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TWICE-A-WEEK

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

READ IT FIRST IN THIS PAPER

NUMBER 37.

President Wilson Calls out National Guard for Duty on Mexican Border

Washington, June 18.—The President's order 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, units of the organized militia and national guard of the state of—[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:

"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 the 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 the officers of the adjutant general's department, quartermaster's corps and medical corps, duly recognized as pertaining to state headquarters under table one, tables of organization, organized militia, and not elsewhere required for duty in state administration be ordered to camp for duty at camp staff offices. Such number of these staff officers as the department commander may determine may be mustered into the service of the United States for purpose of proper camp administration and will be mustered out when their services are no longer required.

"Where recognized brigades 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 one, above mentioned, will not be mustered into service at this time. If tactical divisions are later organized the requisite official number of 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.

(Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER."

Boats ordered to Mexico.

Washington, June 18.—Secretary Daniels tonight ordered several additional gun boats and small craft on the east and west coasts to Mexican waters.

Brownsville, Tex., June 18.—Having accomplished its object, the dispersing of Mexican bandits, who Friday night raided Texas ranches and attacked a detachment of the 26th infantry east of San Benito, Tex., the fourth American punitive expedition to enter Mexico was withdrawn today. There were no American casualties.

Two bandits were killed and two wounded in a rear guard action when the Americans began to withdraw.

Promises were given by the Carranza commander at Matamoros that he would run down and punish the outlaws.

Two bandits were killed and two wounded in an action with a detachment of about 16 Mexicans when the Americans began to withdraw.

The withdrawal expedition tonight

camped at San Pedro, Tex., about 12 miles west of Brownsville, awaiting developments, after having, according to General Parker's official report, "cleaned out a nest of bandits on ranches opposite the San Pedro-Ranchito district." Three ranches included the Tahuachal ranch, about 10 miles west of Matamoros, which is notorious as a bandit haven.

Military authorities tonight regarded the situation as fraught with the gravest possibilities. This was occasioned by the possibility that it was a detachment of de facto government troops commanded by a young lieutenant, who led the attack on the Americans as they were leaving Mexico. This officer was killed and his costume was found to be composed partly of the uniform of a Carranza soldier.

Although the official report of the fight to army headquarters said one was killed and two wounded, it was confirmed in Matamoros tonight that two Mexicans were killed.

The attack on the rear guard was made after two troops and a machine gun troop of the United States had recrossed to the United States. Troops E and F, commanded by Lieutenants John Read, Jr., and Peabody, were back from the river, covering the retreat to the Rio Grande.

The outpost reported the appearance of a small band of mounted men who, on seeing the Americans, opened fire. Troop E quickly replied and was joined by troop F. The firing continued for 10 minutes at a range of approximately 500 yards. Two men were seen to fall from their horses. The supposed lieutenant went to the aid of one of those wounded, but was struck by two bullets, one in the back of the neck.

The cavalry then charged the Mexicans who fled in the direction of Matamoros. The chase continued 3 miles, when Maj. Edward Anderson, in command, ordered it halted, on orders from headquarters here to recross the river.

The first section of the fourth punitive expedition commanded by lieutenant Newman, crossed the Rio Grande yesterday morning in pursuit of a hot trail. His command comprised troop H, of the third cavalry. A second section crossed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, headed by Major Anderson. The entire expedition which swam the Rio Grande took position on the Mexican side two miles from the ford and sent out scouting parties.

The bandits fled before the American forces. Last night Major Anderson's outpost was fired upon from a Mexican house. The house was charged by the Americans, but the occupants fled into the bushes. The entire section opposite San Pedro was thoroughly searched and while there was occasional sniping none of the Americans nor their horses were injured.

The retirement of the expedition began early today upon instructions from General Parker, commanding this military district, who had exchanged messages with General Ricaut, Carranza commander of the Matamoros district. Mexican Consul J. Z. Garza acted as intermediary.

General Ricaut, according to the messages, promised he would capture and punish the bandits who raided the American side of the Rio Grande. The Matamoros commander demanded the immediate withdrawal of the troops making this promise and its acceptance by General Parker, threatening to attack unless this was done. Consul Garza told the American officer that General Ricaut might not be able to stop the Mexican troops in the brush who might attack. He was told the United States cavalry could stop them.

General Ricaut last night demanded the immediate withdrawal of the expedition and threatened to attack unless this was done. Ricaut was told, it is understood, such an attack meant war. Today's exchanges between the two commanders resulted in a promise being exacted from Ricaut that he would capture and punish the bandits who raided the American side. General Parker accepted this promise and ordered the withdrawal through Col. R. L. Bullard, of the 26th infantry, who had joined the expedition during the night. The expedition recrossed the river on pontoon bridges.

General Parker's report to General Funston on the expedition, filed before the expedition began withdrawing and was attacked as follows:

Major Edward Anderson and his squadron of the third cavalry, supporting Lieutenant Newman's detachment which had followed the bandits across the river, cleaned out a nest of bandits on ranches opposite the San Pedro-Ranchito district. On the appearance of our

command at the ranches the bandits scattered and sniped during yesterday afternoon and occasionally until midnight, since which time no Mexicans have been seen nor has there been any further firing at our troops. There were no casualties on our side.

"Camp yesterday was made some 2 miles back from the crossing to which the command returned this morning. No Carranza troops were encountered. The object of the crossing having been accomplished and in consequence of promises made by the Mexican commander General Ricaut, to capture and punish the bandits, I have ordered Col. Bullard, Commanding, to withdraw Major Anderson's command to this side of the Rio Grande and go into camp at San Pedro with the entire command, consisting of the second squadron of the 3rd cavalry, plus a machine gun troop, plus one machine gun company of the 26th infantry, one battalion of the 26th infantry, and a detachment of the fourth infantry.

"It is believed that the prompt and vigorous action taken in hot pursuit and following across the border to safe refuge of these notorious raiders will have a fine salutary effect on conditions along this part of the border."

Organizations of the militia and national guard called out by telegrams to the various governors, with places of assembly designated, follow:

Alabama, one brigade of three regiments of infantry, two batteries field artillery, one company signal corps, at Montgomery.

Arkansas, two regiments infantry, at Fort Logan M. Roots.

California, one brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one company of signal corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at state camp grounds.

Colorado, two battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, two companies of engineers, one company of signal corps, one field hospital, at rifle range, near Golden.

Connecticut, two regiments of infantry, two troops cavalry, one battalion and three batteries field artillery, one company signal corps, one ambulance company, one field hospital, at Niantic.

Delaware, two battalions of infantry, at New Castle.

Florida, one regiment of infantry, at state camp, Duval county.

Georgia, one brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron and one troop of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one field hospital, at Macon.

Idaho, one regiment of infantry, at Gem state fair grounds.

Illinois, two brigades of three regiments each of infantry, one regiment cavalry, two battalions field artillery, one company of engineers, one company signal corps, two field hospitals, at Springfield.

Indiana, two regiments and two separate battalions and three separate companies of infantry, one battalion field artillery, one company signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Louisiana, one regiment infantry, one troop cavalry, one battalion field artillery, at camp Stafford, Alexandria.

Maine, one regiment of infantry, at Augusta.

Maryland, one brigade of three regiments of infantry, one troop cavalry, one battery field artillery, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Halethorpe.

Massachusetts, one brigade of three regiments and one separate regiment of infantry, one squadron cavalry, one regiment field artillery, one company signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at South Framingham.

Michigan, one brigade of three regiments of infantry, two troops cavalry two batteries field artillery, one company engineers, one company signal corps, one field hospital, two ambulance companies, at Grayling.

Minnesota, one brigade of three regiments of infantry, one regiment field artillery, at Fort Snelling.

Mississippi, three battalions infantry, at Jackson.

Missouri, one brigade of three regiments and two separate battalions and one separate company of infantry, one troop cavalry, one battalion field artillery, one company of signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company at Nevada.

Montana, one regiment of infantry, at Fort William H. Harrison.

Nebraska, two regiments infantry, one company signal corps, one field hospital, at Lincoln.

New Hampshire, one regiment infantry, one troop cavalry, one battery field artillery, one company signal corps, at Concord.

New Jersey, one brigade, three regiments infantry, one squadron cavalry, two batteries field artillery, one company signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company at Sea Girt.

New York, one division, including three brigades of three regiments each infantry, one regiment, one squadron, and one machine gun troop cavalry, two regiments field artillery, two battalions engineers, one battalion signal corps, three field hospital companies, four ambulance companies at New Dorp.

North Carolina, one brigade of three regiments infantry, two troops cavalry, one field hospital, one ambulance company at Camp Glenn, Morehead City.

North Dakota, one regiment infantry at Fort Lincoln.

Ohio, two brigades three regiments infantry, one squadron cavalry, one battalion, field artillery, one battalion engineers, one battalion signal corps, three field hospitals, two ambulance companies, at Columbus.

Oklahoma, one regiment infantry, two troops cavalry, one company engineers, one field hospital, at Chandler.

Oregon, one regiment infantry, one troop cavalry, one battery field artillery, at Clackamas.

Pennsylvania, one division, including three brigades, three regiments each infantry, one regiment cavalry, one regiment field artillery, two companies engineers, one battalion signal corps, two field hospitals, two ambulance companies, at Mount Gretna.

Iowa, one brigade of three regiments of infantry, one squadron cavalry, one battalion field artillery, one company engineers, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Des Moines.

Kansas, two regiments of infantry, one battery field artillery, one company signal corps, at Fort Riley.

Kentucky, one brigade of three regiments of infantry, one company signal corps, one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Port Thomas.

Rhode Island, three troops cavalry, one battery of field artillery, one ambulance company, at Quonset Point.

South Carolina, two regiments infantry, one troop of cavalry, Lexington county, near Columbia.

South Dakota, one regiment infantry, at Redfield.

Tennessee, one regiment and two separate battalions and three separate companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry one field hospital, one ambulance company, at Nashville.

Utah, one squadron and two separate troops of cavalry, one battery field artillery at Fort Douglas.

Vermont, one regiment infantry, one squadron cavalry, at Colchester.

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

Washington, one regiment infantry, one troop cavalry, one company signal corps, at American Lake.

West Virginia, one regiment infantry at Terrie Alta.

Wisconsin, one brigade of three regiments infantry, one troop cavalry, one battery field artillery, one field hospital at camp Douglas.

Wyoming, two battalions infantry at Cheyenne.

Board of Commissioners Pass Resolution Empowering Committee on Bonds to Proceed

CHAPEL HILL LETTER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 20.—In both the enthusiasm manifested and the number of students so far registered the twenty-ninth session of the University Summer School, which opened Thursday, June 15 has surpassed all previous sessions. The enrollment on the last day of registration was 729, within two of the total for the whole of last year. The enrollment passed the 800 mark before Sunday, thus making it practically certain now that over 1000 students will be enrolled before the summer is over. All available dormitories are full, and the University is taxed to accommodate all who come. It is hard to find a sufficient number of classrooms.

In the absence of President Graham, Dean Marvin H. Stacy welcomed the summer students to the University at the formal opening on Friday. He declared that the summer students were here by right of citizenship, right of hospitality, and right of growth—the last right being one which the teacher should by all means exercise. "There has not been in North Carolina this year," he said, "an assembly of men and women that means more to the state than the men and women here this summer."

The Summer School management has left no stone unturned in providing for six weeks of combined profit and pleasure. Most of the best teachers in the winter school have been retained and their number has been supplemented by distinguished teachers from other schools.

Miss Emily Rose Knox, of Raleigh, and Miss Dycie Howell of New York give the first of the summer musicales on next Tuesday night. Professor Gustav Hagedorn of Raleigh is planning big things in Summer School music and singing this year. The chorus will give a concert on July 12.

The campus presents an unusual appearance to those who know the University only during the winter term. The fair sex may be said to predominate, and feminine voices ring out from the dormitories, which are now reserved for women. The summer school is first of all a school for teachers, and naturally those interested in the profession of teaching are here in great numbers, approximately two-thirds being normal students.

An increasing number of men is yearly coming to the summer school, many being winter students. Many also come from other standard colleges and universities to do graduate work, or work towards a college degree. Over 50 students have already registered for graduate study—more than in the regular session last year.

The Y. W. C. A. has this summer taken charge of the University Y. M. C. A. building, and will thus be enabled to render help and guidance to the women of the school. Miss Margaret Anderson of Winston-Salem, is secretary.

ENFIELD AUTHORITIES AFTER THE CIDER MERCHANTS.

Enfield, June 20.—Mr. Cider died a natural death this morning and will be buried in the gutter some time this week. Chief of Police Whitehead and Deputy Sheriff J. C. Branch went around early this morning and notified the "good merchants" not to sell any more cider, and if they did warrants would be issued for them and they would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, and when Chief Whitehead gives a command, "you'd better watch out." This is the outcome of a visit from R. L. Davis, Supt. Anti-Saloon League about three weeks ago. A meeting of the business men was held and they instructed the police and sheriff to request the cider dealers to stop selling, and if they refused they would be arrested for violating the prohibition law, but the chief and sheriff not being quite sure went to see the city attorney, R. C. Dunn, who in turn instructed them to wait until he looked into the matter and after looking it up he told the chief to stop it. And you can rest assured the chief is going to "stop it." Chief Whitehead believes in "being sure you are right then go ahead" and when the chief "goes ahead" evil doers had better look out.

The freight agent has also been instructed not to deliver more than one quart at the time and not often than fifteen days. "It can truthfully be said the world is "worse" for Mr. Cider having lived in it, and with these few words we close this obituary.

J. D. B.

FRIDAY—"The Port of Missing Men" featuring Arnold Daly, who starred in the "Clutching Hand." False.

NEGRO SHOT SUNDAY.

Sunday afternoon while riding on the farm of Judge Clark, on Roanoke River, Curtis Kiah shot and probably fatally wounded Sam Anthony, his companion.

The pistol was accidentally discharged when Kiah pulled it out of his pocket intending to show it to Anthony, the ball entering his side, hitting a rib and glancing. Medical aid was summoned but the course of the bullet is not known as a probe would not follow owing to the fact that the ball glanced after hitting a bone.

It is thought that it is embedded in the base of a lung but this cannot be ascertained unless the negro is examined by an X-Ray.

Neither of the negroes are "bad men" and it is thought that the shooting was accidental as reported by Kiah.

OTHERS SIGN PETITION.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade Saturday evening it was decided that it would be more feasible to gravel clay all the streets in the city in preference to only paving certain portions of the city as was originally set out in the petition. The petition that is being circulated has not been changed as it would require an unlimited amount of work to change the signatures of all the people that have already signed. However, the change will be recommended to the Board of Aldermen of the city at the meeting in which the subject of waterworks and paving will be brought up.

Quite a number of citizens have signed the petition since the list of those signing was last published in this paper.

Those signing since the list has been published are:

H. R. Griffin, P. H. Coleman, E. M. Cherry, Henry Walston, S. D. Dunn, A. L. Purrington, J. B. Jones, Gideon Lamb, Alec Madry, Allen Allsbrook, W. F. Bell, G. F. Hopkins, G. L. Hyman, Sam Hoffman, W. M. Hancock, C. C. Josey, W. C. Allsbrook, W. T. O'Berry, K. Staton, W. E. Marks, M. M. Hoggard, G. C. Lamb, Jr., C. H. Herling, L. D. Barr, W. A. Coleman, Ollie Price, W. N. Alexander, J. J. Pittman, E. W. Staton, W. A. Walston, Edward Tillery, J. W. Perry, J. S. Bond, W. E. Whitmore, H. S. Butts, W. E. Bishop, C. A. Jones, W. L. Harrell, J. M. Tillery.

CARL THE "SCOOPER"

Our little friend, Carl Fitzpatrick, who once chased personals for us at the trains and on the highways, rushed in on us Saturday with the following story, which we claim is "scooping" the news "Ice Cream Sellers." The ice cream sellers of Saturday, June 17 were: Roy Allsbrook, Joe Braxton, Dilly Bunch and Joseph Allsbrook in our town Saturday. They don't treat; they eat very much. Mr. Braxton says he wants to make a dollar out of it. Mr. Bunch said he would get half the profit. Mr. Marshall Herring hollers ice-cold Coco Cola. Mr. Joe Allsbrook sits mild and doesn't say anything. Signed, Carl Fitzpatrick.

"We presume Carl is thoroughly acquainted with the subjects of his item. Anyway we are glad to publish same for him.

DANCE OPENS SEASON AT PANACEA SPRINGS.

Littleton, June 16.—The season at Panacea Springs, Littleton, was formally opened Saturday night with a dance in the beautiful ball room. The dancers who had come from all the adjoining towns, composed the eighty-three couples in the grand march. Mr. E. V. Fountain of Tarboro and Mrs. E. L. Whitehead of Enfield began the evening gayeties with the first dance, others quickly following their lead. The general manager, Mr. Charles H. O'Berry, and his charming wife, had used every effort to make the occasion a success. The ball-room was artistically decorated in white, pink and green. Music was furnished by the same orchestra which has been so popular at Panacea for several seasons. Messrs. W. E. Fenner and V. E. Fountain were floor managers. Mr. W. E. Fenner directed the Grand March, during which Mr. Fountain handed the favors, blue caps, to the ladies; while Mrs. Whitehead presented red caps to the gentlemen. At midnight the dancers were invited to an elegant two course luncheon in the dining room.

CANNING CLUBS—WE CARRY IN.

stock two and three pound tin cans, Queen square glass jars, six and 12 oz. jelly glasses, and ketchup bottles. Write us for prices. Farmers' Union Co., Enfield, N. C. to out it.

The Mayor and town commissioners met in special session last night to pass upon the petition of the Scotland Neck Board of Trade, Mayor Shields presided with Clerk Henry T. Clark in his usual position. Other commissioners present were Stuart H. Smith and N. E. Winslow. One commissioner was absent, Mr. L. H. Kitchin being out of town.

The Board issued the following resolution:

THE RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, a petition signed by 80 per cent. of the voters of the town of Scotland Neck has been presented to the Mayor and Board of Commissioners, requesting that a Committee composed of J. E. Bowers, H. T. Clark and T. B. Wheeler be appointed to negotiate the sale of bonds, to receive bids and to let out the contract for waterworks, sewerage and street improvements, and to have the other powers and authority set out in said petition and the Mayor and Board of Commissioners of said town desire to grant the prayer of said petition with this qualification, namely: That it shall be the duty of said Committee in the execution of the powers conferred upon them to carry out or otherwise satisfy any binding contract which the said Mayor and Board of Commissioners may have entered into heretofore in respect to said work, particularly a contract with J. B. McCrary Company, of Atlanta, Ga., if same shall be found to be binding.

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it resolved that the said J. E. Bowers, H. T. Clark and T. B. Wheeler be and they are hereby appointed as such Committee with all the powers and authority as set out in said petition, subject only to the qualification above referred to.

And be it further resolved, that a copy of said petition be spread upon the minutes of this Board.

The gentlemen appointed—Messrs. Bowers, Clark and Wheeler, will examine bids and sell bonds in sufficient amount for the installation of the improvements noted, and later let the contract.

VIRGINIA PUTS IN OUSTER LAW

All Forms of Work Except Those of "Charity" and "Necessity" Must Be Stopped on the Sabbath.

Richmond, Va., June 13.—Virginia's new ouster law, under which certain state and municipal officials may be removed from office for failure to enforce laws and for other causes, will go into effect next Saturday at midnight, and, according to reports from all parts of the state, edicts have gone forth for the rigid enforcement of all statutes, including the so-called blue law, prohibiting any work on the sabbath except that "of charity or necessity."

In some cities, particularly Newport News, the municipal authorities are said to have instructed the police to prohibit even the printing and selling of newspapers, while in practically all cities drug stores will be allowed to dispense only medicines. Cigar stores and soft drink places will be closed and automobile garages and jitneys prohibited from operation. Work in factories and at the coal merchandise piers at Norfolk and Newport News also may be stopped, it is said.

The ouster law was passed for the purpose of ensuring rigid enforcement of the prohibition and anti-vices laws enacted by the last general assembly. Municipal officials, however, are said to be determined to take no chances and to prohibit practically all forms of activities on the Sabbath until the state courts shall decide what is "work of charity or necessity."

SOMETHING NEW IS FOUND IN NEW BERN'S TAXES.

Mr. J. A. Miller, Sheriff R. B. Lane and several of his deputies, were busily engaged all day yesterday summoning delinquent poll-tax payers to appear at the county home tomorrow to do six days work on the county roads in payment of their poll-tax.

This is a new law but it seems so work well as the sheriff and his deputies collected more than one hundred and fifty dollars yesterday. Still there is a great deal more unpaid in No. 8 Township, as well as in others, and this will have to be paid or the delinquents will have to make some good roads for the county.

In case any person who has been summoned, fails to make his appearance at the county home tomorrow, warrants will be issued for them and they will be tried under the new law.—New Bernian.