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NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO DEAD MARINES

PRESIDENT LAUDS HEROISM OF THE FIRST WAR VICTIMS AT VERA CRUZ.

THOUSANDS LINE STREETS

President and Many Dignitaries Were in Long Procession in New York. Wilson's Speech.

New York.—To the men of the navy who died in the occupation of Vera Cruz the city, the state and the nation paid tribute in a demonstration chiefly remarkable for its silence and solemnity. For four miles through the city streets the funeral cortege passed and behind with bared head rode the president.

Perhaps a million persons saw the seventeen coffins, each on a caisson, borne from the Battery plaza in Lower Manhattan to the navy yard in Brooklyn. Such was the feeling of the massed thousands that the silence at times was oppressive. There were a few sporadic outbreaks of applause as the president's carriage passed, but these were quickly hushed.

Though there were but seventeen of the dead in the procession, Secretary of the Navy Daniels made it plain that the ceremonies were for all who had died at Vera Cruz—not only the seventeen whose bodies were brought up by the cruiser Montana but also for Clarence Harshberger and Henry Pulliam, who have since died.

The religious ceremony at the navy yard was more impressive, if possible, than was the sight of the slow moving cortege. "I never was in a battle or under fire," said President Wilson in his brief address, "but I fancy it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you, as when they shoot at you."

"We have gone to Mexico," he said, "in another part of his address, "to serve mankind if we can find the way. We don't want to fight the Mexicans; we want to serve them."

"A war of aggression is not a thing in which it is proud to die, but a war of service is a war in which it is a proud thing to die."

HUERTA FILES NEW PROTEST.
Complains Over Action of United States in Occupying Island on Coast of Mexico.

Washington.—Huerta's protest over the reported seizure of Lobos Island—an important lighthouse point off the eastern coast of Mexico—by a landing party from the United States torpedo boats was taken up by the South American mediators. Foreign Minister Ruiz in his telegram to the mediators stated that the American arrested the light keepers but had released them after they had turned over apparatus for operation of the strategic beacon. Huerta's government contended this was a violation of the armistice.

It was generally believed that a reply to the note already had been made and in some quarters the conviction was expressed that Ambassador D'Amador had taken it up at a white house meeting.

Shriners Take Atlanta.
Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta is in the hands of the Shriners. It was estimated that 40,000 nobles of the Mystic Shrine had arrived to attend the fourth annual meeting of the Imperial Council of the Order, which convened here.

The ingress of the Shriners continued through three days. Special trains arrived at short intervals and, with scarcely a break, the air was filled with the blare of trumpets and the roll of drums.

William W. Irwin, the imperial potentate of Wheeling, W. Va., arrived during the day. He was greeted with a salute of 21 guns.

Many of the visitors are living in the special trains that brought them here. The hotel accommodations of the city have been reserved for months and the railroads arranged to park the trains for the accommodation of the overflow.

Labor Leaders Win Fight.
Washington.—The contempt sentences imposed by the district supreme court upon Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, labor leaders, were set aside by the supreme court for the second time, as barred by the statute of limitations. The decision of the supreme court in the contempt cases against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor was handed down. Justice Holmes said that contempt were not to be treated as conspiracies.

MEDIATORS OF THE MEXICAN TROUBLE



These are the three South American diplomats who are acting as mediators in the Mexican embroglio. They are Ambassador da Gama of Brazil and Ministers Mujica of Chile and Naon of Argentina.

MORE TROOPS MAY GO TO VERA CRUZ

REPORTED THAT WAR DEPARTMENT INTENDS TO REINFORCE GEN. FUNSTON.

MOSTLY FOR A PRECAUTION

Huerta Claims That Landing of Additional Soldiers is Violation of Armistice.

Washington.—High tension marked the Mexican situation both on the military and the diplomatic side.

The War Department was the chief center of activity and while no authoritative statement was made beyond Secretary Garrison's formal reply that "no orders for any National troop movements have been sent," it became known that the Administration was considering the question of sending additional troops to Vera Cruz, and probably would do so. This step would not be intended as an aggressive measure, but as a precaution. An evidence of the seriousness of conditions was contained in a report that two German merchant vessels were about to arrive at Puerto Mexico with arms and ammunition for Huerta. It was realized that this, if true, would present an incident similar to the arrival of the Ypiranga at Vera Cruz, which led to the American occupation of that port.

Huerta's protest to the mediators that the United States had broken the armistice by landing additional troops at Vera Cruz, was considered by the Cabinet and later Secretary Bryan announcing the reply of this government stated that no aggressive steps had been taken by the United States forces and that nothing had been done to violate the suspension of hostilities. The American reply was delivered to the mediators. The mediators themselves also took the view that the question raised by Huerta over the observance of the armistice could be cleared away, and that Huerta could be convinced that the United States had not violated in spirit at least, the armistice.

VETERANS ENDORSE WILSON.

Old Soldiers in Jacksonville Approve President's Policy By Resolution.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Endorsement of the policy of President Wilson in handling the Mexican situation was one of the last of the actions of the twenty-fourth United Confederate veterans reunion. A general exodus of veterans and visitors began immediately.

Approval of the policy of the President was continued in the following resolution, adopted by the veterans: "Whereas the present unsettled condition in the Commonwealth of Mexico appears likely to involve some action on the part of the United States be it resolved:

"That this convention of the Confederate veterans recognizes the discretion of the President of the United States and will heartily support such action as he may take in every possible way."

Richmond, Va., was selected as the meeting place for the reunion in 1915.

MEXICAN EVENTS HOLD THE CAPITAL

SITUATION WAS SOMEWHAT OBBSCURED, HOWEVER, BY THE WHITEHOUSE WEDDING.

FEW FOREIGNERS KILLED

Two British Subjects and One American Reported Slain by Bomb at Guadaluajara.

Washington.—Developments in the Mexican situation went steadily forward although the White House wedding somewhat eclipsed other events in official Washington circles.

The two chief reports from Mexico announced the killing of two British subjects and one American at Guadaluajara; and continued heavy fighting at Mazatlan on the Pacific coast where the rebel aeroplane dropped a bomb which killed four persons and injured eight in the streets of the besieged city.

The state department also was informed by Consul Hamm at Durango that the movement of the Constitutionalists had begun with marching against Saltillo and Zacatecas.

Information from the Argentine, Brazilian and Chilean mediators showed that they were preparing to begin work in Niagara Falls, Ont. They declared that despite General Carranza's self-elimination, the Constitutional side of the Mexican problem would be fully considered by the mediators at the coming conference.

"A man close to the president said it would not be surprising if a justice of the supreme court of the United States should be one of the representatives of the American government. Justice Mahlon Pitney, though a Republican, is a close friend of the president and may be chosen. Justice Day was a member of the Paris conference and is a former supreme court judge.

Gen. Young Chosen Commander.
Jacksonville, Fla.—After the election of a commander-in-chief, an adjournment was taken, when officers of the Army of Tennessee and of the Army of Virginia and other divisional organizations will be elected. General Young received approximately 1,000 votes and General Robertson 800. Texas cast its entire 343 votes for Robertson. One hundred representatives of General Forrest's famous cavalry offered their services to President Wilson in the event of war with Mexico.

THE NAVAL BILL IS PASSED.

Appropriation Measure Adopted, Without Roll Call Gives Navy \$139,560,334.

Washington.—The house passed without a roll call the annual naval appropriation bill, carrying \$139,560,334 and providing for the entire Administration naval construction program. The building program includes two battleships, one to be built in some Government navy yard; six torpedo boat destroyers, one sea-going torpedo boat; three coast defense submarine torpedo boats, to be constructed on the Pacific Coast and four submarines.

173 DIE IN SICILY FROM EARTHQUAKE

SEISMIC DISTURBANCE BRINGS DEATH AND RUIN TO VILLAGES NEAR MT. AETNA.

TERROR IS NOW PREVAILING

People Working in Fields See Their Homes Crumble and Families Perish.

Catania, Sicily.—A great earthquake brought death and destruction to many villages near Mount Aetna. The number of dead up to date was officially placed at 173, with about 350 injured. A large part of the devastated territory has not been inspected.

The affected zone extends from Zaffarna, the highest village on Mount Aetna, to the sea, between Airre Reale, on the south, and Giarro on the north. It includes Linaera, the center of the disturbance, Pisanlo and Santa Verena. In Linaera alone 110 persons were killed and 300 injured. In Bongardio 13 dead and 27 injured have been taken from the ruins. At Constantini 16 were killed and many injured.

These villages and many smaller places were levelled.

The entire district presents a spectacle of desolation, ruin and death. Many of the injured had not been taken from the debris. All train service has been abandoned owing to the collapse of bridges, broken tracks and obstructed tunnels.

MEDIATORS MEET MAY 18.
Judge Lamar and Joseph W. Lehman Will Represent United States.

Washington.—The opening of the Mexican mediation conference at Niagara Falls on the scheduled date—May 18, was assured when word was received of the departure of the Mexican delegates from Mexico City for the conference.

Preparations for dispatching reinforcements to General Funston at Vera Cruz should such a movement become necessary, went forward steadily, work on twelve transport carts pushed, but no warlike development occurred. The military apparently is being held well in leash to avoid the possibility of embarrassing the mediation negotiations.

A threatening cloud disappeared from the diplomatic horizon, when the German steamer Kronprinzessin Cecelie, reported to be carrying arms and ammunition for Huerta, returned to Vera Cruz, without departing her war stores at Puerto Mexico, and it was announced that the munitions on this and a second German steamer, the Bavaria, would be returned to Germany. The possibility either of a seizure or blockade of Puerto Mexico, or of an act, perhaps interpretable as a violation of the military status quo, in favor of Huerta, thereby was eliminated.

Justice Joseph P. Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, and Frederick W. Lehman, of St. Louis, formerly solicitor, will represent the United States in the conference.

Suffragists Move on Capitol.

Washington.—Several thousand women, from virtually every state in the Union, paraded along Pennsylvania avenue from the White House to the Capitol and presented to members of Congress petitions adopted at meetings all over the country a week ago. Five hundred and thirty of the marchers carried these petitions, one for each member of the senate and house, asking the adoption of the Bristow-Mondell resolution, amending the Constitution to enfranchise women. Massing themselves on the east steps of the Capitol and with several bands and a chorus of 100 girls at the entrance to the building, the enthusiastic paraders sang "The March of the Women" by Dr. Ethel Smyth of England and only heard once before in this country. This demonstration was witnessed by thousands of persons who filled the immense plaza.

Millionaire Post Kills Self.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—With a bullet from a rifle which he had concealed, Charles W. Post, millionaire manufacturer of cereal foods, killed himself at his winter home here. Evading the nurse who had been attending him since he returned from the east a few weeks ago, he went to his apartment, placed the muzzle of the rifle in his mouth and pulled trigger with a toe. Mr. Post was convalescent from an illness which necessitated a major operation sometime ago at Rochester, Minn.



Mr. and Mrs. William G. McAdoo.

PRESIDENT'S THIRD DAUGHTER WEDDED

Eleanor Wilson is Married to Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo.

FEW GUESTS SEE CEREMONY

Blue Room of White House is the Scene—Bridal Gifts Are Received—Bridal Gown and Other Costumes Described.

Washington, May 8.—Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, became the wife of Secretary of the Treasury, W. G. McAdoo, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the White House.

The wedding procession proceeded from the main stairway into the corridor, through the north door of the blue room, to the platform erected in the south bay window of the room.

Miss Sallie McAdoo led the procession, followed by Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson. Miss Nancy Lane directly preceded the bride, who was escorted by the president. The groom, with Dr. Cary Travers Grayson, met the wedding party at the altar. Mr. McAdoo wore evening clothes and Dr. Grayson wore his uniform. Rev. Sylvester W. Beach performed the ceremony.

After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the red room, where they received congratulations and good wishes of the company. The Marine band furnished the music. Supper was served at small tables in the state dining room. The decorations of the blue room were lilacs and ferns, and the decorations in the dining-room were pink and white roses.

Handsome Wedding Presents.

In spite of the small list of invited guests the wedding presents were numerous. Prominent among them were the beautiful silver tea service, given by the members of the house of representatives, a piece of jewelry from members of the senate, twelve silver plates and a platter from the cabinet members and their wives, and a handsome gift from the Justices of the Supreme court. From the diplomatic corps, no member of which was invited, came flowers and good wishes.

The bride's bouquet was of orange blossoms, white orchids and lilies of the valley. The flower girls carried white chip hats, hung by ribbons, filled with flowers.

Miss Margaret Wilson's gown was of soft blue crape with pinnars and waist of blue tulle. The neck was finished with a cream lace ruff and a flowered sash completed the costume. With this costume was worn a blue lace hat, trimmed with pink roses and touches of black. Mrs. Sayre's costume was exactly like Miss Wilson's except that the color was pink. The gowns of the little flower girls were white, with blue and pink ribbons.

Beautiful Wedding Gown.

The wedding gown worn by Miss Wilson is made of ivory-white satin and trimmed with real old point lace. The bodice is softly draped with satin, which crosses in front and is brought to a point below the shoulders, front and back. The V-shaped neck is finished with folds of soft tulle. The long mousquetaire sleeves are made

of tulle. The real old point lace is gracefully draped over the right shoulder to the left side of the waist and is fastened with a spray of orange blossoms; the lace then continues as a border to the long transparent tunic of tulle, which graduates to the side of the skirt at the train. The sweeping train is three and a half yards in length.

A cap effect bridal wreath, with orange blossoms and long draped veil was very effective.

The old point lace used on the gown is a masterpiece and a work of art in lace making. It is a part of a world-famous collection.

Her Going-Away Dress.

The bride's going-away dress is a three-piece dress made of corbeau-blue gabardine. The coat is made of corbeau-blue charmeuse and gabardine. The front and upper part of back of coat is made of charmeuse. The back is gathered at collar. The three-quarter sleeve of gabardine is topped with the blue charmeuse, the edge of the sleeve being bound with a flat black silk braid. The soft girdle of gabardine ends in front with an oval charmeuse buckle. The bodice is dark blue chiffon over white. It has braided straps of gabardine over the shoulder, with 12 rows of braid over belt of blue gabardine. A white organdie vestee and collar are edged with a rose and green flowered narrow ribbon, fastened in front by three ribbon buttons. Long blue sleeves over white chiffon end in wide cuffs of 16 rows of narrow black braid.

The short skirt is of gabardine, with three circular flounces starting at sides of skirt. These are fastened at back with a strap of gabardine attached to which are four small black silk tassels. Between the flounces, corbeau charmeuse, to which they are attached, showing about one inch of charmeuse between each flounce. Flounces and bottom of skirt are edged with black silk braid.

Sketch of Mrs. McAdoo.
Mrs. McAdoo is the only one of the three daughters of the president who has evinced no inclination to pursue an accomplishment or perfect herself in any branch of study. Like her mother, she has talent as an artist in oils and has spent two seasons at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. She has a keen sense of humor, and 'is much of a diplomat. She is the only member of the White House family who has a nickname. She is called "Nell."

In appearance, Mrs. McAdoo is tall, slender, with a girlish figure, and a light, swinging gait. She has a pleasant smile, fine teeth, a rather large mouth, blue eyes topped with dark brows and fringed with dark lashes, a fine clear white skin and quantities of soft, straight, dark hair. She rides, dances, swims and rows well and is quite a linguist. Her place in society as the wife of the secretary of the treasury will now be next to that of Mrs. Bryan.

Career of the Groom.

Mr. McAdoo was born in Georgia in 1863, of a family which had been wealthy, but had lost their all in the Civil war. At twenty-one young McAdoo was admitted to the bar and five years later he came to New York. There he formed a partnership with William McAdoo, who was no known relation.

In 1885 Mr. McAdoo married Miss Sarah Fleming of Chattanooga, Tenn., who died four years ago. There are six children. Mr. McAdoo's principal residence is at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, not far from New York.