

CONSTITUTIONALISTS MAY UNITE WITH HUERTA FORCES AGAINST COMMON FOE, IS NOW BELIEVED

(Continued from Page One.)

whom he regarded as trustworthy, which read as follows:

"I have on reliable authority from a man arriving from Mexico City that Huerta personally, with the Mexican foreign minister, planned the Tampico incident with a view of bringing on armed intervention and uniting the Mexican factions with him."

The same official expressed the view that Huerta had delayed his answer to the United States for a salute to the flag, pending the arrival of the big shipment of ammunition on the German vessel.

Status Unchanged

Secretary Bryan today said that the status of Charge O'Shaughnessy and Charge Algara was unchanged, so far as he knew. Charge Algara, however, has had notification from his government that he may leave when he deems it advisable. This is regarded as possibly forecasting Huerta's giving passports to O'Shaughnessy.

Though international lawyers and many in congress are not exactly sure what the diplomatic relations of the United States toward Mexico are, whether "a state of war" exists without a declaration to that effect, or whether the present situation merely is an act of reprisal "short of war" there is no doubt that relations between the Huerta de facto government and the United States have been broken.

The United States will not withdraw Charge O'Shaughnessy unless he himself reports it advisable to do so, for the Washington government desires to maintain, as long as possible, a representative in Mexico City to care for American interests there. If necessary, however, arrangements may be made with some of the other foreign interests to look out for the interests of the United States and transmit such communications as may be necessary to the Huerta government.

No Volunteers Yet.

Volunteers for service in Mexico will not be called for unless there is a formal declaration of war by congress. This was announced in the house today by Chairman Hay of the house military affairs committee.

Navy movements were continued today. The navy department feels that a sufficient force of marines is on the way, not only to take care of the situation at Vera Cruz, but at Tampico, too, if the order is given for the seizure of the customs house there.

"Until we receive a complete report from Rear Admiral Badger about the situation at Vera Cruz," said Secretary Daniels, "we will have nothing to say about Tampico or other steps."

Senator Shively, acting chairman of the foreign relations committee who conferred with Secretary Tumulty spoke also of the Washington government's intention to proceed slowly, hoping that its successive acts of reprisal might force Huerta to yield from his stubborn position and avert war.

CARRANZA'S LETTER.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico.

April 22.—Replying to a telegram from Secretary Bryan at Washington, General

Carranza today 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."

The unofficial translation of the text of the letter follows in part:

"United States Consul J. C. Carothers:

"In answer to the letter of Mr. Secretary of State Bryan which was communicated to me through you, please transmit to he said Mr. Bryan the following note addressed to Mr. President Wilson:

"Awaiting the action of the American senate on your excellency's message directed to said body, caused by the lamentable incident which occurred between a crew in a whaleboat of the cruiser Dolphin and the soldiers of the usurper, Huerta, certain acts of hostility have been executed by the naval forces under command of Admiral Fletcher at the port of Vera Cruz and in the face of this violation of national sovereignty which the constitutional government did not expect from a government that had reiterated its desire to maintain peace with the American people, I comply with the duty of elevated patriotism in directing this note to you with a view to exhausting all honorable means before two friendly nations sever pacific relations that still unite them.

Huerta Usurper.
"And the Mexican nation, the real people of Mexico, have not recognized as its executive a man who had pretended to launch a blemish on its national integrity, drowning in blood its free institutions, consequently the acts of the usurper Huerta and his accomplices do not signify legitimate acts of sovereignty and much less do they represent the sentiments of the Mexican nation, which are of co-fraternity towards the American people."

"The lack of representative character of General Victoriano Huerta had been clearly established with the justifiable attitude of the United States, Chile, Brazil, Cuba and the Argentine Republic, who have refused to recognize the usurper.

"The usurped title of president of the republic cannot invest General Huerta with the right to receive a demand for reparation on the part of the United States nor the right to grant a satisfaction as due.

"Victoriano Huerta is a culprit who is amenable to the constitutionalists government today the only one under the abnormal circumstances of our nation, which represent the national sovereignty.
"The individual acts of Victoriano Huerta will never be sufficient to involve the Mexican nation in a disastrous war with the United States, because there is no solidarity whatsoever between the so-called government of Victoriano Huerta and the Mexican nation.
"Violations of Rights.
"Moreover the invasion of our territory and the permanency of your forces in the port of Vera Cruz are a violation of the rights that constitute our existence as a free and independent sovereignity, and will drag us into an unequal war with dignity, but which until today we desired to avoid.
"If not being the usurper, who, in all cases, should have the right to constitute a reparation, I interpret the sentiment of a great majority of the Mexican people which is so jealous of its rights and respectful of foreign rights, I invite you solely to suspend the hostile acts already initiated, ordering your forces to evacuate all places which they hold in their power in the port of Vera Cruz, and to formulate before the constitutionalists which I represent as constitutionalist governor of the state of Chihuahua and first chief of the constitutionalist army, the demand on the part of the United States for the acts which originated at the port of Tampico in the security that the demand will be considered in a spirit of elevated justice and conciliation.
"The constitutionalist governor of the state of Chihuahua and the first chief of the constitutionalist army.
"V. Carranza."
The letter from Carranza was in-

spired by the following to him from Secretary Bryan:

"The president does not desire any resolution that could be construed as authorizing him to engage in war; all he asks and all that will be given in a resolution declaring he is justified in using the armed forces to compel redress of a specific indignity. He has been careful to distinguish between General Huerta and his supporters on the one side, and the rest of the Mexican people on the other side.

"He has reiterated his friendship for the Mexican people and his desire to so establish them for themselves a constitutional government. The taking of the customs house at Vera Cruz was made necessary by Huerta's refusal to make proper reparation for the arrest of the American sailors. The constitutionalists are reported in the newspapers as standing aloof from the controversy. This is a very proper attitude and we hope that they will not misunderstand the president's position or misconstrue his acts."

GRAVE FEARS FOR AMERICANS

TAMPICO, Mexico, April 20.—(Via Galveston, April 22)—Grave fears are felt here for the safety of hundreds of Americans, including many women and children in the oil camps at Topila and other river and interior points.

All these Americans are said to be defenseless against attacks of either federal or insurgent. Many oil companies are directing their employes to return to Tampico.

General Zaragoza is reported to have said that in event of an American attempt to seize Tampico he had received orders from Mexico City that he knew his duty as a soldier and he would do his utmost to repel the landing and believed he would succeed.

Notice was posted here this morning in Consul Clarence Miller's office that Mexico had refused all the American demands to salute the flag and that President Wilson had referred the matter to congress. The news produced a profound sensation in the American colony.

Uprising Feared.

Many anxious inquiries poured in upon Mr. Miller as to what steps were being taken to furnish protection in case of a popular anti-American uprising. This was a peril feared as soon as the news should become generally known among Mexicans. The gravity of the situation here was increased by the issuance of orders today for all American merchant vessels to leave the river immediately and lie outside until further notice.

It was understood that foreign consuls planned soon to issue similar orders to vessels of their respective nationalities, in which event no vessels would be available for the reception of refugees except warships. It was known that Admiral Mayo had made all preparations for protecting Americans who are ashore, but details about such plans were withheld for the time being because the admiral wished to avoid creating unnecessary alarm.

The first hint of intervention it was feared might precipitate an attack on Americans and if an outbreak should occur the Imperial hotel, which is filled with Americans, would likely be the center of attack. The hotel, however, could be made easily defensible. It is near the river and readily accessible to landing parties of marines from the Des Moines and Chester and Dolphin. The Chester and Dolphin continued today clearing for action with ammunition on deck, prepared to fire on Tampico or to dispatch strong landing forces at a moment's notice.

Rebels were reported this morning to have re-entered Dona Cecilia and Arbol, where they advised all residents to remove to Tampico. While the constitutional forces is not believed to be numerically strong, it is thought the attack on Tampico might be renewed with arrival of reinforcements, which were reported to be near.

Strengthening City.

The federals continued busily strengthening the city's fortifications. There was a fight yesterday eight miles west of the city, from which the federals retired, bringing a few wounded with them.

American marine officers ashore in uniform attract much attention, but so far there have been no unpleasant manifestations.

Sanitary conditions in Tampico are deplorable. The streets are in a foul condition and no water is available except such as is drawn from wells within the city. Many of the wells have been contaminated, and even this supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, with no prospects of resumption of operations at the water works plant, which was disabled by the rebels.

Smallpox and fevers are spreading. Several cases classed in the hospital as "pernicious fever" are said to bear striking resemblance to yellow fever. With the approach of hot weather epidemics are feared.

Since the siege began business has been conducted almost as usual, except during the first few days, when the rebels made determined effort to rush the federal entrenchments and force entrance into the city. Although so far there has been no serious lack of provisions, the cost of all supplies has advanced enormously causing great hardship among the poorer classes.

REVENUE CUTTERS READY.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Nine vessels of the revenue cutter service are held in readiness to proceed to Mexican waters.

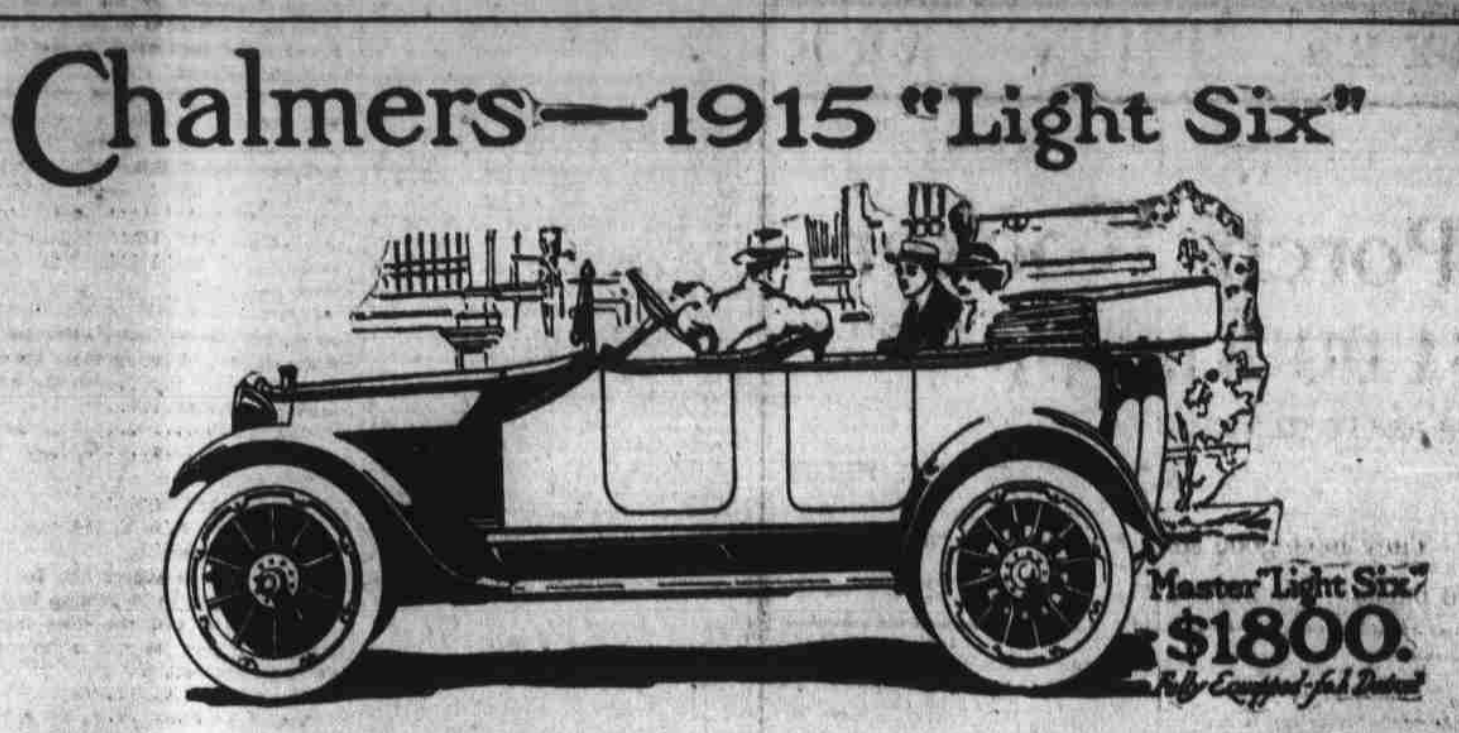
It is understood to be the purpose to utilize the revenue cutters to do patrol duty along the coast, to act as dispatch boats and to carry marines or other forces to points ashore that cannot be reached by large vessels.

The cutters available for Mexican services include the Algonquin, at San Juan, P. R.; Androscoegin, at Portland, Maine; Apache, at Norfolk; Gresham, at Boston; Itasca, at New London, Conn.; Mohawk, at New York; Onondaga, at Norfolk; Seminole, at Wilmington, N. C.; and Yamacraw, at Savannah, Ga.

FOL CONSTITUTIONALIST.

TORPEDO BOATS NEAR. WASHINGTON, April 22.—This bulletin was issued at the navy department at 9:30 p. m.

"The torpedo boat flotilla, consisting of the destroyers *Fanning*, *Beauregard*, *Jenkins*, *Jouett*, *Henley*, *Drayton*, *McCall*, *Warrington*, *Patterson*, *Paulding*, *Annen*, *Burrows* and *Zippin*, under the command of Cap-



Our 1915 Demonstrating Car is Here

We beg to announce the arrival of a new Chalmers model—the 1915 "Light Six."
In this new Master "Six" we offer you the latest, and we believe, in many respects, the greatest product of the Chalmers factory.
Here is the most truly sensational "Six" on the market, the car for which thousands have waited. This 1915 Master "Light Six" offers you for the first time the luxury, smoothness and flexibility of the high-powered "Six" at the low initial cost and with the upkeep economy of any comparable "four."
This new "Light Six" gives us a complete line of the famous Chalmers cars—the Master "Light Six" at \$1800 and the larger Master "Six" at \$2175. There is now a Chalmers "Six" to suit your every requirement, and we stand ready to prove that, in their classes, these two great cars cannot be equalled within \$500 of the Chalmers prices.

apparent saving in first cost, gained through skimping, is more than offset by the costly repairs which result from too light construction. Medium weight is right weight. The extra gasoline used by a medium weight car as compared with a very light car won't amount to \$25 in 10,000 miles. And \$25 won't buy many repairs for a car so flimsy that it shakes itself to pieces in ordinary service.
The 1915 "Light Six," like all Chalmers cars, is built to give satisfactory service through many seasons.
This latest Chalmers has a slightly smaller motor than the Master "Six." Yet it develops up to 50 horsepower, giving all the speed and all the power you will ever want in a car of this size. No car of equal motor and car size will show greater mileage per gallon of gasoline.

No Reason for Buying "Fours" Now

With the appearance of the Chalmers 1915 Master "Light Six," the last reason for driving a "four" has disappeared. For in this 1915 model the Chalmers Company has answered the last arguments of the four-cylinder builders—those of price and economy. In all the qualities of mechanical smoothness, endurance, silence, flexibility, and good looks, the 1915 "Light Six" is like the larger Master "Six" at \$2175.
It has the same T-head long stroke motor; the same silent one-ton Chalmers-Bentz electric starter which makes the motor non-stallable; the same wonderful flexibility which has earned for Chalmers "Sixes" the title of "one speed" cars. It is a real manufactured car—built complete in Chalmers shops.

But the Master "Light Six" is built expressly for those who want a car of low initial cost and economy of maintenance.

This new "Light Six" is slightly smaller than the Master "Six." That means lower cost and makes possible the astonishingly low price of \$1800.

Light for Economy; Heavy Enough for Service

The Master "Light Six" is a lighter car, but not a little car. It is light enough to be easy on tires, economical of fuel and easy to handle. Yet it is not flimsy. It is built heavy enough to assure safety in any emergency and comfort on any road. Don't make the mistake of buying too light a car—for any

High Priced Features; Low Cost

Though the price of the 1915 Master "Light Six" is only \$1800 it has all the features of high-priced cars. Such, for instance, as 4-cylinder in bloc motor with small bore and long stroke; cork insert five clutch; left drive and center control; interlocking transmission gears which can't slip or be accidentally shifted; combination splash and direct oiling; cellular radiator; diamond-hard Tungsten steel valves; exclusive Chalmers design welded oval headers; underslung Vanadium springs; non-stallable motor; Chalmers-Bentz electric starter; fuses carried at rear, giving absolutely clear running boards; the newest design streamline body with flush fitting doors; electric lights and horn. In a word, every feature of advanced construction and equipment which most cars in the \$2000 class will not have for another year.

A Year Ahead of Others

These are a few of the reasons why experts have declared this 1915 Chalmers "Light Six" the last word in medium priced 5-cylinder construction; why we claim you will find no car in the same class within \$500 of the price to equal the 1915 Master "Light Six."
The other reasons why the Master "Light Six" is one year ahead of all other cars in its class, we'll be glad to show you in the Chalmers Standard Road Test. We are now arranging demonstrations, and can make prompt delivery if you place your order as soon as the 1915 "Light Six" has convinced you. At least do yourself justice of a thorough inspection of the one "Light Six" which is a year ahead of all others.

1915 Chalmers "Light Six" 5-passenger\$1800
1915 Chalmers "Light Six" Coupelet\$2050
(Fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit.)

ASHEVILLE AUTO COMPANY

18 and 20 Church Street

tain W. S. Sims, will arrive at Vera Cruz tonight, the navy department announced. The flotilla sailed from Pensacola April 20, and will either be stationed at Vera Cruz or Tampico, according to Admiral Badger's decision. The flotilla, the department stated, was accompanied by the Birmingham and the tender Dixie.

LETTERS SENT PARENTS. WASHINGTON, April 22.—Letters expressing the profound sorrow of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels at the death of the four sailors and marines at Vera Cruz yesterday, were dispatched today by the secretary of the navy to the parents of the men. Mr. Daniels wrote to each: "This morning's dispatches from Vera Cruz, conveying the distressing news that your son was in the first line to give his life for his country, saddens all America as the tragedy brings glooms into your home.

"My feeling, and the feeling of the president to you in this sad hour was expressed by President Lincoln, when on November 31, 1864 he wrote to Mrs. Dixy, of Boston, whose five sons gave their lives fighting under the American flag: "I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

MORE WARSHIPS ORDERED. WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Daniels said today that no orders had been given to seize Tampico and that Rear Admiral Badger's instructions were not sufficiently broad to take the customs house there unless an emergency arose. Further steps in reprisal have not been decided upon.

Secretary Daniels announced late today that the battleships *Georgia*, *Virginia* and *Nehruka* had been ordered to leave Boston for Vera Cruz tomorrow night, and the cruiser *West Virginia*, now at Bremerton, and four torpedo boats at San Diego, were ordered to join Rear Admiral Howard at Mazatlan on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

The secretary later decided to reinforce the fleet in the Gulf of Mexico by sending two additional battleships from the Atlantic reserve fleet.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS EVACUATED. EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 22.—Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, was evacuated by the federal garrison early today after a night of wild excitement. This morning more than 2,000 refugees came to the American side for protection.

All federal forces have been ordered by General Max to concentrate at Saltillo "to repel the American invasion." Last night when the people of Piedras Negras learned that American marines had occupied Vera Cruz, a dozen recruiting offices were opened and arms issued to volunteer companies as fast as organized. More than 1,200 volunteers, it was said, enlisted during the evening.

WILL RETURN CARGO. WASHINGTON, April 22.—Disposition of the guns and ammunition on the German vessel *Ypiranga*, 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.

CAUSED RIOT. NEW YORK, April 22.—An open air meeting opposite the city hall today broke up in a riot when a former United States sailor attacked a speaker representing the "anti military conference," who had shouted at the top of his voice: "The American flag is not fit to defend."

According to the police, the meeting was held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World and the orators, it was said were members of that organization.

naval station, is being equipped with five rapid firing guns.

MAY RESTORE EMBARGO. WASHINGTON, April 22.—It was reported here late today that the army and navy board had recommended the restoration of the embargo on arms at the Mexican border, and that the matter had been taken up with Secretary Bryan.

HOBSON EFFUSES. WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, told the house today that the average age of the men off the Mexican coast today is 21 years. Mr. Hobson was paying a tribute to the valor of "the plain private."

He said that in the Spanish war, when he called for seven volunteers for the sinking of the Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago harbor, one thousand young men responded. "The greatest difficulty I had," he said, "was in turning down appeals of these boys who sought chances to go on perilous missions in defense of their country. We have taken a great responsibility here, but confidence you have placed in the plain private is not a misplaced confidence. It was my privilege to serve with the plain private for 14 years, and they never shirked a duty."

MEXICANS CONCENTRATE. LAREDO, Texas, April 22.—Regular troops of the Mexican federal garrison at Nuevo Laredo entrained hurriedly late today for Saltillo where, it is understood, General Joaquin Maza, Jr., military commander of the northern Mexican states, has ordered all of the government forces in northern Mexico to concentrate. Less than 500 irregulars and volunteers were left at Nuevo Laredo to hold the town.

It is reported that strong federal forces under Velasco who evacuated Torreon to Villa, and De Moura and Hidalgo, who unsuccessfully tried to relieve Velasco at Torreon, are near Saltillo. Saltillo is forty miles southwest of Monterrey, which is besieged by rebels under General Pablo Gonzalez.

The exodus of the federals from Nuevo Laredo occasioned little excitement and there has been no rush to the American side of the Rio Grande. Most of the Americans already have left Nuevo Laredo.

Captain Frank S. White, who is to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Johnston of Alabama, died yesterday in the Marine hospital at Ft. Belvoir, Mont.

William H. Ross, who helped to found the republican party in 1854, died recently in the Marine hospital at Ft. Belvoir, Mont.

It is reported that the republican party is making good progress in the election of 1916.

SIX LIVES LOST AND THIRTY WOUNDED IS THE PRICE PAID

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total ignorance of the crisis. General Huerta and his official family cleverly concealed, even from their intimate friends, all knowledge of strained relations between Mexico and the United States. The general public was even more in the dark, since the newspapers published columns of glowing accounts of victories by the federal armies in the north.

Reports of federal successes, said to have occurred at places far beyond the limits of the telegraph lines, were printed broad cast. One dispatch announced with great display that General Villa had been captured.

The railroads ceased sometime ago carrying freight to the north, as the limited supply of fuel oil on hand made it necessary to conserve it for the movement of military trains.

Considerable apprehension has been aroused in the capital by the movement of Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader in the south, who after gaining undisputed possession of the state of Guerrero with the exception of the port of Acapulco, has shown indications of moving northward.

The southern rebels have recently gained considerably in numbers, and it is feared they may become formidable enough to venture an attack on the federal capital.

MRS. GLENN BETTER.

The friends of Mrs. Eugene B. Glenn, who is at the Meriwether hospital will be pleased to learn that she is improving from her recent illness.

It is reported that the republican party is making good progress in the election of 1916.