it clever and easy in that well-cared-for State "Sanatorium and Home for Confederate Veterans" in Atlanta, Ga. He is rapidly improving from the misfortune that overtook him while visiting in Savannah, Ga., an account of which appeared in this paper some months ago. He suffered a weakness in one of the blood vessels and tissues of his left arm. But he has been busy during his leisure time from work in printing plants, and has been in communication with members of Congress from Georgia regarding the obtaining a pension for the Confederate Veterans from the U. S. Treasury. He has sent us eight or ten of the replies he has received from Congressmen, all of whom have been, and are now, using their best efforts to obtain these pensions from the Government.

As a matter of information for all ex-Confederates in Scotland county, regarding a little lift that may come in their way, we publish one of the original letters. Mr. Day has received regarding the refunding of \$78,000,000—the benefits to accrue to the Confederate Veterans or their widows.

While various bills have been framed, introduced and discussed during the past three months by different members (one allowing \$50 per month, without any cash gift) the one we publish below was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Pensions, by Hon. John N. Tillman, of the Third District of Arkansas, and is now under consideration—and the one which Veterans hope will pass.

It will be noted that the G. O. P. (the ones who wore the blue) are in accord with wishes that the pension may be granted to those of their once enemies who wore the grey.

Congressman Park's Letter. The following letter from Congressman Frank Park of Georgia, was received by Mr. Day: House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., June 7, 1916. My dear Sir:

I noticed in the newspapers an account of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion at Birmingham, that endorsement was given to Congressman Tillman's bill which provides:

"That upon the passage of this act there shall be paid to each soldier who served in the Confederate Army and to the widow of any Confederate soldier the sum of \$500, and that in addition to such payment such soldiers and such widows shall be paid quarterly the sum of \$30 per month each during the remainder of their lives. That this act shall be administered by the United States Pension Office.

That to carry out the provisions of this act the sum of \$100,000,000 be appropriated.

That this act shall be in force from and after its passage."

This bill was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and is now awaiting consideration by that committee. For sometime past I have been working for legislation along this line, having introduced a bill in the 63rd Congress "To refund amount paid illegally for cotton tax, to be used in pensioning Confederate soldiers and widows of Confederate soldiers," which was reintroduced this session, and is now pending consideration by the Committee on War Claims. I am glad to know that the

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Reunion endorses this legislation. Government pensions to the surviving Confederate veterans and their widows have been endorsed and recommended by the Grand Army of the Republic. I believe that Congress can well afford to restore the money improperly taken from the South under the law governing seizure of cotton and other property during the Civil War.

The enforcement by the National Government of the Cotton Tax Act, during the reconstruction period from 1864 to 1868 was clearly unconstitutional. The money was illegally collected. It is never too late to right a wrong, and in my opinion Congress should make appropriation to return it.

On account of the fact that it is impossible to find the various parties throughout the South entitled to this tax, I know of no better way of distributing it than for Congress to appropriate the amount collected, which was approximately \$78,000,000, in the form of pensions to the Confederate veterans and their widows.

Since the war the South has paid its share of Federal pensions to the Union soldiers, and up to January 1st, 1916, the total amount of pensions paid to survivors of the Civil War (Union Soldiers) by the Government reached the enormous sum of \$4,614,643,267.

Any time that I can serve you in my capacity as your Representative in Congress, I trust you will not hesitate to call on me.

With highest regards and best wishes, I am,

Your friend,

Frank Park.

Among those of national importance who have written Col. Day about the matter, is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

The letter is one of personal thanks and acknowledgement of Col. Day's letter regarding the bill. The letter was signed by Col. Roosevelt and was written from his New York office.

McLaurin & Shaw

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS.

Since there has been printed so much concerning pure food and sanitation in the manufacture of food products, buyers have become much more careful in purchasing their food supplies, and it is the store of purity and cleanliness which is gaining the biggest trade.

McLaurin & Shaw conduct the "PURE FOOD STORE" of this section and it is a store that will measure up to the full requirements of the most discriminating for its purity and cleanliness. They not only carry the largest and most complete line of staple and fancy groceries, produce, vegetables, and fruits, but in addition carry a large up-to-date line of high grade shoes for men, women and children.

In the shoe department they make leaders of "Queen Quality" and J. J. Grover shoes for ladies, and Selz Royal Blue shoes for men, all standard brands, which for style, comfort and durability are unsurpassed.

A specialty is made of buying and selling country produce and paying highest prices for same. McLaurin & Shaw established their "PURE FOOD STORE" fourteen years ago, and each succeeding year has seen their business grow larger. They attribute their success to those

methods which make for best success, stocking their large establishment with the best qualities of everything which is handled, and dealing honestly, fairly, and liberally with all their customers.

One dollar worth is given in return for the dollar, and full weight is always measured out.

Every precaution is taken to see that all goods are kept in a clean and sanitary manner.

Promptness and efficiency are watchwords in their establishment and all orders are given careful attention and deliveries promptly made.

The use of 'phone 43 is invited in making orders.

The firm is composed of W. D. McLaurin and Dan Shaw.

Mr. McLaurin is Scotland county's ever efficient and popular sheriff and a large planter, and Mr. Shaw is the active manager of the business, always courteous and hustling.

Both of these gentlemen are live enterprising public-spirited men, and they fully deserve the success that they have attained.

Laurinburg Machine Company

GENERAL MACHINE WORK AND REPAIRING.

This is essentially the age of mechanical endeavors. In every profession or industry, the inventor, machinist and mechanics have played a prominent part in bringing it its present modern basis, and twentieth century efficiency.

Prominent, both because of the quality and quantity of its work and its place as one of the most successfully managed of the industrial institutions of this entire section of the State, is the Laurinburg Machine Company, who are deserving of special mention as a concern that is bringing this city to the front as a manufacturing town.

This company does all kinds of machine work and a general line of repairing.

The equipment of the plant is the finest up-to-date type, all the latest and most modern methods in machinery being in use here. This combined with the fact that only the most expert and skillful mechanics are employed, gives the assurance that only the highest grade of work is turned out at this plant.

The Laurinburg Machine Company has been established for the past 6 years, and in addition to doing a general machine shop business they carry in stock a line of Mill and Electrical and Auto Supplies, also lubricating oils and gasoline.

They are the only real repairers of automobiles in this entire section and they do a large business in this line of work. The building is a modern structure owned by the proprietors of the machine shops, and was constructed expressly for this line of business.

The proprietors are Mr. W. McN. Lytch and Mr. Ed. S. Lytch, two brothers, who are both good mechanics as well as good business men. They come from a good family of people, who are hard working, honest, public-spirited, and successful, and both of the young gentlemen are "Chips off the Old Block." They fully deserve the success that they have acquired.

Perhaps, though, those border raids are just neighborly calls from our dear friends on the other side.

We haven't a single cuss word left this week suitable to apply to Villa.

Even a sickly grin is more to be desired than a snarl.

NATIONAL GUARD HASTEN FOR DUTY

NEW ORDERS CAST ASIDE "RED TAPE"—MILITIMEN RUSH TO BORDER.

WASHINGTON IS STIRRED

U. S. Hovers on Brink of Hostilities.—Grim Evidences Appear That Tension Has Been Greatly Increased.—Report of Battle of Carrizal.

NEW ORDERS BEAR CALL FOR HASTE

Washington.—National Guard organizations throughout the country were straining every nerve to prepare for active service on the Mexican border. New orders flashed over the wires by Secretary Baker bore a call for haste. Red tape was cast aside and authorization given under which the state soldiers will be pushed to reinforce the border guards at the earliest possible moment. The entire army of 100,000 men summoned by President Wilson's call was placed directly at General Funston's disposal.

Field Headquarters, Colona Dublin, Chihuahua, via wireless to Columbus, N. M.—That Captain Lewis S. Morey of Troop K, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, either is dead or a prisoner was the conclusion reached when no report had been received from any of the three officers who accompanied the troops of the Tenth engaged in the battle at Carrizal. Mexican reports said that Captain Charles T. Boyd and Lieutenant Henry Adair were among the dead.

The only word of the fight has been brought to General Pershing by seven enlisted men, who have straggled into camp. These men all insisted that General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander and Captain Boyd parleyed, apparently reaching an amicable conclusion and that immediately afterward the Americans were led into a trap, from which the Mexicans opened fire upon them with concealed machine guns.

None of the stragglers reaching here were able to give any information as to the fate of the remnant of the 100 or more men composing the command.

San Antonio, Texas.—The two troops of the Tenth Cavalry under Captain Charles T. Boyd, practically were wiped out by the attack of the Mexican forces under General Gomez at Carrizal, June 2, according to indications given in a fragmentary report received by General Funston from General Pershing.

General Pershing's message stated that seven survivors in all, have reached the main column. All were enlisted men, but the report did not say whether there were non-commissioned officers among them.

According to the stories of the survivors, as outlined in General Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a charge from the flank of the American troops at the conclusion of a parley between Capt. Boyd and General Gomez at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as General Gomez reached his lines. Capt. Boyd had ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire and the combined effort of the Mexican charge, the machine gun fire and the rifle fire from the Mexican garrison of Carrizal, which almost had surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by General Gomez to discuss whether Capt. Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stampeded the horses.

With their mounts gone, caught without means of escape, ringed about on three sides with the fire of an overwhelming force, the fate of the little detachment is believed by officers here to have been sealed. It is feared that only the most stupendous luck, backed by desperate valor, could have extricated Capt. Boyd's men from the trap.

CONGRESS TAKES VIGOROUS FAR-REACHING ACTION

Approves President Wilson's Use of National Guard in Crisis.

Washington.—Legislative approval of President Wilson's use of the National Guard in the Mexican crisis was voted almost unanimously by Congress in adopting a resolution declaring the existence of an emergency and giving the president a free hand to draft as Federal soldiers all guardsmen willing to take the required oath.

By the resolution \$1,000,000 would be appropriated to aid dependent families of the guardsmen so drafted with the restriction that no family should receive more than \$50 a month. Only two representatives, a Socialist and a Democrat voted against the resolution. During the debate preceding its adoption several Republicans attacked the administration's policy and insisted that President Wilson should have informed congress of the emergency instead of expecting it to act on its own initiative. Cannon and others declared that in reality a state of war existed.