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IS HOPED BY ALL MEMBERS THAT SESSION WILL END

JULY 1.

IT MAY BE AUGUST FIRST

Many important Measures Are Before Legislators for Disposal This

Washington,-After more than a year of almost continuous work, Congress is getting restless and leaders in both houses began an earnest effort to arrange the legislative program so that adjournment may be taken early in July. Majority Leader Underwood, after a conference with President Wilson, announced that in his opinion the house can complete its work on the necessary appropriation bills and the other legislation which the president has insisted upon, long before July 1.

The Senate steering committee held a meeting and discussed the possibilities of adjournment. It came to no decision, however, except as to the appointment of a sub-committee, which will be named by Chairman Kern, to confer with house leaders later on this subject, and on the meassures that must be passed before the

session ends. Although Senator Kern was hopeful that the program can be completed by July 10, other Democratic leaders were not inclined to share this view and said that if the Panama tolls repeal bill, the anti-trust bill and the rural credits bill and the usual appropriation bills are to be put through the senate, adjournment cannot possibly be arranged before August 1. These measures made up the "program" which Mr. Underwood announc-

ed the house could pass in time. In the senate the fight over the tolls repeal bill can be said hardly to have started. It was the business before the senate for little longer than an hour and present indications are that it will not be taken up in earnest with day-long devotion to it.

WILSON NAMES RESERVE BOARD

Five Members to Serve Under the New Currency Law Appointed.

Washington-President Wilson had selected the five men, who, together with the Secreary of the Treasurer W. G. McAdoo and the Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, are to compose the Federal reserve

All of those selected had not yet two. The men to whom the president has offered places are:

Richard Olney of Boston, Mass., former secretary of state under President Cleveland, to be governor of the failure of General Carranza thus far move for an armistice was succeeded

Paul Moritz Warburg of New York, member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, vice president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago and former president ad organizer of the United States chamber of commerce.

W. P. G. Harding, of Birmingham, Ala., president of the First National Bank of Birmingham and one of the leading bankers of the South.

Dr. Adolph Caspar Miller of San Francisco, now assistant to Secretary Lane of the interior department, is an economist and authority on finance.

The nominations will be sent to the senate in a few days. As yet Messrs. Olney and Harding have not indicated whether or not they will accept.

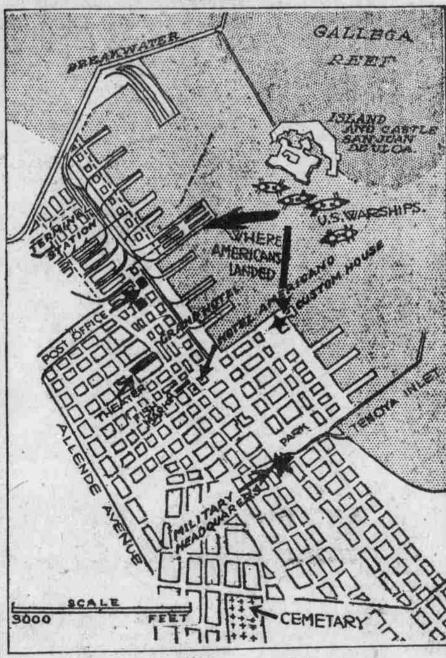
Upon the new board will devolve the task of setting in motion the banking system of the country through the 12 regional reserve banks already selected.

They also will constitute a govern ing board, which is given wide power to regulate the 12 banks and issue currency. The president had told his friends that he regarded the membership of the board equally important as that of the supreme court of the United States.

Huerta's Dolegates Named.

Mexico City-El Pais announced that Augustin Rodrigues and Luis ER guero, both connected with the Mexioan National Railroad and Sepator Elio Rabasa would leave here seen for Montreal to attend the mediation conference initiated by Argentine, Brazil and Chile. This is the first indication given here that the cenference to settle the differences between the United States and Mexico may be held in Canada. At the same time it was stated that the meetings would not take place in Havana.

MAP OF VERA CRUZ CITY AND HARBOR



Vera Cruz is now facing a grave food problem.

THE BALANCE YET FOR WAR OR PEACE

ECHOES OF "WAR TALK" ARE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNIT DYING AWAY IN NATIONS CAPITAL.

THE ENVOYS

Accomplishments of the Mediators So Far, Are Unprecedented in History.

Washington.-Assurances of peace, with a steady abatement of "war talk" was the dominant feature in Mexican developments here. Atten- finite progress of the mediation proaccepted, so formal announcement tion still was centered on the work of will not be made for another day or the South American mediators, who reported steady progress and no deadlock between the parties.

In other quarters, however, the to accept the mediators' proposal for a suspension of hostilities, caused of the United States and the Huerta continued doubt over the outlook for regime, although there were still omibroadening the scope of the mediators' work to a settlement of the whole Mexican situation.

the report that Dr. Edward Ryan, an American in the service of the United States Government, was about to be shot as a spy by Mexican Federals at Zacatecas caused serious apprehension through the day, but reassurances as to Doctor Ryan came direct from Huerta late in the day.

While the gravity and the hopefulto hour, the South American envoys kept steadily at their work holding tion. Their long conference with Secretary Bryan was fellowed by a conference with the Spanish Ambassader Senor Riane, who represents the Huerta Government. The mediators during the discussion were learned

made no announcement It was known they were expecting which might lead to a statement later but its purport was not disclosed. There was reason to believe, however, that it related to the attitude of Car- his acceptance will apply also to in-

Summing up what was mediators had accomplished, a well-posted authority said it represented more actually done in a given time than ever had occurred in the history of intermediations He specified, beginning April 26, and continuing six days inatuatra.

First, acceptance of good effices by the United States; second, acceptance by Huerta; third, acceptance by Carransa; fourth, suspension of hostillties by the United States; fifth, suspension of hostflitles by Huerta.

A sixth development, it was expected, would further emphasize what was being done.

UNCLE SAM READY

ED STATES CONTINUE PLANS FOR EVENTUALITIES.

PERSEVERE THE MEDIATORS STILL WORK

While Three South American Envoys Are Planning, Many Speculations Exist.

Washington.-Restrained but none the less steady preparation for any military eventualities that may become necessary and the quiet but degram being worked out behind closed dors these were the two outstanding features of the Mexican situation here.

The three mediation envoys of Argentine, Brazil and Chile continued their private sittings. Their first by the virtual suspension of hostilities, or a truce, between the forces nous sounds of conflict between the Huerta and Carranza forces.

Secretary Bryan formally notified the three South American envoys that the American Government took it for granted there would be no hostilities during the mediation proceedings. While there has been no period set within which the negotiations must be cancluded, Secretary Bryan said he believed they would hove forward "as rapidly as possible." A report ness of the situation varied from hour that they might be prolonged by the mediators going to /Mexico was met by the statement by one of the mediatwo sessions at the Argentine Lega- tors that in these days of the telegraph and cable a journey was unnecessary.

While the envoys were not ready to make an announcement several interesting phases of what has come up from authoritative sources. It appears that while the attitude of Genanother definite development soon, eral Huerta was definite in accepting intermedation as between the United States and the Huerta Government, It has not yet been made clear that termediation that includes Carransa. It is expected that this question will be cleared up by inquiries new under way, so that it will be definitely established that Huerta not only accepts mediation with the United States but also with Carranus.

> Huerta Accepts Peace Pro Tem. Washington.-General Ruerta accepted the proposal that there be no. further hostilities between the United States and Mexico pending the efforts of the envoys of Argentina, Brasil and Chile to bring an amicable settlement of difficulties between the countries. This was announced by Secretary Bryan.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE MEXICAN WAR MEDIATORS WANT

By A VETERAN.

The fever-port of Yera Cruz had tion. been captured four times before Uncle Sam seized it on April 24. Once it fell to Gen. Winfield Scott, once to the allied forces of France, England and Spain, and twice to the buccaneers of the Spanish Main.

I know several men today who were present at the siege of 1847. It is probable none of these veterans of the the red cloth, where he knelt and first Mexican struggle will see service this time, although I have just seen a letter from Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, eighty-seven upon them when they were trying to years old, in which the venerable fighter offers his sword to the stars and stripes and refers to Major Gen. Leonard Wood as sponsor for his physical and mental ability. General Gibson served through the Mexican, Civil and several Indian wars.

It was March 7, 1847, when the fleet bearing General Scott and his little army appeared off Mexico's principal seaport. The troops landed without much trouble after the city had been bombarded, but it took a sanguinary siege of thirteen days to capture the defenses. Trenches were dug and regular operations conducted.

So our troops this time can commence their march toward the capital with much less of a handicap than General Scott's.

While the troubles of the United States which culminated in the Civil war were brewing Mexico grew arrogant to this country and to Europeans.

The crowning insult was President Miramon's seizure of \$630,000 in specie from the British consulate. Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia decided to move. Meantime the great Benito Juarez, the General Washington of Mexico, was conducting a revolt in the North. He overthrew Miramon, but the foreign troops kept on their way. On December 14, 1861, Vera Cruz was seized by a Spanish force under General Prim. The result was the elevation of Maximilian to the throne and, after the European troops had been withdrawn, the unfortunate Austrian's execution,

The pirates, with force equal to a respectable army, captured Vera Cruz in 1683. They burned, slew and robbed for many days before they driven to their ships. In 1712 the notorious buccaneer kings, Laurent and Van Horn, seized the port and held it ten days. They killed hundreds of Mexicans, carried away women captive and did an immense amount of damage.

To this day the nurse girl of Vera Cruz, seeking to still the fretful child, says: "Be quiet or I will give you to Van Horn.'

Reparation for One Insult.

I was much amused by the illinformed if well-meaning persons v 10 cried out that Dictator Huerta had given sufficient reparation for the insult to the flag at Tampico by his meager and half-hearted apology.

From the files of the navy department I have dug up a report from Commander J. Blakely Creighton, U. S. N., commanding the Oneida, who witnessed Japan's atonement for an offense against our bluejackets. It reads:

"Hiogo, Japan, March 14, 1868 .-Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the United States Navy, Washington, D. C .- Sir: I have the honor to communicate the particulars of the execution of the Japanese official Tati Zanzutaro, retainer of the Matsdaira Bizen, No Kami, who ordered his troops to fire on the foreigners at this place on the fourth ultimo.

"This execution was witnessed by me at the request of our minister, Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, and was as

follows: I left the legation at about 9:00 p. m. in company with the officers attached to the foreign legations and proceeded to Hiogo, where we were met by a guard, who escorted us to the temple where the execution was to take place.

"There was a large number of people on each side of the street leading to the temple, and quite a number of sodllers drawn up inside and about the temple. We were shown into a room adjoining the Japanese officials, where we were asked if we wished to question the person about to be executed, to Which we answered in the negative. They also took the names of every official present.

"After waiting about half an hour we were conducted by the Japanese officials into what appeared to be the principal room of the temple, which was lighted with candles, and in front of the altar was raised a platform of about a foot in height, which extended across the room and which was placed on the right of the altar, within a few feet of where the execuion was to take place, with the Japanse officials on the left.

"In front of the altar was a green loth and in front of that a red one. We were informed that the execution would take place on the red cloth. Seating ourselves upon the mats on | ready,

the platform, we awaited the execu-

"In a few moments the prisoner came in, dressed in the usual Japanese dress of a person of rank, accompanied by the executioner, who was his pupil and most intimate friend. He walked with a steady, firm step in front of the altar, where he knelt in prayer. He then arose and went to made the confession that 'he was the officer that ordered his troops to fire upon the foreigners and also to fire what he had done.'

"He then disrobed himself to his waist and reached out for a knife that was near him, which he thrust into his bowels and drawing it toward his right side, and leaning forward at the same time the executioner, with one blow from his sword, severed his head from his body. This occurred at about 10:30 p. m.

"The Japanese then bowed to the floor, on which we all did the same. We were then asked if we were satisfied with what we had witnessed, when we replied in the affirmative.

"After the lapse of a few moments we were informed that all was over, when we arose and took our departure. The whole scene was one of great solemnity and very impressive.

('Very respectfully, "Your obedient servant, "J. BLAKELEY CREIGHTON,

"Commander.' What War Really Means,

Let us hope we will have peace again soon. The fingoes are not found among the veterans. War is worse than Sherman said it was. This description, which I copy from the Independent, is all too true:

No more thunder of artillery, no of drums; only the low moan of pain and the rattle of death. In the trampled ground some redly-glimmering pools, lakes of blood; all the crops destroyed, only here and there a piece of land left untouched, and still covered with stubble; the smiling villages of yesterday turned into ruins and rubbish. The trees burned and hacked in the forests, the hedges torn with be saved. grapeshot. And on this battle-ground thousands and thousands of men they had taken would meet with I dead and dying-lying without aid. No nets, knapsacks, cloaks, overturned ammunition wagons, powder wagons blown into the air, cannon with broken carriages. Near the cannon, whose muzzles are black with smoke, the ground is bloodiest. There the greatest number and the most mangled of dead and half-dead men are lying literally torn to pieces with shot; and the dead horses and the half-dead which raise themselves on their feetsuch as they have left them-to sink again: then raise themselves up once more and fall down again, till they only raise their heads to shrick out their pain-laden death-cries. There is a hollow way quite filled with corpses trodden into the mire. The poor creatures had taken refuge there, no doubt to get cover, but a battery had driven over them, and they have been crushed by the horses' hoofs and the wheels. Many of them are still alive, ulpy, bleeding mass, but "still alive.

It is impossible to depict it accurately. Flies were feeding on their open wounds, which were covered with them; their gaze, flaming with fever, wandered about asking and seeking for some help-for refreshment, for water and bread! Coat, shirt, flesh and blood formed in the case of most of them one repulsive mass. Worms were beginning to generate in this mass and to feed on them. A horrible odor filled every place. All these soldiers were lying on the bare ground; only a few had got a little straw on which they could repose their miserable bodies. Some who had nothing under them but clayey, swampy ground had half-sunk into the mud it formed-they had not the strength to get out of it. In Masloved, a place of about fifty

houses, there were lying, eight days after the battle, about 700 wounded. It was not so much their shrieks of agony as their abandonment without any consolation which appealed to heaven. In one single barn alone sixty of these poor wretches were erowded. Every one of their wounds had originally been severe, but they had become hopeless in consequence of their unassisted condition, and their want of nursing and feeding; almost all were gangrenous. Limbs crushed by shot formed new mere heaps of putrefying fleeb, faces a mere mass of coagulated blood, covered with filth. in which the mouth was represented by a shapeless black epening, from which frightful groans kept welling out. The progress of the putrefaction separated whole mortifled pieces from these pitiable bodies. The living were lying close to dead bodies which had begun to fall into putrefaction, and for which the worms were getting

TRIO DELEGATED

AS FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF CARRANZA, HUERTA AND UNITED STATES.

BRYAN CONFERS WITH THEM

escape,' and that 'he was sorry for They Yet Hold Out Hopes of Settling the Whole Mexican Problem Some Day.

> Washington .- The three South American envoys who have undertaken the task of pacifying Mexico by diplomacy made another decisive move in their plan, by requesting the United States Government, General Huerta and General Carranza to appoint representativies to confer with them in Washington.

Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil and Ministers Naon and Suarez of Argentine and Chile, respectively, called on Secretary Bryan, asking him to designate the American representatives. At he same time they telegraphed their requests to the head of the Government in Mexico City, as well as the Constitutionalist chief.

No announcements of the subjects to be considered by representatives of the three parties to the mediation, or of the powers or functions of the new envoys was made except for the following brief statement issued through. the State Department on the authority

o fthe three diplomats: "The mediators have delivered to this Government and are sending out. more blare of trumpets, no more beat to General Huerta and General Carranza requests that representatives beappointed to confer with the media-

tors." The proposal to bring together specially designated representatives was the result of an all-day ses-ion of the South American envoys. The suggestion had been made to them from various quarters that much time would

The envoys felt confident the stey vor by all concerned, believing there blossoms of flowers are to be seen on | could be no objection to a move calwayside or meadow; but sabers, bayo- culated cheifly to facilitate the pro-

gress of the work. COLORADO STRIKE UNSETTLED.

Efforts in Washington to Bring About

Peace Are Futile. Washington .- Messages, telling of futile efforts thus far at Washington to bring about a settlement of the Colorado coal mine strike, including a telegram from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., saying mining company officials in Colorado "were the only ones competent to deal, with the question," were made public. Representative Foster, chairman of the House Mines Committee, who gave out the telegraphic correspondence, had been attempting to get Mr. Rockefeller, operators and officials of the mines which the Rockefellers partly control, and the striking operatives together, following a White House conference.

Mr. Foster telegraphed Mr. Rockefeller recently, saying William Green, secretary-treasurer of the International Mine Workers Union, had made public a statement that mine workers would waive any recognition of the union or unionizing camps. He asked Mr. Rockefeller if he was willing to enter negotiations for settlement of the strike on that basis.

Mr. Rockefeller replied that he was forwarding the telegram to the officers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. in Denver, who with the officials of the mining companies in Colorado, he said, were the only ones competent to deal with that question.

Mr. Foster repied to this with a sharp message to Mr. Rockefeller, which the latter up to night has not acknowledged. Mr. Foster telegraph-

"Your telegram somewhat a disappointment, we were in hopes that you would deem the situation so grave and serious that you would give your personal efforts to prevent the further killing of men, wemen and children, and we renew the hope that you will reconsider and resolve to use your personal influence and authority to this humane end."

Think Huerta Will Fail.

El Paso, Texas. - Several rebel leaders declared Victoriano Huerta was ready to step down and out under the pressure of his cientifico supporters. who, they said, already regarded rebel success as inevitable. The constitutionalist leaders said that on account of this belief they would make no concessions when mediation came up as a result of the good offices of diplomats. Rebel leaders in El Paso hald good offices were accepted by Huerta only as a means of "saving bis face."