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WAR DEPENDS ON CARRANZA'S ACTION

U. S. FORWARDS STERN REFUSAL TO NOTE ORDERING RECALL OF ALL TROOPS.

WILL PROTECT THE BORDER

Nation Stirring Throughout Width and Breadth With Movement of Militiamen to Mobilization Camps, Preparatory to Service Along Border.

Washington.—War with Mexico depends upon General Carranza's reception of a stern refusal by the United States to heed his demand for a recall of American troops, in the opinion of President Wilson's close advisers. They were prepared for the possibility of open hostilities after the note has reached Carranza's hands.

No indication has come that the first chief's attitude of implacable hostility would be shaken by the reiterated declaration of the latest communication that the United States has no aggressive or warlike purpose toward Mexico, but is firmly resolved to protect her borders and end brigandage in the border states.

The reply to Carranza's note demanding recall of General Pershing's expedition was in the hands of the government printer preparatory to its delivery and publication. Secretary Lansing had intended to send it forward earlier, but at the last moment minor changes and additions to the 6,000-word document necessitated delay. Although it had been planned to send it by special messenger to Mexico City the situation has changed and it probably will be handed to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate.

While the diplomatic steps were in progress the nation was stirring throughout its width and breadth with the movement of National Guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. At least 100,000 and possibly a far larger number were preparing for active service under President Wilson's call. For the present their mission purely will be one of defense; but should war come, they will be ready also for that. The new forces will not be assigned for border duty until mustered into the Federal service. Even when mobilization is completed, only such units will be ordered South as General Funston desires to fill the gaps in his 1,800-mile guard line. The remainder will rest on their arms at the state mobilization camps for the present, awaiting the turn of events.

MEXICAN TROOPS ADVANCE TOWARD LINE OF ATTACK

U. S. Sends Battalion of Infantry to Reinforce Cavalry Regiment at Del Rio.

San Antonio, Texas.—Mexican government troops were reported to be marching towards Del Rio, a border town about 100 miles up the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, with the announced intention of attacking the Americans there. This information was the most notable bit of evidence indicating the attitude of the de facto government that has reached General Funston.

News that the troops were advancing toward the border was brought by a Mexican who said the force was 1,540 strong. According to his report, the Mexican troops said they intended to attack the Americans.

It was estimated that they were about 40 miles south of Del Rio.

Colonel Sibley, of the Fourteenth Cavalry, who commanded the expedition that entered Mexico after the Glenn Springs raid, is in command at Del Rio. It was believed here that he was prepared to take care of his position, but General Greene sent from Eagle Pass in motor trucks a battalion of the Third Infantry.

The Mexican force reported moving north is believed to be the same force sent north by the governor of Coahuila, Gustavo Miraflores Espinosa, with instructions to drive Col. Sibley's force from Mexico when he was operating south of Glenn Springs.

DEMOCRATS PLAN AGGRESSIVE FIGHT TO ELECT WILSON

Washington.—Plans for an aggressive campaign to begin immediately were laid by Vance McCormick, newly elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at conferences with President Wilson, Representatives Glass, secretary of the committee, Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Tumulty and several other Democratic leaders. Mr. McCormick spent three hours with the president.

PRESIDENT CALLS OUT ALL MILITIA

100,000 STATE TROOPS ORDERED TO MOBILIZE AND PREPARE FOR SERVICE.

TO GUARD MEXICAN BORDER

This Move Will Release 30,000 More Regular Soldiers To Be Used As Invaders.—Secretary Daniels Orders War Vessels to Mexico.

Washington.—Virtually the entire mobile strength of the National Guard of all states and the District of Columbia has been ordered mustered into the Federal service by President Wilson. About 100,000 men are expected to respond to the call. They will be mobilized immediately for such service on the Mexican border as may later be assigned to them.

Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the border forces will designate the time and place for movements of guardsmen to the international line as the occasion shall require.

In announcing the orders Secretary Baker said the state forces would be employed only to guard the border and that no additional troop movements into Mexico were contemplated except in pursuit of raiders.

Simultaneously with the National Guard call, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department ordered additional war vessels to Mexican waters on both coasts to safeguard American lives.

At the War, Navy and State Departments it was stated that no new advances as to the situation in Mexico had come to precipitate the new orders.

Within the last two weeks, however, tension has been increasing steadily. The crisis presented by General Carranza's note demanding the recall of General Pershing's expeditionary force has been followed by a virtual ultimatum served on the American officer by General Trevino, Mexican commander in Chihuahua. To this was added the possibility that American and Mexican troops had clashed across the border from San Benito, Texas.

Administration officials made no attempt to conceal their relief over the safe return of Major Anderson's cavalry squadron to Brownsville, after their successful bandit chase. The troopers crossed in pursuit of bandits in the face of intimations that they would be attacked if they did so. General Funston himself reported that he anticipated fighting, presumably with Carranza troops.

Mobilization of the National Guardsmen to support General Funston's line will pave the way for releasing 30,000 regulars for immediate service in Mexico in the event of open hostilities with the Carranza government. The guardsmen themselves could not be used beyond the line without authority of Congress and until they had volunteered for that duty, as they are called out under the old militia law. The new law, which would make them available for any duty under the Federal government, goes into effect July 1.

Funston Now Has 40,000.

The entire mobile regular army in the United States, several provisional regiments of regular coast artillery, serving as infantry, and the National Guard of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona are now on the border or in Mexico. Definite figures never have been made public, but it is understood General Funston has about 40,000 regulars, and probably 5,000 or more guardsmen of whom 10,000 regulars are with General Pershing or scattered along his line of communications from Naminiqua, Mexico, to Columbus, N. M.

Telegrams calling for the militia were sent to the Governors of all states except the three whose guardsmen already have been mustered in, after all-day conferences at the War Department attended by Secretary Baker, Major General Scott, Chief of Staff, Major General Bliss, Chief of the Mobile Army, and Brigadier General Mills, chief of the militia division general staff.

750 MEXICAN TROOPS GO TO NUEVO LAREDO

Laredo, Texas.—Five hundred infantrymen and 250 artillerymen of the Mexican army arrived in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, opposite here, and paraded through the streets of that town. The parade was witnessed by a large but orderly crowd.

An anti-American demonstration is reported to have been prevented in Nuevo Laredo by General de la Garza.

WILSON ORDERS U. S. MILITIA TO MOBILIZE

Mexicans Add to Juarez Garrison, White American Force at El Paso is Reinforced. Precaution to Prevent Smuggling of Ammunition.

GEN. PARKER'S FORCES HAVE RETURNED SAFELY

Steadily Increasing Tension in Relations With Carranza De Facto Government Makes Situation Bordering Closely on Intervention or Perhaps Open Hostilities.

Orders to Carolinas and Virginias North Carolina.—One brigade of three regiments infantry, two troops cavalry, one field hospital, one ambulance company at Camp Glenn, Morehead City.

South Carolina.—Two regiments infantry, one troop cavalry, at Lexington County Camp, near Columbia.

Virginia.—To regiments infantry, one battalion and one separate battery field artillery, one company signal corps, one field hospital at Richmond.

El Paso, Tex.—Preparations were being made on both sides of the border at El Paso for possible hostilities. The Juarez garrison was reinforced by the arrival of about 100 troops from Chihuahua City, while Battery A of the New Mexico National Guard, 140 men, and four 4-inch field guns and the First Battalion of the Twentieth Infantry arrived from Columbus, N. M., to take station at Fort Bliss, Tex., on the outskirts of El Paso. The battery is the first of the state organizations to cross into another state for duty.

General Bell announced that in any eventuality the fullest possible protection would be afforded to all law-abiding Mexicans on the American side of the frontier. The announcement did much to quiet the fears expressed by the large Mexican population of the city. General Bell also reiterated a public warning to all persons in El Paso to stay off the street in the event of trouble.

Added precautions were taken to prevent the smuggling of ammunition across the Mexican line after the arrest at the international bridge of Luis Correr, charged with attempting to take 2,500 rounds of small arms ammunition across the boundary in motor cars. Correr declined to discuss his case. A heavily-loaded passenger train arrived from Chihuahua City carrying two of the seven Americans who were left there and 1,000 Mexican refugees from Torreón. In accord with orders received from General Oregon in Mexico City, none of the Mexicans were permitted to cross the American frontier.

Reports from various towns in Chihuahua and Sonora indicated that citizens generally are being armed and that a furor of inflammatory excitement prevails throughout northern Mexico. On the Mexican side of the river only 34 men turned out for the citizens military drill as compared to three scores before.

No Fear For Pershing.

Military men here continued to express confidence in the ability of General Pershing's command to protect itself in any emergency even though private dispatches quoted the expeditionary commander as admitting that the situation is very tense. It was pointed out that General Pershing is prepared to send columns in any direction from his line, despite General Jacinto Trevino's recent ultimatum, if he considers his flanks imperiled. The dispatches said also that heavy guards have been thrown about all American camps in Mexico and the temporary field headquarters at Colonia Dublin, 20 miles south of the border.

Uncertainty as to Note Reply.

Washington.—No indication was given at the State Department of the course to be pursued with regard to the reply to General Carranza's note demanding the withdrawal of the American troops now in Mexico, which is in President Wilson's hands. It had been intended to dispatch it to Mexico City by special messenger, but recent developments may change this plan.

Official reports that recent raids along the border had created alarm among American residents in Mexico City and elsewhere beyond the border were reflected in a message received at the Mexican Embassy from General Carranza. It stated that excitement prevailed at the Mexican Capital over the ominous signs along the border.

BAKER ISSUES STATEMENT.

Secretary Baker issued the following statement:

"In view of the disturbed conditions on the Mexican border and in order to insure complete protection for all Americans, the President has called out substantially all the state militia and will send them to the border wherever and as fully as General Funston determines them to be needed for the purpose stated.

"If all are not needed an effort will be made to relieve those on duty there from time to time so as to distribute the duty.

This call for militia is wholly unrelated to General Pershing's expedition and contemplates no additional entry into Mexico, except as may be necessary to pursue bandits who attempt outrages on American soil.

"The militia are being called out so as to leave some troops in the several states. They will be mobilized at their home stations where necessary recruiting can be done."

and asked Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate, what he had learned of the intentions of the Washington government towards Mexico. In reply Mr. Arredondo included a copy of Secretary Baker's statement announcing the call for the militia.

Order Goes to Governors.

The President's orders calling the National Guard into the Federal service went to the Governor of each State in the form of the following telegram signed by Secretary Baker:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States from Mexico and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose. I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to call into the service of the United States forthwith, through you, the following units of the organized militia and National Guard of the State of — which the President directs shall be assembled at the State mobilization point, State camp ground (or at the places to be designated to you by the commanding general, — department) for muster into the service of the United States. (Here follows a list of the organizations to be furnished by the designated State.)

Minimum Peace Strength.

"Organizations to be accepted into Federal service should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted and to which they should be raised as soon as possible, is prescribed in Section 2, Tables of Organization, United States Army. In case any regiment, battalion or squadron now recognized as such, contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform to muster to regular army organization tables, the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camps and there inspected under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized militia by the war department.

"Circular 19, Division of Militia Affairs, 1914, prescribes organizations desired from States as part of the local tactical division and only these organizations will be accepted into service.

"It is requested that all officers of the adjutant general's department, quartermaster corps and medical corps, duly recognized as pertaining to state headquarters under Table 1, Tables of Organization, Organized Militia, and not elsewhere required for duty in State administration be ordered to camp for duty as camp staff officers.

"Such number of these staff officers as the department commander may determine may be mustered into service of the United States for the purpose of proper camp administration and will be mustered out when their services are no longer required.

"Where recognized brigadiers or divisions are called into service from a state, the staff officers pertaining to these units under Tables of Organization, United States Army, will be mustered into service and also the authorized sectors of small arms practice pertaining thereto.

"Except for these two purposes of mobilization camp service and of the prescribed camp service with tactical units, officers of state headquarters under Table 1, above mentioned, will not be mustered into service at this time. If tactical divisions later are organized the requisite official number of the staff officers with rank as prescribed for division staff will, as far as practicable, be called into service from those states which have furnished troops to such divisions.

"NEWTON D. BAKER."

MEXICANS KILL 3 IN RAID ON BORDER

LUIS DE LA ROSA MAKES GOOD HIS THREAT; LOOSES EIGHT MEN.

MAY CALL FOR MORE TROOPS

General Funston is Not Surprised at Attack, Having Been Warned.—Battle Continued 30 Minutes, Maj. Gray Reports.

San Antonio, Tex.—Luis de la Rosa made good his threat to raid the border, when 100 of his men attacked a small detachment of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry at Saint Ignacio, 40 miles southwest of Laredo. His action cost him eight men killed, several wounded and many horses and some equipment. The American loss was three killed and six wounded.

Maj. Alonzo Gray is using every man of his little command in a sweeping search of the country about San Ignacio for a "hot trail." If it is discovered a third punitive expedition may enter Mexico. However General Funston and his staff fear Major Gray may not be able to get in touch with the band. There was evidence to show that a large party had re-entered Mexico, but other evidence indicated that some of them at least were scattered along the brush-covered country on the American side.

The first shot fired by the attacking party was at the corporal of the guard at 2 a. m. A sentry had heard the voices of Mexicans beyond his post. He could see no one and called the corporal. While the sentry and corporal were talking the raiding party attacked.

For 30 minutes, according to a report made by Major Gray, a brisk engagement ensued. There were not more than 80 Americans in the camp and it is believed the Mexicans expected to find even a smaller number. It was the camp of M Troop, but a part of that troop was on duty down the river. The remnant of that troop was reinforced by Troop I, that came from a station on the river above.

The Americans fought from trenches into which they were ordered immediately after the attack began. When they moved out and began the offensive the Mexicans were gone.

Major Gray reported that he had been in communication with a detachment of Carranza troops on the Mexican side of the river and that its officer commanding had informed him that his men already had run down and shot four of the bandits.

Vincente Lira, a Mexican, who entered the American camp several hours after the fight, said he had been made a prisoner by the bandits at Lajarita, 230 miles southwest of Laredo, several days ago. He said the party left Lajarita and moved steadily across the barren country without anything to eat, arriving near the American camp about midnight. The attack was made about two hours later. He said in the confusion of the fight his guards overlooked him. Lira's story was partly credited by the American officers. Until a few months ago he was living in San Antonio. While here he represented himself as a snake catcher.

The name of the leader of the band has not been reported. Papers taken from the body of one of the Mexicans indicated that he was Cruz Ruiz, a major in Carranza's army. Army officers, however, believe it not probable that Ruiz was carrying the papers as souvenirs of the days when he was in the government army.

General Funston was not surprised at the raid. Several days ago information reached here that de la Rosa expected to make an attack at some point.

Recently it was officially announced in Mexico that de la Rosa had been arrested in Monterey, but no other confirmation was received here. In the meantime, he had concentrated some hundreds of his bandit army at Lajarita in sight of the de facto government troops who moved north and south over the National Railroad.

DEAD AND WOUNDED.

San Antonio, Tex.—Following are the names of American soldiers killed during the fight with Mexican bandits near Laredo: Private Minaden, Troop M. Private C. F. Flowers, Troop M. Wounded: Private Thomas H. Ewing and James E. Rouch, Troop I. Seriously, Corporal William Oberlies, Private William Minnette, Tony Havilna and Henry Matsaoff, Troop M.

K. OF P. ADJOURN ANNUAL MEETING

NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED. McBride Holt, of Graham, Grand Chancellor.

HOLLAND DECLINES HONOR

Grand Lodge Abolishes the System of District Deputies and Employs State Organizer.

Waynesville.—With the selection of officers for the coming year, and the choice of Rocky Mount as the next convention city, the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias at recess ended its work for the session. Installation of officers, final reports from standing committees and various odds and ends of unfinished business were transacted at the closing session.

When the election of officers was called Grand Vice Chancellor A. H. Holland of Winston-Salem was about to receive the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge for grand chancellor when he arose to decline the honor, worthily earned. On account of the condition of his health, he stated, he could not possibly serve the order. McBride Holt of Graham was thereupon elected grand chancellor. "Hold the Holt" was adopted as the slogan for the year, amid cheers.

Other officers are Grand Chancellor Rev. Byron Clark of Salisbury, Grand Prelate Rev. R. B. Owen of Rocky Mount, re-elected, Grand Keeper of records and seal W. T. Hollowell, re-elected; Master of Exchequer George W. Montcastle of Lexington, who was appointed to this place at the death of John C. Mills of Rutherfordton recently; Master at Arms C. G. Sasser of Mount Olive; Inner Guard W. W. Branch of Rhodhiss; Outer Guard E. M. Grier of Canton.

As supreme representative to succeed Alf S. Barnard of Asheville, who has removed from the state, Thomas H. Webb, of Duke, was elected.

The Grand Lodge abolished the system of district deputies and decided upon the employment of a state organizer to work in conjunction with the grand chancellor. The Pythian Home at Clayton, High Point and Rocky Mount extended invitations for the next Grand Lodge, and it required a second ballot to decide, Rocky Mount winning by 68 to 38 over High Point.

Textile Convention at Asheville.

Asheville.—With over 400 delegates in attendance, the ninth annual convention of the Southern Textile Association opened here with President W. M. Sherard of Williamston, S. C., presiding. The meeting was marked by the address of President Sherard, in which he referred to pending Federal and State legislation regulating the hours of children in textile mills and the need of a rigidly-enforced compulsory education law, and by an address of Gordon Cobb of Inman, S. C., in which the speaker stressed the fact that increased efficiency in the mills must come from its operatives and not from improved machinery.

After a warm discussion the association voted to continue its semi-annual session, to hold the November meeting at Columbia, S. C., while the spring meeting will be held at the Isle of Palms, S. C.

The committee on organization reported favorably on the establishment of a permanent textile exposition at Greenville, S. C., and the exposition will open there during the fall of 1917. Practically all of the \$75,000 necessary for the exposition has been subscribed.

The delegates were given a smoker and dance at the Langren Hotel, and a drive through Biltmore estate.

Colonel J. P. Kerr Dies at Asheville.

Asheville.—Col. J. P. Kerr, of this city, secretary to Governor Craig, died at the home of his sisters here, his death being attributed to heart failure. He was fifty-two years old. Col. Kerr, who was stricken at Raleigh a few weeks ago, had returned to Raleigh and found that his health would not permit his remaining at work.

Waynesville Postoffice Contract.

Washington.—The treasury department has awarded the contract for the construction of the Waynesville, N. C., postoffice building to Algernon Blair of Montgomery, Ala. The building will cost \$52,780, and the contract calls for its completion within fourteen months. The structure will have light-colored limestone for all the exterior work, except where granite is required. A bond of \$26,400 was required of the contractor. Work on the building is to begin at once.