

GRIST FROM THE WIRES

Latest Dispatches Ground Down For Hasty Consumption.

WHOLE WORLD IS GLEANED

The Four Corners of the Earth and the Seven Seas Are Made to Yield a Tribute of Interesting News.

War Bulletins

Gen. Victoriano Huerta, dictator of Mexico for almost seventeen months after his overthrow of Francisco Madero, resigned as Provisional President Francisco Carranza, who is expected to preserve order until the victorious Constitutionalists can take hold of the Government, was sworn in as Provisional President. Mexico City took the change of rulers quietly. Gen. Villa said: "Others can run the Government. The President must be one of us." He regretted Huerta had not waited to be captured. Huerta in his letter of resignation attacked the United States and took to himself the credit of having set into motion forces that will wreck a power which he accuses of many wrongs on this continent.

Senator Smith, of Michigan, introduced a resolution to investigate the part played by American financial interests in the Mexican revolution.

President Huerta's wife and family left Mexico City for Vera Cruz on a special train on the Mexican railway. Many relatives and friends accompanied them.

Washington

The House Interstate Commerce Committee ordered a favorable report on the bill extending the safety boiler inspection act to all other parts of railroad locomotives and tenders.

Exonerated of all Senators concerned in the charge of misuse of official letter paper for promotion of a North Carolina gold mine is contained in the findings of an investigating committee which completed its report.

President Wilson took command of fight for confirmation of Thomas D. Jones as member of Federal Reserve Board.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued an order that no information should be given by officials or employees in regard to shipments of gold.

Suffragist leaders were unsuccessful again in their efforts to force from the House rules committee a promise for a House vote on a nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Senator Root introduced a bill providing a memorial 25-cent piece in 1915 as a souvenir of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

General

In Kansas, the thermometer reached 110 degrees.

The American Paper Co., which operated a large plant at Bogota, N. J., was adjudged a bankrupt by the United States District Court. The assets are estimated at \$734,000 and the liabilities at \$680,000.

William Clark, 163 years old, Cleveland's oldest citizen is dead. Clark was born in a suburb of London, England. He remembered distinctly the crowning of Queen Victoria. He was married in England in 1835.

Edward Smith, of Cincinnati, former fire department lieutenant, retired because of a broken neck received in a fire, saved two persons from drowning when their skiff overturned in the Ohio River.

Mrs. Lucille F. Haines, of Camden, N. J., totally blind for 10 years, regained her full sight during an electrical storm.

The customs receipts for the fiscal year at the Port of Boston dropped \$8,559,465 below last year's total of \$24,421,740.

Heavy rains throughout West Virginia, ended the drought that for three months wrought great havoc to growing crops.

As "longevity" rewards a Washington street car company will distribute bonuses of \$28,000 to employees who have worked from 2 to 10 years.

Department of Justice at Washington cannot prosecute New Haven directors for alleged robbery of stockholders.

The German cruiser Nurnberg arrived at San Francisco after being stationed in Mexican waters.

Bishop C. R. Harris, a negro churchman of Asheville, N. C., was indicted for arson in connection with the burning of the Methodist Episcopal Chapel.

Reports gathered by the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in collaboration with the New York Times, from important commercial and industrial centers all over the country indicate a widespread belief that the depression that has existed during the first half of the current year is drawing to an end.

Hale and hearty and thankful for many friendships which he counts as greatest value among his possessions, John Wanamaker celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday quietly at the home of his son, Rodman, in Atlantic City.

A seven-day boycott on meats was begun by members of the Housewives' League at St. Paul.

Mrs. Barbara Maykel died at Worcester, Mass., aged 105 years. She had never been ill.

The People's Bank at Donaldsville, La., was ordered closed. The bank had deposits of \$285,000.

John Mee, a mounted policeman of Flushing, L. I., was run down and killed by an automobile owned by Dr. Matthew S. Borden, of New York.

John H. Clark, of Cleveland, was nominated by President Wilson to be Federal District Judge of northern Ohio.

Rover, a powerful mastiff, saved the lives of Louis and Philip Graham, of Sharon, Pa., when they fell into the Shenango River.

A cloudburst at Raleigh, N. C., caused damage of \$100,000. The Carolina Power & Light plant was put out of commission.

Governor Stuart of Virginia received the petition of 70,000 voters asking for an election on Statewide prohibition.

Authorities at Cincinnati have ordered individual drinking pails for horses to prevent the spread of glanders.

Electrical storms which swept the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, caused damage estimated at \$250,000.

Secretary Bryan has come out with an editorial in the Commoner announcing his support of equal suffrage.

Arthur Tillman, 22, hanged in Paris, Ark., for the murder of his sweetheart, denied the crime in his last breath.

A fleet of 31 coal-laden barges were sunk during a heavy rainstorm at Lobdell, La.

Raymond Benjamin, of Napa, Cal., was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Denver.

Cincinnati's new charter and the recall were defeated. The vote was below 50 per cent. of the total registered voters. A number of bond issues were defeated.

Cattle prices at the Union Stock Yards reached a record point when choice beefs sold for \$10. This price is the highest ever paid there in July and is a top point for the year. Hogs touched \$9, the highest level in months.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in its report to the Senate holds New Haven directors criminally negligent for waste of between \$60,000,000 and \$90,000,000 of the money of the stockholders.

Billy Baxter, at one time a prominent minstrel, died in Chicago, aged 53 years.

The Missouri Public Service Commission reduced express rates 21 per cent., effective August 1.

The strike in the Westinghouse factories at Pittsburgh ended when 8,000 employes returned to the shops.

The system of sex separation was put into operation at Chicago's principal municipal bathing beach.

Fire caused by lightning destroyed a building occupied by the Chope-Stevens Paper Co., at Detroit. Loss \$200,000.

Refugees arriving here from Mexico city say that Gen. Huerta, instead of resigning, announced when he introduced to the Senate Francisco Carranza as his new Secretary of State that he would not withdraw from the Presidency.

Sporting

The Louisville Club of the American Association has purchased Third Baseman Midkiff and Outfielder Daniels from the Baltimore Club of the International League.

A Chicago baseball writer gives reports from about 50 cities where major league, Class AA, Class A, Class B and Class C baseball is played, which would tend to show that club owners throughout the country are experiencing the worst season in years.

In view of the success of the Chicago White Sox since Lord and Chase jumped, it might be said that the Sox are only a few more jumps from the top.

Jack Dunn of Baltimore is reaping a rich harvest from the sale of players. Baltimore wouldn't patronize a sure pennant winner, so Dunn cannot be blamed for retrenching his fortunes. His policy meets with the heartiest indorsement of his colleagues.

Foreign

The Chilean Government has named a commission to prepare further plans for the better exploitation of the Port of Valparaiso and to eliminate the existing difficulties.

The Bavarian War Ministry ordered all branches of the Bavarian army to purchase cigarettes from firms independent of the tobacco combine.

A general holiday was declared at St. John's, Newfoundland, because of the arrival of the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General.

The estate of Sir Julius Wernher, the South African mine operator, is valued at \$7,500,000.

A portrait of President McKinley, presented to the Methodist Central Hall at Westminster, London, by Joseph Butler, of Youngstown, O., was unveiled by Ambassador Page.

A Peking dispatch says China has informed the five-power group that the proposed loan will be \$40,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000.

Heinrich Oelrich created a new altitude record by ascending 25,000 feet in a biplane at Leipzig.

Lord Northcliffe declares that Ulster is ready for civil war and that the Scotch-Irish Protestants never will submit to home rule.

HUERTA'S RULE HAS BEEN ONE OF BLOODSHED

Killing of Madero Marked Beginning of Despotism.

MADE VAIN BOAST TO TAFT

Dictator Declared He Would Restore Peace at Once, but Refusal of United States to Recognize Him Assured His Downfall.

Victoriano Huerta took oath as provisional president of Mexico February 19, 1913, the day after President Francisco I. Madero, Jr., had been arrested at the national palace.

Three days later Madero and Jose Maria Pino Suarez, vice-president, were shot to death while on a midnight ride under guard from the palace to the penitentiary. The precise manner of their death has never been explained.

One of Huerta's first acts as provisional president was to telegraph William H. Taft, then president of the United States, the following message: "I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown the government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign."

PROVOKES CIVIL WAR.

The Mexican republic, however, was at once plunged into civil war again, notwithstanding the issuance by Huerta of a proclamation of general amnesty. The Sonora state congress officially repudiated the provisional government before Huerta settled himself comfortably in the presidential chair.

Zapata, revolutionary leader to the south of the capital, after negotiating a few days with the new regime, went back to his guerrilla campaign.

Salazar, one of the highest generals in the army, denounced Huerta.

Carranza, constitutionalist leader in Chihuahua, assailed Huerta in a bitter statement made public at San Antonio.

Francisco Villa announced himself an adherent of Madero and joined the northern army.

Pasqual Orozco of the clan of the northern revolutionists was the lone notable figure among the disaffected who defected for the new government.

TAFT LEAVES PROBLEM.

President Taft, nearing the end of his term, left to his successor the problem of adjusting diplomatic relations with Mexico. To Woodrow Wilson Huerta sent felicitations on the day of the American president's inauguration.

Hampered at the outset of his administration by the refusal of the United States to recognize him, Huerta soon faced growing difficulties in raising funds to run his government. His uneasy hold on affairs was weakened by minor constitutionalist victories in the north and by recurring rumors of a break with Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz and Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Madero.

HUERTA CALLS ELECTION.

May 1 Huerta announced that he would urge congress to call elections in October to choose his successor. The congress selected October 26 as the date of the election, and a decree to that effect was issued by Huerta June 3.

Felix Diaz, who had announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, was sent to Japan July 17.

Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador, was recalled to Washington, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires, was left in charge of American interests in Mexico.

REJECTS PEACE EFFORT.

Early in August it became known that President Wilson intended to send John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, to Mexico as his personal representative in an endeavor to arrange a basis for the republic's peace. Huerta announced that he would not tolerate foreign interference.

Nevertheless Mr. Lind delivered his note from President Wilson.

Huerta rejected all proposals made by the American government, chief of which were the suggestions that he resign and not be a candidate election day.

Relations between Mexico and the United States became acute. President Wilson proclaimed his policy in an address before congress to which was attached the correspondence between Mr. Lind and the Huerta administration.

HUERTA ARRESTS DEPUTIES.

Huerta was attacked in the Mexican senate October 5 by Senator Dominguez, who had the hardihood to speak what was in the minds of himself and some of his colleagues. Dominguez disappeared.

The chamber of deputies adopted a resolution calling for an investigation.

To this Huerta's reply was dramatic and swift. He marched a column of troops to the deputies' chamber, seized 110 of them and threw them into prison.

Though Mr. O'Shaughnessy the United States made representations against violence to the imprisoned deputies.

In the election campaign certain influence close to the dictator worked for his return to the presidency, with General Blanquet as his running mate.

and lent color to the persistent report that Huerta really desired to be elected and that his pretenses to the contrary were a sham.

U. S. DEMANDS HE RESIGN.

When it became certain that the elections had resulted in no constitutional choice on account of the failure of voters to go to the polls, the American government peremptorily called on him to resign.

In a statement to the diplomatic corps November 9 Huerta announced that he would declare the result of the election null and order another election.

November 12 Huerta refused to accede to the American demand for his resignation, and Mr. Lind left Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

Meantime the United States dispatched warships to the Mexican coast and Americans continued to leave Mexico.

U. S. VEERS TO CARRANZA.

Definite proposals were made by the United States to Carranza and his adherents.

Several of the European powers, notably Great Britain, Germany and France, gave strong support to the policy of the United States.

The constitutionalists grew stronger and continued their advance to the south. They captured Victoria, Chihuahua, Juarez and Tullucan.

The situation became so critical that Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Japan ordered warships to Mexican waters.

Fighting continued at Tampico and many other centers. Torreon soon was taken by the constitutionalists.

RAISES EMBARGO ON ARMS.

An embargo placed on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico was raised early in February of the present year.

A large number of American troops were concentrated on the border, and the American fleet in Mexican waters was strengthened.

The constitutionalists advanced on Torreon and Monterrey. The former place was captured early in April.

Then came the departure of Mr. Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest of a party of American bluejackets at Tampico, for which an apology and salute were demanded by the United States and refused by Huerta.

AMERICANS TAKE VERA CRUZ.

April 21 American bluejackets and marines were landed at Vera Cruz in consequence of the reported arrival of a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta. A number of Americans were killed in the street fighting. The Mexicans retired and destroyed a portion of the railroad and the Americans held the port.

Shortly after a mediation proposal from Argentina, Brazil and Chile was accepted. A conference ensued at Niagara Falls.

In the interval American troops relieved the bluejackets at Vera Cruz. These have since remained in occupation of the port.

Tampico and Zacatecas fell into the constitutionalists' hands and the victorious armies continued their march on Mexico City, where rumors were in circulation for many weeks of the resignation of Huerta.

With Huerta's retirement the constitutionalists feel that their revolution has virtually triumphed. They turned against him the moment he overthrew Madero, the constitutional president of Mexico, in February, 1912, and have waged war with unrelenting vigor ever since.

U. S. TROOPS REMAIN IDLE.

The prospect of an early solution of the Mexican problem gave both president Wilson and Secretary Bryan much joy, naturally. American forces will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until a stable government has been established in Mexico City and recognition has been accorded the new government.

The feeling is general, however, that if Carranza gives guarantees to political offenders, as well as the people generally, recognition will be promptly extended by the United States and other nations of Central and South America, as well as Europe.

LAWYER IN PLACE OF POWER

For the First Time in History Mexican Republic Has a Civilian Presidential Chair.

Mexico City.—Francisco Carranza is forty-four years old, a native of the state of Campeche, and a lawyer.

Almost ever since the start of his career he has occupied posts in the judiciary. In the Madero administration he was a senator, but relinquished his post to re-enter the supreme court, of which he was chief justice at the time General Huerta appointed him minister of foreign relations.

When General Porfirio Diaz determined in 1911 to treat with the Madero revolutionists, Senor Carranza proceeded to Juarez as his commissioner.

Senor Carranza has a reputation for possessing considerable intellectual force and independence of character. His demeanor is quiet. He shuns the exuberance in verbiage and gesticulation to which Latin-Americans are prone. He is courteous, but a man of few words and little given to elaborate compliments.

Besides, he is neat and well groomed in appearance. His features indicate pure European descent, without any admixture of Indian blood.

Altogether he is a man who conveys an impression of reserve power. He is a good man of business.

His probity has never been questioned. He has been sagacious and successful in investments and, while not rich, is a man of independent means. He is a man of family.

BRIMLEY TO HAVE CHARGE OF EXHIBIT

WILL ARRANGE NORTH CAROLINA EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.

LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

Raleigh.

Governor Craig issued a commission to H. H. Brimley, curator of the state museum, as executive commissioner on the part of North Carolina to have in hand the installation of whatever exhibits the state has at the Panama-Pacific exposition and to prepare the literature exploiting the state and her resources that is to be distributed there. Mr. Brimley is already, through his division of the state department of Agriculture, collecting grains and other agricultural material that will be used. An effort is being made to bring about a financial adjustment whereby a number of the weather citizens and corporations of the state will advance the money for a creditable state exhibit and depend on the 1915 legislature to reimburse them through special appropriation.

A Pleasure to Governor Blease.

Columbia, S. C.—In response to the request of Governor Craig of North Carolina, for permission to pass through South Carolina en route to the joint encampment to be held at Augusta, Ga., Governor Blease replied that the permission requested was unnecessary as the troops did not intend to enter the state for military duty.

"However," Governor Blease wrote, "if you prefer permission from me for your troops to pass through, as a courtesy to you, it is a pleasure for me to, and I hereby grant such permission."

Moving Pictures of State Farm.

Chairman H. B. Varner, of the state prison board of directors, was at Raleigh arranging for a series of moving pictures to be taken of the splendid 7,500-acre state farm in Halifax county, on Roanoke river, with a view to showing to the people of the state without any cost to the prison management or the state, through the moving picture shows, some idea of what splendid proportions that farm has assumed.

Just back from the farm, Chairman Varner, says he never in all his life saw such fine crops. There are 1,500 acres in soja beans, cow peas, alfalfa and clover, 1,500 acres in corn—5,000 acres in all being under cultivation. There are nine miles of dykes that protect these crops from river overflows.

There are about 300 convicts on the farm, the majority of them being defectives physically that are not fit for service out on the public works contracts. Mr. Varner says that two fine farm mules were killed and another seriously injured recently in a severe electric storm, being struck by lightning.

Chairman Varner and members of the board of directors held their regular July meeting at the farm, those attending being Chairman Varner, N. E. Edgerton, Selma; R. H. Buckingham, Fayetteville and Superintendent of Prison J. S. Mann of Raleigh.

Supt. Alderman Completes Book.

Mr. S. S. Alderman of the state department of education has completed the arrangement of the matter for the record of the county school commissioners. From ten in 1912, the number of county commencements increased to forty in 1913, and are expected to reach sixty in 1914.

Governor Will be Away Three Weeks.

In leaving the executive offices for his trip to Whitney, Governor Craig stated that it will be probably three weeks before he returns to the city. He will be in Asheville before the end of the week and spends probably a couple of weeks there.

Laboratory Will Get Money.

The tangle in the funds for the state laboratory of hygiene through a "kink" in the legislative statutes involving the appropriations for this important division of the state department of health, was straightened out through an amendment to the ruling of Attorney General Bickett to the effect that he state treasurer would be justified in paying the full \$8,000 per year instead of \$4,000 per year for the laboratory, and authorized Treasurer Lacy to do so.

Croom Is Member of Board.

A. H. Croom, of Gragaw, is the legally appointed and duly qualified member of the Board of Directors of the Central State Hospital at Raleigh under appointment by Governor Craig and confirmation of the State Senate.

and R. H. Salsbury, of Hassell has no title to the position is the decision of Judge W. M. Bond. That opinion was rendered recently in Wake Superior Court. Mr. Croom, the defendant, being represented by Mr. R. C. Strong, the plaintiff, being represented by Messrs. Manning and Kitchin.

Seaboard Wins Inspection Case.

Judge W. M. Bond, in the superior court ruled in favor of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company and against the state and the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League in the noted case of State vs. Seaboard Air Line, involving the right of railroad companies to refuse to submit their books on deliveries of intoxicating liquors to inspection of citizens generally on demand as provided for in the state statute providing machinery for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

The Seaboard has been indicted for refusal to allow Superintendent R. L. Davis of the State Anti-Saloon League to inspect the records of deliveries at the freight depot of the Seaboard at Raleigh, counsel for the Seaboard contending that to do so would violate regulations for interstate commerce and that these had precedence over any state statute.

Judge Bond examined only one witness, Superintendent Davis of the Anti-Saloon League and heard the contention of the Seaboard counsel that the company was ready at all times to submit to any examination by a duly accredited officer of the law as to any specific deliveries, but that under the interstate statutes, its book could not be opened to citizens generally for any and all sorts of examinations. There was argument too by former Governor Kitchin as counsel for the Anti-Saloon League in which it was insisted that deliveries of whiskies in the state are subject to police regulation and that the Webb-Kenyon act specifically puts these matters under the state regulation and that, therefore, the state statute authorizing such examination as was demanded by Superintendent Davis, of the Anti-Saloon League was well within the rights of the state and not in conflict with the proper construction of the interstate commerce act. However, Judge Bond ruled with the railroad company.

The state and the Anti-Saloon League gave notice of appeal and the case now goes to the supreme court of the state and will most probably go on up to the United States supreme court before the matter is finally settled.

Secretary Issues Many Charters.

The Moresville Co-operative Creamery, with Moresville as headquarters, is chartered with \$5,500 paid in capital; \$50,000 authorized. There are 143 incorporators from four different counties.

The Beaufort Brick Company, with principal office at Blount's Creek, engages in the brick business with \$1,500 paid in capital; \$10,000 authorized. The incorporators are A. K. Taylor, Washington; W. C. Rodman, Washington; N. C. Tolar, Blount's Creek.

Kenilworth Park Company, Kenilworth, N. C., a corporation chartered to do real estate, construct houses and run hotels, etc., is authorized by \$15,000, but may begin with \$6,000 capital. J. J. McCloskey, R. A. Wilson, E. G. Hester and Jake M. Chiles are the charterers.

The Trust Building Corporation, of Wilmington, licensed to buy, own, sell, lease and exchange personal property, is to begin business with \$5,000, but may run to \$125,000. The incorporators are Edward Ahrens, Thomas E. Cooper, J. G. L. Gierschen and Milton Colder, of Wilmington.

The Hawks Robertson Drug Company, of Mount Airy, is changed to the Hawk's Drug Company. P. L. Hawks is chief officer.

Governor Grants Two Pardons.

Rowden Black, the Wake county boy who has served seven years in the penitentiary for felonious killing, was given a conditional pardon by Governor Craig. He must observe the law and remain a good citizen.

Jesse L. Smoot, a Davis county man convicted of selling whiskey and sentenced to eighteen months, gets executive kindness with time off for good behavior.

Two Tar Heels Get Increases.

Washington.—Two North Carolinians in the treasury department because drawing increased salaries as a result of the final passage of the general appropriation bill. Col. W. H. Osborn, commissioner of internal revenue, gets \$6,500 instead of \$6,000, and S. H. Boyd, also of Greensboro, head of the individual income tax division of the department, is to get \$3,500 instead of \$2,500.

Craig Will Speak in Virginia.

Governor Craig has accepted an invitation to attend the Mecklenburg (Va.) County Fair at Chase City during the last week in September, the plan being for Governor Stuart of Virginia and Governor Craig to speak from the same platform on the same day in connection with the fair, this to be on September 30. Governor Craig told a delegation from Chase City that he will gladly join Governor Stuart there at that time. In the delegation here were Mayor W. H. Jeffreys, Jr., of Chase City.

Governor Will Inspect Whitney Camp.

Governor Craig is to make a personal inspection soon of the convict camp at Whitney and the conditions under which the convicts are working there with a view to reaching a conclusion as to whether or not there are any conditions there that contribute to the exceptionally large death rate among the state convicts that are hired to the corporation carrying on the great development there. There have been a number of deaths from disease there as well as a number of fatal accidents.

STATE ITEMS

OF INTEREST TO ALL NORTH CAROLINA PEOPLE.

Urge Judge Clark.

Governor Craig and the council of state forwarded to President Wilson a letter strongly urging upon the president that he appoint Chief Justice Walter Clark of the state supreme court to the United States supreme court bench to succeed the late Justice Horace H. Lurton. Also the Raleigh Bar Association adopted strong resolutions endorsing Chief Justice Clark for the place and urging that President Wilson appoint him. The letter sent by Governor Craig and the council of state is signed by the governor, Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes, State Auditor W. P. Wood, State Treasurer B. R. Lacy, Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner and Attorney General T. W. Bickett.

Damages Hospital \$10,000.

The recent storm in Raleigh which broke all records for downpour of rain during July 30, 1888, wrought its worst destruction upon grounds of the state hospital and the estimate of losses there is \$10,000. Walnut creek, which has never been seen so badly overflowed, backed upon the hospital grounds and flooded portions of the crops. The worst damage was to the ground. The hospital had sowed its lands in peas that had reached a growth nearly large enough to protect the ground from breaking