

REPORTED HUERTA WANTS MEDIATION

SPANISH AMBASSADOR SAYS HE
HAS PRIVATE ADVICES FROM
MEXICO CITY.

REPORTS ARE NOT OFFICIAL

President Yet Hopes For Peace But
is Not Confident That Same is
Possible.

Washington.—Spanish Ambassador Riano announced last Sunday night that he had received private advices from Mexico City stating that General 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 General Huerta's formal acceptance before the representatives of the three South American countries.

The interests of the Huerta Government in the United States were taken over by the Spanish Embassy when Charge Algara left Washington.

Ambassador Riano received the offer of good offices from the three peace envoys Saturday 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.

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RECENT EVENTS IN MEXICO TROUBLE

MANY REPORTS INVESTIGATED
BUT NO NEW INCIDENTS
APPEAR.

RIOTS ARE ATTEMPTED

Refugees Swarming to America—
General M. A. Miles To Again
Serve Country.

Washington.—Among the most important happenings of the day in the Mexican situation were:

Administration accepted the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile in Mexican situation.

American Consul Canada reported that Americans were being detained in Mexico City because it was believed there that Mexicans were restrained by Americans from leaving Vera Cruz. Immediate steps were taken through the British Embassy here and the British legation in Mexico City to correct the impression prevailing in the Mexican Capital.

Consul Canada at Vera Cruz sent reports of anti-American demonstrations and general unrest in Mexico City.

He heard that 125 Americans were put off a train at Pachuca by the train crew, but that another train had gone out from Mexico City to assist them in continuing their journey to Vera Cruz.

Secretary Garrison announced he had issued no orders for any further troop movements and that Army officers were to use their own discretion in protecting international bridges on the border.

The German vessel Ypirango, whose consignment of war munitions for General Huerta caused the United States to preemptorily seize the Vera Cruz customs house, was ordered back to Hamburg, Germany, without landing her cargo.

The Navy Department dispatched vessels up and down the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Mexico to take away American Consuls and refugees generally. Between 3,000 and 3,500 refugees already have been protected or are en route to the United States.

Secretary Bryan said Charge O'Shaughnessy probably would leave for the United States on the first available ship.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, retired, senior officer, commanding the Army in the Spanish-American war called on Secretary Garrison and General Wood, and it is understood offered his services should war be declared.

It was announced that the interests of the Mexican Embassy here and her consulates throughout the country would be looked after by the Spanish Embassy and Consulates.

TAMPICO RIOT HALTED.

Mob of Mexicans Storms Hotels Occupied By Americans.

Galveston, Tex.—The Tampico situation continued so serious according to a wireless message reaching here that two torpedo-boats were sent up the Panuco River at Tampico to get Americans. Refugees arriving here from Tampico said they were saved from rioting Mexicans by German sailors.

The story of the riot was told by Americans on the collier Cyclops, which anchored in quarantine.

About midnight a mob estimated at 600 began throwing stones at the Southern Hotel, where there were twenty or thirty American women and a little more than three hundred American men, according to the refugees' estimate. Bill Hanson, a former United States Deputy Marshal in South Texas, organized the American men who had a few rifles and pistols, for resistance.

The German sailors then took the women from the Southern and the Imperial Hotels aboard boats to ships in the harbor. The men marched out.

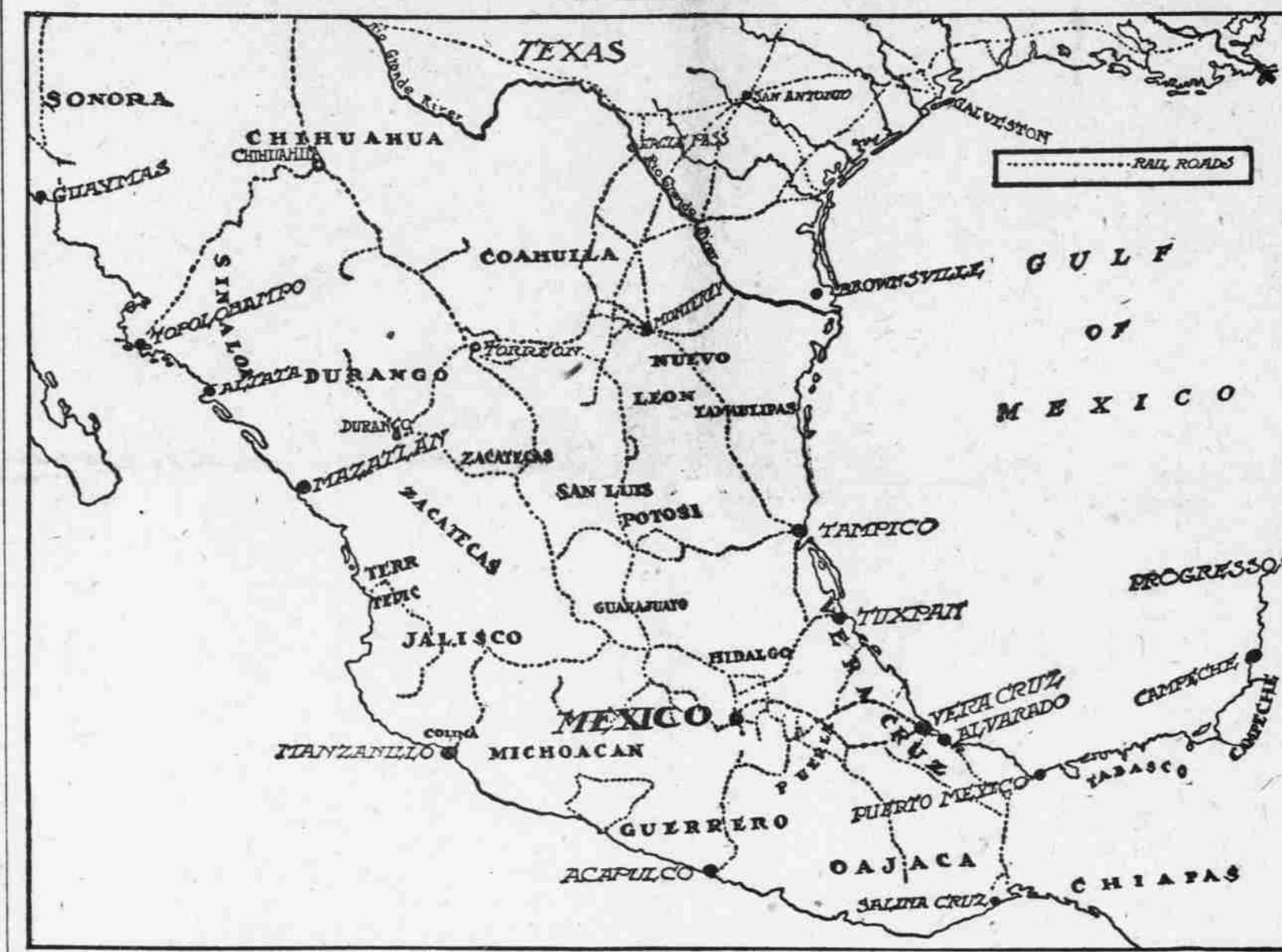
Refugees Flock to America.

Washington.—The Navy Department received reports that the steamer Esperanza has left Vera Cruz via Tampico for Galveston, with refugees on board. The Jason also will go to Galveston, shipping at Tuxpan for refugees. The gunboat Nashville was sent south from Vera Cruz to pick up refugees at Puerto Mexico. Reports from Mexico to the Navy Department also stated that refugees were boarding American war vessels at nearly all the ports where ships have been stationed.

Americans Reported Safe.

Washington.—The State Department announced that Americans in the vicinity of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, opposite Eagle Pass, Tex., had been assured safe conduct by General Guadalupe of the Constitutional forces and arrangements were made for transporting such Americans as remained in the neighborhood. The Department also has been informed that a Chinese colony at Guaymas, on the west coast, is anxious to leave Mexico.

MAP OF MEXICO SHOWING PORTS BLOCKADED BY U. S. NAVY



CARRANZA SENDS A NOTE TO PRESIDENT

CONSTITUTIONALIST GENERAL'S
ATTITUDE CAUSES A HUR-
RIED CONFERENCE.

ASKS U. S. TO WITHDRAW

Wants Americans to Get Out of Vera
Cruz and Leave Whole Situation
to Him.

**PANAMA CANAL ZONE
ON STRICT WAR BASIS.**
Panama.—Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone issued orders placing the Canal Zone under a strict war footing. He instructed Major Gerhard, commanding the Tenth Infantry to send two companies of infantry to patrol the Gatun Locks and one each for duty at the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel Locks. The soldiers were given 100 rounds of ammunition each and will camp near the locks.

Washington.

General Carranza's note to President Wilson, declaring the seizure of Vera Cruz by American forces a violation of the National sovereignty of Mexico, inviting the United States to suspend hostile operations and withdraw its forces and suggesting that the Constitutional Government should receive demands for reparation of offenses committed by Huerta, stirred the Mexican situation to a new and acute crisis.

Opposition to the American Government's action, coming from an unexpected quarter, after the Washington Administration had hoped for an attitude of neutrality from the Constitutionalists, brought the Government face to face with possible hostility from the great body of Mexican forces lying in proximity to the Southern border of the United States.

Rumor of a possible restoration of the embargo on arms, current during the day, were revived and it was the subject of the War Department conference. Precautions against uprisings on the border as a possible result of Carranza's opposition to the American Government's course also were believed to be under consideration.

The joint Army and Navy Board it recommended the restoration of the embargo.

While Mexican Constitutionalists representatives here professed to see a tone of friendliness in Carranza's note, its blunt request for the withdrawal of the American forces from Vera Cruz and its virtual demand for recognition of the rebels as representing the constitutional government of Mexico injected phases which made Administration officials manifestly uneasy.

Plans thus far made by the Army and Navy Board to obtain reprisals from Huerta had contemplated no move along the American border. Should hostility develop among the

Call Volunteers If Needed.

Washington.—The organization of the "reserve of trained and disciplined men," to respond to any call for volunteers for Mexican service was ordered by Gen. H. Oden Lake, national commander of the army and national commander of the organization of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, commanded officers to call a meeting of all the honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines and enroll such as are willing to respond.

Constitutionalists, plans of the Army will be changed immediately. The knowledge that Carranza, while refusing to make common cause with Huerta, might be disposed of his own initiative to resent the acts of the American Government, made the problem admittedly more grave than it ever has been.

General Witherspoon positively declined to discuss the subject of the embargo on arms. He said no orders for the movement of troops had been issued yet, but that the border forces might be strengthened at certain points, particularly along the Imperial Valley.

In this valley is located a great Government irrigation project. Replying to a telegram from Secretary Bryan at Washington General Carranza telegraphed that the United States is not justified in occupying Mexican territory.

"The invasion," says the letter, "will drag us (Mexico) into an unequal war with dignity, but which until today we desired to avoid."

HOLD UP AMMUNITION.

Admiral Fletcher Seizes a Large
Shipment of Munitions of War
and Returns Them.

Washington.—President Wilson ordered Admiral Fletcher to seize the Vera Cruz customs house and prevent Huerta from getting several million rounds of ammunition and two hundred field guns.

The orders went out from Washington when it became apparent that delay in congress was accruing to Huerta's advantage.

The orders, officials said, left to the admiral's discretion when and how to act. As there is no blockade the American forces could not interfere with the German steamer. The orders were to seize the guns and shells after they had landed or to seize the customs house to prevent their landing and thus keep them from going to Mexico City.

Officials declared that President Wilson had ample authority for his action without the approval of congress.

The orders went out to Admiral Fletcher at daybreak after President Wilson and cabinet officials had been in conference since 4 a. m. mostly over the telephone.

The orders to the admiral, it was said, conferred the broadest authority upon him and directing that if necessary he take the city of Vera Cruz as well as the customs house to prevent the landing of the munitions.

Munitions Are Returned.

Washington.—Disposition of the guns and ammunition on the German vessel Yphigaea, held up at Vera Cruz when Admiral Fletcher took the port was arranged between Secretary Bryan and the German ambassador. The captain of the vessel being unable to secure clearance papers at Vera Cruz will return the cargo to its former owners in Germany, although Huerta had paid in advance for the munitions.

Warned to Leave Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz.—All American and other foreign women have been asked by Consul Canada to take refuge on vessels now in the harbor, preferably on board the Mexico of the Ward line and the Espehanza which has been chartered by the United States navy.

"Bagley of Mexican Trouble."

Washington.—Seaman George Poinsett of Philadelphia, killed at Vera Cruz was eulogized in the house as "the Worth Bagley of the Mexican trouble." Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, declared that "whether we have entered upon this war wisely or unwisely, we have at least demonstrated our wisdom as a nation in being prepared for war." He added: "A father who yielded to his boy's desire to serve has been bereft of a son, but the nation has added the name of that boy to its roll of heroes."

THE TAR HEELS WILL SEE SERVICE

NAVAL OFFICERS OF STATE WHO
WILL HAVE EXPERIENCE
OF WAR.

AT VERA CRUZ OR ON WAY

Captains, Lieutenant Commanders,
Commanders, and Ensigns and
Ships in Command.

Washington.—The following North Carolinians are either at Vera Cruz or on their way down there: Captains—Andrew T. Long, commander Des Moines; Robt. A. McNeely, on Louisiana; Arthur Crenshaw, commander Cummings; Pope Washington on the Missouri.

Lieutenant commanders—Lyman A. Catton, attaché to Kyo and Peking; H. J. Winston, on Pittsburg, engineer on staff of fleet; R. W. Vincent, on waiting list; Samuel W. Bryant, Radio station.

Lieutenants—Adolphus Staton, on South Carolina; Percy E. Ford, on inspection duty; George S. Bryan, Naval Academy; Alexander L. Wadsworth, Jr., recruiting duty; John J. London, Mayflower; Louis P. Davis, on Panther; Matthews E. Manley on Wyoming; William R. Law, Charleston Navy Yard; William R. Smith, Jr., Nashville; Paul L. Holland, under treatment; John W. Rankin, commander C-5 submarine; Robert L. Young, Jr., Wilmington.

Ensigns—Lee P. Johnson, on Connecticut; Augustus W. Reiger, on Ohio; Henry G. Cooper, Jr., on Quiras; Chauncey A. Lucas, Georgia; Leslie L. Jordan, on Georgia; George B. Ashe, on Louisiana; Donald P. Patterson, on South Carolina; Eugene T. Oates on Raleigh; George F. Parrot, Jr., on New Hampshire; Robertson J. Weeks, on Florida; Jay L. Forley on Tennessee; Donald C. Godwin, on Rhode Island; Paul Hendren, on New Hampshire; Michael Hudson on South Carolina.

PRESENT PORTRAIT MAY 5.

Oil Painting of Cyrus Watson Will Be
Hung in State Library.

Winston-Salem.—At a meeting of the Forsyth Bar Association May 5th was chosen as the date for the presentation and hanging of an oil painting of Cyrus Watson, an old and distinguished member of the local bar, in the library of the state supreme court at Raleigh.

This painting has just been completed by M. C. Long of Statesville, and is presented at the request of the supreme court. It will be presented by a committee from the local bar, Clement Manley, spokesman, and will be received by Judge Clark. Owing to prominence and esteem in which Mr. Watson is held, there will be a large attendance at the ceremonies of friends and members of the bar throughout the state.

Charlotte.—The president directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of April 23 and to thank you warmly for your friendly expressions of approbation.

"Sincerely yours,
"J. P. Tumulty,
"Secretary to the President."

This letter on white house stationery was received by Mr. F. Brevard McDowell, president of the Mecklenburg Declaration Society. It was answer to the telegram sent in the name of the society approving of the aggressive stand taken by the government towards Mexico and urging that the American flag be planted on Mexican soil and kept there.

Raleigh Suffragists Organize.

Raleigh.—The Raleigh Equal Suffrage League has been formed here with Mrs. James H. Pout, as president, Mrs. Russell C. Langdon as vice president, Mrs. James O. Litchford as treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Wilson secretary and Miss Mattie A. Higgs, corresponding secretary. The league is arranging to bring a number of suffragette speakers here, these to include Jane Addams and Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels. Chief Justice Walter Clark of this city is to be invited to speak soon.

North Carolina Lauds Sons.

Washington.—North Carolina is at the front in Mexico. The press dispatches have told of the gallantry of Ensign Badger in the occupation of Vera Cruz. Young Badger is full of North Carolina blood. He is the only son of Admiral Badger and bears the name of his distinguished grandfather Commodore Oscar Badger, who was appointed to the naval service by George E. Badger when he was secretary of the navy under President Harrison, and who was promoted for gallant service in the Civil war.

Furniture Exposition July 13-25.

High Point.—The manufacturers of the city have decided to hold the Summer meet of the Southern Furniture Exposition July 13 to 25. At a recent meeting every furniture-maker expressed great satisfaction with the two previous shows, and reports were made indicating an increased attendance this Summer. Many dealers are already inquiring as to the definite date. It has been correctly forecasted that with the erection of an exposition building by that date attendance will be large.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 3

THE PRODIGAL SON.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 15:11-32.
GOLDEN TEXT—"I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight." Luke 15:18.

The parables of Jesus are marvels of unity and condensation, yet no necessary detail is omitted. This, perhaps his most famous, is no exception even though it does carry a double lesson. Who thinks of the older brother when this story is mentioned? Though designated the "Story of the Prodigal," we need to remind ourselves that the word "prodigal" never occurs in the story. The opening sentence speaks of a father and of two sons. It is really the parable of a perfect father, the unveiling of the true heart of God. Against that background is set off a self-centered son lacking in natural affection. Also alongside the wayward son is the miserly, selfish one who lacked all the good qualities of his brother, but who was truly a wanderer and out of harmony with God the Father. In the background we see the citizen of the far country who helped this young Jew to his place of want, famine and degradation. Remember, it is our Lord speaking to Jews. When the Gentiles of the far country sent him to feed swine they insulted him by compelling him to get his living through an occupation instinctively repulsive.

First Fruit of Sin.

The father makes equal partition "divided unto them." (V. 12) though neither son had a right to demand a partition of his estate. At the bottom of the son's request was a desire to have his own way—to be independent of God. He did not go away from home at once, though his heart was already in the "far country."

I. Into the Far Country, vv. 13-16. Fun is the first who helped him, and that the son readily found so long as his money lasted (Heb. 11:25). But the consequences followed closely on its trail, for when he had "spent all" he began to be in "want." There are many attractive things about this young man, but those qualities were perverted, they lacked control, they were good servants but bad taskmasters. It is not always physical, temporal want that comes to the sinner, there are deeper and more intense longings—soul want and soul hunger. These always come to the soul away from God. Being in want does not mean that a man's will has been subdued. Some prodigals in the most abject temporal need are as proud as Lucifer, and boast of their rebellion. So he "joined himself to a citizen of the country." He did not belong there—the citizen did. He was set to the most degrading task imaginable for a Jew—feeding swine.

Like a Lost Sheep.

II. The Home Coming, vv. 17-24. The first step was for the son to stop and really think. That is where salvation always begins—in thinking. He knew he was lost, e. g., out of adjustment, in the wrong place, out of his element and like the lost sheep, "ready to die." He saw his condition, money gone, friends gone, hogs for companions, no food for his sustenance. He saw his value. He was more important than the servants of his father's home. He saw his father's love, already manifested in what he believed that when he left home he had the father's urgent plea to return. He saw a way to escape from his present position. All of this after he "came to himself." Before that, he was morally insane, now he has reason, Isa. 1:18. With his reasoning also came the determination to make a full confession. "I will say unto him," not alone confess his need but the fact that he had sinned. This is the only way for a sinner to come to God, Ps. 32:5; I John 1:9; Luke 18:11-14. He did not stop with resolving but "he arose and came to his father," v. 20. He expected to apply for a servant's position, but never had the opportunity for the father saw him "a great way off" and "ran and fell on his neck and kissed him." Notice the kiss of reconciliation was given before he even had a chance to confess. In his confession his first thought is that he had sinned against God and then against his earthly father. The father had not once forgotten him; he "had compassion" even though the son was unmerciful to himself and to all of his loved ones. The father kissed him before he was washed or otherwise made presentable.

Neither of the sons are perfect but

he who uttered the parable was himself the true son of the father. He never departed from his father, wasted his father's substance, nor brought discredit upon his name. Jesus was in full sympathy with his father's heart for he welcomed the wandering publicans and sinners to himself, took the journey into the far country to find the wanderers and to bring them home. Christ's mission was to bring many "sons to glory" (Heb. 2:10), which means restoring the wanderer and fulfilling in him the perfectness of sonship.