

# The Polk County News

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TRYON, POLK COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1894.

## U. S. SOLDIERS ARE SENT TO COLORADO

PRESIDENT COMPLIES WITH GOVERNOR'S REQUEST FOR AID IN STRIKE DISTRICT.

### "TO PRESERVE ORDER"

Wilson Emphasizes That the Government Has Nothing to Do With "Controversy."

Washington.—President Wilson extended the protecting arm of the Federal Government to the state of Colorado, where because of riots and pitched battles between striking miners, Governor Ammons had found the state militia unable to cope with the situation and asked for help. The Colorado delegation in Congress, mine owners and miners themselves joined in the request.

It was one of the rare occurrences in American history when a state found itself impotent to assert its authority, but the President, in a telegram to the Colorado Governor, expressly stipulated that the Federal troops would confine themselves to maintaining order only "until the state can re-assert its authority and resume the enforcement thereof."

The President issued a proclamation ordering all persons engaged in domestic violence to disperse and "return peaceably to their abodes." Secretary Garrison after a conference with the President, ordered three troops of the Fifth Cavalry from Fort Leavenworth and two troops of the Twelfth Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to Trinidad, and Canon City, respectively.

The proclamation read: By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation: Whereas, it is provided by the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every state in this union, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence;

"And, whereas, the Governor of the state of Colorado has represented that domestic violence exists in said state, which the authorities of said state are unable to suppress; and has represented that it is impossible to convene the Legislature of this state in time to meet the present emergency;

"And, whereas, the laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any state or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever it becomes necessary to use the military forces to suppress such insurrection or obstruction to the laws, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, recommend such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in, or connected with, said disturbance and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the thirteenth day of April, instant.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

"Done at this city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-seventh."

WOODROW WILSON.  
By the President:  
William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.

Steamer Ashore Off N. C. Coast.  
Norfolk, Va.—According to a message received by Observer Newsome at Cape Henry over the coast guard wire an unknown steamer went ashore off Oregon Inlet on the North Carolina coast. The steamer struck at 7:40 in a heavy fog. Two life-saving crews went to her assistance.

Reserve Banks Open August 1.  
Washington.—Secretary McAdoo announced that the treasury department expected the new Federal reserve banks would be ready for business by August 1. A statement by the reserve bank organization committee said subscriptions to the stock of Federal reserve banks in the 12 districts, received aggregated \$71,998,000. The banks in six of the 12 districts already have subscribed more than the minimum amount of \$4,000,000 necessary to organize the reserve banks.

## MAP OF MEXICO SHOWING PORTS BLOCKADED BY U. S. NAVY



## RECENT EVENTS IN MEXICO TROUBLE

MANY REPORTS INVESTIGATED BUT NO NEW INCIDENTS APPEAR.

### RIOTS ARE ATTEMPTED

Refugees Swarming to America.—General M. A. Miles To Again Serve Country.

Washington.—Among the most important happenings of the day in the Mexican situation were:

Administration accepted the good offices of Argentine, Brazil and Chile in Mexican situation.

American Consul Canada reported that Americans were being detained in Mexico City because it was believed there that Mexicans were restrained by Americans from leaving Vera Cruz. Immediate steps were taken through the British Embassy here and the British legation in Mexico City to correct the impression prevailing in the Mexican Capital.

Consul Canada at Vera Cruz sent reports of anti-American demonstrations and general unrest in Mexico City.

He heard that 125 Americans were put off a train at Pachuca, by the train crew, but that another train had gone out from Mexico City to assist them in continuing their journey to Vera Cruz.

Secretary Garrison announced he had issued no orders for any further troop movements and that Army officers were to use their own discretion in protecting international bridges on the border.

The German vessel Ypirango, whose consignment of war munitions for General Huerta caused the United States to preemptorily seize the Vera Cruz customs house, was ordered back to Hamburg, Germany, without landing her cargo.

The Navy Department dispatched vessels up and down the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Mexico to take away American Consuls and refugees generally. Between 3,000 and 3,500 refugees already have been protected or are en route to the United States.

Secretary Bryan said Charge O'Shaughnessy probably would leave for the United States on the first available ship.

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, retired, senior officer, commanding the Army in the Spanish-American war called on Secretary Garrison and General Wood, and it is understood offered his services should war be declared.

It was announced that the interests of the Mexican Embassy here and her consulate throughout the country would be looked after by the Spanish Embassy and Consulates.

Rioting in Tampico Stops.  
Galveston, Tex.—The Tampico situation continued so serious according to a wireless message reaching here that two torpedo-boats were sent up the Panuco River at Tampico to get Americans. Refugees arriving here from Tampico said they were saved by German sailors.

## LAREDO IN RUINS, FIRED BY FEDERALS

HUERTA SOLDIERS DEVASTATE MEXICAN CITY WITH DYNAMITE AND FLAMES.

### FIRE ON THE U. S. SOLDIERS

American Soldiers Defend International Bridge Killing Two Mexican Soldiers.

Laredo, Texas.—Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican border town opposite here is in ruins, devastated by dynamite and fire set by Mexican Federal soldiers, who began an orgy of destruction which did not end until they were forced to flee southward before the guns of the American border patrol.

Two Mexicans are known to have been killed by the United States troops and several were seen to fall. Several brisk skirmishes between the Americans and Mexicans were fought in quick succession as the Mexicans, their troop trains ready to pull out of the burning city, began an indiscriminate fire across the international boundary, but there is no evidence that their shooting had been effective.

Property damage in Nuevo Laredo will reach \$500,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the United States Consulate, municipal buildings, post-office, theatre, the flour mill, one of the largest in this section of the southwest, the railroad shops of the Mexican National Railway and other smaller structures.

The fire burned all night with no prospect that it would be controlled until everything inflammable had been destroyed. Kerosene and other combustibles liberally used added to the wreckage, which otherwise would not have been great, owing to the adobe construction of most buildings.

There was no property loss in Laredo. Both international bridges are safe though efforts to dynamite them resulted in the death of two men engaged in the undertaking.

One Mexican was shot by a sharpshooter from the top of the water tower. The Mexican was trying to reach the end of the international foot and wagon bridge. Another was killed when he tried to blow up the Mexican end of the international Railroad bridge. American soldiers are constantly stationed at the American end to prevent such an attempt.

At the two bridges across the river the guards were reinforced and it was here that the only known loss of life occurred.

Battery A of the Third Field Artillery was sent to the power house of the Laredo Electric Company, fearing an attack there, but it was soon seen that there was nothing for them to do.

Several Mexicans were seen to fall before the fire from the machine guns, but they were carried away by their comrades. The trains were started and the Federals withdrew firing as long as they could. For some distance the railroad follows the international line.

## U. S. TROOPS HELP NAVY AT VERA CRUZ

EMBARGO ON ARMS IS FORMALLY RESTORED WHILE SOLDIERS MARCH TO BORDER.

### BRAZIL CALLED FOR CONSUL

South American Consulates Chosen to Look After American Interests in Mexico.

Washington.—United States troops moved to reinforce the American Navy at Vera Cruz, the embargo on arms into Mexico was formally restored, and troops were ordered to the Mexican border primarily to relieve uneasiness among border residents, but also as a precaution against hostile military operations along the international line. Secretary Garrison announced that a brigade of infantry and some artillery under Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston had been ordered to embark on the four Army transports at Galveston for Vera Cruz to support the expeditionary forces of marines and bluejackets there. The chance that General Maas, the Federal general, might make a return attack on Vera Cruz with reinforcements and the possible necessity of a forward movement toward Mexico City to protect fleeing Americans and the Vera Cruz Railroad were the underlying reasons for the military movement.

The restoration of the embargo on arms was officially announced after the pronouncement of General Carranza, the Constitutionalist chief, that he regarded the seizure of Vera Cruz as a violation of Mexican sovereignty, had been considered by the Administration. While Mexican Constitutionals here protested that Carranza's real attitude was friendly, the American Government decided to take no chances and abruptly stopped the shipment of all arms into Mexico.

President Wilson earlier in the day issued a statement warning General Carranza, the Constitutionalist chief, that the United States was dealing now and would continue to deal with those whom Huerta commands "and those who come to his support."

Both Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affairs, and Senor Algara, the Charge d'Affairs of the Mexican Embassy, have been given their passports. This is not regarded by the Washington Government as presaging war, but a declaration of war by Huerta would not be unexpected.

The United States has chosen Brazil to look after its interests in Mexico. Where there are no Brazilian Consuls, French Consuls will act for the United States.

Three Regiments to Border.  
Washington.—Three regiments of infantry at San Francisco and the artillery at Fort Riley, Kan., were ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Bliss for service along the Mexican border. A brigade of infantry and some artillery will be dispatched from Galveston to Vera Cruz to cooperate with the navy there.

## THE DOVE OF PEACE IS BUSY IN MEXICO

HOVERING WAR CLOUDS MAY PASS FROM NATIONS SKIES IN NEAR FUTURE.

### POSSIBLE MEDIATION SOON

Tenseness Over Mexican Trouble is Alleviated by Late Developments of Peacemakers.

Washington.—The tenseness of the Mexican situation was distinctly relieved when the representatives of Argentine, Brazil and Chile, supported by pressure from all Latin-America and from foremost powers of Europe concentrated their efforts toward a pacific adjustment of the crisis.

The success of the first steps toward mediation—the prompt acceptance by the United States and the announcement of the Spanish ambassador that Huerta had accepted the tender of good offices—produced a feeling of distinct hope which was reflected not only in administration quarters, but in Congress where "war talk" gave way to a spirit of conciliation.

Throughout the day the three South American envoys who have undertaken the task of mediation held frequent conferences to arrange the preliminaries of procedure. Pending the receipts of the formal acceptance by General Huerta, no proposals will be submitted to either the United States or the Huerta government. It also has been made plain that no conditions from either party as to the terms that will be acceptable as yet has been placed formally before the intermediaries.

The President and Secretary Bryan were assured through two separate diplomatic sources that Huerta was ready to accept the tender of good offices and was drafting a formal acceptance. Pressure from Germany, Great Britain and France advising Huerta to accept the first steps toward mediation and the approving attitude of Latin-American countries to the settlement of the controversy by Pan-American diplomacy, emphasized the world-wide influences which are working to bring about peace.

Secretary Daniels announced he had telegraphed the full text of the mediation offer and its acceptance by the United States to both Rear Admirals Badger and Howard, with instructions to have the commanders of all ships on the East and West coasts spread the news throughout Mexico. By this Mr. Daniels hopes the feeling toward Americans may be alleviated and refugees enabled to depart without molestation.

### THE FLAG WAVES AT VERA CRUZ

With Firing of Salute Stars and Stripes Was Formally Raised.

Vera Cruz.—With all ceremony the firing of a salute and dress parade, the American flag was raised over the division headquarters of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. Over the customs house the flag had been flying since the landing of the American forces, but until now there had been no ceremony indicating the formal occupation of Vera Cruz.

The transports with Brigadier General Funston's command aboard were off the port, but there has been no indication that the military forces will be sent ashore at this time. If the army lands, the bluejackets now on duty here will go aboard their ships, but the marines will be left for land service.

Five Americans, who arrived by train from Mexico City, virtually were expelled by General Huerta. They had been arrested at Pachuca for no known cause. They are Dr. Hoskins, R. Chaffin, J. Punston, G. G. Smith and Mr. Maddox. Dr. Hoskins was subjected to rougher treatment than the others because in his pockets were found papers indicating that he had once served as surgeon in the United States army of volunteers. These men were sent to the capital from Pachuca and Huerta ordered them to leave the country.

Huerta Takes Railways.  
Washington.—With the exception of the Pan-American Railway extending from Guatemala up the west coast to connection with a Tehantepec road, General Huerta now is operating with his own men every railroad in Mexico without regard to the rights of foreign owners. He has driven away every foreigner. The last road to be taken over was the Tehantepec National connecting the Pacific and Atlantic ports of Salina Cruz Coahuila. This property is owned by government and Lord Cowdray.

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