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## PRESIDENT ORDERS SHIPS TO VERA CRUZ

EMPHATIC NOTE SENT TO CARRANZA DEMANDING PROTECTION TO FOREIGNERS.

### CONDITIONS REACH CRISIS

As Admitted By Washington Authorities That Situation is Most Serious It Has Been at Any Time.

Washington.—General Carranza has been informed in a note from the United States Government that unless there is an improvement in conditions with respect to foreigners and their interests in Mexican territory under his control, such steps as may be necessary will be taken by the American Government to obtain the desired protection. The note is the strongest and most emphatic document that has been sent by the Washington Government to Mexico since the correspondence with Huerta a year ago. Carranza is warned that the United States has viewed with deep concern the growing complaints made by foreigners generally against his Administration of affairs and now in effect, demands an early change.

The contents of the communication were revealed to several Ambassadors and several Ministers here who expressed satisfaction at its urgent language. Some regarded it as an entire change of the country's policy toward Mexico.

American Consul Hillman should have presented the note to Carranza. A copy of it was sent to the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City to be shown to General Obregon, the Carranza commander. In the meantime, some movements of American warships have been ordered the effect of which will be a naval demonstration that some officials hope will convince Carranza of the determination of the American Government to obtain a change in conditions in Mexico City.

After a conference between President Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, it was learned on high authority that two or more battleships would be ordered from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz. The entire Atlantic fleet of 21 battleships is at Guantanamo within two and a half days sail of Vera Cruz.

Only one war vessel, the battleship Delaware, is at Vera Cruz, but, in addition to any battleships that may be sent from Guantanamo, five warships will be in that vicinity in a few days.

The Delaware will remain there indefinitely, the cruiser Tacoma left Porto-au-Prince, Haiti, for Vera Cruz; the gunboat Petrel is en route from Mobile, Ala., and the cruiser Des Moines, is bound from Progreso to Vera Cruz, while the gunboat Sacramento is at Tampico.

### MORE TURKISH FORTS QUIET.

British and French Fleets Making Progress Slowly.

London.—The British and French fleets have battered away a step nearer to Constantinople, not, however, without damage to the ships engaged and the battle for the Dardanelles continues.

More Turkish forts on the Asiatic side have been silenced according to a statement by the British admiralty, but the Turks are making a terrific resistance and shells from their German-made guns have found more than one mark on the besieging craft. This struggle for the gateway of the Ottoman capital is the big feature of the war news and closely linked with it is the sustained excitement in Greece incident to the resignation of the cabinet of M. Venizelos, who, deeming Greece's entry into the hostilities on the side of the Triple Entente imperative, could not agree with his King and resigned.

Virginia Sues J. P. Morgan.

Washington.—The supreme court granted the application of the State of Virginia permission to sue J. P. Morgan for the return of the will of Martha Washington.

Aeroplane Attack on Ostend.

London.—The admiralty issued the following statement: "Wing Commander Longmore reports that an air attack on Ostend was carried out by six aeroplanes of the naval wing. Of these, two had to return. The remainder reached Ostend and dropped 11 bombs on the submarine repair base and four bombs on the Kurssal, the headquarters of the artillery. All the machines and pilots returned. It is probable that considerable damage was done. No submarines were ever in the basin."

## WILL MAKE CLEAR NEED FOR MARINE

McADOO EXPECTS PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE TO DO THIS.

### MAY 10 DATE OF MEETING

Bankers of Central and South America Will Meet Financiers and Officials at Washington.

Washington.—President Wilson has selected Monday, May 10, as the date for the Pan-American financial conference here, at which the Ministers of Finance and leading bankers of Central and South American countries will meet financiers and treasury officials of the United States to discuss the establishment of more satisfactory financial and commercial relations between the Nations of the Western Hemisphere.

In a statement announcing the date Secretary McAdoo said all the foreign Governments had responded favorably when approached informally regarding the conference and that formal invitations would be sent them immediately. Congress authorized the conference and appropriated \$50,000 for expenses.

"The Secretary of the Treasury," said Mr. McAdoo, "is given authority to invite, in his discretion, representative American bankers to participate in the conference. This discretion will be exercised so as to secure the attendance of as large a number as practicable of our representative financiers in order that a thorough and comprehensive discussion may be had of existing financial conditions throughout the Western Hemisphere and of the measures that should be adopted to strengthen financial and trade relations between the United States and our Central and South American neighbors. A suitable program will be carefully studied and announced in due time."

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### MEDICAL BOARD ORGANIZED.

Rockefeller Foundation Undertakes Improvement of China.

New York.—The Rockefeller Foundation announced that it had decided to undertake a comprehensive plan for the improvement of medical and hospital conditions in China.

For this purpose the foundation has established "The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation," and plans first to develop medical education in China. This will include aid for the two or more medical schools in China; the strengthening of the staffs of the mission and other hospitals; assistance in the establishment of two modern tuberculosis hospitals, and the establishment of six scholarships to enable Chinese graduates in medicine to prosecute further studies abroad, and of five scholarships to enable Chinese nurses to obtain training in this country.

Mad Georgian Killed Six.

Brunswick, Ga.—Armed with an automatic shotgun, Monroe Phillips, a real estate and timber dealer ran amuck in the business district here, killed six citizens, wounded 32 and was himself shot dead. Of the wounded Gunner Tolmas, a bank collector, probably will die. The dead are: Harry F. Dunwoody, prominent attorney.

William M. Hackett, undertaker. R. M. Deaver, policeman. George W. Asbell, mortician. Earnest McDonald. Monroe Phillips, real estate and timber dealer.

Bernhardt's Condition Good.

Bordeaux, via Paris.—A bulletin by Dr. Denuce, attending Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose right leg was amputated recently, says Mme. Bernhardt's condition continues satisfactorily.

Portuguese Minister Resigns.

Paris.—A Havas dispatch from Lisbon says the Portuguese minister of finance has resigned and that the minister of foreign affairs has taken over his department.

Horne A Federal Prisoner.

Machias, Maine.—Werner Horn, the German reservist, who attempted to blow up an international bridge at Vanceboro early last month and asserted that he did so as "an act of war" against Great Britain, has become a Federal prisoner. He will be taken to Bangor tomorrow for arraignment on indictments charging illegal transportation of explosives. Horn finished a sentence of 30 days in jail here on account of property damage caused in Vanceboro by the explosion.

## IN DANGEROUS STRAITS



## 63D CONGRESS ADJOURNS NOTHING FOR WARSHIPS

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS OF SESSION AMOUNTED TO APPROXIMATELY \$1,120,484,324.

Including Ship Bill and Rural Credits Bill.—Two Appropriations Fail Passage.

Washington.—After two years of almost continuous session the Sixty-third Congress, which revised the tariff and the currency system of the Nation, supplemented the trust laws, created an income tax and demonstrated the first popular election of United States Senators, has adjourned.

When gavels fell in the House and Senate signaling the adjournment they marked the close of half of President Wilson's Administration, the first under domination of the Democratic party since 1855.

The total appropriations of the session were approximately \$1,120,484,324 several millions under the record of previous congresses.

Two Bills Failed.

Two appropriation bills failed. Current appropriations for the postal service and the Indian office were extended for another year.

After refusing to accept the Indian bill the senate reversed itself and passed it, but the house refused to agree to minor amendments added at the last moment.

Bills Signed.

In the closing hours, President Wilson signed the seamen's bill, the neutrality resolution empowering him to prevent ships leaving American ports with supplies for belligerent warships, promoted Colonel Goethals to be a major general for his services as builder of the Panama canal, and gave promotions to other officers associated with the work.

The administration ship bill, the Philippine bill, the conservation bills, the rural credits provision of the agricultural bill and ratification of the treaties with Colombia and Nicaragua—all hard pressed administration measures, fell by the wayside.

Last Hour in House.

In the house, the last hour was devoted to tributes to Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood and Republican Leader Mann. Representative Palmer announced presentation of a portrait of Mr. Underwood to be hung in the hall of the ways and means committee. In doing so Mr. Palmer said:

"There is no doubt Mr. Underwood soon will be the leader in the senate. He is one of the greatest Americans of his time."

President Makes Statement.

After his return to the White House President Wilson dictated the following statement:

"A great congress has closed its sessions. Its work will prove the purpose and quality of its statesmanship more and more, the longer it is tested."

"Business has now a time of calm and thoughtful adjustment before it, disturbed only by the European war. The circumstances created by the war put the nation to a special test, a test of its true character and of its self-control."

"The constant thought of every patriotic man should now be for the country, its peace, its order, its just and tempered judgment in the face of perplexing difficulties. Its dignity and its strength alike will appear not only in the revival of its business, despite abnormal conditions, but also in its power to think, to purpose, and to act with patience, with disinterested fairness, and without excitement, in a spirit of friendliness and enlightenment which will firmly establish its influence throughout the world."

## WILSON STUDYING MEXICAN QUESTION

DRASTIC MEASURES MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROTECT MEXICO CITY.

### REFUSES THE AID OF ALLIES

But Virtually Tells the Starving People to Help Themselves to Anything in Sight.

Washington.—President Wilson faced one of the most serious and perplexing developments that has arisen in the Mexican situation. Mexico City is on the verge of starvation. General Obregon the Carranza commander, refuses to permit an international relief committee, composed of wealthy members of the foreign colony to succor the needy. "Mexico needs no foreign aid," the general is reported to have said.

All merchants who closed their stores have been ordered to reopen. Three hundred of them, Mexicans, have been imprisoned. The population is in terror since Obregon has announced he will not prevent looting or pillaging for food or money.

The Brazilian, British, Spanish and Italian ambassadors give the state department pessimistic reports of the situation, which correspond to reports already received.

Secretary Bryan announced that he had telegraphed American Consul Stillman to lay the situation earnestly before General Carranza, so that General Obregon might be directed to accept aid proffered by foreign residents. Freight service is suspended between Mexico City and Vera Cruz and transportation facilities for relief purposes are being withheld by General Obregon on the ground of military necessity.

President Wilson was advised of all the facts. He was said to be studying the situation closely. Should General Obregon continue to refuse outside aid, drastic measures may be necessary. Talk of an allied expedition similar to the one that went to the relief of foreign legations at Peking during the Boxer uprising was heard again in official quarters.

### PRESIDENT POSTPONES TRIP.

Vice President Marshall to Be Representative at Exposition.

Washington.—Vice President Marshall will go to San Francisco to represent President Wilson at the formal dedication of the Panama-Pacific Exposition March 20. The President still hopes to visit the exposition later.

The Vice President left for Cleveland, and later will go to Indianapolis before leaving for the coast. Assistant Secretary Phillips of the State Department, chairman of the Government Exposition Board, also left for San Francisco to take part in the exercises in honor of representatives of foreign Governments.

President Wilson reluctantly gave up his plans for going to the coast this month, but decided he was needed in Washington to direct the negotiations for the protection of American interests during the war. He may go later.

The Vice President conferred with Secretary Bryan and Mr. Phillips, who discussed the trip with the President. The invitation to the Vice President to represent the President at the exposition followed and he accepted.

### IMPORTANT NEWS BRIEFS

Col. George W. Goethals has been nominated to be a major general in recognition of his services in building the Panama canal.

Alfred Hampton, youngest son of Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was appointed assistant commissioner general of immigration by Secretary Wilson to succeed F. H. Larnes who will be transferred for duty at Ellis Island.

Representative Joseph T. Johnston of Spartanburg has been selected by President Wilson for the new Federal judgeship in South Carolina, created by congress shortly before adjournment.

The Standard Oil Company steamer Platania, bound for Malmo, Sweden, has been detained at Kirkwall, Scotland, pending investigation.

The German National Bank of Pittsburg did not open its doors for business. A notice on the door said it had been closed by order of the comptroller of the currency.

T. R. Manning, formerly vice-president of the North Carolina Press Association and up to four years ago owner of the Henderson Gold Leaf, died at Henderson, N. C. He was 58 years old and had been confined to his bed for three years.

### WEATHER FORECAST.

Movements Due in the Cotton States, March 14 to 21, 1915.

National Weather Journal

Sunday, March 14—The week will open clear and cool in Eastern Cotton Belt as previously forecast and with rising temperatures in Western Cotton Belt.

Monday March 15 to Saturday, March 20—A cool wave will overspread Western Cotton Belt Monday, preceded by light rain. The rains will increase as the movement passes East. The cool wave will clear the weather and bring frosts to very near the Gulf Coast, except in Southwest Texas and in Florida. It will continue generally fair in the South the remainder of the week except that it will be clouding up at the close in Western Belt. Temperatures will steadily rise until minima will range in the 60s all over the South.

### FEBRUARY BIGGEST MONTH

Collector Watts' Office Breaks All Previous Records in Collection of Government Taxes.

Statesville.—Cashier Carson of Collector Watt's office reports that the collection of Government taxes, from the various sources in the fifth district, exceeded during the month of February any month in the history of the office, having reached a total of \$695,173.40. This exceeds the month of June, 1914, which was heretofore the record month for amount of collections, by \$2,668.42.

The various sources from whence the taxes were received were: Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff, \$679,073.45; lists, corporation and personal income tax, \$5,966.54; optium tax, \$92.48; documentary and proprietary stamps, \$8,892.46; wine stamps, \$64.23; special tax \$942.35.

### Over 400 Pig Club Boys.

West Raleigh.—Four hundred North Carolina farm boys have enrolled in the new organization known as the Pig Club, which is being conducted by the animal husbandry division of the North Carolina Experiment Station, J. D. McVean, in charge of the work, states that since January 1, 200 have enrolled. This movement is calculated to teach boys how to raise meat. It is aiming to keep some dollars in the State which have been going out for the imported product, and also to utilize the by-product of many crops in the State as a means of fattening and also of enriching the soil.

### Sues Southern Power Company.

Newton.—Complaint was filed in a suit in superior court here by Ellen Bolick, administrator of William Bolick, against the Southern Power Company for \$3,000 damages on account of the death by electrocution of William Bolick, a child of 12 years at May's Chapel, near Maiden in this county, some time ago. The complaint recites the "negligently and carelessly" constructed wires caused the boy's death while he was playing with other children at the place.

### 800 Bales Cotton Burn.

Monroe.—The cotton platform and a few over 800 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire recently. The origin of the fire is not known.

### MARKET REPORTS.

Cotton, Cotton Seed and Meal Prices in the Markets of North Carolina For the Past Week.

As reported to the Division of Markets, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

Town	Price of mid-ling cotton.	Price of cotton seed per bushel	Cash price of meal per ton.	Price of meal per ton.
<b>North Eastern North Carolina.</b>				
Farmville	7 1/2	40-42	20.00	
New Bern	7 1/2	42-45	30.00	3000
Roanoke	7 1/2	37 1/2-40	30.00	1500
Vanceboro	7 1/2	40-42	32.00	2000
Washington	7 1/2	45	30.00	
Wilmington	7 1/2	35		
Winterville	7 1/2	35-37 1/2	30.00	1500
Winterville	7 1/2	40-43	30.00	1500
<b>South Eastern North Carolina.</b>				
Jacksonville	7 1/2	38	32.00	
Maxton	7 1/2	35-45	30.00	2000
<b>North Central North Carolina.</b>				
Battleboro	7 1/2	42-45	32.00	2000
Greensboro	7 1/2	40-42 1/2	31.00	
Kenly	7 1/2	40-43	30.00	2000
Nashville	7 1/2	40-45	32.00	2000
Pine Level	7 1/2	37 1/2	30.00	2000
Pittsboro	7 1/2	40-45	30.00	2000
Raleigh	7 1/2	42	30.00	2000
Rich Square	7 1/2	40-45	32.00	2000
Wilson	7 1/2	40	30.00	
<b>South Central North Carolina.</b>				
Charlotte	7 1/2	33-39	30.00	2000
Cleveland	7 1/2	38-43 1/2	30.00	2000
Kings Mtn.	7 1/2	35-40	30.00	2000
Monroe	7 1/2	34 1/2-40	30.00	1500
Mooreville	7 1/2	40	30.00	1500
Newton	7 1/2	40-50	32.00	1500
Norwood	7 1/2	40	30.00	
Shelby	7 1/2	33-39	30.00	1500
Statesville	7 1/2	36-40	31.00	1500
Norfolk, Va.	7 1/2	36-40	31.00	1500