

The Twice-A-Week Dispatch

Published Every Tuesday and Friday

The State Dispatch Publishing Co.
Burlington, N. C.

Office, First Floor, Rauhut Building,
Telephone No. 265.

Subscription, One Dollar per year,
payable in advance.

All communications in regard to
other news items or business mat-
ters should be addressed to The State
Dispatch Publishing Co., and not to
any individual connected with the pa-
per.

All news notes and communica-
tions of importance must be signed
by the writer.

We are not responsible for opinions
the correspondents.

Subscribers will take notice that no
script for subscription for The State
Dispatch will be honored at this office
unless it is numbered with stamped
figures.

Entered as second-class matter
May 10, 1908, at the post office at
Burlington, North Carolina, under the
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

HUERTA RESIGNS PRESIDENCY.

Continued from Page 1.

Francisco Villa announced himself an
adherent of Madero and joined the
ranks of the northern army. Pascual
Orcoz, of the clan of the northern
revolutionaries, was the lone notable
figure among the disaffected who de-
clared for the new government.

WILSON INHERITED PROBLEM.

President Taft, nearing the end of
his term, left to his successor the
problem of adjusting diplomatic rela-
tions with Mexico. To Woodrow
Wilson, Huerta sent felicitations on
the day of the President's inaugura-
tion. Hampered at the outset of his
administration by the refusal of the
United States to recognize him, Hu-
erta soon faced growing difficulties in
raising funds to run his government.
His uneasy hold upon affairs was
weakened by minor Constitutional-
ist victories in the North and by recur-
ring rumors of a break with Felix Di-
az, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, and
Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Ma-
dero.

On May 1, Huerta announced that
he would urge congress to call elec-
tions in October to choose his success-
or. The congress selected October 26
as the date of the election and a de-
cree to that effect was issued by
Huerta on June 3.

Felix Diaz, who had announced
himself as a candidate for the presi-
dency was sent to Japan on July 17.

Henry Lane Wilson, the American
Ambassador, was recalled to Wash-
ington and Nelson O'Shaughnessy,
Charge d'Affaires, was left in charge
of the American interests in Mexico.

HUERTA REJECTS PROPOSALS.

Early in August it became known
that President Wilson intended to send
John Lind to Mexico as his personal
representative in an endeavor to ar-
range a basis for peace.

Huerta announced he would not tol-
erate interference. Nevertheless Mr.
Lind delivered his message from Pres-
ident Wilson. Huerta rejected all
proposals made by the American gov-
ernment, chief of which were the sug-
gestions that he resign and that he
not be a candidate for re-election on
election day.

President Wilson proclaimed his
policy in an address before Congress,
in which was attached correspondence
between Mr. Lind and the Huerta ad-
ministration.

Huerta was attacked in the Mexican
Senate on October 5, by Senator Do-
minguez who spoke what was in the
minds of himself and some of his col-
leagues. Dominguez disappeared. The
chamber of deputies adopted a reso-
lution calling for an investigation.

HE SEIZES DEPUTIES.

To this Huerta's reply was dramatic
and swift. He marched a column of
troops to the chamber and threw 110
deputies into prison. Next he dis-
solved congress and took unto him-
self the legislative authority calling
for an election of new members on
October 5. Through Mr. O'Shaugh-
nessy, the United States made repre-
sentations against violence to the im-
prisoned deputies.

When it became certain the elec-
tions had resulted in no constitutional
choice because of the failure of vot-
ers to go to the polls, the American
government peremptorily called on
Huerta to resign. In a statement

to diplomatic corps on November 9 he
announced he would declare the result
of the election null and order another
election.

WARSHIPS ARE SENT.

On November 12, Huerta refused
to accede to the American demand
for his resignation and John Lind left
Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

Meantime the United States dis-
patched warships to the Mexican
coast and the Americans continued to
leave Mexico.

Definite proposals were made by
the United States to Carranza and
his adherents.

Several of the European powers,
notably Great Britain, Germany and
France, supported the policy of the
U. S. The Constitutionalists contin-
ued their advance to the South. They
captured several cities.

The situation became so critical that
England, Germany, France, Spain and
Japan ordered warships to Mexican
waters.

Fighting continued at Tampico and
many other centers and the Constitu-
tionalists took Torreon.

An embargo placed on the exporta-
tion of arms from the United States
to Mexico was raised early in Febru-
ary last.

American troops were placed on the
coast and the American fleet in Mex-
ican waters was strengthened.

THEN CAME VERA CRUZ.

Then came the departure of John
Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest
of a party of American bluejackets at
Tampico, for which an apology and
salute were demanded by the United
States, and refused by Huerta.

On April 12 bluejackets and mar-
ines were landed and occupied Vera
Cruz, in consequence of the reported
arrival of a large consignment of
arms and ammunition for Huerta. A
number of Americans were killed in
the street fighting. The Mexicans re-
tired and destroyed a portion of the
railway.

Shortly afterward a mediation pro-
posal received from Argentine, Bra-
zil and Chile was accepted and a con-
sultation ensued at Niagara Falls.

In the interval American troops re-
lieved the bluejackets at Vera Cruz
and since have remained in occupation
of the port of Vera Cruz. Tampico fell
into the hands of the Constitutional-
ists and the victorious armies contin-
ued their march on Mexico City, where
rumors have been in circulation for
many weeks of the approaching resig-
nation of Huerta.

WASHINGTON IS JOYFUL.

Washington, July 15.—News of Gen-
eral Huerta's resignation as provi-
sional president of Mexico was hailed
by official Washington tonight as the
first practical step toward a quick so-
lution of the Mexican problem. Con-
stitutionalists, diplomats and officials
of the United States were elated over
General Huerta's voluntary with-
drawal and predicted an era of peace
in his country.

Although the Constitutionalists
have declared they would not recog-
nize Francisco Carbajal, as provision-
al president, and the United States
Government likewise will refuse to
recognize him, the understanding here
is that the new executive will hold
office only until arrangements can be
made for the entry of General Car-
ranza, the Constitutionalists chief.

Diplomats in close touch with the
situation declare Carbajal, and those
who are associated with him in an
effort to restore peace desire only a
general amnesty, conserving the lives
and property of Huerta's supporters.
With this obtained, the peaceful en-
try into the Mexican capital of Con-
stitutionalist troops will be negoti-
ated.

General Huerta's retirement came
just as the Constitutionalists were
preparing their formal note declining
preparing their formal note declining
with Huerta's delegates to discuss in-
ternal Mexican questions.

NEW MEDIATION HOPES.

Hopes were raised today that new
negotiations might be begun however
between representatives of Carranza
and Sarbajal, for the speedy trans-
fer of power to the Constitutionalists.
It is virtually certain that the Huerta
representatives at Niagara Falls will

be designated by Carbajal to look af-
ter his interests in this country. That
the mediators will make another ef-
fort to bring the factions into confer-
ences is considered likely.

General Carranza, the mediators
believe, would profit greatly by enter-
ing into the conferences. He thus
might guarantee himself immediate
recognition by the United States and
Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Under
terms of the protocols signed at Ni-
agara Falls, the United States prom-
ised to recognize any government set
up by agreement between the Mexi-
can factions without waiting for an
election.

Should Carranza refuse to parley
with the Carbajal government and in-
sist on taking Mexico City by force,
setting up a military government, rec-
ognition in all likelihood would be
deferred until after an election.

EFFORTS ARE RENEWED.

Constitutionalists here are renew-
ing their efforts to persuade Carranza
to enter conferences with Carbajal
who many diplomats here think would
accept the plan of Gaudaloupe, which
calls for the establishment of Car-
ranza as provisional president.

In some quarters here it is believed
Carbajal may try to have Huerta
given immunity from arrest if he
stays in Mexico City. The Huerta
delegates in New York have tried to
obtain guarantees for him, but even if
given, friends of the dictator think
he would be safest out of the country.

END OF A LONG FIGHT.

Huerta's resignation marks the cul-
mination of more than a year's effort
by the United States to force his re-
tirement. John Lind was sent to
Mexico last summer in an effort to
bring about the dictator's withdrawal.
President Wilson, later went to Con-
gress and revealed the terms on which
Huerta had been asked to retire. An
embargo on arms was placed on both
Mexican factions and the Washington
government then began its policy of
cutting off financial aid for Huerta
and his government, not only from the
United States, but from Europe.

Huerta's resources slowly dimished
under this pressure. The Constitu-
tionalists, aided by the moral sup-
port of the American Government,
pushed their military campaign to
within striking distance of the cap-
ital. Realizing a military conquest
of Mexico City was inevitable, Huerta
finally yielded.

VICTORY FOR REBELS.

With Huerta's retirement the Con-
stitutionalists feel their revolution
virtually has triumphed. They turned
against him the moment he over-
threw Madero, Constitutional Pres-
ident of Mexico, in February of 1914,
and have waged their war with un-
relenting vigor ever since.

The prospect for an early solution
of the Mexican problem gave both
President Wilson and Secretary Bryan
much joy tonight. American forces
will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz
until a stable government has been
established in Mexico City and recog-
nition has been accorded it. The feel-
ing is general, however, that if Car-
ranza gives guarantees to political of-
fenders as well as the people gener-
ally, recognition will be extended to
him promptly by the United States
and other nations of Central and
South America, as well as Europe.

EUROPE NOW ON SAME FOOT- ING.

Incidentally Huerta's resignation
now places Europe on an equal foot-
ing with the United States with re-
spect to the authorities at Mexico City.
The powers of Europe had recogniz-
ed Huerta, but because of the pro-
nounced attitude of the United States
they are expected to follow the lead
of the American government before
extending recognition to Carbajal or
his successor.

Capital punishment is a good thing.
There should be some way to get even
with a good fellow who will spend \$9
with a bunch of soused strangers and
then go home and whip one of the
kids because the little tot lost a nick-
el when sent on an errand.

As the republicans have all turned
democrats they will perhaps not call
a primary this fall.—Durham Herald.

THE State Dispatch Pub. Co.

ALL KINDS OF
Job Work

GIVE US
YOUR NEXT JOB.

Prompt Deliveries

OR

Short Notice.

State

Dispatch

Pub. Co.

Burlington,

:-

:-

N. C.

POOR