

The Watchman and Southerner.

MAY 10 1916

UNIVERSITY OF S. C.

THE SOUTHERN WATCHMAN, Established April, 1854.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends they Aim at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1854.

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ANOTHER MEXICAN RAID.

THREE AMERICAN TROOPERS LOSE LIFE.

Glenn Springs Raided—Soldiers Make Brave Fight for Life Against Almost Impossible Odds.

Alpine, Texas, May 7.—Villa bandits some 16 in number, forded the Rio Grande Friday night and sweeping 15 miles inland on American soil, raided the little settlement of Glenn Springs and attacked a detachment of American cavalry, consisting of nine men of Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Three troopers and a 10 year old boy were killed, two cavalrymen were wounded and another is missing. He is believed to be a prisoner of the bandits who are now heading southward into Coahuila, Mexico.

Two American citizens, J. Deemer and a man named Compton, according to reports received here, were carried across the Rio Grande and reports made that their throats were cut. A party of 50 citizens of Marathon to which are in pursuit of the Villistas.

The missing trooper is Private Rosevelt Ryan. The little boy is the son of Compton. He was deaf and dumb and bandits are thought to have killed him because he could not answer their questions. The two wounded troopers, Private J. Birch and Frank De Foe, were brought here this afternoon badly hurt. Birch's body was filled with small brass pieces of shells fired from a shot gun. De Foe was burned about the head and shoulders.

In a little adobe house, nine cavalrymen made their fight for life against the 70 or more Villa bandits of Glenn Springs. A hail of shot poured for more than two hours into the small window of the adobe house but the cavalrymen held up a steady rifle fire in defiant answer. Then the Mexicans threw their shot into the windows and doors and burst their heads into the room.

The banding was turned the soldiers threw their heads and bodies against the doors and were killed as they died. One bandit and it is believed he is dead. Another was killed as he tried to climb through a window.

According to the story brought here the Mexican bandits first attacked a store and one or two houses in Bouquillas, where they made Deemer and Compton prisoners and then sped 15 miles northward to make their attack on Glenn Springs, which is fringed by rugged hills. At Glenn Springs they wrecked a wax factory belonging to William Ellis, his store and residence, besides one or two other small buildings. At 6:30 o'clock Friday evening the main body of 50 to 70 mounted Mexican bandits forded the Rio Grande at Bouquillas and swept into the little settlement shouting: "Death to the gringos." The bandits looted the store of J. Deemer and set it on fire. Deemer and a clerk named Compton were seized and bound. The bandits packed their loot on their horses and after setting one or two small frame houses ablaze galloped away northward.

Heading towards Marathon, Texas, the bandits in their tight ride came upon Glenn Springs, where a small detachment of nine cavalrymen under Sergt. Smith of Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry, was stationed.

The Mexicans appeared suddenly on the top of a hill beneath which Glenn Springs nestles. Noting their numbers, Private Birch, on outpost duty, emptied his revolver to rouse the camp and then dashed back to the tent. Sergt. Smith and Private Crocker jumped to the fly of the tent. Observing numbers of Mexicans at hand they ran to an adobe house where the six other cavalrymen were preparing to make their defense.

The door of the house, which had only one window, was barred and Sergt. Smith, seeing that his men were outnumbered by ten to one, gave orders to shoot carefully and not waste the ammunition. "We are up against it, Cole," said Smith, "but we will show something. Let the Mexicans shoot their heads off and run out of ammunition and maybe by morning we will be in a position to give them a run."

On the dash from their tent Smith and Crocker had lost their revolvers, having been forced to retreat to the adobe house half clothed because of the rapid approach of the Mexicans.

The bandits poured a constant fusillade of shots at the window and door of the adobe house. Not an American cavalryman fell in the exchanges. The little band took turns shooting from the window. Blood stains in the dry ground around the house was the only evidence that the bandits suffered in the attack, but Sergt. Smith believes that seven or eight bandits

\$150 FOR PACKING PLANT.

ORANGEBURG CITIZENS DECIDE TO RAISE THREE TIMES AMOUNT FIRST FIXED.

Big Mass Meeting Held in Interest of Enterprise—More Than Half of Capital Has Already Been Subscribed and Balance is Certain.

Orangeburg, May 6.—An enthusiastic meeting of representative business men and farmers of this section was held at the court house today to consider the matter of increasing the capital stock of the packing house to be established here from \$50,000 to \$150,000. The committee of fifteen men appointed some time ago to solicit subscriptions to the stock reported that they had met with success on every hand and recommended that the capital be increased to \$150,000. Following this Robert Lide and James M. Alpergoti spoke in very favorable terms, showing the advantages of a well equipped plant of this kind to the community. Dr. W. W. Long, of the department of agriculture, made an address, which was very interesting, and contained several reasons why such a plant should be established. He said that there are more hogs within a radius of seven miles from Orangeburg than in any other section of the State. This statement is based on an actual census taken to ascertain just what amount of stock would be available for the use of the plant. Dr. Long also stated that freight rates are very favorable. In short, it is his opinion that Orangeburg is the logical location for the packing plant.

J. W. Drehr, of Monticello, Ga., was present and made an address, telling of the success the plant at Monticello is meeting with, as are all plants of the kind in the South.

When subscriptions were called for many former subscribers multiplied their subscriptions; and within a very short time about \$25,000 additional was raised, bringing the total to about \$75,000. Many others have expressed

interest and it is expected that the remainder will be subscribed in a short time. So confident are the promoters that the committee has been instructed to apply for a charter and proceed to make the necessary arrangements for the organization of the stock company. As soon as these are completed preparations will be made for the erection of the plant so as to waste no time in getting ready for operation.

were killed and some were wounded. For three long hours the fight went on. "Just a little while more, boys, and daylight will be with us," urged Smith, who knew the bandits would retreat once they became good targets in the light of dawn.

The Mexicans fought in skirmish formation. That was proof to Smith's eyes that he was dealing with a military body. The attackers' horses were tethered some distance to the rear and the brigands maintained their attacks on three sides of the house, from which there was no escape except the door and the single window. Unable to route the Americans from their mud-walled fort, the leader of the Mexican band gave orders to throw fire balls on the roof.

"I can't stand it any longer," cried Private William Cohen when the blazing thatch began falling. "I'll take another shot and then try and make it through the window."

Cohen leaped into the window frame to make his dash for the open. A bullet split his skull and he fell back dead. Outside the voice of a Mexican was heard to say: "Line up on each side of the door. They must come out."

Smith told his men that the time had come to make a dash.

The heat had burned the tops of their heads. Private Stephen J. Collock dashed out. His body was found next morning not far away riddled with bullets.

Smith, leading the other cavalrymen, turned to the left and made for the corral, the Mexicans firing at them. The body of Private Lawrence K. Rogers was found not far from the burned house, but Tyree could not be accounted for when Smith and his men, who reached the hills in safety investigated next morning. Tyree may have been made prisoner, but if so the soldiers here think he has probably been killed by now.

After the attack on the American troops the bandits rushed to the wax factory of W. K. Ellis and destroyed it, besides setting fire to the factory store. Ellis' home was ransacked. A cross that hung here is believed to have saved the house from being burned.

When morning came the American troopers crept to the settlement and

CONSIDERING GERMAN NOTE.

COURSE TO BE PURSUED WILL BE ANNOUNCED SOON.

President Wilson May Send Bare Word Noting Instruction—Should Such Communication be Sent it Will Make Plain That United States Will Not Permit Relations With Great Britain to Enter Question.

Washington, May 7.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing conferred late tonight at the White House on the situation confronting the United States as a result of the latest German note regarding the conduct of submarine warfare. While Mr. Lansing said later that no final decision had been reached, it is understood that the course to be pursued probably will be known tomorrow or Tuesday.

There are strong intimations in official quarters tonight that the administration might send to Germany a brief communication, noting the new instructions to submarine commanders quoted in the German note and informing the imperial government that so long as these instructions were effective diplomatic relations between the two countries could continue. Should such a communication be sent, however, it would make very plain that the United States will not permit its relations with Great Britain to enter into the controversy. It was authoritatively stated that should another ship carrying American citizens be sunk by a German submarine in violation of the principles of international law diplomatic relations would be severed just as soon as the facts were established and without any further exchange of communications.

President Wilson spent nearly all of today in doing careful study of the text of the German communication and determining its exact meaning. The words used by Secretary Lansing also had been studied.

The secretary returned to Washington. He was summoned to the White House.

Efforts to obtain the text of the message from Pope Benedict to the president on the submarine situation and peace delivered by Mgr. Bonanoni, the apostolic delegate, here yesterday were unavailing. At both the White House and the papal legation it was said nothing would be given out.

In connection with the peace suggestions in the German note the attention of officials was attracted here today by a passage in a statement given out in London last night by Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, in which he mentioned the discussion of peace by Germany, and added that "our attitude, at any rate, is unchanged." This statement was regarded as meaning that the allies were not ready to discuss peace on Germany's terms.

GOV. MANNING LEADS PARADE.

Chief Executive Heads March of Mountain City Folk Celebrating Modern Illumination.

Greenville, May 4.—Gov. Richard I. Manning led the street pageant here today in celebration of Greenville's modern system of street illumination which was turned on tonight. The governor was greeted on all sides by cheers. The crowd that witnessed the parade was the largest that has ever gathered on the Greenville streets. Gov. Manning will address the members of the South Carolina division of the Travelers' Protective association, now in session in Greenville tomorrow night at the annual banquet.

KAISER WANTS PEACE.

Said to Have Sent Letter to Pope Suggesting Immediate Armistice.

Rotterdam, May 8.—The German Humanity League says the Kaiser has again approached the Pope about peace proposals. It asserts that the Kaiser sent an autograph letter to the Pope on Easter Sunday expressing the hope that the King of Spain and the Pope would be able to bring about a conference of the belligerents for an immediate armistice and to make plans to hold a peace convention.

saw the main body of some 50 Mexicans packing their loot upon their horses and on the nine American cavalry mounts which they had captured. Then the bandits turned towards the Rio Grande and started for Bouquillas. Here the brigands carried Deemer and Compton across the river and it was reported here tonight that their throats had been cut. The Mexicans carried their dead and wounded away.

GERMAN DEFENDS WILSON.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN PRAISES THE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES FOR MORAL COURAGE.

He Contends That Germany Should be Ashamed of Those Who Slander America's Chief Executive.

Berlin, Friday, May 5.—(Via London, May 6.)—After figuratively taking the public's breath away two weeks ago by a daring article captioned, "If I Were Wilson," Maximilian Harden today returns to an exhaustive defence of President Wilson, his policy and the entire American standpoint.

In a leader in the Zukunft entitled "The Real Wilson," Herr Harden praises President Wilson as a "man of high moral and high spiritual character of whom we might be proud if he were ours." What the writer characterizes as "lazy ignorance" is represented as "shattering from the mantle of would-be patriotism, which in reality has nothing in common with genuine patriotism when President Wilson is assailed as he frequently has been.

"Ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the so-called war literature," Herr Harden continues, "should be sent to where it belongs—to the paper mills—and the public should return to books from which a wide-awake spirit speaks, including President Wilson's 'The New Freedom.' Then perhaps pure common sense will return to you and awaken you to the duty of respecting the dignity of foreign peoples."

Herr Harden follows with a brief character sketch of President Wilson, in which he calls the president a brave "opponent of evil and abuses" and alludes to him as "actuated by a love for his people and possession of the will to lead them to the heights of their destinies after they had gotten into the mire of defeat and dishonor because they have read calumny in newspapers."

In all his controversies with Germany, says Herr Harden, President Wilson has acted from absolute conviction. "Dare we measure by the standard of a student's squabble the complaints of a great free nation led by a man of the weight and importance of President Wilson?" asks the writer.

"If President Wilson, after a thorough investigation, is convinced that warlike activities of Germany have broken the laws of humanity it was not only his right but it was his duty to talk with clearness. He owes this not only as a duty to himself but to us."

Turning to the position of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg in the present controversy Herr Harden said: "The chancellor must not approximate that his authority is equal to that of the entire Reichstag." In alluding to Herr Von Heybraud's assertion that America stood in close connection with England before the war, Herr Harden points out that Germany also did so with Italy, Russia, Japan, Portugal and England.

Herr Von Heybraud's statement that America was first secretly and then openly on the side of Germany's enemies, Herr Harden claims not to have been proved, and he declared that America has never violated neutrality.

FRENCH RETAKE TRENCHES.

Pierce Counter Attacks Made on Both Sides of Meuse.

Paris, May 8.—The French launched furious counter attacks today on both sides of the Meuse. The Germans were hurled back at Hill 304 with heavy losses. The French then attacked the trenches on the east slope of the hill which the Germans captured Sunday. After hand to hand fighting the Germans were ejected. They also retook 500 yards of trenches which the Germans captured Sunday east of the Meuse in Haudromont forest.

PITTSBURG STRIKE OVER.

Eighty Per Cent of the Strikers Have Returned to Work.

Pittsburg, May 8.—Four thousand strikers have returned to work in the Westinghouse Wilmerding plant. In practically all districts mills are running. Eighty per cent of the strikers have returned to work.

Swedish Steamer Torpedoed.
London, May 13.—Copenhagen reports that the Swedish steamer Harold was torpedoed Friday. The crew was saved.

CARRANZA APPROVES PLAN.

WILLING TO ADOPT IDEAS FOR- MULATED BY SCOTT AND OBREGON.

Decision Clears Way for Full Co-operation of Americans and Mexicans in Campaign Against Bandits—Final Conference Today to Determine Future Use of Railroads by American Troops.

Washington, May 6.—Gen. Carranza's approval of the Scott-Obregon agreement, announced in news dispatches tonight, is said to clear the way for more thorough cooperation between the American and Mexican troops in the campaign against Villa. It already has been approved by President Wilson.

Details of the agreement never have been made public, but it is understood to provide for more extensive use of the railroads by the American forces and to establish a definite understanding on many questions which officials here and in Mexico City have feared might lead to clashes between the Americans and the Carranza soldiers. Reports that a definite date had been set for withdrawal of Gen. Pershing's expedition have been officially denied.

No official notification of Gen. Carranza's decision had reached Washington late tonight and officials were in ignorance as to the minor points of the plan on which the first chief was reported as reserving decision. No real obstacles to an agreement is believed to have been interposed.

Negotiations for a formal protocol covering the subject of the expedition are expected to be resumed here after the Scott-Obregon agreement has been ratified. While the latter deals with the military features, it is thought necessary to work out diplomatic features through regular diplomatic channels. Gen. Carranza's note of April 12, suggesting that discussion of the withdrawal of the American forces be taken up, suspended negotiations which progress for a protocol.

Administration officials were elated at the success of Major Howse and his men in surprising a Villa band, punishing it severely and coming off without any casualties. It is expected to lend to the prestige of the American troops among the Mexicans.

Gen. Pershing's report, forwarded by Gen. Funston to the war department today, says the latest attack on Villa bandits was made by his small force after a night march of thirty-six miles. The text of Gen. Pershing's report, dated at San Antonio, in Mexico, was as follows:

"A band of 140 Villa bandits, which attacked our garrison yesterday at Ojo-Azuless, remained there in camp last night. Leaders of the band, Cruz Dominguez, Guillo Acosta and Antonio Angeles, were captured, the latter being severely wounded. Numbers of wounded unknown but must be many. Several prisoners taken, also seventy-five ponies and mules. Our cavalry rode them down and killed many, using pistols."

Minor Objections.

El Paso, May 6.—First Chief Carranza sent a message to Gen. Alvaro Obregon tonight informing the Mexican minister of war that he had found the agreement with the United States satisfactory with the exception of a few minor points. It is believed that the final conference will be held tomorrow, when the protocol will be signed. Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commander of the department of the northeast of Mexico, departed for his home in Torreon tonight.

The Alvarado Mining and Milling Company and the La Boquilla Company, which operate in the neighborhood of Parral, have arranged to start men and supplies south next Tuesday to resume working their properties, a move, it was said, they hardly would make if they were not assured of the tranquil conditions.

Notwithstanding Gen. Obregon's declaration that there has been no split between himself and Gen. Carranza, persons here in close touch with the Mexican situation pointed out that there is hardly likely to be an increase in the cordiality of the two men's relations after Gen. Carranza's failure to immediately endorse Gen. Obregon's action in the conference with Gen. Scott. The border is beginning to take as much interest in the future relations of the two leaders as in the relations between the United States and Mexico and the present negotiations between Scott and Obregon.

Bombs for Aeroplanes.

Columbus, N. M., May 6.—Plans have been made to equip the new

THE SOURCE OF MESSAGES.

GREGORY LEARNS OF PRO-GER- MAN PROPAGANDA.

Department of Justice May Give Out Statement on Campaign of Correspondence.

Washington, May 4.—Attorney General Gregory announced tonight that he had received information about the source of some of the money spent for defaming members of the senate and house last week with telegrams urging them not to take any steps which might lead to war with Germany. He refused to reveal the source but said a statement might be given out by the department of justice on the question in a few days.

Attorney General Gregory conferred tonight with Assistant Attorney General Wilton D. Gregory who was asked yesterday by Senator Huston of Wisconsin to have the department of justice investigate the subject.

It also was learned tonight that government officials are seriously considering making public at least some of the documents seized in the office of Wolfe von Igel, secretary of Franz von Papen, former military attache of the German embassy here. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has demanded the return of these papers and the question still is pending.

The sending of telegrams to members of congress on the question of German-American relations was abruptly stopped last week but today thousands of printed letters of the same general tenor began arriving at the capitol. Senator Huston said that many of those received by him were signed by clergymen.

Attorney General Gregory said tonight that agents of the department of justice were making a very thorough investigation of the subject and that already much evidence has been collected. So far, he declared, nothing has been found justifying criminal proceedings.

HOLLWEG MAKES SPEECH.

He Explains How to Answer Reichstag Committee.

Berlin, May 6.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg made an hour and a-half speech before the budget committee of the Reichstag today, explaining the submarine note. It is believed he was trying to influence opinion.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Rome, May 6.—An Austrian destroyer was sunk Friday night in the lower Adriatic by a French submarine.

Airmen Attack Brindisi.

Rome, May 6.—A flotilla of ten Austrian torpedo boats were scattered by four Italian destroyers, according to the announcement. Hydroaeroplanes shelled the Italian. Five Austrian aeroplanes bombarded Brindisi last night. Four men in the hospital were killed.

French Evacuate Trenches.

Paris, May 6.—It is admitted that the French troops have evacuated their trenches north of Hill 304 because of deadly artillery fire. Infantry attacks west of the hill were repulsed by bayonets. The violent bombardment continues east of the Meuse. An enormous number of cannon are blasting the French positions at Hill 304, but German occupation of trenches was prevented.

Airmen Wreck Railway Station.

Vienna, May 6.—Airmen bombarded Dolbunowo railway junction, wrecking the station, work shops and cars. It is an important point on the Warsaw-Kiev line.

Turkish Aviator Scores.

Constantinople, May 6.—A Turkish aviator shot down two British machines on the Mesopotamia front before the surrender of the British at Kut-el-Amara.

Another Zeppelin Destroyed.

Amsterdam, May 6.—Zeppelin L-9, badly damaged by warships' shells, was seen sinking into North Sea.

army aeroplanes being tested here with bombs.

The ordnance officer of the expeditionary bases here has received orders, it became known today, to cooperate with the aviation section in planning devices for the dropping of bombs.

Types of machine guns used on European planes will also be tested, and some ideas introduced by American army officers are to be given a trial.

A number of armored motorcycles, to be equipped with machine guns, also are in transit to Columbus.