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MAJ.-GEN. FUNSTON PASSES SUDDENLY

HAND OF DEATH STAYS CAREER OF COMMANDER OF SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

DIES IN SAN ANTONIO HOTEL

Major General Frederick Funston Was Seated in Hotel, Suddenly Collapses and Expires a Few Moments Later.

San Antonio, Texas.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the Southern Department of the United States Army since February, 1915, died suddenly at a hotel here a few minutes after he had dinner. He collapsed while seated in the lobby of the hotel talking with friends and was playing with little Inez Silverberg, of Des Moines, Iowa, a guest with her parents at the hotel, when he fell unconscious. Death was almost instantaneous. General Funston was 51 years old.

Ever since March, 1916, when he was paced in command of all United States forces on the Mexican border, General Funston had worked at an unusual pace. At critical times in border developments, he frequently remained on duty 20 hours of the 24. The handling of regulars disposed of at various stations on the border, the Pershing expedition and of late, re-arrangement of regular troops while providing for the return of National Guardsmen, have entailed an enormous amount of detail work, probably exceeding that which fell to any commander general of the United States Army since the Civil War.

General Funston completed orders during the day for the return of the last of the guardsmen. Because of the amount of work which has fallen to him General Funston's only recreation or relaxation for nearly a year has been an occasional dinner party with a few friends.

Only recently, General Funston returned from an inspection trip which took him as far as Nogales, Ariz. That, with one trip to Brownsville, Texas, and a brief visit to Austin, Texas, last year, were the only occasions when he has been absent from his desk since the border trouble developed.

Two weeks ago, General Funston suffered an attack of indigestion. To use his own expression, "I fought it out alone." Later he placed himself under the care of Lieut. Col. M. W. Ireland, of the Medical Corps, Southern Department, and regained normal health and spirits. "For three days," Colonel Ireland said, "General Funston had been entirely well."

Col. Malvern-Hill Barum, General Funston's chief of staff, immediately notified the War Department of General Funston's death. News also was dispatched to Mrs. Funston, who is visiting her father in California.

Physically, Funston was one of the smallest men in the United States Army. He was barely five feet and five inches tall, and usually weighed less than 120 pounds. In civil life, he was modest and retiring.

Besides his wife, General Funston is survived by three children, Frederick, Jr., aged ten years; Barbara, nine, and Elizabeth, aged eight months.

MENOCAL WILL HAVE SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

Minister Gonzales Delivers Note at Palace in Havana.

Havana.—The outstanding feature of developments in the revolutionary movement in Cuba was a note delivered at the presidential palace by William E. Gonzales, the American Minister, in which President Wilson unqualifiedly declared his intention of supporting the legally constituted Government of General Menocal and of holding the rebel leaders responsible for injury to persons or property of foreigners.

The note fell like a bomb among the sympathizers with the revolt, and was a source of great jubilation and satisfaction to Government officials and their supporters.

CONSULAR OFFICIALS ARE LEAVING GERMANY.

Copenhagen, via London.—The American consular officials in Germany, who did not accompany James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, now are leaving Germany, most of them by the route to Switzerland. As far as is known, however, no arrangements have been completed for the departure of Americans without official or newspaper status, though the general impression in Berlin is that this will soon be permitted.

64TH CONGRESS IS DRAWING NEAR END

LEADERS ARE BENDING EVERY EFFORT TO GET BIG LEGISLATION THROUGH.

DO NOT WISH EXTRA SESSION

All Else Must Give Way to Appropriations and Measures Relating to National Defense.—To Hasten Action.

Washington.—With the end of the Sixty-fourth Congress but two weeks off, Administration leaders are concentrating their energies to the enactment of revenue and national defense legislation. Much long-pending general legislation every one recognizes must give way to appropriations and measures that relate to the preparations of the Nation for eventualities which may grow out of the diplomatic breach with Germany.

In the Senate, the revenue and naval bills are to be given the right of way as soon as the espionage and anti-conspiracy bill, now under consideration, is out of the way. The House will pass the Army appropriation within a few days, and then devote its attention to the sundry civil and general deficiency appropriations. What emergency legislation may be enacted before adjournment depends entirely upon the decision of the President. Many believe he will communicate within a few days his plans for handling the international crisis. Prevailing opinion is that he will ask Congress for authority to use the armed forces of the Nation for the protection of American seamen and American rights on the high seas, not with the purpose of making war, but to open the sea to shipping.

While waiting the next step, whatever it may be, the Senate is determined to hasten action on the revenue bill, the naval appropriation bill amended by the naval affairs committee to carry \$533,000,000, an increase of \$165,000,000 over the House bill, and the Army appropriation bill. In addition to these measures, the shipping bill, urged by the shipping board, extending the powers of the Government to control commercial shipping, is of paramount interest.

Whether there will be time for passage of railroad labor legislation and other general bills, in view of the congestion of essential measures, is seriously doubted by leaders of both parties. It has been determined to proceed with the most urgent matters regardless of the possibility of an extra session, and there is confidence that all the appropriation measures except possibly the rivers and harbors bill, can be enacted by March 4.

ALL NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ORDERED TO QUIT BORDER

Southern Boundary Patrol Will Be Left to Regulars.

Washington.—Orders were issued by the war department directing General Funston to begin the immediate demobilization of all the guard units remaining in border camps, and it is expected that the last troop train will be on its way north by March 7.

General Funston will have on the border nearly 50,000 regular troops disposed along the line from Brownsville to Yuma, Ariz., on plans worked out by the general staff.

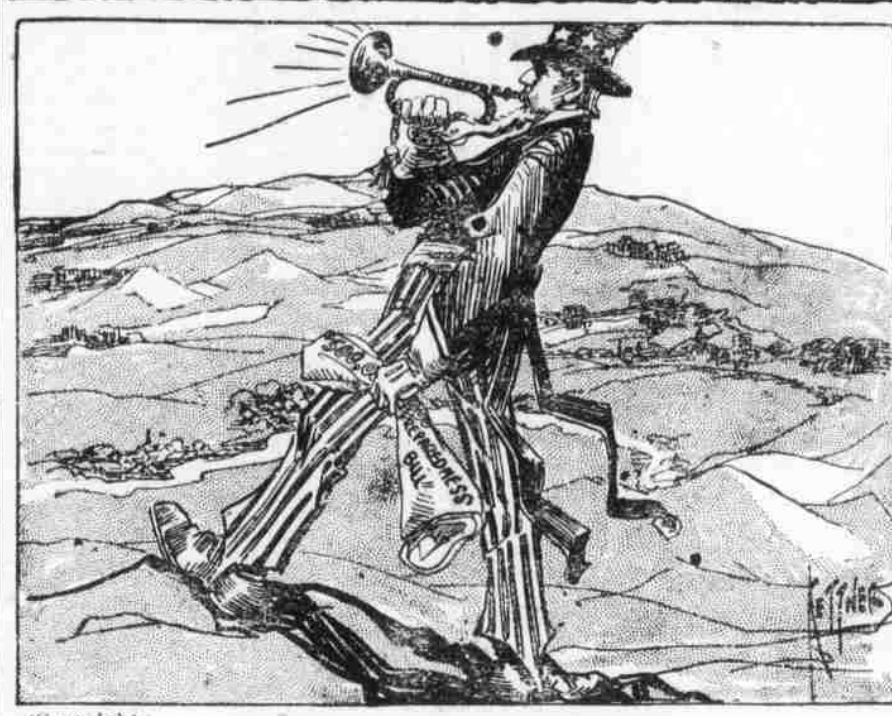
Secretary Baker emphasized that the withdrawal of the state troops is in no way connected with the crisis with Germany, but carries out a policy determined to long ago. The order was issued after General Funston had reported that he had enough regulars to meet any border exigencies that might arise. Many guard units already had been ordered home during the past few weeks and the number of guardsmen remaining and to be demobilized under the order is about 53,000.

Administration officials are understood to have been convinced by the reports of special observers for the state department and the army that there is little possibility of a recurrence of serious raids.

AMBASSADOR FLETCHER NOW IN MEXICO CITY.

Mexico City.—The American Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, arrived here. He was met by officials from the Mexican Foreign Office, members of General Caranza's staff and a big delegation of Government officials headed by a military escort. Ambassador Fletcher expressed his appreciation of the courtesies shown him on his journey through Mexico.

PREPARE!



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PROHIBITION TAKES BIG STEP

MAKES STATES BONE DRY WHERE PROHIBITION IS ALREADY IN EFFECT.

Would Bar Newspapers, Cards, Letters, Etc., From Mail.—Amendments Adopted After Brief Debate by Vote of 45 to 11 in Senate.

Washington.—Prohibition took a step forward in both branches of Congress.

In the Senate drastic amendments to the postal appropriation bill were agreed to which would make criminal the importation of liquor into states which prohibit its manufacture and sale for beverage purposes, and which would exclude liquor advertisements from the mails in states which legislate against such advertising.

On the House side, the National prohibition constitutional amendment was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a prediction by Chairman Webb that it would be passed within a week. Champions of prohibition greeted this announcement with enthusiasm, in spite of their realization that passage in the House will end action on the amendment in so far as this session of Congress is concerned. There is no thought of action by the Senate before March 4, when the Sixty-fourth Congress dies.

The amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill to make it a crime to ship liquor into prohibition states was added by Senator Reed, of Missouri, to the Jones amendment barring newspapers or other publications or letters and postal cards containing liquor advertisements from the mails in states which have laws against such advertising. It was adopted after brief debate by a vote of 45 to 11 by the Senate sitting as committee of the whole. The Reed amendment, which awaits a final vote in the Senate, is as follows:

Reed Amendment.
"Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal or mechanical purposes into any state or territory, the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months or both, and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year."

The effect of this provision, if finally accepted by the Senate and agreed to by the House, will be to make all prohibition states "bone dry." It will operate against provisions in various states permitting importation of limited amounts of liquor for individual consumption.

The original Jones amendment to bar newspaper and other liquor advertisements from the mails in states having anti-liquor advertising laws attaches the same penalties as provided in the Reed amendment.

NEUTRAL VESSELS WILL RESUME TRIPS AT ONCE.

Will Touch at Halifax Instead of Kirkwall as Before.

New York.—Steamships flying the flags of neutral countries, which have been detained here since the new German submarine policy was announced, probably will resume their regular sailings if plans to substitute Halifax for Kirkwall as a port of call for examination can be arranged with the British authorities. It became known that negotiations to this end are virtually complete.

APPREHENSION IS AROUSED

UNITED STATES WILL NOT RECOGNIZE REVOLUTION-BORN GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

No War-Like Measures But if Necessity Should Arise Uncle Sam is Prepared to Intervene.

Washington.—Reports telling of the spread of the liberal revolt in Cuba aroused such apprehension here that Secretary Lansing cabled a second warning to the people of the Republic that the United States would not regard as legal any Government set up by violence. The message went to Minister Gonzales at Havana and to every American Consul to be circulated all over the island.

Mr. Lansing pointed out the responsibility of the United States in connection with Cuba, and intimated very clearly that revolution was not to be tolerated.

Minister Gonzales' reports of the growth of the revolt were submitted by the State Department to the Secretaries of War and Navy as promptly as they were received. In neither of the military departments was there indication that any warlike measures were being prepared in connection with the situation, but because of the experience gained in two previous interventions, military operations could be inaugurated in brief time without much renewed study of plans.

Sale of Munitions.
Secretary Baker announced that with the approval of the President, a deal had been closed for the sale of 10,000 army rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition to the Cuban Government. Negotiations for the purchase had been in progress for several months. The President is authorized by statute to approve the sale of arms and ammunition to Cuba, whose soldiers are the only ones in the world other than Americans who carry the United States Army Springfield rifle. Shipment of the guns and ammunition will be hastened.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF HAS SAILED FOR HOME.

Hoboken, N. J.—Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, sailed for home aboard the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. With him was the Countess von Bernstorff and nearly two hundred German diplomatic and consular officials. The departure, which completes the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, was accomplished quietly, and was marred by no untoward incident.

VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS MAY IMPEL PRESIDENT TO ACT.

Washington.—The steady accumulation of violations of American rights by Germany made it appear possible that President Wilson would go before Congress to ask authority to protect lives and property without waiting for a serious disaster which might shock the country. There were no indications, however, that he believed the time for such a step had come and it again was stated authoritatively that he would move deliberately and with full appreciation of all the consequences involved.

TROOPS OPERATE AGAINST THE REBELS

LARGE FORCE OF SOLDIERS KEEP QUIET IN PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.

OTHER PROVINCES ARE QUIET

Several Bands of Insurgents Are Still at Large But Are Being Closely Pursued.—W. E. Gonzales, American Minister, Issues a Note.

Havana.—Official announcement was made that quiet prevails in the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and that a large force of troops is in the province of Camaguey operating against the insurgents. Aurelio Hevia, Secretary of Government, departed for Santa Clara Province where he will direct all military operations.

William E. Gonzales, the American Minister, issued a note in answer to many petitions for him to urge clemency for military prisoners who were likely to be shot. The note assured the petitioners that the Minister knew it was the intention of the Government to "follow the usual legal course."

The statement issued at the palace says:

"Quiet prevails at Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara. In this latter province several bands are still at large, but continue to be closely pursued by detachments of the army."

"Troops numbering 800 landed early in the morning on the southern coast of Camaguey, and by noon were at Central Stewart, some eight or ten miles from Ciego de Avila, headquarters of the insurgents. Two other columns, numbering nearly 2,000 men are converging on the same point and fighting must be in progress at this moment, though, owing to the wires being cut, no official report has been received."

"Several eye-witnesses of the events at Ciego de Avila reached Havana. They stated that Jose Miguel Gomez is at the head of the rebellion there. He has only about 100 deserters from the army and three or four hundred men hastily recruited from among the civilian element."

DISCUSS EFFECT OF CAMPAIGN ON UNITED STATES.

Cabinet Considers All Aspects of the Campaign Have Developed.

Washington.—The submarine campaign upon the United States coast, as reported by President Wilson, was the subject of a cabinet meeting held in the White House.

Arming of America and the economic effects of the tie-up of shipping operations, were the subjects of the meeting. Being made by the State High Commission jointly with County Road Officials." Dr. Pratt also spoke on the "Proportionment of County or Township Road Fund as Regards Construction and Maintenance." There was held a conference of county road commissioners with the State Highway Commissioners. Some time was given to demonstrations with road-building machinery, which has been made available through the courtesy of several manufacturers.

Good Profits From Poultry.

Newton.—The annual report on the co-operative poultry work of the Farm Life School, at Startown, shows that nine pullets which cost \$3 each made a profit for the farm of \$306 during 1916. They produced 1,008 eggs, an average of 112 eggs the hen, and the value of eggs produced by each hen was \$4.16. The cost of feeding each bird was \$1.10. The summary shows totals as follows: Value of eggs sold and eaten, \$37.45; value of birds sold, \$2.67; value of young stock raised, \$41; total, \$85.62; and the total profit is \$56.96. The fowls on the farm are barred plymouth rocks, latham strain.

What is the result?

What the United States must do to end it, and what the only decisions. The President is understood to have a very definite opinion as to what should be done, but he has not yet decided the time to do it has come.

DECLARES BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED DEUTSCHLAND.

Baltimore.—William Palmer, second engineer of the American transport liner Mongolia, which arrived here from Plymouth, England, said he saw the merchant submarine Deutschland and 186 other German underwater boats in Plymouth harbor. Palmer asserted that the British had captured 400 enemy U-boats and that 187 of that number were chained together in Plymouth harbor. Captain Koenig and the Deutschland's crew, are in jail.

FORESTERS CONFER WITH LUMBERMEN

URGE ENACTMENT OF MEASURE FOR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION IN THIS STATE.

MEETING IS HELD IN RALEIGH

Ten Delegates From the Forestry and Pine Association Were Present.—Want States Forests Preserved.

Raleigh.—The delegates from Forestry and Pine associations of North Carolina held a meeting in the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and adopted suggestions for individual conferences with their representatives in the General Assembly to urge the passage of the appropriation asked for forest fire prevention.

The N. C. Pine Association, the Western N. C. Land and Timber Association, the Conservation Department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Tryon Forestry Club, the N. C. Forest Association and the State Fair Association were represented at the meeting.

After considerable discussion, it was decided that each of the ten delegates to the meeting, called by the North Carolina Pine Association, should use his personal efforts with his representatives and Senator for their influence in the passage of the measure that appropriations \$20,000 for forest fire prevention in the state. A permanent committee, consisting of one member from each of the organizations present at the meeting, was appointed to cooperate with the Geological Survey Bureau in the extension of forestry work and fire prevention.

Those attending the meeting here were: A. T. Gerrans, New Bern; A. R. Turnbull, Bowden; Thomas O'Berry, Goldsboro; Z. W. Whitehead, Wilmington; John Rutherford, Asheville; ex-President Riddick, of the Western N. C. Land and Timber Association; Miss Julia A. Thorn, Asheboro; Hon. T. T. Ballenger, Tryon; J. S. Holmes, Chapel Hill, and Col. Joseph E. Pogue, of Raleigh.

Good Roads Men Meet.

Chapel Hill.—The North Carolina Road Institute met in its fourth annual session at the University, with nearly a hundred engineers and road men present. R. T. Brown, engineer in charge of road construction in Davidson county, brought along with him the fifteen county patrolmen. The institute spent much time in the discussion of problems of Road Administration and Organization.

Director Joseph Hyde Pratt gave leading discussion on "Federal Aid Road Construction and North Carolina's Apportionment of Federal Funds." State Engineer W. S. Fallis cleared the "Advantages of Comports, were the subjects of the meeting. Being made by the State High Commission jointly with County Road Officials." Dr. Pratt also spoke on the "Proportionment of County or Township Road Fund as Regards Construction and Maintenance." There was held a conference of county road commissioners with the State Highway Commissioners. Some time was given to demonstrations with road-building machinery, which has been made available through the courtesy of several manufacturers.

Two lectures with elaborate illustrations help make up the program.

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Sues Wealthy Husband for Divorce.

Newton.—Summons has been issued and served in a suit for divorce with custody of their children, in a case in which Mrs. Pearl Aderholdt Ruffy is plaintiff and Charles B. Ruffy, of Catawba, is defendant. They are well known residents of Catawba, Mr. Ruffy being a wealthy business man and farmer of that town and the plaintiff a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aderholdt, of Catawba also. A. A. White, of Hickory; Wilson Warlick, of Newton, and R. R. Williams, of Asheville, represent the plaintiff.