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THE DOVE OF PEACE IS BUSY IN MEXICO

HOVERING WAR CLOUDS MAY PASS FROM NATIONS SKIES IN NEAR FUTURE.

POSSIBLE MEDIATION SOON

Tenseness Over Mexican Trouble is Alleviated by Late Developments of Peacemakers.

Washington.—The tenseness of the Mexican situation was distinctly relieved when the representatives of Argentine, Brazil and Chile, supported by pressure from all Latin-America and from foremost powers of Europe concentrated their efforts toward a pacific adjustment of the crisis.

The success of the first steps toward mediation—the prompt acceptance by the United States and the announcement of the Spanish ambassador that Huerta had accepted the tender of good offices—produced a feeling of distinct hope which was reflected not only in administration quarters, but in Congress where "war talk" gave way to a spirit of conciliation.

Throughout the day the three South American envoys who have undertaken the task of mediation held frequent conferences to arrange the preliminaries of procedure. Pending the receipt of the formal acceptance by General Huerta, no proposals will be submitted to either the United States or the Huerta government. It also has been made plain that no conditions from either party as to the terms that will be acceptable as yet has been placed formally before the intermediaries.

The president and Secretary Bryan were assured through two separate diplomatic sources that Huerta was ready to accept the tender of good offices and was drafting a formal acceptance. Pressure from Germany, Great Britain and France advising Huerta to accept the first steps toward mediation and the approving attitude of Latin-American countries to the settlement of the controversy by Pan-American diplomacy, emphasized the world-wide influences which are working to bring about peace.

Secretary Daniels announced he had telegraphed the full text of the mediation offer and its acceptance by the United States to both Rear Admirals Badger and Howard, with instructions to have the commanders of all ships on the East and West coasts spread the news throughout Mexico. By this Mr. Daniels hopes the feeling toward Americans may be alleviated and refugees enabled to depart without molestation.

THE FLAG WAVES AT VERA CRUZ

With Firing of Salute Stars and Stripes Was Formally Raised.

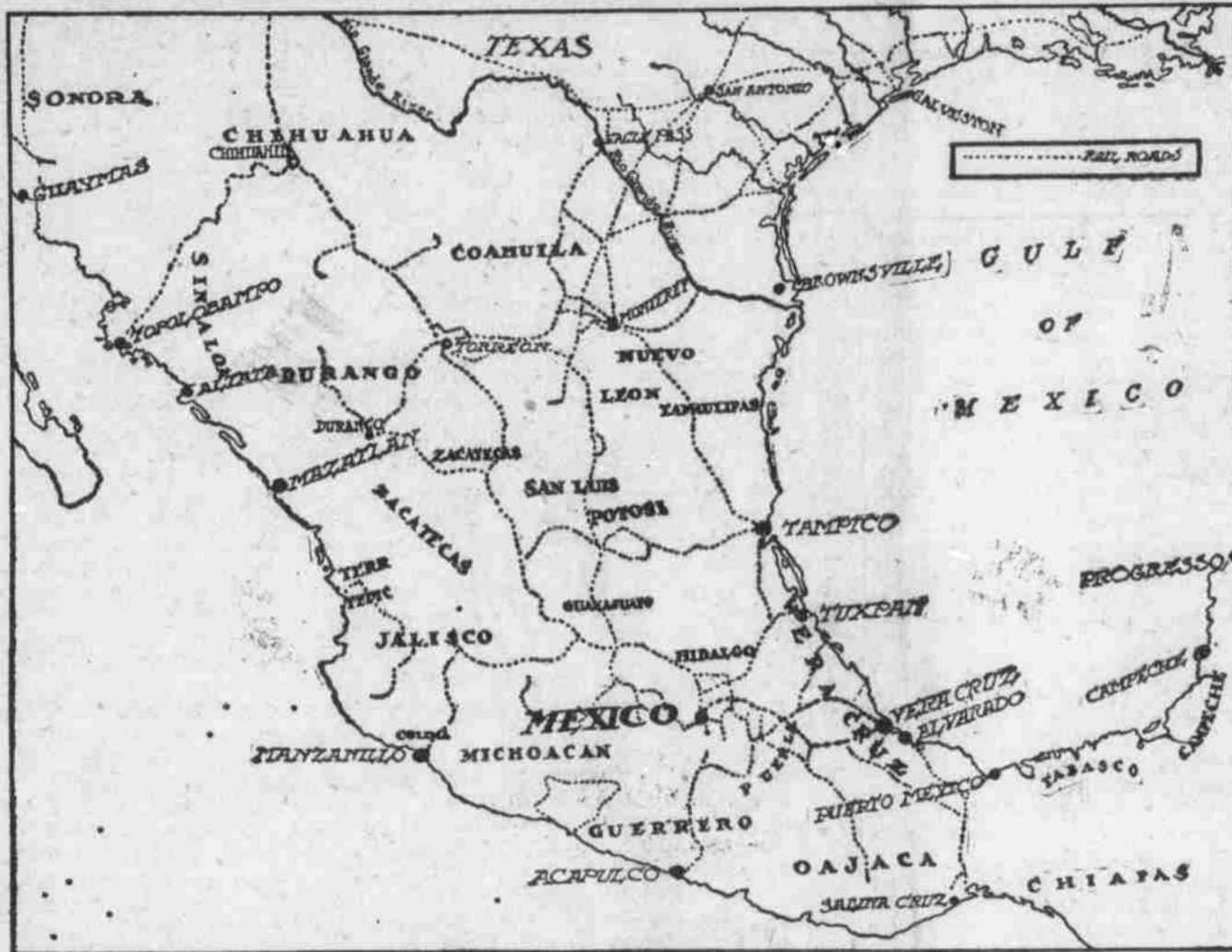
Vera Cruz.—With all ceremony the firing of a salute and dress parade, the American flag was raised over the division headquarters of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. Over the customs house the flag had been flying since the landing of the American forces, but until now there had been no ceremony indicating the formal occupation of Vera Cruz.

The transports with Brigadier General Funston's command aboard were off the port, but there has been no indication that the military forces will be sent ashore at this time. If the army lands, the bluejackets now on duty here will go aboard their ships, but the marines will be left for land service.

Five Americans, who arrived by train from Mexico City, virtually were expelled by General Huerta. They had been arrested at Pachuca for no known cause. They are Dr. Hoskins, R. Chaffin, J. Punston, G. G. Smith and Mr. Maddox. Dr. Hoskins was subjected to rougher treatment than the others because in his pockets were found papers indicating that he had once served as surgeon in the United States army of volunteers. These men were sent to the capital from Pachuca and Huerta ordered them to leave the country.

Huerta Takes Railways.
Washington.—With the exception of the Pan-American Railway extending from Guatemala up the west coast to connection with a Tehuantepec road, General Huerta now is operating with his own men every railroad in Mexico without regard to the rights of foreign owners. He has driven away every foreigner. The last road to be taken over was the Tehuantepec National connecting the Pacific and Atlantic ports of Salina Cruz Coahuila. This property is owned by government and Lord Cowdray.

MAP OF MEXICO SHOWING PORTS BLOCKADED BY U. S. NAVY



LAREDO IN RUINS, FIRED BY FEDERALS

HUERTA SOLDIERS DEVASTATE MEXICAN CITY WITH DYNAMITE AND FLAMES.

FIRE ON THE U. S. SOLDIERS

American Soldiers Defend International Bridge Killing Two Mexican Soldiers.

Laredo, Texas.—Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican border town opposite here is in ruins, devastated by dynamite and fire set by Mexican Federal soldiers, who began an orgy of destruction which did not end until they were forced to flee southward before the guns of the American border patrol.

Two Mexicans are known to have been killed by the United States troops and several were seen to fall. Several brisk skirmishes between the Americans and Mexicans were fought in quick succession as the Mexicans, their troop trains ready to pull out of the burning city, began an indiscriminate fire across the international boundary, but there is no evidence that their shooting had been effective.

Property damage in Nuevo Laredo will reach \$500,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the United States Consulate, municipal buildings, post-office, theatre, the flour mill, one of the largest in this section of the southwest, the railroad shops of the Mexican National Railway and other smaller structures.

The fire burned all night with no prospect that it would be controlled until everything inflammable had been destroyed. Kerosene and other combustibles liberally used added to the wreckage, which otherwise would not have been great, owing to the adobe construction of most buildings.

There was no property loss in Laredo. Both international bridges are safe though efforts to dynamite them resulted in the death of two men engaged in the undertaking.

One Mexican was shot by a sharpshooter from the top of the water tower. The Mexican was trying to reach the end of the international foot and wagon bridge. Another was killed when he tried to blow up the Mexican end of the international Railroad bridge. American soldiers are constantly stationed at the American end to prevent such an attempt.

At the two bridges across the river the guards were reinforced and it was here that the only known loss of life occurred.

Battery A of the Third Field Artillery was sent to the power house of the Laredo Electric Company, fearing an attack there, but it was soon seen that there was nothing for them to do.

Several Mexicans were seen to fall before the fire from the machine guns, but they were carried away by their comrades. The trains were started and the Federals withdrew firing as long as they could. For some distance the railroad follows the international line.

U. S. TROOPS HELP NAVY AT VERA CRUZ

EMBARGO ON ARMS IS FORMALLY RESTORED WHILE SOLDIERS MARCH TO BORDER.

BRAZIL CALLED FOR CONSUL

South American Consulates Chosen to Look After American Interests in Mexico.

Washington.—United States troops moved to reinforce the American Navy at Vera Cruz, the embargo on arms into Mexico was formally restored, and troops were ordered to the Mexican border primarily to relieve uneasiness among border residents, but also as a precaution against hostile military operations along the international line. Secretary Garrison announced that a brigade of infantry and some artillery under Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston had been ordered to embark on the four Army transports at Galveston for Vera Cruz to support the expeditionary forces of marines and bluejackets there. The chance that General Maas, the Federal general, might make a return attack on Vera Cruz with reinforcements and the possible necessity of a forward movement toward Mexico City to protect fleeing Americans and the Vera Cruz Railroad were the underlying reasons for the military movement.

The restoration of the embargo on arms was officially announced after the pronouncement of General Carranza, the Constitutional chief, that he regarded the seizure of Vera Cruz as a violation of Mexican sovereignty, had been considered by the Administration. While Mexican Constitutionalists here protested that Carranza's real attitude was friendly, the American Government decided to take no chances and abruptly stopped the shipment of all arms into Mexico.

President Wilson earlier in the day issued a statement warning General Carranza, the Constitutional chief, that the United States was dealing now and would continue to deal with those whom Huerta commands "and those who come to his support."

Both Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affairs, and Senor Algara, the Charge d'Affairs of the Mexican Embassy, have been given their passports. This is not regarded by the Washington Government as presaging war, but a declaration of war by Huerta would not be unexpected.

The United States has chosen Brazil to look after its interests in Mexico. Where there are no Brazilian Consuls, French Consuls will act for the United States.

Three Regiments to Border.
Washington.—Three regiments of infantry at San Francisco and the artillery at Fort Riley, Kan., were ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Bilas for service along the Mexican border. A brigade of infantry and some artillery will be dispatched from Galveston to Vera Cruz to co-operate with the navy there.

CARRANZA SENDS A NOTE TO PRESIDENT

CONSTITUTIONALIST GENERAL'S ATTITUDE CAUSES A HURRIED CONFERENCE.

ASKS U. S. TO WITHDRAW

Wants Americans to Get Out of Vera Cruz and Leave Whole Situation to Him.

Washington.—General Carranza's note to President Wilson, declaring the seizure of Vera Cruz by American forces a violation of the National sovereignty of Mexico, inviting the United States to suspend hostile operations and withdraw its forces and suggesting that the Constitutional Government should receive demands for reparation of offenses committed by Huerta, stirred the Mexican situation to a new and acute crisis.

Opposition to the American Government's action, coming from an unexpected quarter, after the Washington Administration had hoped for an attitude of neutrality from the Constitutionalists, brought the Government face to face with possible hostility from the great body of Mexican forces lying in proximity to the Southern border of the United States.

Rumor of a possible restoration of the embargo on arms, current during the day, were revived and it was the subject of the War Department conference. Precautions against uprisings on the border as a possible result of Carranza's opposition to the American Government's course also were believed to be under consideration.

The Joint Army and Navy Board recommended the restoration of the embargo.

While Mexican Constitutionalists representatives here professed to see a tone of friendliness in Carranza's note, its blunt request for the withdrawal of the American forces from Vera Cruz and its virtual demand for recognition of the rebels are representing the constitutional government of Mexico injected phases which made Administration officials manifestly uneasy.

Plans thus far made by the Army and Navy Board to obtain reprisals from Huerta had contemplated no move along the American border. Should hostility develop among the Constitutionalists, plans of the Army will be changed immediately.

The knowledge that Carranza, while refusing to make common cause with Huerta, might be disposed of his own initiative to resent the acts of the American Government, made the problem admittedly more grave than it ever has been.

General Witherspoon positively declined to discuss the subject of the embargo on arms. He said no orders for the movement of troops had been issued yet, but that the border forces might be strengthened at certain points, particularly along the Imperial Valley.

CENSUS FIGURES OF UNITED STATES

BUREAU ANNOUNCES CALCULATIONS OF DEPARTMENT EXPERT.

OVER 98,000,000 PEOPLE

Figures Show Increase of Nearly Seven Million People in Last Four Years.

Washington.—Continental United States now has a population of more than 98,000,000 people while the country with its possessions is peopled with more than 109,000,000 persons, the census bureau announced. Census experts have calculated that the population of continental United States on July 1, 1914, will be 98,781,324, against 91,972,266 on April 15, 1910, when the last census was taken. For the United States and its possessions they estimate the population this July will be 109,021,992, compared with 101,748,269 in 1910. Estimates for cities under 100,000 have not been announced.

Among the cities for which estimates of 100,000 population or more are made as of July 1, 1914, are the following:

Birmingham, 166,154; Los Angeles, 438,914; Oakland, 183,002; San Francisco, 448,502; Denver, 245,523; Washington, 353,378; Atlanta, 179,292; Chicago, 2,393,325; Indianapolis, 259,413; Louisville, 233,114; New Orleans, 361,221; Baltimore, 579,590; Boston, 733,802; Detroit, 537,650; Minneapolis, 343,466; St. Paul, 236,766; Kansas City, 281,911; St. Louis, 734,667; Omaha, 133,374; Newark, 389,105; Albany, 102,961; Buffalo, 454,112; New York (including) 5,333,537; Bronx borough, 529,198; Brooklyn borough, 1,833,696; Manhattan borough, 2,636,716; Queens borough, 339,886; Richmond borough, 94,043; Rochester, 241,518; Syracuse, 149,353; Cincinnati, 402,175; Cleveland, 639,431; Columbus, 204,567; Dayton, 123,794; Toledo, 184,126; Portland, Ore., 260,601; Philadelphia, 1,657,810; Pittsburgh 564,878; Reading, 103,361; Scranton, 141,351; Memphis, 143,231; Nashville, 114,899; Dallas, 111,986; San Antonio, 115,063; Salt Lake City, 109,530; Richmond, 134,917; Seattle, 313,023; Spokane, 135,657; Tacoma, 103,418; Milwaukee, 417,054.

Estimates of the population of the United States on July 1, 1914:

Alabama, 2,269,945; Arizona, 239,053; Arkansas, 1,988,480; California, 2,757,895; Colorado, 909,537; Connecticut, 1,202,688; Delaware, 209,817; District of Columbia, 353,378; Florida, 848,111; Georgia, 2,776,513; Idaho, 395,407; Illinois, 5,986,781; Indiana, 2,779,467; Iowa, 2,221,755; Kansas, 1,784,897; Kentucky, 2,350,731; Louisiana, 1,773,482; Maine, 762,787; Maryland, 1,341,075; Massachusetts, 3,605,522; Michigan, 2,974,030; Minnesota, 2,213,919; Mississippi, 1,901,882; Missouri, 3,372,886; Montana, 422,614; Nebraska, 1,245,873; Nevada, 98,736; New Hampshire, 438,662; New Jersey, 2,815,663; New Mexico, 383,551; New York, 9,898,761; North Carolina, 2,339,452; North Dakota, 686,966; Ohio, 5,026,898; Oklahoma, 2,026,534; Oregon, 785,239; Pennsylvania, 8,245,967; Rhode Island, 591,215; South Carolina, 1,590,015; South Dakota, 661,583; Tennessee, 2,254,754; Texas, 4,257,854; Utah, 414,518; Vermont, 361,205; Virginia, 2,150,009; Washington, 1,407,865; West Virginia, 1,532,910; Wisconsin, 2,446,716; Wyoming, 168,736.

Admiral Badger Praises Sailors.

Washington.—High praise as accorded Rear Admiral Fletcher and his officers and men who participated in the occupation of Vera Cruz in a general order issued by Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet. Admiral Badger reported the order to the Navy Department. "The occupation of the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico," it read, "commenced on the forenoon of April 21, 1914, by the Naval forces of the United States, having been successfully concluded."

The commander-in-chief desires to congratulate Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., in command of the United States naval forces on shore, and the officers and men of the landing forces and of the cruisers for their gallant conduct. The gallantry and expedition of the officers and men engaged in this enterprise undertaken on the spur of the moment and in the face of adverse conditions was in keeping with the traditions of the service, and should the cool-headedness of the bearers of the stars and stripes

REPORTED HUERTA WANTS MEDIATION

SPANISH AMBASSADOR SAYS HE HAS PRIVATE ADVICES FROM MEXICO CITY.

REPORTS ARE NOT OFFICIAL

President Yet Hopes For Peace But is Not Confident That Same is Possible.

Washington.—Spanish Ambassador Riano announced late Sunday night that he had received private advices from Mexico City stating that General Huerta had accepted the offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico.

This information though unofficial was accepted as authentic by the Ambassador, who expects to be prepared to place General Huerta's formal acceptance before the representatives of the three South American countries.

The interests of the Huerta Government in the United States were taken over by the Spanish Embassy when Charge Algara left Washington. Ambassador Riano received the offer of good offices from the three peace envoys Saturday night. It was cabled immediately to Mexico City.

When the formal acceptance from Mexico City is in hand the South American diplomats will be ready to proceed with their plan, no intimation of the nature of which as yet has been given. It generally has been understood here, however, that the peace envoys expect to deal directly with the situation created by the Tampico incident and other offenses against the honor and dignity of the United States.

Administration Officials appeared to be much gratified at the prospect of having proposals of the great South American Republics listened to by General Huerta.

VERA CRUZ UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Following Insurance of Proclamation, City Under Naval Officers' Rule.

Vera Cruz.—Vera Cruz Sunday night was under martial law. Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the American naval forces on shore, issued a proclamation to this effect and the last opportunity Mexicans had for handling their own affairs in Vera Cruz under their own laws disappeared.

Admiral Fletcher and his staff determined there should be no more quibbling with the Mexican officials regarding form of government and until further notice residents of this port will live and be judged by military law. The word has gone forth that disorder and unruliness in any form shall receive swift and severe punishment. This proclamation makes Rear Admiral Fletcher absolute ruler ashore.

It is believed the martial law proclamation will open the way for more of the city and federal employes to return and co-operate and aid in restoring the local government functions. Mexicans point out that these men now will be in a position to explain to their friends and the existing government at the capital that under martial law they felt obliged to return to their work.

An order that all arms be turned in by residents by noon Sunday brought to the headquarters of the provost marshal bushels of small arms and stacks of rifles.

Many Mexican officials have reported their willingness to resume their duties of office under the supervision of the Americans. The American officials named to date to assist in the supervision of the municipal government are:

Commander H. O. Stickney, of the Prairie, captain of the port; Fleet Surgeon T. W. Sprattling, sanitary inspector; Commander D. F. Sellers of the Arkansas, provost marshal; Commander John M. Luby, of the South Carolina, director of the postoffice.

Schools Open Again.

Robert Diaz, mayor of Vera Cruz, has agreed to reopen his office and it was arranged that public schools shall be reopened Monday. Efforts of Rear Admiral Fletcher, supplemented by those of the British commander, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, and the French and German Consuls and private citizens to bring about the departure from the interior of all foreigners who wish to leave, are being continued energetically, but the hope of getting out more than a small part of those left is diminishing hourly.