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ESTABLISHED MAY, 1894.

TROUBLE BETWEEN REBEL FACTIONS

ALL SOLDIERS SEIZE OFFICES IN CONTROL OF CARRANZA MEN.

ALLA REMAINS AT TORREON

Has Been Ordered to Assistance of Natera by Carranza But Has Not Moved Yet.

El Paso, Texas—Reports that General Villa had resigned as commander of the Northern military zone were confirmed partially here.

Just after the Bureau of Information had announced to the press the receipt of a message from the front where Zacatecas, Ornelas' soldiers entered the telegraph office and the bureau and ordered that no paper be published.

An American newspaper man was detained in the Information Bureau when the soldiers burst into the room. He ordered Perez Abreu, in charge of the bureau not to touch a paper. The same soldiers in personal command of the Juarez commander short before had taken over supervision of the telegraph office adjoining.

The American finally slipped through the line of soldiers and arrived here. The action followed conflicting reports from the south regarding the success or failure of troops under General Natera, the Carranza appointee, in attacking Zacatecas. From Natera official reports had said the attack was progressing successfully. Details from other sources details were given of Natera's rout.

General Villa, in the meantime, has remained at Torreon, although ordered by Carranza to proceed to the assistance of Natera. Carranza officials at Angeles, the Constitutional secretary of War, left Torreon with 400 of Villa's troops, including a full division of artillery. Natera had complained of a lack of cannon. Villa remained at Torreon but was said to have begun a general movement of his army toward Zacatecas.

The information bureau at Jarejo was instituted and sustained by Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's Cabinet Minister, who at present is representing the Constitutional party at Washington. The question of the superintendency of telegraph, heretofore a service of National ownership, long has been disputed between the Villa and Carranza elements, according to authentic reports from Culiacan and Torreon. Colonel Ornelas, the Juarez commander, is a Villa appointee.

CAPTAIN KENDALL ON STAND.

Government Begins Investigation of Collision of Two Boats.

Quebec—Captain Kendall, of the Empress of Ireland, was the first witness called when the government began its investigation into the collision between the Empress and the Storstad in the lower St. Lawrence river and the loss of more than 1,000 lives. Kendall limped to the witness stand, still suffering from injuries he received in the disaster. Examination of witness was preceded by the introduction of brief summaries of the facts by counsel representing the owners of the two vessels. Counsel for the Storstad declared that she first sighted the Empress 10 minutes after the fog shut down. Storstad signalled by whistle that she was under way and keeping her course.

House Rejects Naval Bill.

Washington—A further complication in the crowded legislative situation in Congress arose when the House by a vote of 81 to 27 rejected a conference report on the naval appropriation bill. The House then proceeded to vote on a score of Senate amendments separately. The Senate provision for an initial appropriation of \$200,000 for a \$3,000,000 drydock at the Norfolk Navy yard was voted down 32 to 71.

Senators Prepare For Rush.

Washington—With President Wilson insisting on the enactment of the anti-trust program of legislation during the present session and the fall campaigns calling for active work, democratic Senate leaders began preparations to put through trust legislation and get away from Washington in July. So far in the Senate committees handling anti-trust measures there has been some spirit of collaboration between Democrats and Republicans and if this spirit is maintained, adjournment is possible.

LIEUT. FREDERICK MEARS



Lieut. Frederick Mears, U. S. A., is one of the three men named by the president to build the government railroads in Alaska. He had charge of the re-location of the Panama railroad and was recommended by Colonel Goethals.

12 RESERVE BANKS READY BY AUGUST 1

TREASURY OFFICIALS THINK IT POSSIBLE THAT THIS WILL BE.

SECURE DIRECTORS IN JUNE

Elections of Directors in All Classes Are Being Made Rapidly by the Member Banks.

Washington—Treasury Department officials were still of the opinion that it would be possible to have the 12 Federal reserve banks in operation by August 1 although they say the demand for money to move crops has not been such as would suggest any great strain to be relieved by the reserve banks.

Practically the remainder of June will be required for the election of directors of the Federal reserve banks. Banks which are to become members of reserve banks now are balloting for directors of the A and B classes. Each reserve bank will have three directors of class A and three of class B all named by electors selected by the various member banks. Three directors of class C are then to be designated by the Federal reserve board and must be men with banking experience.

The organization committee has not made any call upon member banks as yet for the initial one-sixth of their subscriptions to the capital stock of the reserve bank to which they wish to belong. Such a call hardly would be made until after the Federal reserve board is confirmed by the senate and takes up its work in Washington.

Much detail work awaits the Federal reserve board after it assumes office. Secretaries and assistants to the members must be selected and a complete system of reports for the reserve banks must be worked out.

Celebration Postponed.

Petersburg, Va.—Plans for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary by local Sons of Veterans of the famous Battle of the Crater, July 3, were abandoned. No reason was given for the decision.

106 Degrees in Petersburg.

Petersburg, Va.—All records for June were broken here when a temperature of 106 was recorded.

Famine at Vera Cruz.

Washington—News of a threatened famine among inhabitants of Vera Cruz and vicinity set the telegraph wires to work out of the department of commerce and Secretary Redfield has received assurances that American merchants soon would have large supplies of food on the way to the Mexican port to be sold at moderate prices. The shipment will go in free of duty if officials here can arrange it. Secretary Redfield's telegrams were addressed to commercial organizations.

MEXICO WANTS MAN ACCEPTABLE TO ALL

SELECTION OF A SUITABLE PROVISIONAL IS PROBLEM OF MEDIATORS.

SOME NAMES ARE DISCUSSED

No Agreement Has Yet Been Reached—The Task is a Difficult One and Causing Work.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—The crux of the Mexican problem, the selection of a man for provisional president, acceptable to all factions in Mexico and foreign governments generally—was reached in a conference between the mediators and the American and Mexican delegates.

For more than an hour names of various individuals were discussed but on none was there a semblance of agreement. There will be another conference on the same subject. Details of the peace plan are practically set aside now for the greater task of finding the man of the hour—he who can reconcile the warring factions and maintain peace while a constitutional election is held and normal order is resumed.

Incidentally General Carranza's note transmitted by Rafael Zubaran, his representative in Washington, arrived advising the mediators that Constitutional delegates were on their way to the mediation conference with full instructions.

The mediator's made no comment on the note. It contains no reference to an armistice, on which the mediators have been insisting and there was nothing to show that the mediators had in any way altered their determination reached not to admit officially the representatives of General Carranza unless an armistice was declared. Some other way of dealing with them perhaps through the American delegates, may be found when they arrive.

The Constitutionalist, representatives are needed here to facilitate the course of the peace program in its present stages for in the discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will, or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only one step in their journey toward the pacification of Mexico. This was the adoption of the first protocol dealing with the transfer of authority from the hands of the present regime to a new provisional government.

WILSON WILL LEAD WAY.

International Fleet of World's Navies Will Pass Through in March, 1915.

Washington—President Wilson next March personally will lead the International fleet of warships from Hampton Roads to Colon to participate in the formal opening of the Panama canal by passing through on the bridge of the world-famous old battleship Oregon as leader of the long line of fighting craft of all nations and then after proceeding northward, enter the Golden Gate at the head of the immense armada and attend the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

This announcement was made by Secretary Daniels. Originally the president was to go from Washington to Hampton Roads to greet commanders of the International fleet as they arrived. Afterward he was to make the trip by rail to San Francisco to visit the exposition at some convenient later date.

The president, however, has determined now to do full honor to the exposition by making his advent on the scene at the head of an armada, the like of which the world has never seen. Also he will redeem his long-standing promise to Col. George W. Goethals to formally open the Panama canal.

The president, according to the present program, will leave Washington for Hampton Roads, accompanied by his official family, on the yacht Mayflower, March 5, 1915. The international fleet will have been gathering in Hampton Roads since January 1.

May Put in White Man.

Washington—James B. Lloyd, of Tarboro, is slated for recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, if the Democrats can prize Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro, out of that place and keep another negro from getting it. It has been understood for some time that Mr. Wilson's campaign managers promised negro leaders in doubtful states to keep a negro in the recorder of deeds office. Mr. Lloyd lived in Illinois for several years and has just recently returned to North Carolina.

THOMAS RIGGS, JR.



Thomas Riggs, Jr., is the third appointee to the commission to build the government railroads in Alaska. He is an engineer of the coast and geodetic survey and was one of the engineers on the Alaska-Canadian boundary commission.

REPEAL OF TOLLS PASSED IN SENATE

MEASURE WITH SIMMONS-NORRIS RIDER PASSES SENATE 50 TO 35.

FAST WORK IS EXPECTED

Fight For Repeal Dates Back to 1912 When Great Britain Made A Protest.

Washington—Repeal of Panama canal tolls exemption for American coastwise shipping, passed the Senate by a vote of 50 to 35. The measure now goes back to the house, which is expected to accept the Simmons-Norris amendment specifically reserving all rights the United States may have under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The passage of the bill after a bitter struggle that has lasted for several months was regarded tonight as another victory for President Wilson. Although 13 Republicans came to the aid of the 37 Democrats who voted for the bill on final passage the president initiated the movement in his party for repeal and it was behind him that many Democrats who voted "aye" lined up on the last test.

"There has been no certain promise from the White House that the President will sign the bill with its qualifying amendment, but there has been no declaration that he will veto it.

The Senate was weary with its long grind of debate, its weary watching for an attempt to gain a parliamentary advantage and by the time Vice President Marshall put the question for the passage of the bill the oratory had died down, the chamber was quiet and the vote was taken with but little excitement.

Up to the last minute no one in the senate was positive a vote could be taken. As it became more and more apparent, however, that no amendments could pass and that the leaders expected to sit through to the finish, the temptation to make long speeches ceased to be attractive and several votes were taken toward the end without a roll call.

The bill will probably be sent to the house at once and can be taken up immediately if house leaders desire. The evident temper of the senate to defeat the bill unless amended is expected to have weight with the house and Democrats anxious to put an end to the matter as soon as possible are expected to demand early action.

Vote on Prohibition Expected.

Washington—Nation-wide prohibition will be voted on by the house within four or five weeks, according to predictions made at the capitol after the rules committee had postponed until July 1 action on a special rule to provide for immediate consideration of the proposed Hobson amendment. Members of the committee declared they would consider and probably report the Cantrell rule resolution in July. The committee's action followed a day of stormy conferences between groups of congressmen.

CARRANZA IS LEFT OUT OF MEDIATION

SOUTH AMERICANS REFUSE TO WAIT LONGER FOR ANSWER FROM HIM.

ILL-FAVORED REPORTS STIR

It is Feared That Huerta's Men Will Advance On United States Army Vera Cruz.

Washington—Administration officials would not comment on the South American mediators' refusal to wait longer for General Carranza to answer their communication suggesting that Constitutional representatives be sent to participate in the Mexican peace conference at Niagara Falls.

Publication by the mediators of exchanges between them and General Carranza's agents and the report that the South American envoys regarded further waiting as beneath their dignity were taken here to mean that the door to mediation is closed on the Constitutionalist. While the mediators were determining to close the door of the conference to Carranza, President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan held a protracted conference at the White House. They were in frequent communication with the American commissioners at Niagara Falls and following these interchanges, Mr. Bryan reiterated that mediation was "progressing satisfactorily."

A few minutes later word came from Niagara Falls, of the decision of the mediators with respect to Carranza. As soon as he reached his office, Mr. Bryan was called to the long distance telephone and informed of the action of the mediators.

"I have heard of the decision of the mediators," Mr. Bryan said when asked concerning the late reports from Niagara Falls, "but there is nothing for me to say."

The fact that General Carranza had forwarded no answer to the latest communication from the mediators had been regarded in some quarters here for several days as an indication that he did not intend to participate in mediation which would require a cessation of hostilities against Huerta. It was reported officials of the Washington government had been well aware of this for some time and had so informed the conferees at Niagara Falls. It was upon this information, some believe, that the reported suggestions were made of continuing the mediation in its present form.

HOUSES PASSES REPEAL, 216-71.

Long Bitter Fight Came to End After Brief Debate in House.

Washington—The long and bitter fight in Congress came to an end when the House, after brief debate and without the formality of a conference, accepted by a vote of 216 to 71 the Senate amendment specifically reserving all rights the United States may have under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Before ending the contest by concurring in the Senate amendment, the House voted down 154 to 103, a proposal advanced by Representative Moss of West Virginia to attach to the repeal a flat declaration of the right of the United States to exempt its vessels from tolls and of the sovereignty of the United States over the Canal Zone.

There were flashes of heat in the debate which characterized the original consideration of the measure. Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, although voting for the Senate amendment, said that Congress should never have made this "un-American surrender," and called the amendment "ineffective and negative." Republican Leader Mann, who had vigorously opposed repeal, supported the amendment, declaring it left the entire question of the right of this country to be determined in the future.

Fined For Wearing Extreme Dress.

Richmond, Va.—Ethel Marcuson 19, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was fined \$25 by Police Justice Crutchfield for appearing in the streets in an extremely low-cut, clinging "silhouette" pink silk dress. "It was so hot yesterday," was her only comment.

Railroad Will Economize.

St. Louis.—The employes, from office boy to president of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt) with the exception of the employes of the transportation and mechanical departments, will be forced to take a three days' vacation without pay during the month of June. This is due, Vice President Nelson said, to poor business. Conservative estimates figure the saving to the road at \$12,000 during the month. The three-day furlough was decided on recently instead of wage reduction.

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