

ESTABLISHED 1821

## DEMAND PRISONERS RELEASE

### UNITED STATES MAKE FIRM REPLY TO LATEST NOTE FROM THE MEXICANS.

A demand for the immediate release of the American troops taken prisoner at Carrizal, coupled with a firm notification that the United States expects an early statement of the Carranza government for the purposes of the Carranza government was telegraphed to Mexico City yesterday by Secretary Lansing.

The note discloses that the state department received a communication from the de facto government stating that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than toward the border personally issued by General Carranza to General Trevino and by the latter communicated to General Pershing.

In reply Secretary Lansing reiterates that the de facto government transmit a definite statement "as to the course of action it has determined upon," through the usual diplomatic channels, "and not through subordinate military officers."

The Mexican communication is construed, Secretary Lansing states, as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose to attack without provocation whenever they move from their present position" despite the friendly mission on which they are engaged and which is reaffirmed by the American rejoinder.

General Carranza is required to place himself on record formally, and in restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force. Apparently, however, the Washington government is determined that the de facto government shall not evade responsibility before the world if war is forced upon the United States.

### Mexican Note on Clash.

On June 24, Mr. Arredondo, representing the de facto Mexican government, delivered an official communication to this government relative to the clash between United States cavalry and Carranza forces at Carrizal the text of which follows:

"I am directed by my government to inform your excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the chief executive through the Mexican war department, gave orders to Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino, not to permit American forces from General Pershing's column to advance further south, nor to move either east or west from the points they occupied, and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by General Trevino to the attention of General Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto. On the 22d instant, as your excellency knows, American forces moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and were engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, state of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter, several men on both sides were killed and wounded and 17 American soldiers were taken prisoners."

### United States Reply.

Replying on behalf of the United States government, Secretary of State Lansing yesterday telegraphed the following communication to Mexico City, to be delivered to the Carranza government:

"The government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the secretary of state of the United States on the 24th of June, by Mr. Arredondo, under instruction of your government, than that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in Mexico. It is the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that those objects not only involve no unfriendly intention towards the government and people of Mexico but are on the contrary intended only to assist that government in protecting itself and the territories against irresponsible and insubordinate hands of rebel marauders."

"I am instructed, therefore, by the government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States which they have, and to inform you

## MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT AGAINST CITY.

L. A. Wachter, who is engaged in the bill-posting business here under the name of the Dixie Advertising Company, has instituted mandamus proceedings against the city of Greensboro and the three city commissioners, in which he prays the court to direct the commissioners to issue license to him to do a bill-posting business in the city of Greensboro from June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917. The summons is returnable before Judge Thomas J. Shaw, in Greensboro, on July 3.

This is the newest chapter in the controversy which has been waged between the Dixie Advertising Company and the city commissioners for the last six weeks. The storm center is a billboard on Summit avenue. Two of the city commissioners have recently discovered that this is a nuisance and dangerous to travel, on account of its being near the railroad crossing, and are determined to have it moved. The defendant contends that the board is on private property and is securely maintained and questions its being dangerous to travel.

The commissioners a few weeks ago passed an ordinance making it unlawful to maintain a billboard within one hundred and fifty feet of any railroad street crossing. This ordinance, designed for this particular case, has been called into use against the advertising man, and he has twice been arrested under it. In one case, on appeal from the Municipal court, the jury found him not guilty, despite the court's directions that a verdict of guilty be returned, if the jury believed the evidence.

In May the commissioners passed an ordinance requiring persons in the billposting business to make application for license to the board in session, and upon Mr. Wachter's applying for license, he was refused promptly. He then tendered \$500 money to the city clerk for license, and it was again refused. A warrant was then issued for Mr. Wachter for doing business without a license, and this case is on appeal to the civil court.

In his complaint Mr. Wachter sets out the corporation of the city of Greensboro, and the provision of its charter and ordinance applicable to the billboard controversy, and also charges that he has been refused license unlawfully and arbitrarily, and asks the court by mandamus to require the defendants to issue the license.

Mr. Wachter is represented by Attorney Charles A. Hines.

## TAR HEEL TROOPS TO GO TO THE BORDER AT ONCE.

The understanding in Washington is that the war department will send the North Carolina troops to the Mexican border just as soon as they are mobilized and ready for the trip. An order just sent out is interpreted as meaning that all state guardsmen now being gathered together in concentration camps will be moved to the border as rapidly as transportation facilities will permit.

The following order has been sent to the heads of the various military organizations:

"The secretary of war has ordered department commanders to send to points designated by General Funston each regiment, separate battalion or other separate organizations the moment it is reported by you as reasonably ready for service. Organizations must not delay departure on account of shortage in field transportation, as this will be sent to the designated points."

In other words, as Adjutant General Young reports to his superior officer that the North Carolina organization or any part of it is ready to travel, orders will be issued designating what point on the border the troops are to be sent to.

As things look now, the stay of the troops at Morehead City is to be a short one. Indeed, it is possible that some of the companies may not go there at all, but will be sent immediately to the Mexican front.

## THOMAS C. MCCOY TO ANSWER CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

The United States District court here Friday took up one end of the famous whiskey conspiracy cases of Little Rock and Jacksonville, in which John Casper, formerly of Winston-Salem, is serving a nine years' sentence in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The matter considered here was whether or not T. C. McCoy, of Asheville, who is wanted in Jacksonville and Little Rock, should be sent to one of these places. McCoy is a defendant and alleged co-conspirator with Casper and others in the big whiskey frauds.

The matter was heard by Judge Boyd in the capacity of a committing magistrate. Following the introduction of testimony and argument of counsel, Judge Boyd ruled that the defendant should appear for trial on the conspiracy charge. McCoy was required to give a bond of \$3,000 for his appearance at the December term of United States District court in Jacksonville, Fla.

After McCoy had been indicted in Jacksonville he was released by the United States commissioner at Asheville, following an investigation that lasted a week. He was arrested about six weeks ago on a bench warrant issued by Judge Boyd, who was presiding over a term of court in Asheville at the time. The hearing was adjourned from Asheville to Greensboro.

The Little Rock indictment was brought before Judge Boyd at Asheville last fall and McCoy was released because the warrant had not been properly certified.

Appearing as counsel for McCoy Friday were Thomas Settle and McKinley Pritchard, of Asheville; A. E. Holton, of Winston-Salem, and W. P. Bynum, of Greensboro. District Attorney Hammer was assisted in the prosecution by Assistant District Attorney Fred Botts, of Florida.

McCoy was formerly in the revenue service and made his headquarters in Greensboro for several years. He is well known in this section of the state.

## TWO KIMESVILLE MEN IN BELLIGERENT MOOD.

James and G. S. Patrum, brothers, precipitated what is described as a near-riot at Kimesville Friday night, and as a result of threats to "shoot up" that usually quiet village were incarcerated in jail and Saturday faced Justice of the Peace Collins on the charge of an assault and drunkenness.

It seems that the two brothers became infuriated over being discharged from the cotton mill at Kimesville, and after one of them had procured a pistol they went to the mill threatening to shoot Superintendent White. A crowd gathered around the belligerents and it is said there was much talk of a threatening nature. In some manner the revolver in the hands of one of the Patrums was discharged, the bullet narrowly missing a child.

Some one telephoned the sheriff's office of the trouble, and Sheriff Stafford and Deputy Phipps hurried to Kimesville by automobile. When the officers arrived the trouble had blown over, though it was feared there might be another outbreak upon the return of the Patrum brothers, who had gone away from the mill. After a short search the men were found in a body of woods nearby. Both men were drunk and practically helpless when placed under arrest. They were brought to Greensboro and committed to jail.

At the hearing before Squire Collins Saturday morning both defendants were adjudged guilty. The experience cost James Patrum \$18.50 and G. S. Patrum \$13.50.

## Goldsboro Machinists Strike.

The big machine plant of Deway Brothers in Goldsboro was forced to shut down Friday on account of a misunderstanding between the management and all of the machinists, including several of the apprentice boys. They held a short conference, put on their coats and walked out.

The trouble, it is said, grew out of the management working a non-union man. The workmen belong to the machinists' union and would not stand for it. It is rumored that an effort will be made by the management to secure a new force, with the exception of the foreman, who did not take sides with the machinists.

## AMERICANS WERE TRAPPED

### TWO TROOPS OF CAVALRY PRACTICALLY WIPE OUT BY THE MEXICANS.

The two troops of the tenth cavalry under Capt. Charles T. Boyd, practically were wiped out by the attack of the Mexican forces under Gen. Gomez at Carrizal, June 21, according to indications given in a fragmentary report received by Gen. Funston from Gen. Pershing.

Gen. Pershing's message stated that seven survivors in all, including those who arrived last night, 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 Gen. 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 Gen. Gomez at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as Gen. 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 garrison of Carrizal, which had almost surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by Gen. Gomez to discuss whether Capt. Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stampeded the horses.

No details were made known to Gen. Pershing as to whether the Mexican charge was checked.

### Fate of Men Sealed.

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 Captain Boyd's men from the trap. The reports from Mexican sources place the number of killed, including two officers, at from 12 to 40. It is reported 17 were taken captive into Chihuahua City.

The reports from General Pershing stated that the stories of the survivors were confused and did not conform in all details with the report made by the first arrivals from the battlefield. Gen. Pershing reported that there was a scene of wild confusion when the Mexicans opened fire and their cavalry charge. The stragglers apparently were cut off in an effort of Capt. Boyd to extricate his men from the jaws of the trap which was closing on his command or fled before the outcome of the battle could be learned.

The accepted percentage of wounded to those killed in modern warfare would place the wounded at from 25 to 40 at the lowest estimate. The strength of the two troops, G and K, is not known here but it is estimated that they could not exceed 130 men, allowing for those sick and on detached service. With only seven survivors reported as arriving at the main column, the number of those accounted for at least speculatively is pitifully small.

## STATE HOSPITAL PROBE HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN.

The investigation of the management of the Central Hospital for the Insane terminated Friday with an admission by counsel for the prosecution of the charges against Supt. Albert Anderson and the management of the institution that they had failed to make out a case.

This admission came when, at the conclusion of evidence for the defense, a call was made for argument by the prosecuting counsel.

They wanted time to get three more witnesses, whose testimony it was insisted could be only cumulative, and Chairman Aydtlett would not hold the case open. They wanted Alexander Webb, chairman of the board of internal improvements, Mrs. Duvall and Mrs. Strickland, formerly connected with the institution. Counsel for the prosecution, Douglass & Douglas and Mr. Ashby Lambert, admitted that they had failed to make any case and withdrew the charges—thus bringing to an abrupt close the hearing which it had been thought would require at least another day.

Mr. L. M. Ammen, of the undertaking firm of L. M. Ammen & Co., is on a business trip to Northern cities.

## GOVERNMENT WILL AID DEPENDENT FAMILIES.

The United States government took steps Friday to provide for dependent families of soldiers who respond to the call for arms when the house by an almost unanimous vote passed the Hay resolution, providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to be used to take care of families whose bread-winners are called to arms. The bill provides that \$50 a month shall be paid to such families as come under the above heading.

Furthermore, the house amended the army bill so that the term of enlistment of national guardsmen will not extend to longer than three years from the time they enter the federal service. The Hay resolution as originally drafted would have compelled state militiamen to remain in the service as long as the authorities want them. Representatives Claude Kitchin, Webb, Page, Doughton, Stedman and Godwin, also a number of others, got together and had the resolution amended so that the men who are now leaving their homes for the front cannot be compelled to serve more than three years, and their term of enlistment with the federal forces shall expire immediately after the present emergency is over.

The step taken to provide for the families of men called upon to leave their homes for the front is the first action of the kind ever taken by this government. It is sure to have the effect of flooding the recruiting offices with men who desire to enlist, but up to this time have felt that they could not do so in justice to their families. The only men to vote against the bill were Huddleston, of Alabama, and Meyer London, the socialist, of New York. London does not believe in war and Huddleston objected to the appropriation because he said that its passage would exclude sons and grandsons of Confederate soldiers from receiving any benefit from the bill by reason of a law passed soon after the civil war which excluded forever Confederate soldiers or their heirs from receiving pensions or bonuses from the federal government.

Chairman Hay, himself a son of a Confederate veteran, assured the house that the bill would not affect any man or men whose family was dependent. He assured the members that the Southern families would share equally with all other sections of the country.

## VERA CRUZ IS THROGGED WITH AMERICAN REFUGEES.

The streets of Vera Cruz are thronged with American refugees seeking quarters in the different hotels and rooming houses. Many of them will occupy benches or walk the streets at night, because the most available quarters were occupied long since.

A special train of eight box cars, carrying Americans and their baggage, arrived in Vera Cruz after being on the road for nearly 36 hours. The train was in no way molested by Mexican officials or the populace while en route.

United States Consul W. W. Canada has advised the state department of trouble at Del Carmen, a port on the east coast of Mexico, and in response to his call the gunboat Wheeling was sent to Del Carmen. The Wheeling took off between 30 and 40 Americans. All Americans at Puerto Mexico were ordered to board the snips in the harbor.

### Deport Villa's Wife.

El Paso, Tex., June 24.—Mrs. Francisco Villa, formerly Miss Luz Jova del Torres, arrived here yesterday, saying she had come from Havana, and was deported to Juarez by city police.

As she was escorted to the Rio Grande international bridge she carried her year-old son, Francisco Villa, Jr., in her arms.

"I don't mind being deported," she said. "I was on my way to Chihuahua City to see my mother, and I don't intend to leave Mexico again. I don't like America or Americans."

### South America May Intervene.

The Chilean government has been in active telegraphic communication with the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and the United States regarding the possibility of intervention of all the American nations to bring about a peaceful solution of the Mexican situation.

## PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR USE OF THE GUARD APPROVED.

Legislative approval of President Wilson's use of the national guard in the Mexican crisis was voted almost unanimously by the house Friday 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. The senate is expected to concur.

As introduced, the resolution merely authorized the president to draft guardsmen "whenever in his opinion an emergency exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army."

As soon as the final vote on the resolution had been taken it was sent over to the senate, where it arrived just as adjournment was being taken. It was referred to the military committee with the announcement that unanimous consent would be asked to consider it.

A proposal to authorize the president to draft members of the naval militia in time of emergency also was introduced in the house today. It introduced in the house. It was attached to a naval militia pay bill and would give authority for enrollment of naval militiamen as "national naval volunteers" whenever the President should see fit to call on them.

## PIG CLUB BOYS HOLD AN INTERESTING MEETING.

An interesting meeting of the boys' pig club of the county was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce Saturday morning and was attended by 45 of the 60 members of the club. Announcement was made of the prizes offered in the state-wide contest and also a number of special prizes to be competed for by the members of the Guilford county club. A number of business concerns in Greensboro and High Point have offered premiums to be awarded at the Central Carolina fair in October.

Encouraging talks were made to the boys by Mr. T. E. Browne, who has charge of the pig club work in the state; Mr. E. H. Anderson, the county demonstration agent; Mr. F. C. Boyles, cashier of the American Exchange National Bank; Prof. Thomas R. Foust, county superintendent of schools, and Mr. Garland Daniel, secretary of the Central Carolina Fair Association.

## Orange County Family Feud.

Lonnie Allen is in Watts hospital at Durham, in an extremely precarious condition from the effects of the perforation of a load of No. 6 shot and Bunn Wilson is under a \$500 bond as the result of a family feud among Orange county farmers that terminated in a fusillade of firearms that narrowly averted the wrecking of three lives. The affair occurred Friday afternoon at the home of Bunn Wilson, who resides in the southern extremity of Orange county. The wife of Lonnie Allen had left him and gone to live with her brother, Bunn Wilson, and as a sequel to a series of threats, Allen told his brother-in-law that he was going to see his wife or die in the attempt. He leveled his gun, whereupon Mr. Wilson emptied a load of shot into the abdomen of his assailant. Allen shot twice in the meantime, the last ball from his rifle going wild as he fell to the ground. The stray bullet grazed the neck of his wife, who was standing in the doorway.

The unfortunate duel had its origin some thirty days ago when the wife of Allen left him and went back home to live. She claimed that her husband was a heavy drinker and treated her badly.

## 30,000 MILITIAMEN ARE ALREADY IN CAMPS.

More than 30,000 of the 128,000 national guardsmen of the department of the East, comprising 22 states east of the Mississippi and District of Columbia, were in mobilization camps Saturday night, six days after the call was issued, according to the report forwarded to the war department by Major General Wood, commanding the department. Of this number Massachusetts contributed 8,000 and New Jersey 5,000.

North Carolina will have approximately 3,000 troops mobilized within the next few days.