

The Carolina Watchman.

William W. Wyatt
THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

A Home Newspaper Published in the Interest of the People and for Honesty in Governmental Affairs.

VOL. X No. 22

SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH, 1914.

WM. H. STEWART, EDITOR

THE "WAR" IN MEXICO

What the American and Mexican Forces are Doing with their Mouths and Firearms

Vera Cruz, May 16.—Anti-Huerta activity is increasing and uprisings in the federal ranks are being reported from several sections. Albert L. Huber, a German coffee planter of St. Andres, Tuxtla, down the coast near Alvarado, reached here tonight seeking protection. He says American filibusters are attacking Huerta's forces in that district. Two brothers, named Rogers, Huber says are the leaders of a band of about 200, eight of which, beside the Rogers brothers, are Americans. Rogers was a tobacco planter and he refused to pay the force taxes levied upon him by the government and was threatened with arrest. Instead of submitting he allied himself with the band of insurgents.

Mazatlan, May 16.—General Obregon declared today he will begin his advance on Mexico City with 20,000 men within a week. "Huerta will be dead before the end of June," was Obregon's sinister comment when telling of his plans for his trial march on the dictator's capital. Obregon says his plans are to go to the city of Tepic and there advance on Guadalupe which is about half way distance between Mazatlan and the capital. Obregon expects that by the time his armies are at Tepic the troops will be able to unite with him for the final advance on Mexico City.

Vera Cruz, May 16.—A federal major last night took two federal lieutenants and four soldiers from Tejeria at Mexico City to make a full report of the killing of Private Parks. It is rumored that they will report that the federal outposts saw Parks riding a black horse and leading another and that when Parks saw the outposts he reached for his pistol whereupon he was shot. Officers talking among themselves at Tembladera decided upon this story as the one they would tell in Mexico as a plausible reason for killing Parks.

Durango, May 15.—General Blanco, commander of the Tepic division of the constitutionalist army, today reported to General Carranza that after a bloody battle lasting forty-nine hours, the constitutionalists had driven the federal garrison out of Tepic and occupied the city. Tepic is a short distance inland from the Pacific ocean and is considered one of the most important cities in the western portion of the republic. Simultaneous with the capture by the constitutionalists of Tepic General Bulna captured the port of San Blas, while a small division of the rebel army occupied Ixcuintlan.

New Army Machine Gun is a Terrible Weapon

A new weapon has been provided for the U. S. army which is far more efficient than any heretofore adopted. It was invented and is used by the French military authorities, and already nearly a hundred have been purchased by the United States. The new gun which is described in the June Popular Mechanics magazine, weighs but 35 lb. and can easily be carried by a soldier. Two men are required to operate it, both of whom lie flat on the ground, presenting a small mark to the enemy. One man feeds the cartridges into the breech of the gun in clips of 25 each, while the other aims the weapon and directs the firing mechanism. The gun will operate automatically, in which case 300 shots may be fired per minute. At long range a third soldier ascertains the range by the use of binoculars, and reports the effect of the bullets.

UNCLE SAM DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION

News of the Fate of Private Samuel Parks Must be Given

Washington, May 15.—The United States today demanded of the Huerta Government news of the fate of Private Samuel Parks the American infantryman, who strayed into Mexican lines near Vera Cruz, declaring that unless information about him was given immediately the American Government would consider that "an unfriendly and hostile act" had been committed in violation of the understanding for a cessation of hostilities pending mediation.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, it was learned tonight, drafted a strong communication, after receiving word from the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City that Parks had been "executed."

No mention was made in the Minister's report of whether he was shot as a spy after a court martial or whether his body was burned as has been reported persistently to General Funston.

The American Government cabled the Brazilian Minister to inform the Huerta Government the strong feeling of the United States in the matter directing him to make vigorous representations concerning the incident.

The note asked the Minister to protest to the Huerta Government that if Parks were alive, the failure to explain his whereabouts was in itself an unfriendly attitude and that if the soldier had been executed, such execution of a man who came into the Mexican lines in full uniform was contrary to military procedure of civilized Nations and was an act of hostility.

W. B. Strachan, Secretary of the N. C. Federal Reserve Division

Raleigh, May 16.—The federal reserve division created by the North Carolina Bankers' association in session here this week has organized by the selection of J. Elwood Cox of High Point who was the introducer of the resolution to have such a division in the association, as chairman, and W. B. Strachan, of Salisbury, secretary. The division followed the lead of the main body of the association, and endorsed Col. John F. Bruton of Wilson, for a place on the directorate of the federal reserve bank for this district at Richmond, class A, and R. M. Miller, Charlotte, as director for class B in this district. Chairman Cox has named a special committee which he will head, to go to Richmond Monday to be present for the organization of the federal reserve bank there. This committee consists of H. H. Victor (Charlotte); Joseph G. Brown, Raleigh; H. C. McQueen, Wilmington; E. C. Duncan Raleigh; W. B. Strachan, Salisbury. This will constitute a sort of steering committee on the North Carolina bankers in the work of forming the federal reserve bank. Many other bankers will probably go to Richmond for the occasion from this state.

Struck With the Gold Fever.

Having recently learned of the California gold hunters in the year 1848, mail carriers J. W. S. Correll, and J. T. Deal, thought perhaps the small stipend monthly drawn from the coffers of Uncle Sam might be enlarged by other enterprises and, therefore, having suspicions that gold, that yellow and bewitching metal, could be dug up in the vicinity of Rocky Run, hid themselves thence, did dig and observe, but to what purpose none has learned. They still labor for your Uncle Sam, but with some appearance of disappointment. It is said there is gold in sea water, perhaps they will go to the sea shore.—China Grove Record.

SEED SOWING IN MEXICO

Why Catholics does not want the Bible Read and How They Would Prevent It.

Down in southern Oaxaca where the sugar cane and castor bean flourish, there is a large population of honest Indians who are truly liberal and anxious to know the truth and follow it at any cost when once they are satisfied that they have found it. Among these honest people there was a Baptist colporteur named Lazarus, who, like his biblical namesake, is a "friend of Jesus." Strapped to the back of his mule, Lazarus had a large bundle of Bibles and testaments. On market days in each place he unpacked his bundle and spread his wares among the vendors of eggs, vegetables and other commodities.

On one of these days, Don Juan (we will call him that for short), a well-to-do farmer from a neighboring village, eyed a nice large family Bible with gilt edges. It was a fine looking book, but Don Juan did not recognize the title. Lazarus explained to him briefly that it was a good book, the very best in the world and its possessor would never have occasion to regret its purchase. Don Juan asked the price. It was \$3. He said he would buy it on the word of Lazarus and if he found it to be a good book, well and good; but if not, then Lazarus would hear from him. Don Juan began reading it at home. It surely was unlike anything he had ever read before. It said so much about God and Jesus and some of the apostles that the village "padre" ought to see it, and tell him whether or not it was a wise purchase. So Don Juan took the Bible to the village priest. One glance was sufficient. He took it, and tore out page after page, and then threw it down in the dirt, and fringed poor Juan with the violence of his language. That settled it for Juan. He had been deceived. A Protestant had sold him a Protestant book. He would take it back, torn and mutilated, and demand the return of his money. He had no difficulty in finding Lazarus. He told Lazarus he had been mistaken. It must be a bad book because the "padre" had said so. It was Lazarus' turn this time, and he asked Don Juan to point out where the book said anything bad. He offered to give him back his \$3 if he could find one verse that was bad. Don Juan confessed that he had not read it carefully, but he wanted his money back anyway.

"All right," said Lazarus. "I shall get the \$3 for you, but the man who tore the book and soiled it will have to pay the money." Lazarus went to the "parroquia," the judge of the local police court and told his story, showing the mutilated Bible. The judge, who was a liberal man, and hated fanaticism in every form, wrote a polite note to the village priest, telling him that inasmuch as he had deliberately destroyed several dollars' worth of another man's property, he certainly would not object to paying for the same, and if there was any question about it, he could come into court and explain why he did it.

Lazarus, armed with this note, sought an interview with the priest. It was granted, and the "padre" was quick to inquire the amount he owed. "Three dollars, please," said Lazarus, "and please remember that neither you nor any other can destroy the Word of God, for it is written: 'Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or tittle shall in no wise pass from the law.'"

The best part of the story is that the soiled and mutilated Bible was kept after all by Don Juan, and it led to his conversion. He is a member of our church at Ejutla, and the village priest has not attempted again to bother Lazarus in his good work of sowing the good seed.—George H. Brewer.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Matters of News Gathered and Condensed for the Readers of This Paper.

Hugh, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Dyson of Mocksville, while working at the Mocksville Furniture Company's plant Thursday, was struck in the stomach by a stick which he was using to put a belt on a machine. He was internally injured and bled to death, the end coming Friday. The burial took place Saturday at 3 p. m.

William Wyatt, one of Mocksville's oldest and most respected citizens, died Friday after a few weeks illness, and was buried Saturday at Rose cemetery.

Sidney Swain, the highly respected white merchant of Charlotte, who operated a small store on Mint street at the northern Railway intersection, died at the Presbyterian Hospital Sunday morning at 6 o'clock as the result of two terrific blows on the head, received when waylaid and robbed during the early hours of the morning while on his way home from his place of business. Shortly before he died, Officers McKnight and Orr arrested Charles E. Trull, a well-known young man about town, in the segregated district of the city, and as the result of the coroner's inquest Sunday afternoon, Trull is held without bond on a warrant charging him with murder.

Alleging that Dillard Hooker, a young white man who works on the Wakefield farm east of Charlotte, had ordered him out of his own home, H. O. Williams, who lives on the Park Road five miles east of that city drew his pistol and fired five times Sunday afternoon just about sundown, four of the bullets taking effect, one entering Hooker's breast just to the left of his heart, another grazing his right side, a third his left arm and a fourth his right knee. He died 15 minutes before midnight. Williams was arrested by Deputy Sheriff V. W. Fesperman and Officer L. L. Wilson, who were carried out to the scene by J. E. Morris. Williams was brought back to the city and lodged in jail, pending the determination of the extent of Hooker's injuries. To the officers who arrived on the scene shortly after the shooting, Williams stated that he had shot Hooker because he (Hooker) had ordered him out of his own home and that he didn't propose to stand for any such treatment. The two had been drinking together and the row is supposed to have started over some trivial affair, such as that detailed by the man who did the shooting.

Washington, May 17.—Five of 16 men who left the burning steamer Columbian in the third and missing boat were rescued off the coast of Nova Scotia today by the United States revenue cutter Seneca. The other 11 had died from exposure and their bodies had been cast into the sea. In the boat were Robert Tiesco, Oscar Kendall and Peter Billinger, seamen; and Michael Ludwigsen, fireman, and the first officer whose name was not given. All of the survivors were in a state of complete mental and physical exhaustion as the result of their terrible experiences in the open boat at sea.

Convention of the 15th Judicial District.

The Democratic Convention of the 15th Judicial District is hereby called to meet in the city of Salisbury, N. C., on Thursday, the 28th day of May, for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for solicitor for the said district, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

The convention will be called to order at noon upon the day mentioned.

By order of the Executive Committee:

HAL M. WORTE, chairman, Democratic Executive Committee 15th Judicial District.

Called for Fees years

"I am a lover of your goodseed to humanity and science. Your medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery, cured my cough of three years standing," says Jennie Flemming, of New Dover, Ohio. Have you an annoying cough? Is it stubborn and won't yield to treatment? Get a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery to-day. What it did for Jennie Flemming it will do for you, no matter how stubborn or chronic a cough may be. It stops throat and lung trouble. Relief or money back. 50c. and \$1.00, at your Druggist. Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Pimples.

BILL BROWN, ALASKA'S FAMOUS MAIL DRIVER.

On a 25,000 mile trip for a \$10,000 wage, Driving his remarkable wolf and dog team through every state in the union, visiting each capital and every city of importance in both the United States and Canada. Started from Nome, Alaska, May 5th, 1912, with Duke the Newfoundland in the lead; Prince, the yellow husky and Queen, a full blooded gray Alaskan timber wolf. Due to complete trip on May 4th 1918.

Landing at Seattle, Wash., from there following the coast line through via Eugene, Roseburg, Pismo Beach, Sam Ammonia, Oregon; thence to Los Angeles Cal.; Bakersfield, Plasterville and Reno, Nevada; thence via Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Col.; thence via Grand Forks, and Nichie, N. D.; thence to Montreal, Can.; thence through Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts; Providence R. I.; New York, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; via Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Austin, Texas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Jackson, Miss.; Montgomery, Ala.; Tallahassee and Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; Charlotte, Salisbury and Raleigh, N. C.; thence through Virginia, Tennessee, Ky., N. Y. and will complete the trip at Washington D. C.



Washington, May 16.—These significant developments occurred in the Mexican situation today: 1—The state department indicated that it will make no terms with General Huerta. In other words no conditional retirement will be acceptable to the United States. 2—The state department says the action of the British admiral, Sir Christopher Craddock, and his entire staff in making a formal call on the constitutionalist general, Gonzales, may be regarded as a recognition by Great Britain of the belligerency of the constitutionalists. A similar step on the part of the United States is expected in a few days. 3—The failure of Huerta to explain the fate of Consul Silliman and Private Parks has brought about a situation so acute that orders for the mobilization of more troops at Galveston for Vera Cruz are expected. 4—The feeling in Washington is so strong that the president is about to address a communication to congress on the subject. Concerning reported compromise proposals by Huerta the opinion of the administration is that Huerta is in no position to dictate terms to anybody. The loss of Tampico and of Tuxtepec the latter being credited as reliable news today, makes it all the more useless, in the view of the president's advisers, for Huerta to endeavor to temporize by the suggestion of terms to the United States. The probable recognition by Great Britain of the belligerency of the constitutionalists is of great significance particularly in view of the fact that Great Britain was one of the foreign nations to recognize Huerta in the first instance. The belief here that the United States also is about to recognize the belligerency of the constitutionalists is strengthened by the knowledge that this government was about to take such a step several months ago, but the murder of William Benton, a British subject, so complicated matters that it was postponed.

HUERTA MUST RETIRE UNCONDITIONALLY

The Dictator is Not in a Position to Dictate Any Terms.

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PRESIDENT WILSON WAS SPEAKER

"Father of the Navy" Barry, Was Irish But Became An American.

Washington, May 16.—As eleven guns boomed out a cannonade salute this afternoon the state to commander John Barry, father of the American navy, was unveiled. President Wilson made the principal address. He said in part: "John Barry fought like every other man in the revolution, in order that America might be free to make her own life without interruption or disturbance from any quarter. You can sum up the whole thing in that—America had a right to her own self-determined life. We cannot afford alliances with those who are not going our way and in our might and majesty and in the certainty of our own purpose we need not and we should not form an alliance with any nation in the world. John Barry was an Irishman, but his heart crossed the Atlantic with him. He did not leave it behind in Ireland and the best of all of us had our origin on the other side of the sea. This man was not an Irish-American—he was an Irishman who became an American. I venture to say that if he voted he voted with regard to the things as they looked on this side of the water and not on the other side. And this is my infallible test of a genuine American, that when he votes, when he acts and when he fights his heart and his thoughts are nowhere but in the center of the emotions and the purposes and the policies of the United States. And so, ladies and gentlemen when we go out from this presence we ought to take this idea with us that we to are devoted to the purpose of enabling America to live her own life—to be the justest, the most progressive, the most honorable, the most enlightened nation in the world. Any man who stands in the way of that kind of progress which makes for American freedom cannot call himself our friend. No man who thinks first of himself and afterward of his country can call himself a true American. America must be enriched by us. We must not live upon her. She must live by means of us. The above sentiments are fine, even good enough for the President to live up to, but lo, he has already admitted to many of the kind who vote and act "with regard to the things as they look on the other side of the water."

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