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NO. 1.

GUARDSMEN FACING MONTHS OF SERVICE

PLANS TO DIVIDE MEXICAN BORDER LINE IN THREE PATROL DISTRICTS.

FUNSTON, BELL, PERSHING

Each General Will Command Separate Territory.—Guardsmen Will Patrol the 1,800-Mile Border Line.

Washington.—Department measures for a new distribution of the border patrol clearly indicated that months of active service along the frontier await the thousands of National Guardsmen gathering there from all parts of the country.

Only the appointment of a general officer to supreme command is lacking now to complete adequate administrative machinery not only for border operations but for a campaign of any desired proportions in Mexico should general hostilities come. Under the new plan the 1,800-mile frontier will be divided so that the Southern and Western military departments will take care of the Eastern and Western extremities of the line respectively.

General Frederick Funston, relieved from responsibility for the entire border at his own recommendation, will continue in command of the Southern Department while Major General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, will transfer his headquarters from San Antonio to Douglas, Ariz., to be in direct touch with his share of the border work.

The northern section of the border line, embracing all territory between El Paso and a point near Douglas, and reaching northward to the Colorado state line, will be known hereafter as the Department of New Mexico. Under its jurisdiction will fall the expedition into Mexico, based at Columbus, N. M., and General Pershing has been offered the post of department commander. A message went to General Pershing asking if he desired to assume the duties of department chief in addition to those which now fall to him as commander in the field.

The expedition is believed to have about completed the movement begun 10 days or more ago when General Pershing, for strategic reasons, ordered the lines drawn in closer to the border. The War Department has no definite information as to the exact whereabouts of the various camps, but it is thought that the most advanced patrols now are within 150 miles of the border.

MRS. HETTY GREEN, WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN, IS DEAD

Series of Paralytic Attacks Prove Fatal to 80-Year-Old Feminine Financier.

New York.—Mrs. Hetty Green, 80 years of age, known as the world's wealthiest woman, died here. She had suffered three strokes of paralysis during the last two months and for several weeks had been practically helpless.

Mrs. Green's death occurred at 8:05 o'clock, July 3, at the home of her son, Colonel Edwin H. H. Green, at No. 6 West Nineteenth street, adjoining the plain brick, four-story house at No. 7 on the corner of Central Park West.

TROOPS RUSHED TO THE ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM

Columbus, N. M.—Troops of the New Mexico National Guard have been ordered rushed to the Elephant Butte dam 135 miles northeast of Columbus. The dam is the second largest artificial body of water in the world and irrigates a valley for 150 miles to the south.

PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS THE HAY RESOLUTION

Washington.—President Wilson signed the Hay resolution to provide for bringing members of the National Guard into the regular army service.

MEXICAN TROOPS BEING CONCENTRATED ALONG BORDER

Eagle Pass, Texas.—Mexican troops throughout the north of Mexico are being concentrated along sound military lines according to close students of military affairs among officers here. News reaching the border indicates that the plan is to scatter small mobile forces of cavalry throughout the country just south of the border and concentrate the main forces at points some distance in the interior.

10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY ALLIES

BRITISH AND FRENCH CONTINUE GREAT SOMME ANCRE DRIVE.

REPORT STEADY ADVANCE

Continue Efforts Around Verdun—Intensity of the Great Battle Does Not Diminish Any During Sunday.

London.—All through the night and Sunday the great British and French offensive which began Saturday morning in the Somme and Ancre sectors continued with intensity. Both British and French War Offices report a steady advance at certain points, but speak also of the formidable German resistance.

French an important town, three miles east of Albert, has fallen to the British arms, while the French have taken Gurlu, which lies to the Southeast. The fighting at the southern end of the British line, where it is in contact with the French, is of the fiercest nature, tremendous artillery actions preceding all infantry attacks.

The French have taken 6,000 prisoners, according to the latest estimates, while the British, though reporting the capture of 3,500 later declared that the estimates were too low. Owing to the nature of the battle, it is not doubted that the casualties are very high.

Notwithstanding the terrific offensive against them in the Somme River region, the Germans have not ceased in their effort around Verdun. They have bombarded several of the Verdun sectors and have launched infantry attacks against the French trenches. While Berlin declares that the French attacks against the famous Thiabont work were repulsed by curtains of fire the French War Office announces that this strategic position has been re-captured by the French forces and is held by them.

Referring to the Anglo-French drive the German official statement says that at several points of the first line trenches along the Somme the enemy forces gained success and were able to advance. A German division in this sector had to be withdrawn.

BANDITS DRIVE HORSES FROM BORDER RANCH

Troops Face Each Other Across River and Sentries Exchange Shots.

San Antonio, Tex.—Captain Leroy Eltinge with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry searched the country on the Mexican side of the river opposite Fort Hancock, Texas, for bandits who fled back into Mexico, after raiding the American side. It was reported the bandits had returned to the American side of the river, having lost the trail of the raiders.

The best information obtainable indicated there were eight Mexicans in the raiding party which drove off a few head of horses and cattle from a ranch 5 1/2 miles southeast of El Paso. Lieutenant Hardy with only part of one troop followed them "trail" to a point where it ended at the river, and Captain Eltinge, several hours later arrived with two troops from El Paso to make an investigation and to continue the pursuit if he considered it advisable. He was instructed not to precipitate a clash with Mexican troops if it could be avoided.

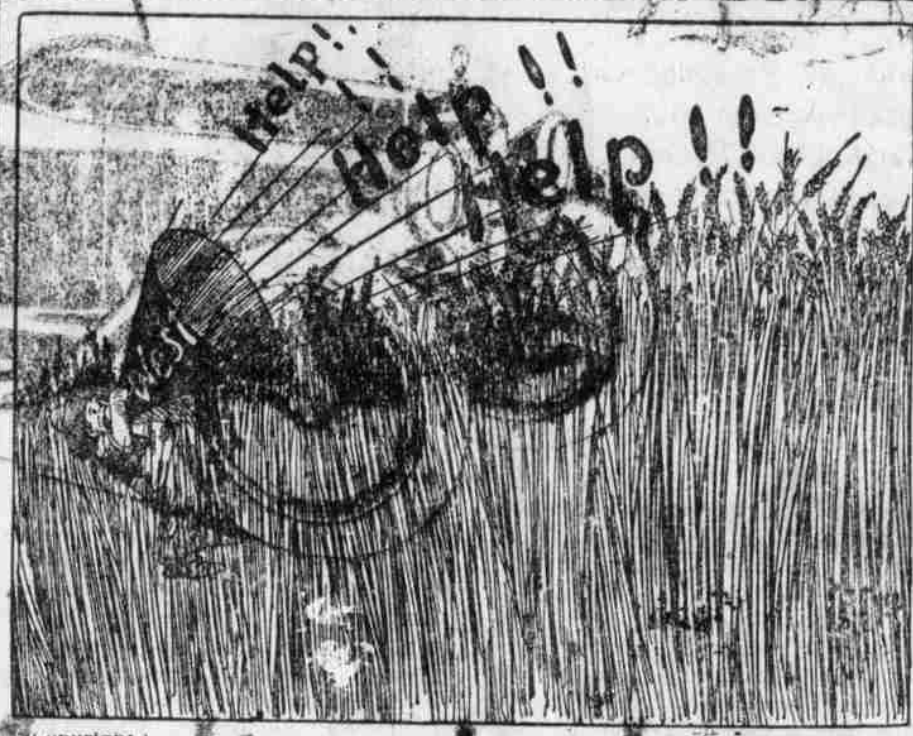
All reports received at Gen. Funston's headquarters indicated nothing more exciting along the international line than the exchanging of shots between sentries at Nogales. Apparently no early offensive by the concentrated forces of the Mexicans in front of General Pershing's positions was contemplated.

All officers commanding the troops along the 1,700 miles of border are cautioned to avoid clashes with the Mexican troops that face them, but the recurrence of such incidents as that at Nogales has caused staff officers to fear that something may happen at any time that may serve as the basis for further complicating the situation.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL BIGGEST EVER VOTED

Washington.—Approval of a conference report on the biggest fortifications appropriation bill ever sent to the White House was voted by the house and senate. It carries \$25,748,050 in cash appropriations and \$13,500,000 for authorized contracts. The senate added \$4,880,050 to the house total, largely increasing items for reserve ammunition.

THE WEST IS CALLING



VITAL POINT NOT SETTLED ACT WAS INSULT TO FLAG

THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT AWAITING FULL COMPLIANCE OF DEMANDS.

CHASE OF BANDITS AN ISSUE

Return of Prisoners Clears Atmosphere Pending a Satisfactory Answer to the More Far-Reaching Requirement.—Continue to Move Troops.

Washington.—The Washington Government still awaited full compliance with its demands by the de facto authorities of Mexico. Release by General Carranza's order of the American prisoners taken at Carrizal has averted the probability of immediate retaliatory steps. It is possible that it has also helped to pave the way toward an attempt at peace settlement of the whole border situation. High officials made it very clear, however, that the vital point at issue, the future attitude of Mexican forces toward American troops in northern Mexico engaged in guarding the border and pursuing bandits who raided American territory—remains to be settled.

The State Department has no advice as to when a diplomatic reply to its demands might be expected. Pending a satisfactory answer to its second and more far-reaching requirement, the United States will continue to hurry troops to the border and to take every step necessary in preparation to carry out its obligations of arms.

Intimations have come, it is understood, that Carranza intended to back up the orders issued to General Treviño directing that American troops be attacked if they moved in any direction in Mexico except toward the border. Officials are fully prepared for a reply of that character, despite the fact that the prisoners at Carrizal had been promptly surrendered on demand. They expect, however, that the reaffirmation of position will be made in a note free from hostile language and continuing the discussion of the advisability of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

Carranza officials profess an earnest desire to avoid a clash between the two nations and a further struggle to fix diplomatically responsibility for hostilities that may come is forehanded.

Mr. Lansing made it clear to General Calderon, Minister from Bolivia, that pending a formal reply from the Carranza Government to his last note no offer of mediation would be acceptable to the United States.

DEATH PENALTY PRONOUNCED ON SIR ROGER CASEMENT

Irish Agitator and Leader of Separatist Party Guilty of High Treason.

London.—Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, with the black cloth—by tradition called a cap—spread over his head, and his two associates in scarlet gowns, likewise black-capped, pronounced the sentence of death for high treason on the Irishman, Sir Roger Casement, half an hour after the foreman of the jury, in a shaking voice, gave the verdict of guilty.

Sir Roger addressed the court, reading his final statement, with the explanation that he wished it might reach a much larger audience than the one before him, and particularly the people of America, from whom had come many messages of sympathy to him and whose own struggle for liberty, he said, always had been an inspiration to Irishmen.

CASEMENT'S TRIAL AS TRAITOR IS FILLED WITH SENSATIONS

London.—A day filled with sensational incidents at the trial of Sir Roger Casement for treason was brought to a sudden and dramatic close when Sergeant Sullivan, Sir Roger's leading attorney, collapsed in the midst of an impassioned summing up.

AGED SURGEON OF MEXICAN WAR ILL

Washington.—Dr. Francis Sorrell, a surgeon in the United States Army during the Mexican war and in the Confederate Army during the war between the states, is critically ill at his home here. He is a native of Savannah and 89 years old.

NO RIGHT TO KEEP TROOPS READY TO GO ANYWHERE

FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUES MEMORANDUM IN REPLY TO LANSING'S NOTE.

REPLY RESENTFUL IN TONE

Memorandum Contains 35 Counts.—Denies That Bandits Along International Boundary Line Have Been Protected.—As to Huerta.

Mexico City.—The Foreign Office issued a memorandum in reply to Secretary Lansing's recent note, in which the correctness of assertions in the communication from Washington were repeatedly denied. The memorandum declares that the United States had no right to maintain its armed forces on Mexican soil.

The memorandum contains 35 counts. Although not in the form of a direct reply to the Washington note it is considered equivalent to an answer to that document. It expresses surprise that the Washington Government should have been pained at the tone and the contents of the Carranza document, since it maintains that the United States has sent to the Constitutional Government not only one, but many discourteous and even overbearing notes.

Emphatically reiterating the Mexican Government's position denying the right of the United States to keep armed bodies in Mexico, the memorandum denies energetically that the Mexican Government has protected bandits who had committed depredations in the United States.

Blame for the Santa Ysabel massacre is placed on the so-called impulsive and irascible disposition of Charles Watson, general manager of Cushman-Hurtich Company, and General Scott and General Funston are accused of bad faith and lack of honor in misleading General Obregon in an alleged evasive reply regarding the crossing of American troops into Mexico after the Glenn Springs raid.

The memorandum asserts that while it is true that the United States arrested General Huerta, the motive which prompted the act was not the purpose of aiding the Constitutional Government, but because the United States feared that General Huerta was plotting with Germany.

SOUTHERN BANKS SHOW THE BIGGEST INCREASE

Comptroller of Currency's Report Shows Large Increase in South.

Washington.—A report just made public by the comptroller of the currency on deposit accounts in national banks May 1, 1916, shows that the Southern States led the nation in the largest percentage of increase since June 30, 1910, Tennessee ranking first and South Carolina second. North Carolina occupies sixth place. The Southern States June 30, 1910, national bank accounts for each 991 of population.

The number of depositors in the Southern States June 30, 1910 was 1,272,746. On May 1, 1916, this had been increased to 2,845,508, the increasing being 1,572,762, or 121 per cent. In Tennessee the increase in six years was 251 per cent or from 73,329 depositors in 1910 to 257,508 in 1916. The national bank depositors in South Carolina increased 217 per cent or from 39,217 in 1910 to 124,422 in 1916. Oklahoma increased 188 per cent. Idaho 169 per cent. Virginia 155 per cent and North Carolina 153 per cent.

EXTRA PAY FOR SERVICE ACROSS MEXICAN BORDER

Washington.—Extra pay for foreign service will be allowed the American troops serving across the border under a decision by Comptroller Warwick of the treasury. Enlisted men will receive 20 per cent additional and officers 10 per cent.

FRANK MUNSEY BUYS THE NEW YORK SUN

New York.—After 23 years of unsuccessful effort to establish a proprietary news gathering and distributing organization in opposition to the cooperative form of the Associated Press, The New York Sun has just been sold to Frank A. Munsey, a member of the Associated Press, and beginning at once will no longer try to gather its own news and will receive the service of the dominant organization.

NO ORDERS HAVE YET BEEN RECEIVED REGARDING THE FUTURE.

HEAVY LOSSES SUSTAINED

All of Men Are Being Vaccinated Against Typhoid.—Second Regiment Arrives.

Camp Glenn.—No information has reached here yet as to the future destination of the North Carolina troops.

Orders are just as they were when the companies arrived at the camp. All the officers and men's and ready to go with equal alacrity to any point, whether they may be ordered, whether it be El Paso or Del Rio, San Antonio or Marfa, Vera Cruz or Alphonse, an unpeopled waste or a populous city.

The typhoid vaccination of the men of the First Battalion has been completed and now the whole regiment is immune against typhoid. Immediately after the typhoid vaccination the whole regiment will be vaccinated against smallpox.

There was no joy in Company C, Captain Wooten, Winston-Salem, when the physical examination of that company left only 57 qualified, 43 having been rejected principally for underweight. The field hospital and ambulance companies have been mustered in, officers and men, the hospital officers being Maj. F. J. Clemmenger, Lieutenant Platt, Lieutenant McConnell and Lieutenant Benjamin Merrilweather. During examination the field hospital lost by rejections eighteen of its 72 men and the ambulance company only five out of 79 men. The four officers passed of the ambulance company are Captain Reynolds, Lieutenant Meas, Lieutenant Ray and Lieutenant Davis.

From authoritative sources it is learned that the Department at Washington has decided to furnish only Western horses to North Carolina regiments. These will be delivered to them when they get to the border, though it is understood that the Cavalry troops, not yet arrived, are buying their mounts in the Iowa sections.

Just as the supper mess call was sounding the whole camp was aroused by cheers half a mile up the railroad. It was the first section of the Second North Carolina coming. In the fourteen coaches were Company B, Kingston, Captain Hill; Company C, Selma, Captain Manning; Company D, Goldsboro, Captain Malone; Company E, Goldsboro, Captain Bayne, and Company F, Goldsboro, Captain Hobbs. They were accompanied by Major Simpkins, First Battalion, and Major Faircloth, Second Battalion, who also was in command of the train.

Also came along the hospital company, one officer and 28 men and band, 29 men from Kingston.

The regimental staff of the second division, Colonel W. C. Rodman, Washington, who is already here; Lieutenant Colonel J. Van D. Metz, Wilmington; Major Faircloth, Clinton; Major Simpkins, Goldsboro; Captain Shaw, Adjutant; Captain Freeman, Quartermaster; Captain F. L. Black, Charlotte, Commissary.

The first section arrived earlier in the day. Company H brought three officers and 74 men; Company E, 3 officers and 104 men; Company D, 3 officers and 83 men; Company C, 2 officers and 86 men; Company B, 3 officers and 84 men; Sergeant Major Bagby, 30 band members and infantry, one officer and 23 men. On arrival at Camp Glenn they went immediately into camp, which had been prepared for them. Major Faircloth said there were no casualties and the conduct of the troops was excellent.

Durham Lady Burned

Durham.—Barely escaping fatal injuries, Mrs. M. T. Adkins was dangerously burned about the face, neck and arms and was violently shocked when she swept dynamite caps into a small open fire in the yard at her home.

Stanley Farmers Advancing

Albemarle.—Some of the farmers in Stanley county have as much as 160 acres in clover sod. Over \$10,000 worth of clover seed was sold by the farmers of the county last year and the yield is increasing rapidly. There are about 200 boys in the 1915 Boys' Corn Club. Pig clubs are being formed and a large number of full-bred pigs are being distributed to all parts of the county. Farmers are buying the fullbred Jerseys, Holsteins and other stocks and thereby raising the standard of their livestock.