

SENATOR OWEN RECITES HUERTA'S BLOODY CRIMES

By Associated Press.
Washington, May 13.—Asserting that President Wilson was more than justified in refusing to recognize Victoriano Huerta as president of Mexico, and that the United States must not turn back until it has established constitutional government in that republic, Senator Owen today started the senate with a remarkable denunciation of the Mexican dictator. His speech was an intimate history of Huerta from the time he tore the reins of power from the hands of Madero to the present day. Through it ran the color of blood and its story reached with murder, intrigue and violence where innocent men who talked too much went to silence behind prison walls and Huerta by the force of arms and the compelling power of fear imposed his will upon 12,000,000 people.

"The senator said he rejoiced that mediation had been offered.
"But," he declared, "let no mistake be made. We must demand order, constitutional self-governments, and that the right of sovereignty be placed in the hands of the people of Mexico, under safeguards that will promise liberty, human rights and stability to the government to the people of Mexico and assure our own future peace and security, and if necessary, we must enforce these demands at the cannon's mouth."
"If we are compelled to use force, we must first pledge the United States against retaining Mexican territory, in order to assure the work and the patriotic elements of Mexico of our unselfish purpose to promote civilization and protect human life and happiness as we did in Cuba. Patriotic Mexicans honestly desiring peace and justice and the establishment of the constitutional self-government of Mexico by the people of Mexico should co-operate with us."

Senator Owen told again the story of the fall of Porfirio Diaz, the rise of Madero, and the plot of Huerta and Felix Diaz, Porfirio's nephew, which led to the overthrow and death of Madero and put Huerta in the president's chair. He recited the uprising of Carranza on authority of the legislature of the state of Coahuila, and how Senator Domínguez dared denounce Huerta to the Mexican senate, declaring that Huerta had pacified the country by extermination and charging him with attempting to keep his post by inciting a conflict with the United States.

The senator said that shortly afterwards Domínguez disappeared and was reported murdered. Then he told of attempts to secure an investigation of his death by the Mexican congress, and how Huerta put the congress in jail.
"Whereupon," he continued, "Huerta by decree, declared himself invested, in flagrant violation of the constitution, with legislative and judicial power, in effect, military dictator of Mexico. Moreover he declared the constitutional guaranties of freedom from arrest for members of congress abrogated; and having thus vested himself with the legislative and judicial power of Mexico, he charged almost the entire Mexican congress with sedition and treason."

Senator Owen dwelt at some length on the "election" held for president of Mexico on the 26th of October, 1913. He said that while Huerta had announced he would not be a candidate, he had enlarged the powers of his military state governors, to cover the election machinery. Four days before the election the senator said, despite formal assurances to the diplomats in Mexico City that he was not a candidate, election posters were sent broadcast urging the people to vote for Huerta. Huerta sent instructions to his governors, said the senator, to return the votes favorable to him and not to return more than a certain part of the precincts, thus insuring a cold election. This program, he said, was carried out in every detail, and the Mexican congress, discovering that less than half the voting precincts had sent in returns, declared the election void and expressed a desire that Huerta continue as provisional president until some future time which might be fixed by congress.

"Huerta," he added dramatically, "still is dictator."
"Of the 28 elected governors of Mexico at the time Huerta seized the governing powers," the senator said, "only two at the end of the year remained at home attending their duties. Ten of a number had fled the country, and one had been murdered by a major general of Huerta, who tied the governor of Chihuahua on the railroad track and backed a yard engine over him to teach him better manners than to oppose Huerta. All vacancies were filled by military governors appointed by Huerta."

"Huerta's federal officers of the army appear to have been instructed to take no prisoners. Every captured officer, high and low, was put before a wall and shot, most of the common soldiers taken prisoners were shot in like fashion and a few allowed to save their lives by joining the federal army. Every member of the cabinet named for Huerta was removed. Some of them fled the country, one of them was killed, but not one was left in the cabinet."

"During the fall of 1913 numerous evidences appeared of Huerta trying to involve the United States in some act of aggression or invasion. His purpose in doing this was to stir the patriotism of the Mexican people, make them forget his crimes, and induce them to get behind him as a defender of Mexico against an invading foe. Finally, April 9, he had the impudence to arrest sailors in our uniforms under the shelter of our flag at Tampico, and march them in derision through the streets. He knew perfectly well that his private expression of regret was no amends to the government of the United States for this international affront and indignity."

"Huerta desired to provoke some action that would unite behind him the revolutionary leaders in Mexico, after which he might obtain his peace, relying upon the benevolence, the dignity,

and the patience of the government of the United States. He has failed. The United States should not now, under any circumstances, be content with anything else than the most complete and absolute restoration of constitutional self-government in Mexico. Hundreds of our citizens have been killed in Mexico, thousands of them have been robbed, millions of their property stolen, and all driven by violence from Mexico. Huerta has sought to involve us in complications with Japan, which might easily involve us in one of the bloodiest wars in history, if permitted to be worked out."
"The president was not only justified in refusing to recognize Huerta as president of Mexico and in seizing Vera Cruz to stop the landing of a shipment of machine guns and 2,000,000 cartridges, but he would have been fully justified in deposing Huerta by military force as a bloody despot and a reasonable usurper."

AUSTRIA NOT ON VERY GOOD TERMS WITH RUSSIA

Vienna, May 13.—One of the shrewdest members of the diplomatic corps in Vienna, when asked recently about the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, bluntly answered that there were none. For Austria-Hungary there practically has been no Russian ambassador at the court of Vienna. Nominally of course there has been an ambassador, but he has always found some pretext for being absent from his post, leaving the official duties to a councillor of embassy who has carefully abstained from doing anything. Similarly, Austria-Hungary's diplomatic representation at St. Petersburg has been almost equally perfunctory. Count Szapary was appointed ambassador to Russia last October but up to the present has spent only three weeks at his post; his absence being vaguely ascribed to family reasons.

For some time past there has been considerable tension in the relations between the two empires, the precise reasons for which are difficult to explain. The whole situation is full of complications. There are religious and racial questions involved affecting primarily the two countries alone. Then there is the old rivalry for predominance in the Balkans and finally many differences between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente which exert a most important influence on the relations existing between the individual countries in each group.

Up to the time of the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908, the relations between the two countries had been apparently quite friendly. They had made a working arrangement in the Balkans regarding conditions in Macedonia, and although it had not accomplished much, everything was moving along smoothly. But the precipitate move of the late Austrian foreign minister, Count Aehrenthal, in the annexation of Bosnia upset everything. The Russian minister Iswolsky felt that he had been duped by his Austrian colleague and never forgave him. Since then Iswolsky has been Austro-Hungary's bitterest enemy, and since he is one of the most influential personages in the Russian National Committee he has been able to make things very disagreeable in many respects for the dual monarchy. Indeed there is very good authority for believing that an Austro-Russian war was very near just before the Balkan war broke out in the fall of 1912. It was only through the strong personal efforts of the venerable Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph that such a catastrophe was prevented. It is thought that the Emperor Nicholas was just as much opposed to a war, but he is no politician and by no means strong enough to hold back the firebrands in the Russian National Committee.

The personal relations between the two imperial families are at the most cordial character. It is sometimes even said that the Hapsburgs are really pro-Russian. The late Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor and the father of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, was always a great friend of Russia and his sympathies in that direction are believed to have been to some extent inherited by his son.

Archduke Charles Louis who was the patron of the principal Austrian industrial associations and a very far-sighted man, perceived the important role that commerce and industry would one day play in international relations, at least twenty years before European statesmen had begun

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to pay any attention to these factors. He knew very well that Russia would never be likely to injure Austria's foreign commerce very much, while Germany would some day ruin it. Russia, besides having an enormous home market to supply, has practically no great industries while Germany is constantly on the look out for new markets to conquer.

Events have proved the correctness of the Archduke's views. Twenty-five years ago Austria-Hungary almost monopolized the trade of the Balkans and Turkey and Egypt. Today the bulk of the trade in these countries has gone into the hands of the Germans. Indeed the aggressive methods of German merchants in trying to capture Austria's commerce in the near East are bitterly resented by their Austrian rivals.

The sympathies and feelings of the two governments and the two peoples are very different from those prevailing between the rulers. The so-called national committee in Russia is most violently anti-Austrian and is straining every nerve to gain absolute control of the Balkans. The fight is largely a religious one, Russia wanting to bring all the Balkans under the sway of the Orthodox church and to force the Roman Catholic part of the population, as well as the Mussulmans to acknowledge the supremacy of the Russian church. It is this which explains Russia's hostile attitude to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who has remained a Roman Catholic although he permitted his elder son, Prince Boris, to join the Orthodox church. Russia would never consent to gratifying Catholic Ferdinand's ambition to become ruler of the Balkans.

So far from tending to clear up the complications in the Balkans the recent wars have left the situation more complicated than ever. Count Witte, the Russian statesman, recently declared that only the first act in the great drama had been played. Now is the interval between the acts. How long this will last nobody knows—perhaps a year, perhaps only a few months.

One important result of the Balkan conflicts is the change in the attitude of Roumania towards Austria-Hungary. Up to a few months ago Roumania was always looked upon as being the friend of Austria. Military strategists, indeed, in considering Austria-Hungary's strength usually added Roumania's five army corps. But in the negotiation, over the treaty of Bucharest, Russian diplomats cleverly contrived to place Austria in an unfriendly position towards Roumania. Count Berchtold's efforts to secure a revision of the treaty in the interests of the Roumanians who have always been very jealous of the threatened supremacy of that country in the Balkans. Roumania's geographical position compels her to rely either upon Austria-Hungary or Russia. And if the dual monarchy is going to side with Bulgaria, Roumania will have no alternative but to turn to Russia.

But here again dynastic views must be taken into account. King Charles is a strong ruler who has always been friendly to Austria and neither he nor his ministers are likely to be greatly moved by popular outbursts. They are convinced that a close union with the Triple Alliance is the surest way to defend their country against the overwhelming might of Russia. But whether King Charles' successor will take an equally strong stand against public opinion is another question.

From the violent tone of the articles recently published in the semi-official journals in St. Petersburg, Vienna and also in Berlin, it might be imagined that a great European war was inevitable, but happily this view finds no support in responsible quarters. The truth is that several comparatively small things have occurred recently to excite much irritation between Russia and Austria-Hungary. Austria introduced very vexatious passport restrictions on the frontier which caused much annoyance to Russian travelers. Galicia is said to be swarming with Russian spies while Russian Poland is overrun with Austrian secret agents. There has been a series of espionage trials in Vienna where the accused have been shown to be in the direct employ of the Russian military attaches, and contrary to the usual practice in these proceedings no attempt was made to keep secret the name of the foreign country implicated. Many thousands of Russian roubles are alleged to have been spent in trying to corrupt the poor peasants in Galicia, while Austrian spies have been doing their utmost to persuade the Poles across the Russian frontier

that they would be much better off under Austrian rule.

There have been other things, too, of importance. Russia has been spending large sums in increasing her military forces in Poland along the German and Austrian frontiers and also in building some hundreds of miles of new railways for strategic purposes. It is believed that France is urging her along, having made her a large loan upon the understanding that most of it would be spent on armaments. And just now the Russian minister of the navy has ordered that no materials be bought for Russian drydocks or private shipbuilding yards, from either Austria-Hungary or Germany. This action is the more serious as the greater part of such material is purchased outside Russia.

But in spite of all these things no serious person talks of war. In fact none of the powers interested are really ready. Russia wants to complete her railways and to increase her army sufficiently to repress the revolution which would certainly break out at home immediately war was declared. And Austria-Hungary is just now changing her army from a three years' to a six years' service which means a considerable dislocation of military forces. And so it is generally agreed in the most competent quarters that after all the peace of Europe is in no imminent danger.

SALISBURY ITEMS

Special to The News.

Salisbury, May 13.—Today is being observed as Memorial Day by the Confederate veterans of Rowan. The exercises were held at the city graded school and a feature of the occasion was the presenting of a portrait of General Lee by the local chapter of Children of the Confederacy through their leader, Mrs. Margaret Bell, to the city school. Music was furnished by the Salisbury band and there were songs by the children of the school and a talk by Col. A. H. Boyden.

The local lodges of Knights of Pythias have framed a cordial invitation to the Grand Lodge to hold its 1915 meeting in Salisbury.

Salisbury and Spencer, Woodmen of the World have combined to have a double ceremony at the Chestnut Hill cemetery next Sunday. They will unveil a monument at the grave of a deceased member and decorate the dozen or more graves of Woodmen in that cemetery. Rev. C. A. G. Thomas will be the orator of the day.

The case against Floyd Alexander, charged with complicity in the murder of Preston Lyster at Barber's February 24, which consumed the greater part of yesterday was taken up again this morning. The state rested its case before adjournment yesterday after using practically the same evidence which convicted Sid Finger last week. Finger as a witness for Alexander was put on the stand and took all the crime upon his own shoulders, telling how he alone visited the store, killed and robbed Lyster and set the fire which consumed the body.

DEATHS

Mrs. Mahala McArthur.
Chester, S. C., May 13.—Mrs. Mahala McArthur passed away at her home on Columbia street at the age of 87 years Monday. The funeral services were held yesterday at the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, by the pastor, Rev. D. G. Phillips, D. D. and the burial occurred in Evergreen cemetery.

Mr. R. A. Stone.
Statesville, May 13.—Mr. Rufus A. Stone, a leading citizen of Concord township died Sunday. The funeral was held yesterday at Trinity Methodist church. Six children survive him, viz: Messrs. James and John Stone of Anderson, Ind., Mrs. Walter Sharpe, Mr. Carl Stone and Misses Jessie and Nannie Stone of this county.

Dawson, Ga., May 13.—Stonewall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Dawson, has sent a floral offering of red and white roses and magnolia, tied with the national colors and resting on a United States flag to be placed on the casket of Randolph Summerlin, the Georgia boy killed at Vera Cruz whose body was expected to reach WillaGooche, today.

Stopped Her Pain at Once

A well-known physician and chemist, a graduate of the Johns-Hopkins University of Medicine, was experimenting recently in the laboratory of one of the hospitals of New York. He had just added the last two ingredients to a formula for the treatment of aches, pains, etc., such as one has when he sprains his back or arm, or when he has rheumatism or neuralgia. He thought he had perfected a combination that would dispel pain almost instantly. Just as he had finished his work a doctor came in and reported that a patient in one of the wards was suffering agonies with rheumatism. "Take this in and rub her with it," said the chemist as he passed a bowl containing his preparation to the doctor. Without any urging the doctor did as was suggested and in a few moments returned and said: "Dr. —, you have a wonderful preparation. The patient was a rubbing with it and within ten minutes the pain was entirely gone and she was sound asleep."

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Stopped Her Pain at Once

Every doctor who will analyze it, or who happens to be familiar with what it contains knows that the medical journals have had much to say about this new form of healing and that physicians everywhere now recognize the superiority of this method to every other known to them for quick and lasting results. A If you suffer from aches or pains of any kind, get a tube of PAIN-GALAXY at any drug store for 25c. and try it. You'll be sure to keep a tube of it in the house hereafter. Made by Curtis Chemical Co., 117 East Twenty-fourth street, New York.

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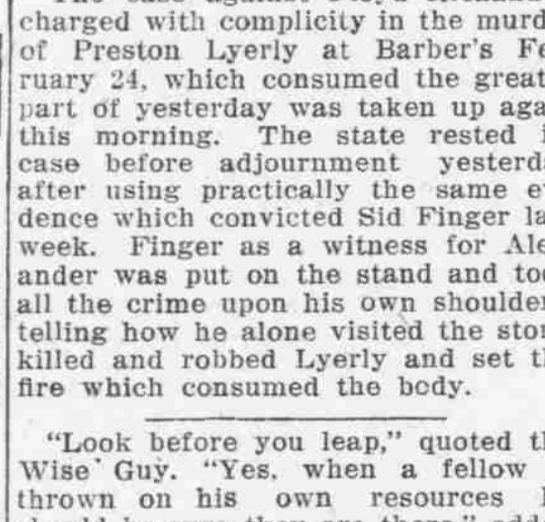
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BISHOP REESE DISCUSSES VITAL ISSUES.

By Associated Press.
Albany, Ga., May 13.—Right Rev. F. P. Reese, Episcopal bishop of Georgia, is presenting his annual address to the diocesan convention this morning indulged in some very pertinent and interesting allusions to matters of marked interest to the church throughout the state and the South. Discussing the subject that there should be a negro bishop in the Southern dioceses, Bishop Reese says he cannot bring himself to believe this would be the safe and wise settlement of the vexed question of caring for the colored members of the church. Bishop Reese very earnestly advocates the pensioning of the aged and dependent clergy.

If a woman would cut out the milliner's expensive creations and pin a \$10 bill in her hair she would attract more attention.—Chicago News.

The fellow who hasn't been in bed all night naturally lacks repose.

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