

The Roanoke Beacon

"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

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NO. 52.

EFFORTS TOWARD MEXICAN WAR ON FAIL

UNITED STATES SEES NOTHING
IN MEXICAN SITUATION TO
WARRANT A FORMAL
INTERVENTION.

FORMS IN AMERICANS

Preparations are
being made which
may lead to a
break in the
presently existing
status.

Washington—The
Mexican officials
reached the United
States without a
formal invitation.

Secretary of State
Lansing, Minister
of War, and the
United States
offer of the
neighbors to
the Washington
government sees
nothing in the
situation that
would warrant
arbitration
proceedings. Mr.
Lansing talked
with the minister
for half an hour
and his understand-
ing of the grave
outlook rested
squarely upon
General Carranza.
The attitude of
the United States
was so fully
outlined that Mr.
Calderon did not
mention directly
the original purpose
of his visit.

When the Minister
left the state
department he
said the time
"seemed
inopportune"
and that for
the present
the diplomatic
representatives
of six South
and Central
American
countries who
had approached
the Mexican
Embassy on
the subject of
mediation and
received
assurances that
the Carranza
Government
was favorable
to the
principles
would not
tender their
good offices
to the United
States. He
indicated that
the attempt
to arrange
mediation
might be
renewed if
General
Carranza's
reply to
Secretary
Lansing's
last note
furnished
any basis
on which
the proposal
could be
founded.

The United States
now is waiting
for Carranza's
final word
in reply to
the note
demanding
release of
the prisoners
taken in
Carrizal and
a formal
diplomatic
announcement
of intentions.
Special Agent
Rodgers
reported
receipt of
the note
adding that
he had failed
in his first
efforts to
place it in
the hands
of the
Carranza
Minister of
Foreign
Relations.

Meanwhile both
Congress and
the War
Department
put new
urgency
into their
preparations
for war. There
were
indications
that should
a formal
break occur
during the
week, General
Funston will
be in a
position to
defend the
border
adequately
and reinforce
Gen. Pershing's
expedition,
although
aggressive
action may
be delayed
somewhat.

War Department
activities
during the
day covered
a wide field.
Supplemental
orders to
departmental
commanders
called for
greater
haste in
getting the
National
Guard to
the border.
Authorization
went out
to accept
the men
under the
physical
examinations
on which
they entered
the state
service,
postponing
final
examination
until they
are en route
or have
reached
the border.
Those
found
unfit will
be sent
back at
once.

Estimates to
cover the
pay and
maintenance
expense of
the state
troops,
totaling
\$88,000,000
up to
January 1,
were laid
before
Congress.
With them
went
figures of
\$13,000,000
for the
purchase
of horses
and mules
for army
use. The
total
estimates
of the
Quartermaster
General
alone
pass the
\$100,000,000
mark.

The House
passed the
annual
army
appropriation
bill after
adding
\$26,000,000
for
emergency
purposes
during
the brief
debate
that
preceded
the vote.
An
urgent
deficiency
bill
carrying
\$25,000,000
for
National
Guard
pay,
equipment
and
transportation
was
framed
in
committee
for
presentation
to the
House.

Railroad
representatives
were
called
into
conference
at the
War
Department
to hasten
the
shipment
of
troops
and
supplies
to the
border.

GUARDSMEN ARE RUSHING TO MEXICAN BORDER

20,000 Are Due to Arrive in El Paso
During This Week.

El Paso, Texas.—Hastened
preparations for the reception
of thousands of National
Guardsmen were under way
in El Paso. Military authorities
expect approximately 20,000
guardsmen to arrive here
before the end of the week,
and with the 5,000 regular
troops stationed here now,
will make El Paso the largest
military concentration camp
in the United States.

LANSING SENDS NEW NOTE TO CARRANZA

LATEST NOTE FROM UNITED
STATES IS SHORT BUT POSITIVE
IN DEMANDS.

MUST RELEASE PRISONERS

In Reply to Note From Carranza About
Carrizal Battle President Wilson
Demands an Immediate Release of the
17 Prisoners.

Washington.—The official text
of the note to the Mexican de facto
government, transmitted to James
Lynn Rodgers, special representative
of the American government in
Mexico City follows:

"Mr. Arredondo delivered to this
government the following communication:

"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 where they are located,
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 22nd instant,
as your excellency knows,
an American force moved
eastward quite far from its
base, notwithstanding the
above orders and was 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 made prisoners.

"You are hereby instructed to
hand to the Minister of Foreign
Relations of the de facto
government the following:

"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
pursuance of 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
people of the United States
against irresponsible
and insurgent bands of
rebel marauders.

"I am instructed, therefore,
by my government to demand
the immediate release of
the prisoners taken in the
encounter at Carrizal,
together with any property
of the United States
taken with them and to
inform you that the
government of the United
States expects an early
statement from your
government as to the
course of action it
wishes the government
of the United States to
understand it has
determined upon and that
it also expects that this
statement be made through
the usual diplomatic
channels and not through
subordinate military
commanders."

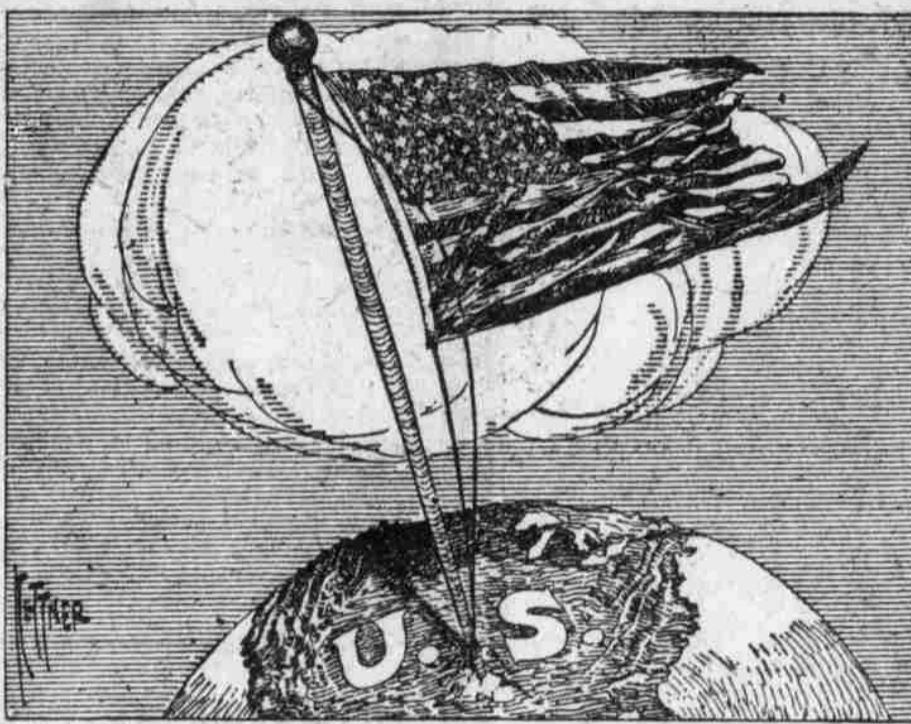
CRISIS WILL FIND CONGRESS READY FOR EMERGENCIES

House and Senate Work to Clear Slate
So Mexicans May Have Undivided
Attention.

Washington.—Congress
solidly faces the Mexican
emergency ready for
any legislative action
its leaders declare
whenever developments
may demand. The
house already is
planning increased
appropriations to
meet extra expenditures
incurred through
mobilization, equipment
and transportation
of the National Guard
and to provide more
munitions.

Congress has
contemplated to
add \$20,000,000 to
army appropriation
bill and an urgent
deficiency bill for
\$6,000,000 in the
course of preparation.
Congress is working
hard to dispose of
the routine legislative
proposals before it.
The house is clearing
up the special program
and appropriation
bills rapidly, but the
senate is far behind.
Legislation to be
disposed of by the
upper house before
adjournment includes
the government
shipping bill, the
child labor law,
ratification of the
house amendments
to the credit
legislation, the
immigration bill
and conservation
measures.

LONG MAY IT WAVE!



GREEKS TO DEMOBILIZE U. S. SOLDIERS ARE SLAIN

ALLIES ARE GREATLY RELIEVED
BY ORDER OF THE GREEK
GOVERNMENT.

Will Be Followed By a New General
Election As Soon As Electoral Body
Has Been Restored to Normal
Conditions.

London.—The urgency of the
Greek problem has greatly
diminished since last October,
when Premier Venizelos was
driven from power by King
Constantine and his court and
the pro-German element in the
Greek army, but the news that
the Greek Government had
accepted the demands of the
Entente Allied governments for
the demobilization of the army,
dissolution of the Greek
chamber and a general election,
was received in Great Britain
with much relief and satisfaction.

The British Government issued
the full text of the Entente
Allies' note to Greece, which
contained four demands, as
follows:

"First—Real and complete
demobilization of the Greek
army, which must, with the
least possible delay, be
placed on a peace footing.

"Second—The immediate
replacement of the present
Greek Cabinet by a business
Cabinet having no political
color and offering all
necessary guarantees for
the application of the
benevolent neutrality
toward the allied powers
and sincere concentration
of the national wishes.

"Third—The immediate
dissolution of the chamber,
followed by new elections
after the period required
by the constitution and
after general demobilization
has restored the electoral
body to normal conditions.

"Fourth—Replacement of
certain police functionaries
whose attitude, inspired
by foreign influence, has
facilitated attempts
against peaceful citizens,
as well as insults
against the allied legation
and those under their
jurisdiction."

FUNSTON AND STAFF WORKING ON PLANS

San Antonio, Texas.—While
General Funston awaited a
report from General Pershing
that would bear out the
American version of the
Carrizal fight he and his
staff worked at high
pressure perfecting military
details. Two reports from
General Pershing came
during the day, but when
they were sent no survivor
of the detachment that
faced the machine fire of
the Mexican troops had
returned to the American
lines.

Two squadrons of the
Eleventh Cavalry were sent
by General Pershing to get
into touch with the
remnant of Troop H, of the
Tenth Cavalry, which was
engaged in the fight.

The distance to the scene
of the fight was calculated
by army men as being
about 90 miles instead of
60, when full allowance
was made for all the
curves in the trail.

General Pershing
manifested surprise at the
Mexican report that the
officers of the troop had
perpetrated the engagement.
He told General Funston
in his report that all of his
men had received the most
positive orders not to do
anything that might
precipitate a fight.

TROOPS ARE RUSHED TO FORT RINGOLD, RIO GRANDE

Mission, Texas.—Nine
officers and 286 men of the
Twenty-eighth Infantry,
stationed here for the last
eight months were rushed
to Fort Ringold, at Rio
Grande City, following
receipt of reports that
Mexican bandits were

U. S. SOLDIERS ARE SLAIN

GENERAL FUNSTON OFFICIALLY
ANNOUNCES HEAVY LOSS
OF LIFE.

Detachment of Negro
Regiment Encounters Enemy
Near Ahumada. General
Gomez, Commanding Force
of Mexicans, Shot Dead.

San Antonio, Texas.—American
soldiers of General Pershing's
command and a force of
Carranza troops commanded
by General Felix Gomez,
fought at Carrizal, nine
miles southwest of Ahumada,
the Mexican field base,
and 70 miles east of
General Pershing's line
of communication.

General Pershing had
been unable to get to
General Funston any report
of the engagement but
there appeared no reason
to doubt the report from
Mexican sources that a
serious engagement had
taken place and there
was little doubt that the
Americans, a detachment
of the Tenth Cavalry,
a negro organization,
had suffered heavily.

El Paso, Texas.—American
and Carranza troops
fought a sanguinary
battle only a few hours
after President Wilson's
6000-word note warning
General Carranza that the
"gravest consequences"
would follow an attack
upon American forces in
Mexico had gone forward.
With which side victory
rested was not known
as no report from
General Pershing had
come through.

The casualties also
were not known but
nearly a score of
General Pershing's men
are said to have been
killed and the Mexicans
were reported to have
lost more than 40.
Seventeen Americans
were declared by
Mexican officials to
have been captured and
hurried to Chihuahua
City under guard. A
machine gun used by
the Mexicans was said
to have done heavy
execution.

The Americans engaged
were thought to have
been members of a
troop from the Tenth
Cavalry, a negro
regiment, returning
from a scouting trip
to Guzman. The size
of the Mexican forces,
whose commander,
General Felix Gomez,
was killed, was not
known.

EUROPEAN POWERS SEEK TO PREVENT WAR WITH MEXICO

Exert Pressure Upon Carranza As He
Considers American Note.

Washington.—While
General Carranza and
his cabinet had under
consideration the
American rejection of
the demand for the
recall of General
Pershing's troops from
Mexico, European
diplomats were
exerting pressure
upon the first chief
to prevent him from
going to war with
the United States,
according to
advices reaching
here from Mexico
City.

Allied diplomatic
representatives in
Mexico believe that
German influence
has been working
on Carranza in an
effort to create a
situation that might
embarrass the
enemies of the
Central Powers.
They have asserted
that German
agencies have been
active in stirring
up feeling against
the United States
not only in
Mexico, but
throughout
South and
Central
America,
to prevent this
country from
securing trade
formerly controlled
by German
merchants.

It is understood
that the diplomats
have pointed out
to General Carranza
that the American
note only declines
to consider
immediately any
suggestion that
troops be
withdrawn from
Mexico and that
it quotes a
portion of the
agreement
between
General Scott
and General
Obregon,
providing
for the gradual
withdrawal of the

NATIONAL GUARD HASTEN FOR DUTY

NEW ORDERS CAST ASIDE "RED
TAPE"—MILITIMEN RUSH TO
BORDER.

WASHINGTON IS STIRRED

U. S. Hovers on Brink of Hostilities.—
Grim Evidences Appear That
Tension Has Been Greatly Increased.—
Report of Battle of Carrizal.

NEW ORDERS BEAR CALL FOR HASTE

Washington.—National
Guard organizations
throughout the
country were
straining every
nerve to prepare
for active service
on the Mexican
border. New
orders flashed
over the wires
by Secretary
Baker bore a
call for haste.
Red tape was
cast aside and
authorization
given under
which the state
soldiers will be
pushed to
reinforce the
border guards
at the earliest
possible moment.
The entire
army of 100,000
men summoned
by President
Wilson's call
was placed
directly at
General Funston's
disposal.

Field Headquarters,
Colona Dublan,
Chihuahua, via
wireless to
Columbus,
N. M.—That
Captain Lewis
S. Morey of
Troop K, Tenth
U. S. Cavalry,
either is dead
or a prisoner
was the
conclusion
reached when
no report had
been received
from any of
the three
officers who
accompanied
the troops
of the Tenth
engaged in
the battle at
Carrizal. Mexican
reports said
that Captain
Charles T. Boyd
and Lieutenant
Henry Adair
were among
the dead.

The only word
of the fight
has been
brought to
General Pershing
by seven
enlisted men,
who have
straggled into
camp. These
men all
insisted that
General Felix
Gomez, the
Mexican
commander
and Captain
Boyd parleyed,
apparently
reaching an
amicable
conclusion and
that
immediately
afterward the
Americans
were led into
a trap, from
which the
Mexicans
opened fire
upon them
with
concealed
machine
guns.

None of the
stragglers
reaching
here were
able to give
any
information
as to the
fate of
the remnant
of the 100
or more
men
composing
the command.

San Antonio,
Texas.—The
two troops
of the Tenth
Cavalry under
Captain
Charles T. Boyd,
practically
wiped out
by the
attack of
the Mexican
forces under
General
Gomez at
Carrizal,
June 2,
according
to indications
given in a
fragmentary
report
received by
General
Funston from
General
Pershing.

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

With their
mounts
gone,
caught
without
means
of escape,
ringed
about
on three
sides
by 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
Capt. Boyd's
men
from
the trap.

CONGRESS TAKES VIGOROUS FAR-REACHING ACTION

Approves President Wilson's Use of
National Guard in Crisis.

Washington.—Legislative
approval of President
Wilson's use of the
National Guard in the
Mexican crisis
was voted
almost
unanimously
by Congress
in adopting
a resolution
declaring
the
existence
of an
emergency
and giving
the
president
a free
hand
to draft
as
Federal
soldiers
all
guards-

HUGHES ENDORSED BY PROGRESSIVES

NATIONAL COMMITTEE VOTES 32
TO 6 ON O. K. FOR REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATE.

COLONEL SENDS STATEMENT

In Declining Theodore Roosevelt
Declares For Justice.—Indorsement
Was Led By Perkins of New York.

Chicago.—The Progressive
National Committee
voted to indorse
Charles E. Hughes
for President.
The vote was
32 to 6, with
nine declining
to vote on the
ground that
the committee
was exceeding
its power in
taking such
action.

By a vote of 31
to 15 the
committee
went on record
as opposing
putting a
third ticket
in the field.
The committee
voted down
a motion to
substitute
the name of
Victor J.
Lock of
Kansas, to
fill the
vacancy
caused by
the
declination
of Theodore
Roosevelt
to head
the
Progressive
ticket.

The fight for
the Hughes
indorsement
was led by
George W.
Perkins of
New York;
James R.
Garfield of
Ohio, and
Chester H.
Rowell of
California.

The radical
element in
the committee,
represented
by Matthew
Hale of
Massachusetts,
Bainbridge
Colby of
New York,
Henry F.
Cochems of
Wisconsin,
John M.
Parker of
Louisiana,
vigorously
protested
against the
indorsement
of any
candidate
for President
and fought
the majority
at every
step of the
proceedings.
The minority
first move
was to insist
on an open
session of
the committee
and it won
this point
after a
number of
committee
men led by
John M.
Parker,
boiled the
meeting.

After Oscar
King Davis,
secretary
of the
committee,
had read a
letter from
Colonel
Roosevelt
finally
declining
the
Progressive
nomination
for President
and urging
that Mr.
Hughes be
supported
by members
of the
Progressive
party in
order to
defeat
President
Wilson,
the
committee
voted to
accept
Colonel
Roosevelt's
declination
and took
a recess
for
luncheon.

The following
states voted
for the
indorsement
of Hughes
on the roll
call:

Alabama, Arizona,
Arkansas, California,
Colorado, Connecticut,
District of Columbia,
Georgia, Illinois,
Indiana, Iowa, Kansas,
Louisiana, Maine,
Maryland, Michigan,
Minnesota, Nebraska,
Nevada, New Hampshire,
New Jersey, New York,
North Dakota, Ohio,
Oregon, Pennsylvania,
South Dakota, Texas,
Vermont, Virginia,
Wyoming and Hawaii.

After indorsing
Mr. Hughes
the committee,
on motion
of Dean W.
D. Lewis
of Pennsylvania,
unanimously
decided that
the action
should be
binding
on any
individual.

ITALIANS FORCE AUSTRIANS TO A GENERAL RETREAT

Vienna Admits Withdrawal of Troops
Between Brenta and Etsch Rivers.

London.—Turning
on the offensive
in Trentino
and across
the border
in Italy
where they
were driven
recently
by the
Austrians
the
Italians
have
forced
the
Austrians
to a
general
retreat
along
the
entire
front.
King
Victor
Emmanuel's
men are
still on
the heels
of the
Austrians
who are
declared
to be
rapidly
falling
back
before
the
Italian
advance.

Vienna
admits a
withdrawal
of the
Austrian
forces
between
the Brenta
and Etsch
rivers,
which it
is declared
was done
to
safeguard
their
full
freedom
of action.

The
Russians
in
Bukovina
have
made
further
progress
against
the
Austro-
Hungarians
in the
region
of
Kmpolung,
but in
the
operations
to the
north
of
Kuty
the
Austrians
have
repulsed
the
Russian
attacks,
inflicting
heavy
casualties
on the
invaders
according
to
Vienna.

WANT SHIPMENT OF ARMS INTO MEXICO STOPPED

Washington.—A
movement
was
made
to prevent
the
shipment
of arms
and
ammunition
from the
United
States
into
Mexico.
A
resolution
to this
effect
was
offered
by
Representative
Ricketts
of Ohio.
In part
the
resolutions
provide:

"That, it is
the sense
of Congress
that the
further
sale and
shipment
of firearms,
cartridges,
dynamite,
gunpowder,
and other
explosives
or materials
used in the
construction
of either
of said
articles,
to said
de facto
government,
and the
same
is hereby
declared
unlawful
and is
hereby
repealed."