

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 21, 1914.

WILL SEIZE CUSTOM HOUSES

The House of Representatives in Session Monday Voted for the President to Use All Necessary Force to Get Redress From Huerta

U. S. HAS NO HOSTILE INTENTIONS

In Joint Session President Wilson Lays Before Congress The Necessity of Upholding American Honor At Any Cost

Battleships Rushing To Scene

The Battleships, Fully Equipped, are Steaming Toward Tampico With Regulars and State Militia in Readiness to Enter and With Practical Assurance From Congress of Support in Policy of Administration to Force Redress From Huerta. Affairs in Mexico Crisis—Plans Prepared at Meeting in White House for Landing of American Bluejackets for Seizure of Mexican Customs Houses.

Washington, April 20.—In forty-eight hours, possibly less, the United States Government will have taken possession of the Mexican Customs Houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Detailed plans for landing of marines at these two important coast towns were completed at a conference at the White House between President Wilson, Secretaries Bryan, Garrison and Daniels, Major General Wood, and Rear Admirals Fiske and Blue, and John Lind.

"No orders to the army and navy will be issued tonight," was the announcement made after the conference action temporarily being deferred until Congress acts on the joint resolution approving the President's purpose of using the armed forces of the United States to enforce its demands against General Huerta, growing out of the arrest at Tampico of American bluejackets.

The resolution passed the House tonight by a vote of 337 to 87 after a spirited debate. For several hours it was considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with prospect of an all night session of the Senate, or a recess until early tomorrow.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow and President Wilson, worn out, retired after hearing that the House had adopted the resolution.

Persons who were in touch with the President said the steps which would be taken by the United States "short of war" were of a nature which would not require formal notification to the powers in the same sense as a declaration of blockade or other preliminary to war. Foreign governments will be kept informed of developments however.

ATMOSPHERE OF SUPPRESSED EXCITEMENT

Washington, April 20.—In an atmosphere of suppressed excitement reflecting grave tension and patriotic fervor, the President asked Congress in person today for approval of his purpose to use the army and navy to force General Huerta to apologize for indignities offered to the American Government.

GRAVEST CRISIS SINCE SPANISH WAR

It was the first time since the war with Spain that the President had issued so grave an international crisis before the National Legislature. Mr. Wilson spoke in solemn tones. When he entered the House chamber the cheers and applause that greeted him were wildly enthusiastic—an outburst of the tension that has prevailed in the National Capital for the last 24 hours. As he read his message the applause came largely from

the Democratic side, many Republicans remaining conspicuously silent. It presaged an opposition to the President's request which was not long in making its appearance.

OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT.

Speeches in the House and opposition in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations showed that the prospect of passing immediately the joint resolution approving the President's course was by no means as bright as it had seemed and debate was expected to run far into the night and possibly continue tomorrow.

President Wilson had pointed out that under precedents he did not need the authority of Congress to act, but merely sought their counsel advice and approval "in a matter possibly of so grave consequence."

ARMY CAUTIONED TO BE ALERT.

While Congress deliberated and Majority Leader Underwood urged prompt action so that if American forces were fired on they would be free to act, the executive branch of the Government issued orders to the army and navy with systematic regularity. The army was cautioned to be on the alert and active preparations to use the militia as volunteer forces in case of further emergency were begun.

WARSHIPS TO CONCENTRATE ON TAMPICO.

The warships of the navy were ordered to concentrate on Tampico and Vera Cruz as their first objective. Plans were made to seize these ports. American merchant vessels were ordered out of Mexican harbors and there was a long session of the joint board of the army and navy, participated in by Admiral Dewey, Major General Wood and Major General Witherspoon after which it was announced that the army and navy were prepared for instant action.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE.

Tonight the President conferred at the White House with the Secretaries of State, War and Navy about the successive steps to be taken to force redress from Huerta. Major General Wood, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Rear Admiral Fiske and John Lind, the President's personal representative in Mexico, were called into the conference.

AMERICANS URGED TO WITHDRAW.

Americans are being urged to withdraw from Mexico; merchant ships are being chartered to take them away; and while the President himself deprecates the "war spirit" which the National Capital is exhorted to, high Government officials do not deny that most elaborate preparations are being taken for any emergency. Checks and securities in the Senate, War and Navy Buildings are being kept on duty twenty-four hours, and everything is on a "war basis." Social conventions are being cancelled by Government officials; members of Congress are being urged to leave Washington during the crisis.

STATEMENT AT HIGH TENSION.

Newspaper editors and correspondents in the front of the newspaper offices, and scenes of animation at the White House and State, War and Navy Building indicated to some extent the excitement that had spread through Washington.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IS PURPOSE.

The President's message indicated clearly that should war result, the United States would not seek to add to its territorial confines, and that its only purpose would be the restoration in Mexico of law and order.

but the measure was held up on a motion to reconsider by Senator Wood. Those in charge of the measure hoped to clear it tomorrow for conference.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Consideration of the joint resolution to carry out the President's purpose of enforcing the demand on Huerta occupied the attention of the joint congressional committee in charge of foreign affairs, and the bill was soon reported to the House, but held up in the Senate committee to await the action of the other body. Opposition developed along many different lines. Some wanted to give the President authority to deal with the whole Mexican problem, others objected to individualizing Huerta in the resolution, while others thought the use of the word "justified" in reference to the President's course might commit him into an expression of approval of other phases of the Mexican question.

PRESIDENT NO WAR ENTHUSIAST.

The President in a statement to Washington correspondents, said he had no enthusiasm for war, that he hoped to avoid it, but that he was taking forceful steps now to stop indignities which might lead to armed conflict. He drew a distinction between the Huerta faction and the great body of Mexican people who had refused to recognize General Huerta as their president.

The President, in deprecating the war spirit that had arisen, said: "In no conceivable circumstances will we fight the people of Mexico." Measures "short of war" are planned by the President such as the seizure of customs houses, the occupation of coast towns, the taking of Mexican warships and a blockade of Mexico's commerce with the United States.

PRECEDENT FOR PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

When the President laid the situation before the Cabinet in a two-hour session, Counselor Lansing, of the State Department, sat at the table telling in detail of the precedent upon which the administration's action will be based. It happened in 1854 when the captain of an American war vessel was ordered by President Pierce to Bluefield, Nicaragua, a secure port for the American minister. The town was held by rebels who had not been recognized by the United States. It was bombarded by the American ship three times and finally the American officer went ashore with his men and burned the town. No lives were lost.

Mr. Wilson realizes that any action which the United States might take might be construed by Huerta as a military operation sufficient to prevent war, but in everything said today, he emphasized that it was not the part of a powerful nation, such as the United States, to declare war on a weak neighbor, especially in a small portion of the country, already torn by civil strife.

NO ORDERS FOR AGGRESSIVE ACTION.

Secretary Garrison indicated that no orders had been issued to the army for aggressive action, but that his department merely had taken steps to defend itself in the emergency.

Major General Wood, in charge of the army, had telegraphed the various States for information about units to be used as volunteer forces in case of necessity and arrangements were being made with merchant steamship lines to charter ships for transports.

GEN. WOOD TO COMMAND.

Secretary Garrison announced that if the army were used in enforcing the demand on Huerta, Major General Wood, whose term as chief of the army expires this week, would go to Vera Cruz to take charge of the situation. General Wood said that should the army be required to move, he would reach there tonight, and that he would be in command of the army.

The debate in the House is held out the fact that, while the American army probably would block Mexico off from commerce with the United States, it would not interfere with the passage to and from Vera Cruz through Mexican territory, and that the only thing that might be held up at the customs houses.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

The joint resolution passed by the House and which was before the Senate at a late hour tonight, read as follows:

"A joint resolution, to authorize the employment of the armed forces of the United States in order to enforce the demand on Huerta, and to provide for the enforcement of the same, and for other purposes, approved by the Senate and House of Representatives, and approved by the President of the United States, that the President of the United States be and he is authorized to use the army and navy to enforce the demand on Huerta, and to provide for the enforcement of the same, and for other purposes, approved by the Senate and House of Representatives, and approved by the President of the United States."

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CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE.

Acting Chairman Shively and Senator Swanson, of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations went to the White House at 6 o'clock for a conference about the text of the resolution while the House debated it. Senator Shively did not think the Senate would act until tomorrow. Inasmuch as the Atlantic Fleet will reach Tampico Wednesday forenoon, the Administration wanted the resolution passed so that tomorrow night, he occupied in completion of orders to the fleet.

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MARSHALL A. HUBSON.

Great Baraca-Philathean Speaker Will Speak at the Baptist Church Wednesday Evening.

Hear Him.

Marshall A. Hubson, the great Baraca-Philathean speaker, will speak at the Baptist Church Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hubson comes here from Men College, where he speaks Wednesday.

His visit to our town is under the auspices of the City Union. All Baraca and Philathean Classes of the various Churches are asked to come if possible. All members of all bodies of all the churches in town are given an invitation to be present and take part in the music.

SPORTING NEWS.

Deflection and Winston Tied in a 12-Inning Game—Sylvan Defeats Howfields by Goal Score.

Saturday Games.

Winston-Salem High School and Burlington High School met on the local diamond at The Piedmont Park Saturday and fought one of the best battles in baseball yet.

The two teams were about evenly matched and each played with a determination to out match the other. The shades of darkness drove the amateur players from the field after twelve innings of battle with a tied score of eight to eight.

In the first innings of the game the fight appeared to be one sided with Winston the victors. This was due to the fact that the visitors had gotten on to Love's benches and were slugging him far and wide. In the fourth inning "Red" Fowler was placed in the box, his matchless tailing held the enemy at bay during the remainder of the game. At several times the ball was touched by Winston but on each occasion "Red" was equal to the occasion and he was holding. Love for Burlington, appeared to be on the Winston pitcher and did some "topping." Out of six times up he got two doubles, two singles and one sacrifice. The features of the game for Winston was the slugging of Spear and holding of Douglas in the field, also the excellent work of Poppleman in the box. The lineup was as follows:

Burlington: Garrett, 2 by Brown, 2; Fowler, 3 by Red; Martin, 4; Hensley, 5; Love, 6; Wilson, 7; Hensley, 8; Love, 9; Wilson, 10; Hensley, 11; Wilson, 12.

Winston-Salem: Spear, 1; Dean, 2; Henry, 3; Poppleman, 4; Douglas, 5; Martin, 6; Weatherman, 7; Horton, 8; Morris, 9.

Winston: Fealeman and Spear. Stench out by Love, 2, Fowler 3, Hensley 4.

Winston on balls off Love 1, Fowler 2, Poppleman 4.

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CHURCH DEDICATED.

Presbyterian Church Dedicated Sunday—Large Crowd Present to Hear Dr. W. W. Moore.

Brief Sketch Of Work.

The dedicatory service of the Presbyterian Church which was held Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, conducted by Dr. Walter W. Moore, president of The Theological Seminary, of Richmond, assisted by the pastor, Rev. D. M. Miller was beautiful, interesting and in fact a religious treat to the many students who availed themselves of the opportunity of attendance. The theme of Dr. Moore's discourse was "Another King the Lord Jesus." The audience was held at the will of the speaker by his fluent speech and excellent logic. The church was in charge of Prof. Scott Miller and added much to the beauty and solemnity of the service. The following brief sketch of the church and religious work done by the church will give an idea of the work done by the church.

In the year 1857 when the Company Store were being erected, the Rev. A. Currie, pastor of the church at Graham, held regular preaching services here for the employees of the company, preaching first in the open Wood Shed, then in the Mercantile Hall, then in dining room of the Hotel and then in the Union Church.

Rev. E. W. Melane became pastor of the Graham church in 1879 and preached two Sunday nights each month at Company Store. At the same meeting of Orange Presbytery, Rev. W. W. Moore presented a petition for church organization. This petition, signed by 21 people, met with enthusiastic approval in Presbytery to the extent that it was too close to Graham. The petition, however, was approved and the church organized June 15, 1879.

Of the 21 charter members of this church only four are living and only one, John W. Sharpe, is a member of this church today.

In 1881, Rev. George Sumner, pastor of the Graham church, became station supply for this church, and in 1882 became regular installed pastor. At the close of 1885 the membership of the church reached 34.

In 1885, Rev. Grindley Miller became pastor of this church, which was then grouped with Alamance. During his pastorate a separate Sunday school was organized under the control of the Sessions, and the name of the Church, conforming to the name of the town was changed to Burlington.

The Rev. and James I. Crute was our next pastor, serving this church in connection with Springwood and Sassy Creek churches. During this fruitful pastorate the church building was erected—a part of which is now used for Sunday school work—and was dedicated in June, 1891, by Rev. W. E. Coppaker.

At the time of Mr. Crute's death in 1894, there were 62 members of this church.

In 1895 Rev. M. C. Shields became our pastor, serving until 1901. Mr. Shields was the first pastor who gave the whole of his time to this church, and through his efforts the church work was re-organized and the City of Burlington.

Then in 1901, Rev. W. W. Moore, who served the pastorate of 1879-1880, returned to this church in 1901, and served until 1907. During his pastorate the church was re-organized and the City of Burlington.

It was each time that the visitors who were invited to the church were not themselves good-morrow nor good-day.

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