

ATLANTIC FLEET TO TAMPICO

The Huerta Government Will Be Forced to Salute Stars and Stripes

Uncle Sam Prepares to Back Up Orders of Admiral Mayo

Administration Decides to Take Drastic Step to Secure Absolute Enforcement of Admiral's Order—Huerta Government Will Be Forced to Comply With Request—Secretary Daniels Immediately Issues List of Orders For Concentration of Fleet at Tampico—No Ultimatum Yet.

Washington, April 14.—A general concentration of the Atlantic fleet at Tampico was ordered today by Sec'y Daniels after a cabinet meeting in which President Wilson laid before the Cabinet the necessity for backing up the demand of Rear Admiral Mayo that the American flag be saluted by the Huerta commander.

SHIPS ORDERED OUT.

The transport Hancock with 800 marines has been ordered from New Orleans to Tampico at once. The torpedo flotilla at Pensacola, Fla., has been notified to be ready to join the battleships at Tampico on short notice. The battleship South Carolina, enroute from San Domingo has been intercepted by wireless and ordered to Tampico. The gunboats Nashville at San Domingo and Tacoma at Boston also have been ordered to Tampico.

The cabinet had discussed the situation in a two hour meeting and the general consensus of opinion was that the Washington government should insist on a salute. After the meeting there was a conspicuous silence on the part of all officers and Secretary Daniels hurried to the navy department where he prepared a memorandum of naval orders.

May Issue Statement.

President Wilson conferred with Secretary Tumulty and reports were current that later in the day a statement covering the American demand for a salute would be made.

The tenacity of the situation is emphasized by the caution with which officials guard every statement relating to the demand for a salute. It is understood when the cabinet met today information had been received that Huerta persists in declining to accede to the American admiral's demand, though it also is understood his decision is not irrevocable but couched in such language as to make it appear that he remains open to conviction if it can be shown Mexican honor will not be tarnished by rendering the salute.

Naval officials are insistent that Admiral Mayo be fully sustained in his original demand that a possible allowance of sufficient time for the Mexican foreign office to fairly consider the proposition. This view was also shared by some members of the cabinet.

No Ultimatum Yet.

Officials said that while no ultimatum had been issued to the Huerta government the mobilization of the fleet at Tampico was intended to put the United States in position to enforce what should be the immediate development if necessary.

Secretary Daniels announced that he had ordered Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet, to take all the ships now at Hampton Roads to Tampico at once. The transport Hancock at New Orleans was ordered to take 800 marines now there and proceed at once to Tampico. The torpedo flotilla at Pensacola was held in readiness to sail across the Gulf to join the battleships at short notice.

A statement issued by Secretary Daniels follows: Secretary of the Navy Daniels this afternoon sent orders to Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief, Atlantic fleet, to proceed at once with all the ships under his command to Tampico. Admiral Badger is at Hampton Roads. At the same time orders were issued

steps might be taken without using extensively aggressive measures. John Lind, the president's personal representative in Mexico, who now is in Washington, is known to have held, for some time, the view that a more drastic policy should be pursued by the United States in dealing with Huerta. He is understood to have told the president and Secretary Bryan that Huerta would delay and evade the issue just so long as the United States seemed disinclined to use force.

This feeling has been growing in administration circles during the last month in particular and President Wilson has shown in his talks with callers a fixed determination not to temporize with the Huerta government but to insist on whatever demands the United States might make. The naval demonstration ordered today is an outcome of the events of the last eight months, particularly since the contending forces in Mexico began to disregard rights of foreigners.

There was evidence that the president was reluctant to use force in dealing with the situation, but none the less intended to demonstrate to Huerta the earnestness of the American policy.

26 Battleships to be Concentrated. When the concentration of the fleet is complete Admiral Badger will have under his command in Mexican waters twenty odd big warships.

Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz now has with him the battleship Florida and the transport Prairie and 600 marines. Admiral Mayo at Tampico has the battleship Utah, Connecticut, Minnesota and the cruisers Des Moines, Chester, Dolphin and San Francisco, and 600 marines. The hospital ship Solace will join him.

Admiral Badger has under his command at Hampton Roads the battleships Arkansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Michigan, Vermont and New Hampshire.

In addition to those ships, the battleships Georgia, Virginia, Nebraska and Rhode Island, now at Atlantic coast navy yards in reserve, may be attached to Admiral Badger's command. It is expected that Admiral Badger will be able to start his fleet some time tomorrow and that he will arrive at Tampico within a week.

While Admiral Badger himself and some of his ships are at Hampton Roads, other ships of the Atlantic fleet are scattered among their home navy yards at Philadelphia, Boston and New York, where they have just returned from their spring target practice. It will be the work of a day to get them to sea.

White House officials said later that beyond the statement from Secretary Daniels there probably would be no comment from the president. It was learned that Charge O'Shaughnessy had reported earlier in the day that the Huerta government was

actually had promised to fire a salute to the Dolphin but conditioned it on a salute in response.

The American government, it is understood, has set forth through Charge O'Shaughnessy that it wishes a public salute to the colors without conditions. No time limit for the salute has been fixed or is likely to be, it was said on high authority. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, it was said, were not disposed to regard time as essential but are insistent that a public salute must be fired.

The fact that no orders to the army accompanied those to the navy was commented upon in official circles and the reasons generally advanced were that to move troops to the border might be misinterpreted by the constitutionalists with whom the Washington government has no quarrel. Sending the fleet to the ports held by Huerta has decided upon as a move that would show clearly the reason and purpose of the American action.

Secretary Bryan had made all arrangements to leave tonight for Miami, Fla., with Mrs. Bryan for a few days rest. Developments of the Mexican situation, however, forced a change in his plans and late today he cancelled his travelling reservations.

Mrs. Bryan, however, will go. Dutch Warships to Tampico. The Hague, Netherlands, April 14.—The Netherlands government today ordered the Dutch warship Kortenaar from Curacao to Tampico to watch over Dutch interests there.

The Hancock Plans to Sail. New Orleans, April 14.—The transport Hancock with 800 marines aboard is expected to sail for Tampico tomorrow according to "shippers" of the vessel. Orders were received today to proceed at once and the men who have been at the naval station here for several weeks hurriedly prepared to embark.

PARLIAMENT HEARS OF EVENTS AT TAMPICO.

London, April 14.—Francis Dyke Acland, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, gave the house of commons official information today as to events at Tampico. He told members how Secretary of State Bryan at the request of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, had "taken steps to impress the combatants that a most serious situation would be created by the wanton destruction of oil fields."

Early Story. Latest developments in Mexico particularly the demand by Rear Admiral Mayo, backed up by the White House that the American flag be saluted by the Huerta commander at Tampico were discussed in detail today at a conference among President Wilson, John Lind, his personal representative in Mexico for the last eight months, and Secretary Bryan.

Mr. Lind's own view was that the salute should be insisted upon. The president himself had made clear to callers that apology to the United States must be given for the recent arrest of marines and that the stars and stripes must be saluted.

Reports from Vera Cruz quoting General Maas, the Federal commander, as contending that ample satisfaction

had been given in the verbal apology by Huerta and that the salute was unnecessary, were received with some surprise here but so far as could be learned it has no effect on the determination of President Wilson that the salute should be fired. It was not known whether there had been any official telegrams from Charge O'Shaughnessy confirming Huerta's reported refusal to order the salute.

Mr. Lind's counsel at this time was considered opportune by the administration for what had seemed a small incident is now regarded by many officials here as possessing a grave aspect.

When the conference was ended Secretary Bryan and the President went to the cabinet meeting. No one would discuss what took place at the conference but it was learned authoritatively that a thorough investigation of the arrest of the marines had been called for before further action would be taken by the United States. It is understood that Huerta, while regretting the incident, has pointed out that under international law the Mexican commander acted within his rights. The Washington government is seeking to learn whether the marines were armed or committed some overt act which might have caused their arrest.

It is believed that Mr. Lind assured the President and Secretary Bryan that American marines never went ashore armed and always were careful in their demeanor when they went to get supplies.

7 LIVES LOST

WHEN APARTMENT BURNS

Early Morning Fire in Five Story Apartment Cost Lives Of At Least Seven Persons—Many Were Badly Burned and Otherwise Injured.

Women Jumped to Death—Many Thrilling Rescues—Those Saved Suffered Much From Exposure—Monetary Loss \$60,000.

By Associated Press. Boston, April 14.—Seven persons were killed, 16 seriously injured, and 21 families, totalling 75 individuals, were endangered in a fire that wrecked the Melvin, a five-story brick apartment house at Commonwealth and Long avenues in the Allston district early today.

Nearly all of the suites were kitchennette apartments in which the occupants were trapped as the flames raced through each story. Men, women and children were standing on window ledges shrieking for help when the firemen arrived. Some reached the ground by crawling along narrow copings to fire escapes. Others managed to reach small balconies in front of the house, from which they were taken down on fire ladders.

The dead: Mrs. C. L. Shackford, Mrs. H. E. Bemis, Mrs. F. C. Beharrell, sister of Mrs. Bemis, James Raymond Power, Mrs. Power and their infant son, Miss Mary Connors, Mrs. Power's maid.

Boston, April 14.—Seven persons perished in a fire which wrecked the Melvin, a five-story apartment house at Commonwealth avenue and Long avenue, in the Allston district early today. It was feared that one other occupant of the building who was missing several hours after the fire also had been burned.

Many Narrow Escapes. Many others among the 125 persons living in the house had narrow escapes and several were painfully burned. The loss was \$60,000.

Mrs. Bemis's sister, Mrs. F. C. Beharrell, and Miss Ellen Hazel are missing. The unidentified body may be one of them.

Mrs. Shackford and Mrs. Bemis met death by jumping, one from the fourth floor and the other from the fifth. The bodies of the other victims were found on the fifth floor, two hours after the discovery of the fire. All had been suffocated.

The fire started in the basement near a waste paper chute and the flames shot rapidly through the chute and an elevator well. Miss May Boyd living next door, was the first to see

Harry Thaw's Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus Is Granted

The fire. While another neighbor rang in an alarm Miss Boyd rushed into the burning building and rang the bells in all the suites. Many were able to escape by the stairways. Others used the fire escapes in the rear until flames made this impossible. Firemen carried a number of men and women down stairs. Several persons jumped from upper floors into the life nets.

Trapped on the fourth floor Mr. and Mrs. Clement F. Rogers and Mrs. Robert Adams hastily fashioned a rope from bed clothing and let themselves down to the ground.

HANDSOME MEMORIAL TO MAJOR BUTT

By Associated Press. Augusta, Ga., April 14.—Former President William H. Taft, Masons from the Temple-Noyes Lodge, of Washington, and citizens of Augusta today united in paying tribute to the memory of the late Major Archie Wingham Butt, aide de camp to two presidents of the United States, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster. The occasion was the dedication of the handsome Butt memorial bridge which spans the first level of the city canal at Fifteenth and Greene streets.

HALLMAN TESTIFIES AS TO RATES

Special to The News. Raleigh, N. C., April 14.—Mr. C. W. Hillman, rate expert for the state is testifying today before the special rate commission. He insists that the method of railroad companies in dividing freight and passenger business cost in division between inter and intrastate freight business and of ascertaining which are local trains in freight service all are on average basis.

As to the Southern Railway Company, Mr. Hillman insisted that proper differentiation would show that instead of rates in the Justice act cutting revenues to a ruinous basis of less than two per cent there would, in fact, be an ample revenue through the Justice rates.

WANT RESERVE COMMITTEE TO GIVE FACTS

By Associated Press. Washington, April 14.—The senate today adopted without further discussion the Hitchcock resolution calling upon the Federal Reserve Bank organization committee for arguments of various cities for the location of reserve banks and for the findings of the committee in making its selections.

JACK JOHNSON GETS NEW TRIAL

By Associated Press. Chicago, April 14.—Jack Johnson, negro pugilist, today was granted a new trial on the Mann act charges under which the negro was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary and \$1,000 fine. The United States court of appeals reversed the decision of the lower court on certain counts in Johnson's indictment.

WEATHER FORECAST:

Forecast for North Carolina. Rain tonight, warmer central portion; Wednesday partly cloudy. Moderate to fresh southeast to south breezes.

Judge Aldrich Hands Down Decision in Noted Case—Refuses to Discharge Thaw From Custody, However, Until Plans Are Made to Carry Case Up.

United States Supreme Court On Appeal Will Finally Pass On Case—Reasons Why Judge Decided in Favor of Thaw's Appeal—Next Step May Be Long Deferred.

By Associated Press. Concord, N. H., April 14.—Harry Kendall Thaw's petition for a writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States district court today.

The court said however that no order would be issued for the prisoner's discharge from custody until arrangements had been completed to take the case to the United States supreme court on appeal. Thaw's petition for admission to bail the court left undetermined, taking the ground that it would be more appropriate for this to be passed upon by the supreme court.

The result of the decision is that Thaw's guardianship and condition will be unchanged for the present; but that his petition for a writ of habeas corpus will go to the highest court in the land with a decision of the lower court in his favor.

The Decision. The decision discusses exhaustively the various phases of the case presented in the United States court, concluding:

"My conclusion is that constitutional right of extradition for crime does not reasonably apply to such a situation as this, where the right of control by demanding states resides in decree of custody based on insanity and where its papers upon their face negative the idea of personal criminal responsibility. It is further thought that it would involve forced or fiction reasoning to make a flight of the character of the one in question the kind of a flight contemplated by the constitution as a basis for extradition.

"It results that an order will be made sustaining the writ and the petitioner be discharged from the extradition process under which he was held at the time his petition for habeas corpus was brought upon constitutional grounds.

"It has been understood from the beginning that which ever this case was decided by me it would be taken to the supreme court.

"Therefore no formal order will be made either sustaining the writ or discharging the petitioner until the aggrieved party has had an opportunity to perfect its appeal."

History of Case. When Thaw entered New Hampshire last September after deportation from Canada he was arrested. His attorneys petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, this acting as a stay to extradition granted by Governor Feltner.

Later Thaw applied for bail on the ground that conspiracy to escape from Mattawan, the alleged offense on which extradition proceedings were based was bailable. Counsel for New York state opposed the motion, alleging Thaw's mental condition would make his freedom a menace.

Reciting facts as to Thaw's petition for bail and the report of the commission upon his mental condition the court says:

As to Move for Bail. "I have no doubt of the right of the court to grant bail under the circumstances of this case; but as the question is an interlocutory one of which the petitioner has the right to avail himself at any time and at any stage of the proceedings and as the case is about to go out of the control of this court and into the supreme court and as supreme court rule 34 has an important and perhaps a controlling bearing upon the question, I am disposed to leave the motion for bail undetermined without prejudice."

The court says the report of the commission, supplemented by his own observation at the several hearings satisfied him that any supposed danger to the community through Thaw's liberty was so remote as not to warrant his being deprived of bail upon that ground.

"I am not at all certain that I am not denying a plain right and doing the petitioner an injustice by leaving this question undecided," he says. "Thaw's case the court finds to be that of a person sought to be extradited under the constitution because he had fled from guardianship custody based upon the verdict of a jury that he was insane."

A Novel Case. "The case is a novel one," comments the court, "and requires the utmost caution as the power of ex-

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Y. W. C. A. Edition Of The News Endorsed by Pres. Greater Charlotte Club

APRIL 13, 1914.

In my opinion the Young Women's Christian Association is second to none of our city's institutions.

Those of us who are familiar with the object of this institution should assist in familiarizing all the people with its scope and benefits.

The best way to accomplish this is through the press and THE CHARLOTTE NEWS needs no introduction for such a purpose.

There should be a special edition of one of the city's papers, giving complete information in regard to every institutions in the city, so that the public will be familiar with its object and management in every detail.

The Young Women's Christian Association edition of THE NEWS assures publicity for the association and greater success for THE NEWS.

CHARLES C. HOOK,

President Greater Charlotte Club.