

THE WEATHER

Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled, probably showers in interior.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1914.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,623.

THE MORNING STAR

EXTRA!

HOPE FOR PEACE BUT STILL PREPARING FOR WAR

VERA CRUZ PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW BY FLETCHER

Mexican People of Port Given Last Chance to Handle Their Own Affairs—Town and Federal Officials May Return to Their Positions—General Maas Has Taken Up His Headquarters at Soledad, Sixteen Miles From Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, April 26.—Vera Cruz tonight is under martial law. Rear Admiral Frank P. Fletcher, commanding the American naval forces on shore, today issued a proclamation to this effect and the last opportunity Mexicans had for handling their own affairs in Vera Cruz under their own laws disappeared.

It is believed that the martial law proclamation will open the way for more of the city and Federal employes to return to co-operate in restoring the local government functions. Mexicans point out that those men will be in a position to explain to their friends and the existing government at the capital that under martial law they felt obliged to return to their work.

The city is quiet last night, and if there was even a single "sniper" in action the fact was not reported to division headquarters.

Many Mexican officials have reported earlier willingness to resume their duties of office under the supervision of the Americans. The American officials noted to date to assist in the supervision of the municipal government.

Commander M. O. Stickney, of the Prairie, captain of the port; Fleet Surgeon T. W. Sprattling, sanitary inspector; Commander D. F. Sciffers, of the Arkansas, provost marshal; Commander John Luby, of the South Carolina, director of the port.

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SPANISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON LEARNS THAT HUERTA WILL ACCEPT OFFER

News Reaches Capital City Last Night in Private Dispatches to Don Riano—Ambassador Hopes Within the Next Few Days to Present Huerta's Official Acceptance to Diplomats of Three South American Countries

Washington, April 26.—Spanish Ambassador Riano announced late tonight that he had received private advice from Mexico City stating that Gen. Huerta had accepted the offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico.

This information, though unofficial, was accepted as authentic by the ambassador, who expects to be prepared to place Gen. Huerta's formal acceptance before representatives of the three South American countries tomorrow.

The interests of the Huerta government in the United States were taken over by the Spanish embassy when Charge Algrara left Washington. Ambassador Riano received the offer of good offices from the three peace envoys last night. It was cabled immediately to Mexico City.

When the formal acceptance from Mexico City is in hand, the South American diplomats will be ready to proceed with their plan, no intimation of the nature of which as yet has been given.

It generally has been understood here, however, that the peace envoys expect to deal directly with the situation created by the Tampico incident and other offenses against the honor and dignity of the United States.

Administration officials appeared to be much gratified at the prospects of having the proposals of the great South American Republics listened to by Gen. Huerta.

Washington, April 26.—Hope for peace—yet no slackening in preparations for war—was the spirit of today's developments in the Mexican crisis.

President Wilson, hopeful though not confident that war may be averted through the efforts of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, conferred with Secretary Garrison approving orders for the joint jurisdiction of the Army and Navy over Vera Cruz and vicinity, when Brigadier General Funston, who will be in command there, arrived tomorrow to reinforce Admiral Fletcher's forces.

Tension over the one phase of the situation, which may at any moment upset peace plans—the safety of the American refugees in Vera Cruz.

by the announcement of Secretary Bryan that through the British embassy here, the Huerta officials and Admiral Fletcher had arranged for the safe departure of Americans from the Mexican capital and the free exodus of Mexicans from Vera Cruz.

Thomas B. Hohler, first secretary of the British legation in Mexico City, taking a train load of Mexicans from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, informed General Huerta that the American forces were not restraining Mexicans from leaving there and was assured that Americans consequently would be allowed to leave the capital as they pleased.

Martial Law at Vera Cruz. Admiral Fletcher's declaration of martial law at Vera Cruz was approved by officials here who realize his difficulties with house-top sharpshooters and concealed enemies.

The Brazilian ambassador and the ministers from Chile and Argentina who have inquired of the tender of good offices accepted by the American government but the three diplomats were confident, they said that General Huerta would accept.

Acceptance of good offices is in no way binding on either party to agree to any conditions but it opens a way for discussion of proposals of mediation.

Members of the Latin-American diplomatic corps were called in during the day by the three envoys of peace and informed of the envoys' hopes.

Well-posted members of the diplomatic corps were of the opinion tonight that Huerta would accept the proposals of good offices and that the acceptance, in principle at least, would be long deferred.

Secretary Bryan was visited at his home during the day by the peace envoys. Mr. Bryan afterwards communicated his nature to the west coast of Mexico from Admirals Badger and Howard, respectively, described energetic efforts, not only of the American navy in Mexico but of British vessels to assist refugees in leaving.

Secretaries Garrison and Daniels conferred early about the rank of the joint operations of the army and navy around Vera Cruz.

sent word to the Navy Department that it had been difficult for him to get information about conditions in the city, all his vessels having been withdrawn to the coast.

Rear Admiral Fletcher cabled under date of 10 P. M. last night as follows: "Again conferred with mayor and local officials relative to the renewal of shooting at our men and informed them that it had to be stopped and that orders had been given for extreme measures to be taken tonight if a single shot is fired, also of the proclamation requiring every one in Vera Cruz to hand in all weapons before 12 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) under severe penalty."

Secretary Garrison announced that he would not review the orders to the troops en route to Vera Cruz until their arrival, that the first battalion of the Fourth Field Artillery which could not be accommodated on the train had gotten away today on the transport Satilla and that the rest would go soon on the San Marcos.

While the beginning of peace parleys did not affect War and Navy Department activities in planning for any eventualities which might result yet it did introduce a hopeful feeling into the situation.

Of far-reaching importance. Latin-American diplomats look on the mediation proceedings as of far-reaching importance.

The South American Republics acted in sincere good will to the United States and that they were prompted to make an effort to maintain "the cordiality" between the United States and Mexico.

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AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL HELD PRISONER TWO DAYS

Thrown Into Prison By Federals at Monterey Two Days Before the Capture of the Town By the Constitution- alists and Later Released by the Rebel Forces —American Flags Torn Down from Consulate and Trampled Upon by Mexicans

Washington, April 26.—United States Consul General Philip C. Hanna, at Monterey, reported to Secretary Bryan tonight that he had been humiliated and placed in jail by Mexican Federal officials on April 22nd and left behind the bars until released two days later by the Constitutionalists when they captured the city.

Consul Hanna's telegram follows: "Monterey, Mexico, April 26th, 1914. "Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. "April 24th, 1 P. M., on the twenty-first of April a Federal military officer, Captain Alvarez Del Castillo, evidently instructed by the Federal military commander to take down all American flags, arrived at this consulate general with a street mob which he had gathered about 9 o'clock in the afternoon and pounded in the door and demanded that the American flag over this consulate general be immediately lowered or he would shoot it down."

"The next morning about 10 o'clock a police detachment arrived with a force of men and advised me that he had been instructed to search the building. The insulting search was completed about noon, when your consul general was taken to prison. He was held there for two days."

"While I was placed under heavy guard in the grand reception room of the State Palace I was constantly being insulted and greatly humiliated, not on account of my personality, but on account of my official position as representative of the United States government in North Mexico.

"At about 8 o'clock in the evening of April 22nd, I was taken before the military court and notified that I was being held in prison. I was held there for two days."

"There were times during the period when it was believed by many that would be shot or carried to the mountains. In fact, the Federal forces evacuated the city took place last night and I was left entirely alone in the State Palace building as its sole guardian for about six hours without being informed by any individual or officer of their departure."

"The Constitutional forces, under command of General Pablo Gonzalez, General Antonio Villareal and General Castro, carried on a successful attack for about five days, which resulted in the defeat of the Federal army with heavy losses on the part of the Federals and their complete evacuation of the town."

"The city is quiet and the feeling of peace and confidence has returned to the people. The humane manner in which the battle of Monterey was conducted by the Constitutionalists is high credit to ideas of humanity. There has been no persecution or looting of property reported to this consulate general up to now."

"The opinion generally prevails that it is the Constitutionalists' purpose to bring about a high type of free government, personal liberty and protection of property. So far the actions of the Constitutionalists at Monterey are creditable to the civilized age in which we live."

HIGH FEELING IN CONGRESS TONED

Outbreak of Oratory on Mexican Situation

EXPECTED THIS WEEK

House and Senate Both Will Likely Discuss the Mexican Question and Heated Words Are Expected.

Washington, April 26.—The strong-willed beligerent spirit manifest among a considerable group in Congress harbored by prominent Democrats, has been toned for the time being by the mediation negotiations for the solution of the Mexican problem, undertaken by the three great South American governments.

Even some members of the foreign affairs committee privately subscribed to the idea that the government could not long withhold either a march on Mexico City for the protection of Americans reported to be in danger there, or a straight-out declaration of war.

Discussions of the situation will begin again in the House tomorrow when Representative Kahn proposes to talk on the mediation plan and it is probable that this new phase also will receive the attention of Senators.

MINING PROPERTY IS BEING BLOWN UP

Seven Persons Killed in Colorado Strike War.

GOV. PEABODY ON SCENE

Strikers Use Dynamite on Mines and Later Set Fire to Them—Battle Raged for Two Hours—Strikers Victors.

Denver, Colo., April 26.—It was reported here tonight by former Governor J. P. Peabody, who is in the Fremont county strike zone, that strikers dynamited and fired the property of the Chandler mine, Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, near Canon City, tonight, occupying the mine camp.

According to the government's advices, seven men were killed in the Chandler fight. The fighting opened at 1 o'clock, said reports, and shortly before 3 o'clock the strikers were in possession of the town.

"Mother" Mary Jones, direct from Washington, creater a sensation when she appeared, unannounced. She declared that she had stayed in Washington she would have put the strike situation up to the President, but the call of the mass meeting had been too strong to resist.

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HUNT ASKS FOR TROOPS. Washington, April 26.—Governor Hunt, of Arizona, telegraphed an appeal for more United States soldiers to Representative Hayden today. He particularly specified the need of protection for the big Colorado river Federal reclamation project at Yuma whose authorities had urgently called on the Governor for assistance.

Mr. Hayden telegraphed that the War Department could only promise the brigade due today for San Francisco, of which the 1st Infantry could be scattered on the border from Nogales.

Governor Hunt, in his message said that the sheriff of Santa Cruz county at Nogales was sending out three armed posses in automobiles to protect the border and that there were two militia companies in the field at Yuma, a company at Douglas under waiting orders and more militia under waiting orders at Flagstaff, Snowflake and Prescott.

Secretary of War Garrison today telegraphed Governor Hunt telling him the War Department could not let him have government guns which he had asked for to arm citizens on the Arizona border.

Reported Quiet on Border. Washington, April 26.—Secretary of State Bryan announced today that through the British ambassador, the misunderstanding in Mexico City against the arrival of British troops from Vera Cruz to Mexico City and that as a result a train load of Americans was ready to start from the Mexican capital for Vera Cruz.

Secretary Bryan also declared that the State Department was receiving "very encouraging" reports from the Mexican border. He asserted that no evidence of any Mexican sabotage or demonstrations had been reported from Mexican territory now held by the Constitutionalists.

AMERICAN PROPERTY SEIZED. Ranches in Northern Part of Mexico Suffer From Raiding Mexicans. Washington, April 26.—An American, who vouches for its reliability, who has just arrived at Eagle Pass, Texas, from Musquiz, a town in Coahuila, about 200 miles distant from Eagle Pass, reports that the Federals have taken from Rosalia ranch 250 horses, 150 mules and 11,000 cattle. None, according to a message to the State Department, has been given that all American property in that section would be seized by the Huerta forces.

MONTEREY HAS FALLEN. Federal Stronghold in North at Last Captured by Rebels. Washington, April 26.—The Federal stronghold of Monterey has at last been captured by the Constitutionalists, according to a report today from the American consul at Nuevo Laredo. He says information has reached him that Monterey was captured yesterday.

All was quiet, he reported, in Nuevo Laredo, the fires having died out, leaving the business section of the town in ruins.

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