

The Polk County News

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TRYON, POLK COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1894.

S. DEMANDS MEXICO'S APOLOGY

SEPARATION DEMANDED FOR ARREST OF U. S. MARINES BY HUERTA GENERAL.

MEXICO VERY INDEPENDENT

Huerta Thinks That President Wilson's Command Is Derogatory to Mexican Dignity.

Vera Cruz.—Gen. Gustavo Maas, the federal commander at Vera Cruz, speaking with reference to the arrest of an American detachment from the Dolphin at Tampico and the demand by the American admiral for satisfaction for the insult to the American flag, said that the Mexican government had, ordered Gen. Morelos Zaragoza not to accede to Admiral Mayo's demand—which was that the American flag should be saluted within twenty-four hours, considering that such a step would be highly derogatory to national dignity, and was also un-called for, as absolutely no insult had been offered to the American flag.

Washington.—Upon whether the commander of the Huerta forces at Tampico salutes the American flag in apology for the arrest of American marines depends immediate developments in the Mexican situation.

President Wilson declared unofficially that he expected the federal commander at Tampico to fire a salute to the stars and stripes as demanded by Rear Admiral Mayo, and he spoke with a confidence that implied insistence. It is understood that instructions have been sent to Charge O'Shaughnessy to represent to the Huerta government the feeling of the administration here over the affront, but there has been no announcement on the subject.

The presence in Washington of John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico for the last eight months, gave the Washington government an adviser with special knowledge of the military situation at Tampico. Mr. Lind arrived here from Vera Cruz aboard the presidential yacht Mayflower and spent several hours with Secretary Bryan.

"DAGO FRANK" CONFESSES

One of "Gunmen" Executed for Rosenthal Murder Tells Story of Crime.

Albany, N. Y.—Shortly before "Dago Frank" Crofici went to the death chair in Sing Sing prison, he told Warden Clancy that "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg and Harry Vallon, an informer, fired the shots which killed Herman Rosenthal, for which crime the four gunmen paid their lives.

"So far as I know Becker had nothing to do with this case," the gunman also declared. "It was a gamblers' fight."

Crofici averred he was five miles away at the time the crime was committed and that "Whitey Lewis" Seidenshner, although present at the scene of the shooting, did not fire any of the shots. Crofici made no attempt, however, to deny that he was included in the original plot to slay Rosenthal, even admitting that two nights before the gambler was slain he went with other gangsters to look for their intended victim. They were frightened away from Rosenthal on that occasion by men they thought were detectives.

Georgia Judgment Upheld at Capital. Washington.—Judgment of the Georgia courts giving Willey George, a locomotive engineer for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, \$11,500 as damages for the loss of a foot, was upheld by the Supreme court.

To Investigate Returns of Siegel Co. Boston.—An investigation to determine whether false returns of the financial condition of the Henry Siegel company of Boston had been made to commissioner of corporations, was begun by the grand jury.

Bott Memorial Unveiled. Augusta, Ga.—A party of forty-four members of Temple Noyes lodge of Masons and their wives from Washington, D. C., arrived here in a special train from Savannah, having come to Savannah in a special steamer and assisted in the unveiling of the Archie Butt memorial bridge. The party was taken to the Bonair, where a reception was held for the visitors by the local Masons and the Butt Memorial association. The unveiling exercises were featured by speeches by ex-President Taft and LeRoy W. Herron.

MRS. MEDILL M'CORMICK



Mrs. Medill McCormick, daughter of the late Mark Hanna, and one of the leaders of the equal suffrage cause, asserts that by 1916 women will hold the balance of power in the electoral college.

BOARD ISSUES STATEMENT

COMMITTEE OVERWHELMS DISGRUNTLED CITIES WITH AVALANCHE OF FIGURES.

Atlanta Was the Favorite of the Majority of the Banks Asking for Membership.

Washington.—Replying for the first time to the criticism vented upon them by the disappointed cities of New Orleans, Washington and Baltimore, the federal reserve bank organization committee gave out a formal statement. Quoting from the official records in the comptroller's office the committee showed that the Atlanta member banks, which were mainly national banks, had more capital and surplus, more loans and discounts and more individual depositors than either Dallas or New Orleans.

Particular attention was given to the committee's reasons for choosing Atlanta, Ga., and Dallas, Texas, in preference to New Orleans; for selecting Richmond, Va., instead of Baltimore; and for naming Kansas City instead of Denver, Colo., Omaha or Lincoln, Neb. The committee called attention to the fact that since thirty-seven cities were applicants and only twelve named, twenty-five had to be disappointed.

ARREST AMERICAN MARINES

Apology Demanded for Insult to American Flag at Tampico, Mexico.

Mexico City.—A launch from the United States gunboat Dolphin, carrying the paymaster and a small detachment of marines, put in at Iturbide bridge at Tampico. The Americans were after a supply of gasoline. They were in uniform, but unarmed. The launch flew the American flag.

Colonel Hinojosa, commanding a detachment of Mexican federals, placed the paymaster and his men under arrest. They were paraded through the streets and held for a time under detention.

Admiral Mayo made a vigorous representation to the authorities and the men were released. Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza expressed to Admiral Mayo his regret.

President Huerta, in an official statement to American Charge O'Shaughnessy apologized for the unusual zeal of the Mexican commander at Tampico.

TREATY EFFECTS TOLL FIGHT

Colombia Granted Free Use of Panama Canal for Warships.

Washington.—Free use of the Panama canal by Colombian warships, troop ships and navy supply vessels is proposed in the new treaty between the United States and Colombia signed at Bogota to seal the breach between the two countries over the separation of Panama. Secretary Bryan announced with the explanation that the clause in the convention was identical with one in the Colombian treaty negotiated by Secretary Root in 1909, with the approval of Great Britain and ratified by the United States senate though never accepted by Colombia.

Florida Citrus Crop Reported Injured

Ocala, Fla.—Hall and wind storms accompanied by as hard drop in temperature did many thousand dollars' damage to vegetable and citrus fruit crops in central Florida. Orange groves and melon and tomato fields suffered most severely. Southern Florida, however, where the bulk of the peninsula's citrus fruits are produced, experienced only a cool rain. Frost in the state was confined to the northwestern section, where crops were not sufficiently matured to suffer.

BRYAN EXPLAINS TOLLS QUESTION

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN DEFENDS THE REPEAL OF THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT

In Lengthy Statement Mr. Bryan Defends the Policy Pursued by President in Tolls Fight.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan in a statement lengthily reviews the Panama tolls questions, and in the course of the statement declares that the repeal of the tolls exemption in the Panama canal act "cannot be construed to be a construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," but is "simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way."

Mr. Bryan discusses various features of the subject—the limiting of debate in the house of representatives, the Baltimore platform and the effect of repeal on the treaty.

Claiming that the opponents of the repeal had seized upon the charge that the president was "surrendering to England," Mr. Bryan declared that the opposition to the repeal had attempted to appeal to "prejudice rather than to reason."

"What has Great Britain done," he asked, "to justify the accusation that she is trying to dictate to this country? She has simply called attention to the terms of the treaty, and asked for arbitration of the question of construction, in case this government differs from the British government in the construction to be placed upon the language. The very men who are insistent upon construing the treaty to permit free tolls delayed for months the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain because of their opposition to any arbitration of the subject. In other words, they construed the treaty to permit discrimination, and then objected to allowing any international court to express an opinion on the subject. If, as a matter of fact, the treaty grants the rights which Great Britain claims, is it a 'surrender to Great Britain' for our nation to repeal a law that raised that question? The repeal of the law cannot be construed to be a construction of the treaty. It is simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way. In the controversy over the Welland canal, Canada withdrew a discrimination which she had made in favor of Canadian ships, 'in order that no cause for friction with the United States authorities in regard to the matter should exist.'"

Why cannot the United States withdraw a discrimination for the same reason? When the treaty involved was before the senate for ratification an attempt was made to so amend it as to permit a discrimination in favor of coastwise vessels, but it was voted down by a decided majority. With this record to support them, is it strange that foreign nations question our right to make an exception in favor of American vessels?"

GOVERNMENT FORCES WIN

San Domingo Rebels Are Defeated by Government Forces.

San Domingo.—Rebel forces that have occupied the citadel at Santiago have surrendered to the government. Another rebel force under Gen. Mauricio Jimenez, military chief of the insurrection, which occupied a fortified position at Las Vegas, also has surrendered to federals under Tancredo Savinon, who has been appointed governor there. President Borda's heading 1,500 men, is on his way to Santiago, having taken the field against the insurrectionists a week ago. The government is virtually in control of the republic and peace prevails, except in the northeast portion.

Red Cross to Prevent Floods

Washington.—Plans are being perfected here for beginning work on the immense reclamation project in China fostered by the American National Red Cross to relieve suffering from flood and famine in the Hwai and Yellow river districts of China.

Monument to Union Veterans

Americus, Ga.—Information received here was that the New York delegation of veterans and prominent citizens coming to Andersonville national cemetery April 30 for dedicatory ceremonies of the New York state monument will come directly to Americus, going later to Andersonville. Five hundred New Yorkers will constitute the party, and they will be entertained while in Americus with a program arranged while in Americus with a program arranged by the Americus chamber of commerce.

COMMANDER EVANS



Commander E. R. G. R. Evans, who was the last man to see Explorer Scott alive, recently arrived in this country. Evans suffered terrible agonies in the polar regions and declares that nothing could induce him to go back to the South pole.

REVENUES TO PAY EXPENSES

INCREASED CUSTOMS HAVE PRODUCED MORE REVENUE THAN EXPECTED.

Statement by Treasury Department Showing Operation of the New Tariff Law.

Washington.—Figures were made public in a treasury department statement showing that customs revenue during the fiscal year which ends on June 30, 1914, almost certainly will meet, and probably will exceed, the estimates made when congress passed the new tariff law.

The statement, prepared by Assistant Secretary Malburn, in charge of customs, said:

It was estimated that the receipts from customs for the fiscal year 1914, which included three months under the tariff act of 1909 and nine months under the present tariff act, approved October 3, 1913, would amount to \$270,000,000, resulting in a loss of \$49,000,000 from the customs receipts of the previous years.

The total customs collections for the nine months just ended amounted to \$225,500,000, showing a loss for the nine months' period of \$24,750,000 compared with the collections for the same period during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. As this loss is only one-half of the estimated loss for the whole year, it is probable that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, will exceed the estimate.

WILSON FOR LOCAL OPTION

President Doesn't Believe Prohibition Should Be Part of Politics.

Washington.—President Wilson is for local option on the liquor question and does not believe prohibition should be made a part of a party program. Since the order of Secretary Daniels was issued prohibiting the use of liquor by officers in the navy, persons in a position to obtain the president's views have learned that he will stand by his letter written in May, 1911, while governor of New Jersey; to the Rev. Thomas B. Shannon of Newark, N. J., says:

"I am in favor of local option. I am a thorough believer in local self-government, and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of the regulation or the withholding of licenses. But the questions involved are social and moral and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party program."

Secretary Daniels told friends the purpose of his order was in no way to give a political aspect to the subject of prohibition or to commit the national administration, but only to promote efficiency in the navy. The president looks on the order as a departmental matter, Secretary Daniels having acted on his own initiative.

Woman Sentenced to Hang

Pensacola, Fla.—For the first time in the history of Florida, a white woman, "Sis" Hopkins of Calhoun county, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang.

Empress Eugenie's Maid Dead

Tampa, Fla.—Miss Philippine Panger, who was a lady in waiting to ex-Empress Eugenie when Napoleon III ruled France, died at the home of Gustavus Ward here. She was 89 years old and had been in the Ward family more than forty years. Following the overthrow of the empire, Miss Panger came to America and became maid to Mr. Ward's mother at Nashville, Tenn. She was German, and letters in her possession show that she was related to families of the nobility of that country.

WILL INSIST THAT APOLOGY BE MADE

U. S. PREPARED TO BACK ADMIRAL MAYO WITH THE ENTIRE NAVY.

VESSELS ARE IN MOTION

Negotiations Not Broken Off and Officials Hope Salute Will be Fired Without Having to Use Force With Huerta.

Washington.—President Wilson ordered virtually the entire Atlantic fleet to Mexican waters to force a public salute to the Stars and Stripes from the Huerta Government as an apology for the arrest of American marines at Tampico.

No ultimatum has been issued, that is, no specified time has been set within which the Huerta Government must comply, but the naval demonstration has been ordered as a concrete evidence of the fixed determination of the United States to back up Rear Admiral Mayo's demand for a salute. General Huerta had not made satisfactory response to that demand.

"Future developments depend on Huerta himself," was the way a high administration official close to the President summarized the situation.

The decision to send the fleet was reached after the President and Secretary Bryan had conferred for an hour with John Lind, personal representative of the President in Mexico, and after a two-hour cabinet meeting during which dispatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy revealed that the Huerta Government disputed the right of American marines to be ashore at Tampico, and contended that its recent public statement of apology was ample.

Immediately after the cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Daniels issued his orders to the Atlantic fleet, and wireless messages flashed up and down the Atlantic Coast to put the fleet under steam for Tampico.

It will be the largest fighting force the American Government has assembled for possible action since the Spanish-American War. Forty-six warships and 21,000 men will comprise the force off Tampico.

VICTORY FOR THE REBELS

Desperate Battle Fought 40 Miles From Torreon Results in Defeat of Federals.

Juarez, Mexico.—A nine days' battle, possibly more desperate than that at Gomez Palacio and Torreon, has resulted in a victory to the rebels under General Francisco Villa, according to an official report made public here.

The combined rebel force came upon the reunited Federals, said in the last days of the battle to have numbered 15,000 at San Pedro de las Colinas, State of Soahulia, 40 miles east of Torreon.

Killed and wounded on both sides, it is said, will number in the neighborhood of 3,000.

New Trial for Jack Johnson

Chicago.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, was granted a new trial by the United States appellate court on one count of the indictment charging violations of the Mann act, of which he stood convicted. Johnson, who was under sentence of one year in the penitentiary and to pay \$1,000 fine was held to have been proved guilty only of transporting Belle Schreiber, a white woman, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, for improper purposes. The other count was held not proven.

Underwood and Hobson Greetings

Washington.—Representative Underwood and Hobson, senatorial candidates in one of the bitterest campaigns fought in Alabama, met and shook hands in the house.

"How are you, Underwood," said Mr. Hobson and the majority leader returned his hand clasp with a "fine, Captain Hobson."

Ships Sail to Tampico

Norfolk, Va.—Early in the morning five battleships of the Atlantic fleet sailed from Hampton Roads for Tampico, Mexico. They were the battleships Arkansas, temporary flagship of the Atlantic fleet; the New Jersey, New Hampshire and Vermont and the dispatch boat Dolphin. The New Hampshire was at the Navy Yard and sailed at the break of day. The Arkansas, New Jersey and Vermont were at the Southern drill grounds when they received orders to prepare to sail for Mexico.

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