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HUERTA TO SALUTE AMERICAN BANNER

Has Agreed to Yield to Demand, Official Dispatch Says.

EUROPEAN POWERS ADVISED COURSE

Diplomatic Corps Active in Inducing Dictator to Make Apology.

Washington, D. C. April 16.—Huerta has promised Charge O'Shaughnessy to salute the American flag in apology for the arrest of American blue-jackets at Tampico.

The only condition attached was that the American ships fire a salute in acknowledgment. Officials close to the president said this was in accordance with naval practice of nations and according to precedent.

The news was received at the White House today just as Secretary Bryan and Acting Chairman Shively of the senate foreign relations committee, went into conference with President Wilson.

Unless Huerta changes his mind the crisis promises to pass over within the next 24 hours.

With smiling faces Senator Shively and Secretary Bryan came from the White House conference.

"The president has some very interesting news," said Senator Shively.

"The situation is highly encouraging," said Secretary Bryan.

Then it was made known that dispatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy has described his conference with Huerta last night as "very cordial and satisfactory," and officials said they were convinced that unless the charge had misinterpreted Huerta's intentions there was no doubt that compliance with the American demands would be forthcoming within the next few hours and that the crisis would be passed.

Response to Salute.
Officials pointed out that on occasions when the American navy had saluted the flag of other nations as a result of difficulties at sea, a salute in response had been fired.

The only question involved in Huerta's condition was whether a salute of response would constitute recognition but it was pointed out that the Washington government considers recognition a matter of intent in each case and would not so regard an acknowledgment of Huerta's salute.

Increase Naval Force.
Some officials declared that questions of recognition were no more involved in the demand by the United States for a salute from the Huerta government than in acknowledging a salute from the latter.

The disposition of the administration is understood to be to increase the naval force in Mexican waters somewhat, even after the salute is fired, but in such a case only part of the ships now steaming south would be turned back.

The text of the dispatches was not made public nor was any formal statement made by them.

Crisis Was Changed.
No orders were issued in the ships already steaming toward Mexico nor were there any changes in the plans for enforcing President Wilson's demand.

Some officials gave it as their personal view that after Huerta had com-

son and his advisers awaited word from Charge O'Shaughnessy of developments in the Mexican capital. In this critical situation the constitutionalists, dominating northern Mexico, have as yet taken no part, but reports have reached Washington that during the next twenty-four hours General Carranza and his cabinet would meet to decide what attitude should be assumed by them toward the dispatch of the American fleets to Mexican waters and the relations between the Huerta government and the United States generally.

Position of Constitutionalists.
Washington representatives of the constitutionalists have telegraphed their leaders counselling a careful and cautious policy and suggesting that no pronouncement of any kind be interjected into the situation. The constitutionalists here are emphatic in expressions that they do not recognize Huerta's government or his right to conduct the international relations of the country and declare that so long as territory controlled by their forces is not invaded they will take no offensive action. On the other hand they realize that the internal situation in Mexico would be gravely complicated if General Huerta should regard American reprisals for the Tampico incident as sufficient provocation for war and call upon the people of Mexico to rally to the national defense. The constitutionalists, however, do not recognize as legally organized the senate in Mexico City to which Huerta has submitted the American demand and from whom he is understood to be seeking authorization formally to offer arbitration.

Possible Course.
Information over what Huerta discussed in executive session with his senate yesterday was lacking early today but speculation was freely heard in official circles that he had decided to adopt an unyielding course and that serious eventualities threatened. The delicate position of Charge O'Shaughnessy and the possibility that he might be given his passports was frequently commented upon. Those familiar with General Huerta's disposition professed the belief that he would flatly refuse to fire a salute and would attempt to carry his case before other foreign governments disputing under international law the right of American blue-jackets to be on shore anywhere in Mexico inasmuch as he had not renewed permission to American warships to remain in Mexican waters or granted the United States blue-jackets and marines permission to land.

Since the United States does not recognize the legality of Huerta's government, it has ignored his right to extend or refuse permission for American war vessels to stay in Mexican waters and has kept its men of war there on the ground that a condition of anarchy in Mexico justified the continued presence of the vessels as a measure of protection for foreign residents.

Might Complicate Matter.
It was evident today that while Huerta might seek to prolong and complicate the questions growing out of the incident at Tampico the American government would not brook dilatory tactics and would wait only until the Atlantic fleet arrived off Tampico before advancing its policy to a climax. President Wilson already has emphatically pointed out to Huerta through Charge O'Shaughnessy that the time has come when a definite answer must shortly be given to the demand for a salute to the American flag and reparation made for other repeated offenses to Americans in towns held by the federalists. General Huerta had informally suggested to the United States that the dispute at Tampico growing out of the right of American blue-jackets to be ashore might properly be submitted to arbitration. Administration officials consider this suggestion as an attempt to evade the main issue and do not regard as subjects for arbitration studied indignities against the American flag and the American uniform.

Unrelenting Determination.
The position of the Washington government as described by administration officials is one of unrelenting determination to compel accession to the American demand under penalty of seizure of customs houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz, withholding customs receipts and declaring a pacific blockade, cutting off southern Mexico from commercial intercourse with the United States.

Congress Closely Informed.
The house committee on foreign affairs was called to meet today when Chairman Flood expected to explain the situation as it was viewed by him yesterday by President Wilson. Congress is being kept closely informed by the president of developments so that any act requiring congressional authorization might be promptly obtained. The president is fortified, however, with ample precedents for the landing of marines, the occupation of customs houses and even the shelling of towns should the emergency arrive. If the situation grows even more complicated a message from President Wilson is confidently expected by leaders of congress.

Rebels Interested.
Constitutionalists were interested to learn whether the Pacific fleet would concentrate only at ports held by the federalists or at Topolcampe, held by the rebels as well. Tampico, as well as most of the towns on the Pacific coast (Continued on Page Nine).

WAS BLOODIEST OF REVOLUTION

A Survey of the San Pedro Battlefield of Last Week Shows Terrible Loss Of Life.

REBELS LOST 650 MEN DURING THE LAST DAY

Practically Full Forces of Both The Armies Engaged— Federal Loss at Least 3500.

San Pedro de Las Colonias, Coahuila, Mex. April 15.—(Via Torreon, April 16.)—A survey of the battlefield of the last week shows that the struggle for possession of this city which engaged practically the full forces of rebels and federalists was the bloodiest of the revolution.

The battle was at its climax Saturday, Sunday and Monday and on the last day the rebel loss in wounded alone was 650 men. In all 1200 rebels were wounded so seriously as to require hospital treatment during the engagement. The rebel dead may never be known.

The federal loss was at least 3500 in killed, wounded, prisoners and "dispersed." Twelve hundred regulars were captured by constitutionalists. The men were mustered into the rebel ranks while their officers will be held as prisoners.

The last day's fighting was begun with the Herrera and Benavides brigades attacking from the south, while Villa, with 125 brigades and General Contreras charged from the west. Generals Ortega and Hernandez attacked from the east. Failure of the rebel column assigned to attack from the north to arrive on time probably saved the federalists from annihilation. The assault was made by a withering artillery fire. The federalists fought from the cover of irrigation ditches and adobe houses over a line 20 miles in length but gradually they were forced toward the center of the city. Their escape was through the north and once clear they turned east in the general direction of Monterrey.

That was after 16 hours of terrific fighting. The retreat was almost a rout, while in the streets 600 federal dead were found. Three thousand men were sent in pursuit of the fugitives.

The presence of General Velasco, who evacuated Torreon April 2 at San Pedro was a surprise to General Villa. He learned from the prisoners that when the federal Generals De Moura and Mass were driven from the town last week they sent word to General Velasco, then at Parras, 60 miles south, that they were in danger of being surrounded.

Velasco by forced marches succeeded in joining them on the 10th at Beavides Junction only a few miles from here. Later the troops of General Arzamendi and Campo came up and the rebel garrison then here was driven out on the 11th.

That night Villa with 5000 reinforcements and 20 field pieces arrived and began an immediate attack which culminated Monday in the flight of the federalists.

Newspaper Men Captured.
Torreon, Mex., April 16.—Five newspaper men, said to be Americans, assigned to the federal troops are reported to have been among the prisoners captured at the battle of San Pedro de las Colonias early this week. Upon receiving this information General Villa sent a newspaper man with his own forces to investigate, with instructions that the prisoners be treated with every consideration and sent to this city.

TAMPICO MEXICAN RAPPED ABOARD

English Newspaper Caustic in Comment on Contrast with Conditions After the Benton Murder.

"DIFFICULTY DUE TO IDEALISTIC POLICY"

Papers Do Not Think Mere Occupation of Tampico Will Have Much Prac- tical Effect.

London, April 16.—Contrasting the action of President Wilson in connection with the arrest of American blue-jackets at Tampico with what was done when William S. Benton, the British ranch owner, was killed at Juarez, the Manchester Guardian, one of the leading liberal newspapers, says today:

"Intervention, which murder and robbery failed to bring about, is apparently to be the punishment for a merely symbolic slight on American dignity."

Expressing its admiration for the ability and the motives of President Wilson, the guardian says it is impossible to suppress doubts and misgivings on his Mexican policy.

It continues:

"Why should Villa murder with impunity and General Huerta be chastised with the whole strength of the right arm of the United States for a mere breach of international politeness. It would be far easier to bring Villa to a better frame of mind than to teach Huerta manners. In the one case it would have been enough to threaten the rebels that the embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States would be re-imposed but what sort of guarantee is there that the capture of Tampico by the American fleet will either mend Huerta's manners or relieve the hardships of foreign subjects in Mexico or help any of the interests President Wilson is anxious to serve?"

"If the United States is anxious for an excuse for intervention in Mexico an insult to her flag will serve very well, but no one knows better than President Wilson that armed intervention once begun cannot easily be confined to the limits that are set for it at the beginning. It is next to impossible for one country to make itself partly responsible for the good government of another and independent country."

Most of the London morning papers commenting on the Mexican situation sympathize with President Wilson in the Mexican tangle, while at the same time contending that difficulties were largely brought about by his idealistic policy.

Much curiosity is expressed over the intentions of the United States, because, although it generally is believed Huerta will yield, it is pointed out that should he remain obdurate the mere occupation of Tampico would not have much practical effect, and that the blockade of Vera Cruz would be the only measure that would deal a serious blow to the Huerta regime.

"The Daily Telegraph cannot believe President Wilson intends to put into effect a resolute military intervention and sees no hope of putting an end to the anarchy which has resulted from the Wilson policy of moral intervention."

The Daily Graphic considers that President Wilson's high moral purposes have landed the United States and the president himself "in a situation of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment."

EXECUTION OF FRANK STAYED

Motion Is Filed Asking Annul- ment of Death Sentence For The Murder of Mary Phagan.

CONVICTION INVALID DEFENSE CONTENTION

On The Grounds That The Prisoner Was Not Present When Sentence Was Pronounced.

Atlanta, Ga., April 16.—Possible basis for appeal of the case of Leo M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, to the Supreme court of the United States was laid in a motion for annulment of his sentence, filed in Superior court here today. The motion charges that the presiding judge at Frank's trial, L. S. Roan, advised counsel for the defense that in the event their client was found guilty it would be unsafe for him to be in court when the verdict was announced, and that such action was in violation of the federal constitution.

Atlanta, Ga., April 16.—Annulment of the sentence of death pronounced against Leo M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan was asked in a motion filed in Superior court here today. It is contended in the motion that Frank's conviction was invalid because the defendant was not present in court when the verdict was announced. This action stays the prisoner's execution set for noon tomorrow.

The motion was filed by a local law firm hitherto not connected with the case and attorneys who have been in charge of Frank's defense said the action was taken without their knowledge.

They had completed preparations they said for filing within a few hours an extraordinary motion for a new trial on grounds of newly discovered evidence. Notice of the intention of counsel to file such an extraordinary motion was given in court on March 27, when a copy of the proposed motion was submitted.

It is anticipated that in the event of a denial of the motion for annulment, appeal will be taken to the Supreme court of Georgia, which probably would delay consummation of the case several months. The Supreme court already has confirmed the (Continued on page 3)

LIVES LOST IN SEA DISASTER

Captain of Schooner Buckley And Wife and Eight of The Crew Perish off Jersey Coast.

SCHOONER HURLED ASHORE BY GALE

Life Boat Wrecked—Only One Survivor is Brought to Shore—He Will Prob- ably Die.

New York, April 16.—Captain Hardy and his wife and eight of the members of the crew of the schooner Charles K. Buckley from Jacksonville for New York, perished last night when their lifeboat was wrecked after the Buckley had been hurled ashore by a northeast gale near Long Branch, N. J. The schooner is a total loss. One seaman named Atchison, who remained on the deck of the Buckley was rescued soon after midnight by being virtually lassoed by a line shot across the bow of the schooner from the shore. Atchison got twisted up in the breeches buoy line and was dragged from the deck into the seething sea. Life savers on shore ran with the line, dragging Atchison upon the beach more dead than alive. He was rushed to the Monmouth hospital in the automobile of a wealthy shore resident. Both of Atchison's shoulders and one leg were broken. He is not expected to live.

Besides Captain Hardy and his wife it is believed that at least six men, members of the crew, went down when the lifeboat failed to weather the waves.

The Charles K. Buckley was heavily laden with lumber. She was a three-masted schooner of 430 tons. Her home port was Newark, N. J.

The schooner became unmanageable early last night. She first struck the beach near Sea Bridge, N. J., then the wind caught her and swept her down the coast where she appeared to break in two. Her cargo of lumber kept heaving, though a great mass of it was swept away.

Life savers rigged up searchlights on the beach and shot line after line toward the vessel. Because of the breakers it was impossible to launch a boat. A great crowd stood on the beach watching the spectacle. Several lines fell athwart the schooner but those on board were helpless or (Continued on Page Nine).

GRUELTY TO DOGS AFTER VIVISECTION OPERATION

Charge Against Dr. Sweet of Medical School of Penn. University.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Trial of Dr. Joshua E. Sweet of the faculty of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania charged with cruelty to dogs after vivisection operations was continued here today. The prosecution was brought at the instance of the Woman's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In addition to Dr. Sweet five other members of the faculty are under indictment. Several witnesses already called in the case have testified that the accused had done nothing to alleviate the sufferings of dogs after they had been operated upon.

THE WATER AND LIGHT ASSOCIATION MEETING

Practical Business Problems Involving Plant Manage- ment Discussed.

Atlanta, Ga., April 16.—Scientific and practical business problems involved in the management of water and light plants were discussed at the opening session here today of the fourth annual convention of the Tri-State Water and Light Association of the Carolinas and Georgia. Scores of members representing every section of the three states were in attendance. The meeting will last until tomorrow night.

The annual address of President A. J. Sprules was the principal feature of the morning session. Included in the afternoon program were addresses by H. S. Graves, chief forester of the federal department of agriculture, and M. F. Coun of Philadelphia.

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