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## FIRST BATTLE WITH MEXICANS A NUMBER OF AMERICANS REPORTED KILLED AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The first real battle between American and Mexican soldiers is reported to have occurred yesterday between a detachment of General Pershing's cavalry and Carranza soldiers at Carrizal, about 90 miles south of the border. General Funston reported to the war department that he had received official confirmation of a battle, but the number of casualties was unknown. Most of the information came from Mexican sources, but American officials are convinced that a battle occurred. The report from El Paso, Tex., says:

A detachment of American cavalry clashed with Carranza forces at Carrizal, about 90 miles south of El Paso, early yesterday, both sides suffering heavy casualties, according to unofficial reports received by Mexican military authorities in Juarez tonight.

According to the report which the Mexican authorities are investigating, forty Americans were killed by machine gun fire in a surprise attack. The Mexican casualties were said not to have been so heavy, but General Felix Gomez is named as being among the Mexican dead.

The American command is said to have been part of a scouting patrol from Guzman, returning to General Pershing's line of communication. Carrizal, named as the place of the encounter, is about nine miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, the Mexican field base in northern Chihuahua.

Later General Francisco Gonzales, Mexican commander at Juarez, gave out a statement in which he announced officially that the Mexican command had taken 17 American prisoners. He also said that General Gomez's death had been confirmed, but said he had no official reports as to the number of casualties on either side. The wounded, both American and Mexican, the exact number of whom is not known here, were taken to Villa Ahumada.

General Gonzales said that the report of the engagement was made to him by Lieutenant Colonel Genovoso Rivas, who succeeded to the command of the Carranza troops with the fall of General Gomez.

The Americans engaged were thought to have been members of a troop from the Tenth cavalry, a negro regiment. The size of the Mexican force whose commander, General Felix Gomez, was killed, was not known.

News of the battle was received in Juarez early today by General Francisco Gonzales, Carranza commander of the military zone of the border. For some reason General Gonzales kept the story secret until late in the afternoon, when an American, J. C. Hubble, returning to the border from the interior, brought to El Paso the news that he had seen numbers of Mexicans dead along the Mexican Central Railroad tracks at Villa Ahumada, and had been told that there had been an encounter.

General Gonzales' first step after confirming the news was to issue a statement placing the blame upon the American commander. He charged that the American troops had fired first upon the Mexicans, and that their shots were directed at a courier who had just presented to them a request that they retire.

American army officials declared absolute disbelief in General Gonzales' assertions. The opinion was expressed that if the Americans fired upon the Mexicans they did so because it was necessary in order to make their own safety.

General Trevino's warning to General Pershing not to send his troops east, south or west of their positions was recalled.

Excitement spread in El Paso as news was issued and the news became known. Quiet was maintained, however, in view of General Bell's frequent admonitions that his soldiers should take care of any situation that might arise.

While waiting instructions from headquarters at San Antonio, General Bell kept his entire force in readiness for instant action. In the meantime, however, word came from Juarez that although the news of battle was spread there early to day, the only official details of the engagement received here came from the Mexican side of the river.

Washington, June 20.—The issue

of war or peace with Mexico hung in the balance tonight awaiting General Carranza's decision as to the course he will pursue. Officials here believe that forty-eight hours might bring a clear understanding of what the immediate future has in store.

A note signed by Secretary Lansing, conveying President Wilson's rejection of the demands for withdrawal of American soldiers from Mexico, accompanied by a specific warning that an attack on the troops "will lead to the gravest consequences," was telegraphed to Mexico City today by Eliseo Arrendondo, Mexican ambassador designate. In plain terms it accuses General Carranza of having brought matters to the verge of war by open hostility toward the United States and failure to safeguard either the lives of Americans in Mexico or on the border from the lawless elements among his countrymen.

### False Imputations Resented.

In the sternest terms, the note repudiates and resents imputations of bad faith and ulterior motives brought against the Washington government in the Mexican communication to which it is a reply. General Carranza is informed in so many words that protection of its own borders is the only object sought by the United States, and is told that the object will be pursued, whatever the consequences may be.

When the note had been handed to Mr. Arrendondo, for delivery to his chief, copies were sent to all embassies and legations for their information. A summary was telegraphed to Special Agent Rogers, in Mexico City, that he might wisely counsel American residents there. He will not communicate it to Carranza officials.

Mr. Rodgers reported during the day that he had arranged for a refugee train tomorrow to carry Americans and other foreigners from Mexico City to Vera Cruz. He will remain at his post himself, unless a declaration of war or a deliberate act of war by the de facto government should make it necessary for him to leave.

### Mobilization Proceeds.

While the United States awaits Carranza's next move efforts to make the border secure against whatever may come are going steadily ahead. Mobilization of the national guardsmen is proceeding expeditiously in all states, and plans for sending some of them southward in response to a request from General Funston are under way. Secretary Lansing today described the policy of the government as being founded only on a resolve to protect the border, and said no military step taken has another object.

Gen. Funston today sent a long code dispatch to Secretary Baker indicating what portion of the 100,000 guardsmen ordered under arms he needs immediately to stiffen his border guard. The points at which he wishes the men mobilized and the proportions of infantry, cavalry and artillery he desires to have at each place were included.

### Not Ready Yet to March.

Assignments will be made from the first state units mustered into the service. None of the guardsmen summoned under President Wilson's call were ready tonight for marching orders, as the men have to be examined physically, additional camp equipment assembled, and the trains to carry them to the border arranged for.

### Need Horses and Mules.

The war department has announced that bids would be opened at Front Royal, Virginia, the great remount station of the government, for approximately 60,000 horses and mules on June 26.

The government wants immediately 26,550 cavalry horses, 15,900 artillery horses and 192 light draught horses. It also wants 8,100 draught wheel mules, 8,100 draught lead mules, and 4,000 pack mules.

Those intending to submit bids should address the depot quartermaster at Front Royal, Va. Blanks upon which bids must be made will be sent upon application to the above mentioned official.

### Salvation Army Will Assist.

Durham, June 20.—Telegrams from Southern headquarters of the Salvation Army in Atlanta to Captain W. M. Bouterz, of Durham, authorize him to personally visit Governor Locke Craig and tender the services of the army workers in the mobilization of troops for Mexico.

## SUPERIOR COURT ADJOURNS TO EXAMINE CONVICT CAMPS

### WINSTON MAN GETS 15 MONTHS FOR HAULING LIQUOR IN GUILFORD COUNTY.

The June criminal term of Superior court adjourned this morning after Judge Cline had passed sentence on A. C. Jackson, of Winston-Salem, who was charged with having liquor in his possession for illegal purposes. Jackson was sentenced to the county roads for 15 months and gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme court. He was held under a bond of \$2,000, which he gave without any trouble.

Jackson is alleged to have been the owner of an automobile load of whiskey captured near Oak Ridge some time ago by Sheriff Stafford and Deputy Sheriff Benbow. Eugene Charles, of Winston-Salem, was in charge of the machine when the arrest was made, Jackson having left upon the approach of the officers. Charles was used as a witness for the state, and told of having accompanied Jackson to Ridge way, Va., for the load of liquor.

The sheriff confiscated the automobile. Monroe Coble, who was captured at a blockade still in Greene township a short time ago, was acquitted of the charge of illicit distilling. Coble did not take the witness stand, but proved by a companion that he was merely a visitor at the still. Coble was the only man arrested, the others in the party making their escape.

Eight boys of the Glendale school community—John Kelly, Stephen Baker, Jesse Baker, Roe Stout, Tom Norwood, Roy Leonard, Lloyd Pike and Harvey Meade—submitted to a charge of breaking and entering and were taxed with the costs of the case, amounting to about \$14 each. The youthful defendants were charged with entering the Glendale school building and making away with some of the products of the domestic science class.

Gilbert Newell, charged with the larceny of over \$500 from the office of the North Carolina Public Service Company, where he was employed as a clerk, was sentenced to the roads for 12 months. It will be recalled that, following the theft and the confession of his guilt, young Newell was given a suspended sentence by the judge of the Municipal court and placed in the care of the city probation officer for two years. This was done under authority of an act of the last legislature giving judges authority to exercise their discretion of offenders under 18 years of age.

The hearing in the Superior court was on the question of the lower court's jurisdiction in the case. Judge Cline held that the statute was not intended to cover crimes of the character of which Newell was convicted. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court and the defendant held under a bond of \$1,500.

He will see the governor today and the efforts of the 2,500 members of the organization in this state will be pledged in whatever capacity they may serve.

### Warships in Mexican Waters.

Washington, June 21.—The following list of American war vessels in Mexican waters, en route there or held in readiness to go was given out by the navy department:

East Coast: Battleship Nebraska at Vera Cruz; gunboat Wheeling at Puerto; gunboats Machais and Marietta at Tampico; tender Dixie en route Philadelphia to Tampico; scout cruiser Salem, en route to Guantanamo to Tampico; transport Hancock, en route San Domingo to Vera Cruz and three destroyers en route to Key West to Vefa Cruz.

West Coast: Gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan; gunboat Yorktown and supply ship Glacier at Topolo Bampo; cruiser Cleveland at Guaymas; cruiser Albany at Manzanillo; armored cruiser San Diego, cruisers Chattanooga, Denver, Milwaukee and four destroyers held in readiness at San Diego; and transport Buffalo en route to Mazatlan.

### Money Raised for Soldiers' Families.

Staunton, Va., June 20.—At a mass meeting here tonight citizens subscribed \$1,000 for the families of state guardsmen called for Mexican border service and pledged support of dependent families of 200 soldiers in event of war between the United States and Mexico.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE FROM THE GRAND JURY APPOINTED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

### SPECIAL TRAIN WITH REFUGEES TO THE BORDER.

Acting upon a recommendation in the report of the grand jury for this week's term of Superior court, Judge Cline has appointed a committee of six men from that body to inspect the convict camps of the county at such times as may be deemed proper between now and the next criminal term of court. The following were named as members of the committee: Charles H. Ireland, E. Sternberger, J. R. Ross, W. A. Branson and R. L. Small.

The report submitted to the court by the grand jury follows:

"The grand jury, having the entire interest of the county before it, is glad to announce many items of progress and improvement, but it feels in duty bound to call attention to one place which we believe is susceptible of improvement.

"From reports received from sources which we can but believe are reputable, there are conditions that need improvement in the management of the county convict camps. Nor do we believe that it can be remedied by visits of the grand jury while sitting, and if we had the power we would appoint a hold-over committee of the grand jury to visit the camps between the sittings of the grand jury and report its findings to the incoming grand jury, having in mind the sanitary conditions, the comfort of the convicts, the character of the guards and the overseers; and if it be possible for this provision to be made, we would respectfully recommend that the same be done.

"The grand jury, having learned of the generosity of certain public-spirited citizens of Guilford county in making generous gifts toward the establishment of a tubercular hospital for the treatment of patients afflicted with this disease, would commend this act on the part of those so generously inclined and would recommend a liberal encouragement of that act on the part of the private citizens and also commend it to the general co-operation of the board of county commissioners.

"The grand jury would record its pleasure at the announcement of the intention of the enterprising board of county commissioners in their effort to establish a school for unfortunate negro boys, who have started in the wrong course of life, and by this act to set in motion forces for the prevention of crime and thus do away with the necessity of so much punishment by reason of the reduction of crime. We wish to commend this wise act on the part of our board of county commissioners as deserving the highest praise.

"The grand jury would call attention to the inadequate furnishing of the grand jury room and would recommend the immediate purchase of suitable furniture, the secure fastening for the locking of the door and the more careful sanitary keeping of the room by a proper janitor.

"The grand jury wishes to commend the splendid system of roads which has been laid out and built by the board of county commissioners, but we would recommend a more adequate provision be made for maintaining the roads after they are built."

The following were drawn for grand jury service at this week's term of court: Charles H. Ireland, foreman, S. S. Higgins, E. Sternberger, A. W. Scoggins, S. W. Peoples, J. B. Apple, J. R. Ross, E. S. Wilson, J. N. Peacock, Thomas P. Connor, P. W. Smith, H. R. Gerlinger, A. C. O'Connell, J. R. Sullivan, Robert L. Small, W. A. Branson, Thomas M. Starr and T. J. McLean.

### HUGE COST OF WAR ALARM AS FIGURED BY EXPERTS.

Washington, June 21.—A salary loss of \$1,500,000 a week to militiamen and their families was estimated today by government experts as the cost of keeping men in camp. It was estimated that the average wage loss per man will be \$15 a week.

It has cost a little over \$100,000 a day to keep the regulars in Mexico for three months, or a little over \$10,000,000 thus far.

When the militia is mobilized it will cost an additional \$250,000 a day to support the troops.

The American soldier is the best fed in the world. His food costs the government 30 cents a day per man.

## RUSSIANS ARE STILL GAINING

### CAPTURE LARGE AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES, MACHINE GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

London, June 20.—Having captured Czernowitz, the Russians are well on their way from that city and from various points along the river Pruth, driving the Austrians before them toward the Sereht river and the Carpathian mountain passes. Numerous additional points have been captured by the Russians in their drive, and more guns, machine guns, ammunition and foodstuffs have fallen into their hands.

Heavy fighting is still in progress to the north, in Galicia and Volhynia, with the Russians generally on the offensive, but with the Austro-Hungarians and the Germans tenaciously battling against their further advance. In the region south of the Priepet Marshes to the west of Kolki, and along the Stokhod river where the Kovel-Kovno railway crosses the stream, the Russians attacks have been partly repulsed by the German General Von Linsingen's forces, according to Berlin, while northwest of Lutsk the battle is going in favor of Germans.

Petrograd admits the penetration of the Russian lines by the Austrians north of the town of Lokatchi, but says that later the Russians retrieved this setback. The announcement indicates that the drive in Volhynia has brought the Russians to within twenty miles of Vladimir-Volynsk, the head of the railway running north through Kovel.

Along the Galician border near Razvloff the Russians announce the capture of 1,800 prisoners. Berlin reports the situation of the Teutonic allies in northern Galicia, near Buczacz, as unchanged.

On the front in France only one infantry action took place Monday. This was between the Avre and the Oise, where the Germans attempted to approach the French lines, but were repulsed with hand grenades. Only bombardments violent in the region northeast of Verdun and against the British positions near Neuville St. Vaast but intermittent elsewhere, have taken place along the rest of the line in France and Belgium.

Numerous battle in the air, in which six German machines, among them two Fokkers, were driven down by the British, are recorded in the British official communication. The British themselves lost two aircraft.

A severe battle between the Austrians and Italians is in progress on the Setti Comuni plateau, to the west of Asiago. On the various other sectors southeast of Trent numerous Austrian attacks have been repulsed.

The Italians report some progress northeast of Asiago and the capture of 100 Austrians and two machine guns.

Three Italian steamers and five Italian sailing ships have been sunk. At least one of the vessels, the steamer Leprovedita, is reported to have been sent to the bottom by Austrian submarines.

### Red Cross Preparing for Service.

New York, June 21.—Activities of the Red Cross today in preparation for eventualities in Mexico included the placing of persons and nurses at the disposal of the government as well as plans to forward supplies and gifts from relatives and friends to soldiers on the border.

More than 600 nurses have been enrolled in this city and are available for immediate service it was announced. Training classes are being conducted to handle the volunteers. The Red Cross has prepared a tentative list of articles that may be sent through its agency to the border and this has been submitted to the war department. This list includes tobacco, games, reading matter and articles of clothing.

### Asheville Lady Offers Aid.

Asheville, June 21.—Asheville women are not lacking in their patriotism, as was shown here today when Mrs. J. F. Thorn, of San Francisco and the Republic of Salvador, Central America, who has been living in Asheville for several years, appeared at the armory of the field hospital corps here and offered her services as a Red Cross nurse. She also offered to equip three automobiles herself and turn them over to the hospital corps if allowed to do so.

## SHERIFF WEDS CANDIDATE

### MARSHFIELD, ORE., JUNE 20.—POLITICS BECAME SOMEWHAT MIXED IN CURRY COUNTY BY MARRIAGE OF SHERIFF C. H. BAILEY AND MISS KATE LEHNHERR, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY TREASURER, NOMINATED AT THE MAY PRIMARIES. MRS. BAILEY, UNLESS SHE WITHDRAWS HER NAME FROM THE BALLOT, IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BECOME COUNTY TREASURER, FOR SHE IS POPULAR AND WILL DRAW A HEAVY VOTE.

Mrs. Bailey, unless she withdraws her name from the ballot, is almost certain to become county treasurer, for she is popular and will draw a heavy vote.

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