

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 18, 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.

Faquel Orozco of the clan of the northern revolutionists was the lone notable figure among the disaffected who declared 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 amiable. President Wilson repudiated his policy in six address before congress to which was attached his correspondence with Mr. Lind and the Huerta administration.

SENATE APPROVES DEPARTURE.

Huerta was attacked in the Mexican senate October 3 by Senator Douthett, who declared that he would speak what was on his mind and would not be intimidated by any threats of violence.

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 Tullaacan.

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 Monterey. 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 in Presidential Chair.

Mexico City.—Francisco Carbajal 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 Mexican revolutionists, Senor Carbajal proceeded to Juarez as his confidential agent.

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

CONGRESS RESIGNS HOPE OF VACATION

ADMITTED NOW THAT ADMINISTRATION WORK WILL STOP ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FALL

BUGABOO OF THE SENATE

The Anti-Trust Program is First on Docket and Then Comes the Bankers' Confirmation.

Washington.—Members of Congress who are standing valiantly by the Administration in the effort to complete its legislative program despite the approaching campaign, while admitting they are weary of legislative duties and anxious to get home to their districts, have resigned themselves to the conclusion that there is little hope for adjournment before fall.

Both houses of congress already are having trouble in rallying a quorum for the transaction of business, but the party whips are keeping constantly at work bringing members who have left town back to Washington and they hope to expedite what business remains as rapidly as possible. Some Senators and Representatives are permitted to go home from time to time to look after their political fences, but it is the aim of the Democratic leaders to keep a quorum present at all times from now on.

Again the chief business of the senate will be to press the anti-trust bills, with a hope of getting a real start in the general debate on the Interstate Trade Commission bill and to complete the revision of the Clayton bill and the Rayburn Securities measure in committee so that they may be submitted to the senate. The Clayton bill ready and Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, hopes to have the securities bill perfected soon.

At least six weeks of discussion on these trust measures is contemplated in the Senate.

There still remains the probability that the three bills will be consolidated into one. If that is done the legislative task may not be prolonged.

One thing that promises to delay the trust program is the difficulties which have arisen over the nominations of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago and Paul M. Warburg of New York as members of the Federal Reserve Board. The senate seems still to be deadlocked over the confirmation of Mr. Jones, administration champions of the Chicago man are still holding back a vote in an effort to win over some of their colleagues who oppose his confirmation. The report of the minority of the Banking and Currency Committee who favor his confirmation, has not yet been submitted and it may be several days before it is ready.

SERIOUS BALLOON ACCIDENT

Frenchman, Thrice Winner of Grand Prix, Injured.

Paris.—The balloon Toto, a contestant in the Grand Prix race, crashed into the trees of the Tuilleries Garden injuring the pilot, Georges Blanchet, and his aide, Duval, and causing a panic among thousands of spectators. Several were slightly injured in the rush many women fainted and others were overcome by escaping gas.

The cordage surrounding the envelope began to give way when the Toto had ascended 150 feet. Blanchet and his aide were bowing their adieus and paid no attention to warning shouts by spectators.

The basket, with the two men clinging to it, dropped into a cluster of trees and struck an iron picket fence. Blanchet's injuries were minor but Duval was injured internally. Blanchet was the winner of the Grand Prix on three previous occasions.

Threatened Editor Five Minutes.

Stuttgart, Germany.—Two social Democratic women invaded the office of the Schwabische Zeitung and for five minutes threatened the editor because he had maligned women in an article in his newspaper.

All May Pass Through.

Vera Cruz.—Lieutenant Colonel Isaacs, commanding the Federalists of the gap in the railway, announced that a proclamation had been issued at Mexico City granting all persons belonging to the so-called revolutionary forces permission to pass through the Federal lines. The only condition imposed is that they shall not carry arms. Colonel Isaacs said the new administration does not recognize the existence of a revolution and could not be expected on a general footing as citizens.

Five Banks Wrecked.

Hallsville, N. C.—Five banks, one large and four small, were wrecked on the river banks here by a heavy storm. There was no loss of life.

SEABOARD WINS IN INSPECTION CASE

JUDGE BOND DECIDES THAT BOOKS OF RAILROAD ARE NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh. 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 Kitchen 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.

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 1,600 acres in soy beans, cow peas, alfalfa and clover, 1,500 acres in corn—5,000 acres in all being under cultivation. There are five miles of dikes that protect these crops from river overflows.

There are about 200 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. B. Mann of Raleigh.

Laboratory Will Get Money.

The tangle in the funds for the state laboratory of hygiene through a "kink" in the legislative statistics involving the appropriations for this important division of the state department of health, was straightened out by the governor and council of state through an amendment to the ruling of attorney General Dickson to the effect that he will transfer would be included in making the full \$2,000 per year instead of \$1,000 per year for the laboratory, and authorized Treasurer Lang to do so.

Governor Will Inspect Whitely Camp.

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REPORT ISSUED ON STATE HIGHWAYS

THERE ARE SEVEN PRINCIPAL TOLL ROADS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE JEFFERSON TURNPIKE

Is Rapidly Being Washed Away on Account of Repair.—Some Would Turn Over State Stock to Private Owners.

Raleigh.—Quite an interesting statistical report on highway work in North Carolina has just come from the presses of the state printers, the report being the work of State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt. There is a section devoted to toll roads in the state which shows that there are seven principal toll roads, the Jefferson turnpike, extending 46 miles from North Wilkesboro to Jefferson; the Lenoir-Blowing Rock turnpike, from Lenoir to Blowing Rock, a distance of 43 miles; the Blowing Rock-Boone turnpike, Blowing Rock to Boone, a distance of 10 miles; the Yonahlossee road, Blowing Rock to Linville, a distance of 22 miles; the Kanuga turnpike, from Hendersonville to Kanuga Lake, a short distance of four miles; the Junaluska turnpike, from Waynesville to Eagle's Nest at the top of Junaluska Mountain, a distance of nearly four miles; and the Crest of the Blue Ridge highway—partly toll—and in course of construction from Alta Pass, Mitchell county, toward Linville in Avery county.

It is a notable fact that the council of state has just been advised that the Jefferson turnpike which is a largely state-owned road, having been built by state convicts for stock in the road, is rapidly being washed away with practically no care being taken of it in the way of repairs and that it will very soon completely disintegrate, if something is not done. The state authorities are being urged to turn over the state's holdings in stock to private interests that propose to obligate to properly maintain the road as a full-fledged toll road. State officers, however, express themselves as very much opposed to doing this as the state had been pledged a permanent asset in the stock when inducements were held out for the state to provide for the convicts for the construction of the road.

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. McClonkey, 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 owner.

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.

Jease 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 began 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 \$9,500 instead of \$2,500.

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 commencement 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 Whitely, 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.

Craig Will Speak in Virginia.

Governor Craig has accepted an invitation to attend the Rockingham (Va.) County Fair at Chesapeake City during the last week in September, the day 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 delegate from Chesapeake City that he will gladly join Governor Stuart there at the time in the Rockingham fair was held by W. H. Jeffers, Jr., of Chesapeake City.

Concrete Bridge at Asheville.

Asheville.—A handsome concrete bridge is to replace the wooden structure across the French Broad River which separates Asheville and Blount, the members of the Board of County Commissioners making an appropriation for part of the work. The Blount county and the Asheville Power and Light Company will contribute the balance needed. It is estimated the bridge will be a more attractive structure to be built with the power and light company money.

Proposed on Government Building.

Raleigh.—A plan for a new government building has been made by the members of the United States Government building committee and the proposed structure is to be built on the site of the old building on the corner of the state capitol and the state department of health buildings.