

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 17, 1914.

CLOUDS LIFTED-HUERTA WILL SALUTE

Mexican President Will Make Full and Prompt Apology For Repeated Offenses Against American Dignity.

U. S. WILL RETURN SALUTE.

President Wilson and Other High Administration Officials Make It Clear and Emphatic That White the Tri-color of Mexico is Recognized There Is No Recognition for the Huerta Regime—Washington Is Joyful, the President Goes to West Virginia Resort and Secretary Bryan to Florida. Commendation for Treatment of Foreigners by Constitutionalists.

Washington, April 16.—The United States Government tonight accepted General Huerta's offer to salute the Stars and Stripes as an apology for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico a week ago today. The Huerta government's salute to the American flag will be answered with a salute to the tri-color of the Mexican nation.

This arrangement, the details of which were being finally arranged to night, in an exchange of official messages between Washington and Mexico City, ended, in the view of all high administration officials, the crisis that had resulted in the dispatch of American war fleets to Mexican waters. Executive officers and Congressmen breathed a sigh of relief that the tension had passed.

MANY VESSELS TO GO ON.

No time has been set for the firing of the salute, and until the details are arranged, no further orders will be sent to the American fleets now proceeding south. It is practically certain, however, that while many of the vessels will be turned back, others will continue south and a substantially increased naval force will be maintained in Mexican waters.

Huerta's offer, and request for a return salute, caused President Wilson to ask for an opinion from the counselor of the State Department and Navy Department officials. All reported that it was the invariable custom in navy practice to return a salute, and cited precedents. The President also was informed that Rear Admiral Mayo, on making his original demand for a salute, agreed to return the courtesy.

NO RECOGNITION INVOLVED.

Mr. Wilson said a return of a salute under such circumstances did not involve recognition of the Huerta government, but was merely an act of the same character as grasping the hand of an individual who was apologizing as he extended it. Secretary Bryan, too, took the view that the American salute would be given to the flag of the Mexican nation, just as much respected by the Constitutionalists as the Huerta Government and no technical recognition was involved.

Precedents in which the United States returns the salute of other nations who apologized to it, were cited at the White House and the Navy Department and it was generally agreed in executive quarters that General Huerta's compliance with the American demands had dissipated a tense situation.

HUERTA'S ACCEPTANCE COMPLETE.

In less than forty-eight hours after President Wilson had ordered the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets to Mexican Waters, and had informed General Huerta that unless a salute was fired to tone for repeated offenses against the dignity of the United States, there would be serious consequences, the answer came—a complete acceptance of the demand of the Washington government.

OFFICIALS ARE RELIEVED.

Immediately there was a change in the atmosphere of official Washington. As the storm clouds lifted and a wave of satisfaction spread through official quarters, President Wilson arranged to go to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for the week-end, and Secretary Bryan, who is ill, planned to take his long delayed trip to Miami, Fla. Attention that had been temporarily diverted from the legislative program turned again to Con-

gressional routine.

CRISIS HAD BECOME GRAVE.

The numerous happenings which led to the aggressive stand of the American Government, the strong pressure brought to bear at Mexico City by Charge O'Shaughnessy, and the diplomatic representatives of other governments backed by advices from the French and German Ambassadors at Washington, who learned from the State Department the serious intentions of the Washington government, all had brought about a grave international crisis.

Congress showed its readiness to stand by the administration, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs passed a resolution upholding the President's position.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS PRAISED.

While the President declared the firing of the salute would close the Tampico incident, it will have no particular bearing on the general Mexican policy of the administration. Incidentally, the President as well as Mr. Bryan, in their conversations on the situation, generally drew attention to official reports they had received praising General Villa and the Constitutionalists for their treatment of prisoners and foreigners in the bloody battle at Torreón. Not a foreigner was injured, according to official reports from eye-witnesses.

UPHOLDS THE PRESIDENTS.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee Indorses President's Policy—Changes Party Rules.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 13.—Pennsylvania's Democratic State Committee today unanimously voted an indorsement of President Wilson's Panama tolls stand and of the Democratic Congressmen who stood by him in the House as the reply of the State organization to Henry Budd, of Philadelphia, who took issue with the President in the platform which he announced on Monday night.

A. Mitchell Palmer said he was glad support was shown the President's policy when he "who ought to be supporting it," were making attacks on it.

Roland S. Morris, Democratic State chairman, said from the chair that every cent collected by the State Committee from Democrats was being used for the benefit of the whole party without regard to faction and that there was no ground for the charge that part of the contributions was being used for any candidate in the primary contest. He said afterward that candidates were paying their own expenses.

Vance C. McCormick and Palmer were declared in the closing address of the meeting, delivered by Lee F. Lybarker, of Lewisburg, to be worthy of the support of every Democrat who cherished his party.

The meeting was called to act upon changes to the rules and was attended by seventy-eight of the eighty-nine members of the committee.

The committee spent nearly two hours discussing proposed changes to make the rules conform to the primary act of 1913, finally adopting them.

If Detective Burns does not hurry up with his report in the Frank case some people may think he has been talking for the advertising he was getting out of it.

If put to it the water company might possibly be able to prove that the fourteen-inch pipe put down on Main Street was sixteen-inch pipe, as the contract called for.

It would have been just as well if Admiral Mayo had said nothing about it, but as he gave the order we suppose we shall have to back him up.—Durham Herald.

The Senate Committee conducting the tolls hearing will, of course, find that all those who would be benefited by free tolls will oppose the President's plan.—Durham Herald.

Before this thing came up we did not think that the water company even pretended that it was trying to live up to its contract with the city.—Durham Herald.

COUNTY SCHOOL LINES.

A Few of the Happenings With the Superintendent and the Schools of Alamance County.

By J. B. Robertson.

Alamance County School News.

The County Commencement which will be held in Graham on Saturday of next week, April 25th, is the one event which claims the special attention now of all the educational forces of the county. Every department of the work and every part of the days' program is being developed and made ready. Walker Bros have been working on a special seating plan for a large out-door auditorium for several days. Seating capacity for several thousand will be provided. The parade will be a thing of beauty and inspiration for all. Each township will have its own banner and each school will be marked by its own banner and many schools will be marked by other pennants and colors. The City Schools and the Country Schools will unite in making the grand parade. The parade will be formed in the following order: Oneida Band in new uniform, graduates wearing red, white and blue; tomato club girls in special uniform, boys corn club of the county in straw hats, red handkerchief and overalls, and then all the schools in regular order the teachers and committeemen marching with their respective schools.

Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer, who will make the address, will come in on the morning train from Greensboro and spend the day with us. Mr. Poe is a thinker and an interesting speaker. His humor and practical illustrations mixed with thought enables one to listen to his address with ease and interest. Many farmers will hear Mr. Poe with special interest.

About 100 students have taken the examination for graduation from the Public Schools. So many as pass a satisfactory test will receive a certificate of graduation on commencement day. The certificates will be presented from the rostrum immediately after the address.

Contests in recitation and declamation will be conducted in the afternoon. Any graduate may take part in one of these contests. These contests compose one of the beautiful parts of the day's program. The prizes for these contests will be a copy of English Literature, together with a copy of American literature.

Athletics is not to be omitted but to have a special place. High jumps, broad jumps, shot put, foot racing, and baseball are all fetes that are to be put into the athletic program. The athletic feature is in the hands of the three high schools and the Graham School. And from the number of cups and other trophies that were brought home to Alamance from the recent State meet, we may expect athletics on commencement day unequalled by any other county.

Every one that likes horses, and everyone that likes children will want to see the float parade at the Court House. At 5 o'clock, just before going home the floats will be refilled with children and exhibited at the court house. Those schools that offer the best and second best floats are to receive \$15 and \$10 respectively.

One of the most important features will be the exhibition of school products. These will be shown through the day so that they may be seen at any time. Drawing, composition work, number work, cooking and sewing, etc., will make an exhibition of variety and interest.

The members of last year's corn club are now receiving splendid suits of overalls made and given by the Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Co.

Following the sermon on the "Resurrection of Our Lord," preached last Sunday morning, Rev. D. H. Tuttle is preaching a series on Life After Death, from Job 38:17, "Have the gates of death been opened unto thee, or hast thou seen the doors of death?" The special line of thought next Sunday morning will be, Our Dead, where are They Now; What is their mode of life; what are they doing now, and shall we know them again?"

STAY OF EXECUTION.

The Convicted Atlanta Man Will Not Die Today as Had Been Scheduled.

Appeal Granted.

Atlanta, Ga., April 16.—Execution of Leo M. Frank, the young factory superintendent sentenced to be hanged tomorrow for the murder of Mary Phagan, 14 years old, was stayed by legal action today.

The motions were filed by counsel in an effort to save the life of the defendant, who is the central figure in a case that has caused national comment. One asks the annulment of the guilty verdict on the ground that the trial judge erred in allowing Frank to be absent from the court room when the verdict was announced. The other asks for a new trial on the claim of newly-discovered evidence.

Arguments on both motions which were filed in the Superior Court, will be heard by Judge Hill on April 22. This action of the court automatically stays the hanging of Frank until final action is taken on the two motions.

ATTORNEYS CLAIM VIOLATION.

Violation of the United States Constitution is claimed by counsel for the defense in the action of Judge Poon, who presided at the trial, in allowing Frank to be absent from the court room when the verdict was returned. It is believed this plea will constitute the basis of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in case the State Courts finally decide against a new hearing.

LAWYERS AGREED TO ABSENCE.

The motion for the annulment of the verdict was filed by attorneys who heretofore have not been connected with the defense. It raises the question of the legality of waivers of both the defense and prosecution which permitted the factory superintendent to be absent from the court room when the jury returned its verdict. Absence of the young defendant from the court room was agreed to by the trial judge and two of the three lawyers then associated with the defense. The third defense attorney knew nothing of the plan, it is said. Judge Roan, presiding, is said to have suggested the absence and the attorneys for both sides agreed, fearing violence to Frank in case a verdict of acquittal was returned and the defendant was in court. The defense attorneys also were absent.

The interpretation of the law made in the motion to set aside the verdict holds the defense counsel had no right to agree to Frank's absence at the rendition of the verdict. It deprived Frank, the motion asserts, of his right to counsel at that time and deprived the factory superintendent of his legal privilege to be in the court room.

DORSEY MAKES STATEMENT.

Relative to the agreement of Mr. Frank's absence at the time of the verdict, Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey, chief of the State's counsel, issued the following statement late today:

"Under the promise of Frank's attorneys, R. B. Arnold and L. Z. Rosser, that an advantage would be taken of it, and over my protest to the judge against proceeding under that promise, Judge L. S. Roan, on his own motion, permitted the accused to be absent from court when the verdict was rendered."

DEFENSE ADMITS AGREEMENT.

The two defense attorneys concerned also issued a lengthy statement regarding the agreement. After pointing out the feeling prevalent against the defendant at the time of the trial, reviewing the suggestion of the trial judge and their agreement to it their statement says:

"Because of our participation in the agreement with the judge as the counsel, we feel that we ought not to take part as attorneys in the motion to set the judgment aside upon the ground of Frank's absence. This case, however, is an important one to Mr. Frank and we have no right or desire to dictate to him what he ought to do under the circumstances. The case is his, not ours, and it

is his life, and not ours, at stake. Frank made no agreement with the court and was asked to make none. If, as a result of what happened, he has been deprived of his legal rights, no fairminded man can complain when Frank asks the law to correct the wrong done him.

DENIAL OF RIGHT CLAIMED.

"The circumstances worked in the case of this man a practical denial to him, as well as to his counsel, of the valuable right to be present when the verdict was received. This condition was brought about by the unjust, excited and prejudiced surroundings which made it impossible to conclude this trial with legal regularity.

"Under ordinary, sane conditions, no such agreement would have been thought of by court or counsel. The agreement was made and carried out on both sides with the utmost good faith in promotion of what was thought to be in the interest of the safety of Frank and public tranquility."

SEPARATE AFFIDAVITS IN MOTION.

Affidavits included in the motion for a new trial discredited, it is claimed, testimony given by James Conley, the negro factory sweeper, who testified that Frank killed the factory girl in the plant of the National Pencil Company, here, and that he aided in the disposal of the body in the basement. Conley is under sentence of one year's confinement as an accessory after the murder.

Sworn statements also were included in which witnesses against the defendant repudiated portions of their evidence especially that reflecting on his character. Methods used by the prosecution in preparing the case against Frank also were attacked.

The body of the murdered girl was found in the basement of the National Pencil Company's plant on the morning of April 27. Authorities have failed to agree definitely as to whether death resulted from a blow she had received on the head or from strangulation.

Frank was convicted on the first trial of the jury. The motion for a new trial filed today was an extraordinary one. A previous motion was denied by the Superior Court and an appeal to the State supreme Court also proved futile, the latter affirming the conviction.

Surprise Mr. Buchanan.

Last night Mr. J. C. Buchanan was very pleasantly surprised by the clerks of the Buchanan 5 & 10¢ Store and a number of other friends. The evening was spent in music by Miss Lala Patterson. Delicious refreshments were served, followed by an hour at the Grotto.

Jack Johnson to Get Retrial, Court Rules.

Chicago, April 14.—Jack Johnson, colored heavyweight champion pugilist, today was granted a new trial on the Mann white slave act charges, under which he was sentenced to serve a year and pay a fine of \$1,000. The United States Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court. By the decision the case is returned to the lower court for sentence on one of the counts in connection with Johnson's transporting from Pittsburgh to Chicago of Belle Schreiber, a white woman.

"Fine," Says Mrs. Thaw of Son's Victory.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 14.—"That's fine. I hoped for this. I saw no reason why I should not expect it." Mrs. William Thaw had just learned of Harry's victory in his fight for writ of habeas corpus. Over the telephone, from her home in Beechwood Boulevard, the mother's voice sounded calm, yet glad.

"Read that again, please," she requested quickly at one point, where the significance to her son of Judge Aldrich's decision was explained.

Mrs. Thaw manifested the joy of the prospect she has for her son's release, with only the barrier of the United States Supreme Court decision intervening.

Fact of the matter is that few people cared about the free tolls proposition one way or the other at the time it was endorsed by the Democratic national convention.—Durham Herald.

NEW POLITICAL ERA

"Principles Should Dominate Instead of Men and Leadership Should Depend Upon the Leader."

Some Doctrine.

To a Jefferson Day banquet of Democrats held at New York, Secretary Bryan sent this message: "In this new era of politics, principles should dominate instead of men, and leadership should depend on the leader's ability to think with the people, not on his desire to think for them." Yet Mr. Bryan's official place of residence is only a few steps from the White House, the home of the birchen switch of the Administration.

This is certainly remarkable doctrine to come from the man at the head of the Wilson Cabinet. If the present regime at Washington is noted for any one thing it is the rule of a man. I there is one principle that is consistently followed by the President it is that of desiring to do the thinking for the people of the country. Mr. Bryan is right in saying that this is a new political era, but the picture that he draws will not be recognized as a portrait of the Wilson policy.

It is certainly a new era. In it the White House is all, and Congress is considered only as a necessary legal handicap and a fifth wheel to the Administration coach. Dictation has taken the place of discussion. It is contrary to the Wilson organic law for Congress to do its own thinking. The seat of the mind as well as of power is at the White House. The domination of principles is unknown. The rule of the man is ever in evidence.

Here is a much better picture of the present state of things. It is drawn by a member of Congress from Florida and appears in a Southern publication. "I have," he says, "like all the rest of the Democrats, obediently voted for the tariff law, which none of us understood, but which we accepted on the floor as containing the President's idea of carrying out that plan in the Democratic platform demanding for a revision of the tariff."

"I had nothing to do with the currency bill," he declares, "and neither did any other one of the four hundred members of the House. Not one of us had a chance to embroider his initials on any corner of that bill. It was an administration bill in conception and in execution, and nobody had a show to say anything about it, except to rear a little bit in the caucus and then to obediently vote for it when it came on the floor of the House."

That is a true photograph of the Wilson policy. The White House both proposed and disposed. Its measures are the product of the star chamber and the secret conference. The "pittiless publicity" which Mr. Wilson advocated so eloquently and promised so constantly is now relegated to the attic of forgotten things. The influence of the Congressional leader ends at the Wilson threshold. Advice is not desired, nothing is wanted but prompt and unquestioning obedience.

It is an era in which the pledges of party platform mean nothing if they happen to run counter to the Presidential will of the moment. The declaration of principles adopted by a Presidential nominating convention are but words written in the sand which any tide of thought in the White House can wash away entirely. Yet Mr. Wilson when a candidate for President stated in a speech: "Our platform is not molasses to catch flies. It means business. It means what it says. It is the utterance of earnest and honest men, who intend to do business along those lines, and who are not waiting to see whether they can catch votes with those promises before they determine whether they are going to act upon them or not."

Mr. Bryan's definition of leadership does not fit the present leader of his party. If Mr. Wilson has thus far in his presidential office manifested any desire to think with the people, he has kept such desire successfully concealed. His ambition to think for them is always in the foreground. And a very dangerous feature of such system is that his thinking is not based upon the necessary experience in the world of business and of affairs.—Press.

PRINT