

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN



Yoshihito Hōfūnojiya, crown prince of Japan, is the third son of the Emperor Mutsuhito and was born in 1879. He married the Princess Sada in 1900 and has two sons. Yoshihito is progressive and democratic in his ideas.

THAW IS DECLARED SANE

FIGHT FOR HABEAS CORPUS WRIT WON BY SLAYER OF STANFORD WHITE.

Thaw Has Won Fight as Far as Possible Without Decision of United States Court.

Littleton, N. H.—Harry K. Thaw has won his fight for a writ of habeas corpus. Federal Judge Edgar Aldrich, of the United States District Court, of New Hampshire, handed down his decision on the petition of Thaw asking that he be discharged from the extradition proceedings under which the state of New York has been trying to force Thaw's return to Matteawan.

The decision was in Thaw's favor. The court grants the writ, but the formal order will not be entered until the state of New York can appeal the case to the United States supreme court, which will determine whether Thaw shall be admitted to bail.

Judge Aldrich's decision is a tremendous victory for Thaw. It means that he has won his whole fight so far as victory is possible without a decision by the supreme court.

The net results of the court decision are:

1. Thaw is declared sane by the action of the court approving the finding of the insanity commission which reported to the court.
2. Thaw is declared to be no menace to New Hampshire.
3. Thaw is declared to have the right to go free without extradition.
4. The entire finding is to be held in abeyance until the supreme court of the United States can pass upon the court decision.
5. In the meantime Thaw will remain in the custody of the court until his lawyers can apply for bail at the bar of the highest court.

WORKING ON TRUST BILLS

Labor and Farm Bodies Are Exempted From Ban of Law.

Washington.—President Wilson's reiterated desire for completion of the anti-trust legislation program at this session of congress spurred congress committees to action. The house judiciary subcommittee responded with the introduction of the omnibus bill, including trust regulation measures and provisions to meet demands of labor for restriction of injunction powers and to insure jury trials in contempt cases.

Members of the senate subcommittee on interstate commerce conferred late in the day and agreed to submit to the full committee as soon as possible a tentative draft of a long-considered measure to supplement the Sherman law, which will differ in many respects from the house measure.

In introducing the house bill, Representative Clayton, chairman of the judiciary committee, announced that the full committee would meet to consider it and that he hoped the measure could be reported in the near future.

Underwood and Hobson Meet.

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 handclasp with a "Fine, Captain Hobson." It was the first exchange between the two on the floor of the house for months, but there was no evidence of bad feeling between the two men.

Washed His Feet in Whiskey.

Athens, Ga.—Because the defendant put up sufficient evidence to convince the committing United States commissioner, Judge Walter Cornett, here, that he had on hand a considerable quantity of whiskey for the purpose of washing his feet in it, and not for selling or for even drinking purposes, Joe Lanford, of Hart county, aged about forty years, went free. He was arraigned for having liquor in sufficient quantities to justify the suspicion of retailing.

TRIBUTES ARE PAID TO BUTTS' MEMORY

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL BRIDGE IS DEDICATED AT AUGUSTA, GA., TO TITANIC HERO.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT COMES

Prominent Men and Washington, D. C., Masonic Lodge Took Part in Exercises.

Augusta, Ga.—Simple but impressive exercises attended the dedication here of the Butt memorial bridge erected as a tribute to the memory of the late Maj. Archibald Willingham Butt, aide to former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, who perished in the Titanic disaster on April 14, 1912.

Former President Taft, a delegation of Masons from the Temple Notes Lodge of Washington, of which Major Butt was a member; local Masons and members of the Butt Memorial association, participated in the services, which were held on the handsome new bridge spanning the canal at Fifteenth and Greene streets.

The formal dedication of the bridge was preceded by the laying of a cornerstone with ritualistic ceremonies by the Masons.

Former President Taft, the first speaker, spoke feelingly of his former

MAJOR ARCHIBALD BUTT.



A magnificent bridge was dedicated at Augusta, Georgia, in memory of Archibald Butt, hero of the Titanic.

aid as a "Southerner through and through."

The bridge proper is constructed of concrete. At each of the two approaches are two massive lions, carved from limestone, one bearing a bronze shield engraved with the coat of arms of the United States, another with the Georgia coat of arms of the Butt family and the fourth the Temple-Notes lodge coat of arms. Four tall columns surmounted by bronze eagles rise from the four corners of the central arch of the base relief of Major Butt. A bronze tablet bears the following inscription, which was written by former President Taft:

"In honor of Archibald Willingham Butt.

"Born in Augusta, Ga., September 26, 1865.

"Graduated University of the South, 1888.

"Major in United States army, trusted aide-de-camp to two presidents.

"Major Butt went to his death on the steamer Titanic after the rescue of the women and children from that ill-fated vessel, April 14, 1912.

"In memory of his noble and lovable qualities as a man.

"His courage and high sense of duty as a soldier.

"His loyalty and efficiency as a public servant.

"His fellow citizens of Augusta dedicate this bridge."

Congress Stands Behind Wilson.

Washington.—Congress stands behind the administration almost to a man in the aggressive policy to demand reparation for indignities the Huerta government has offered. In senate and house the opinion was general that the president would be backed even to actual warfare. Both administration and Republican leaders expressed emphatic views that the United States is not sending the fleet to Tampico as a "bluff"; that it is acting to signify the fact that American patience has been exhausted.

Akerman Holds Job Until Big Trial.

Washington.—Attorney General McReynolds told Senator West he would insist that Alex. Akerman be retained in the office of district attorney for the southern district of Georgia until after the trial of the case against the American Naval Stores company, sometimes called the naval stores trust. This case is set for May 18, and there is no telling how much time it will consume. Senator West presented the name of R. M. Hitchcock of Savannah for appointment.

MARINES START FOR THE FRONT



United States marines starting from the Portsmouth navy yard to go aboard the vessels of the Atlantic fleet and hurry to Mexican ports.

HUERTA'S DEMAND WAS NOT GRANTED

PRESIDENT EMPHATICALLY REFUSED TO HAVE A "SIMULTANEOUS SALUTE."

U. S. NAVY IS PREPARED

Warships Not Checked on Their Journeys to Tampico—Huerta's Tempering Made the Situation Assume Serious Aspects.

Washington.—Huerta's equivocation over apology to the American flag was met with an unqualified demand for a salute of twenty-one guns as originally asked by Rear Admiral Mayo at Tampico. American warships to return it, according to international custom.

This word went forward to Mexico City after President Wilson and his cabinet had discussed Huerta's proposal that the salute be simultaneous one and that he be assured that the American ships would return his gun fire.

President Wilson and his advisers considered Huerta's answer briefly and Secretary Bryan left the cabinet meeting to send the reply. It was brief and final:

"We intend to have that salute," said Secretary Daniels.

Other officials reiterated the intention of the American government to have no more temporizing but a complete apology for indignities to the flag.

Huerta had parleyed again. He demanded that his salute to the United States flag be returned simultaneously gun for gun. This President Wilson would not accept.

This hitch at the eleventh hour when officials here expected the situation was as good as closed, was disclosed in dispatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy. President Wilson discussed it with the cabinet. Administration officials said privately Huerta's counter proposition would not be accepted.

Wilson Will Back Up Demand.

The development confirmed fears of those officials who expected Huerta would equivocate again. Any intention of recalling any ships of the fleet bound to Tampico was abandoned and those close to the administration expected to see President Wilson's demand for an unqualified apology backed up.

What United States Will Do.

The text of Charge O'Shaughnessy's dispatches was not made public, but it became known that Huerta's proposal was that as his guns fired their salute to the stars and stripes as an apology for continued affronts to the United States, that the cannon of the American fleet should reply to the Mexican salute gun for gun.

Officials here were ready to acknowledge Huerta's salute of 21 guns after it had been finished, with a return salute such as is prescribed in naval custom and precedent. That would merely be acknowledging an amende honorable, they say, but to return Huerta's salute, gun for gun, they pointed out, would make the apology valueless.

Huerta's Motive.

Officials described Huerta's move as an act to preserve his own dignity before the Mexicans of that part of the country under his control. While President Wilson and the cabinet will decide what shall be done, the

Plying on to Tampico.

On board the U. S. S. Arkansas, at sea, via wireless via Charleston, S. C.—The United States battleship squadron, comprising the Arkansas, via wireless via Charleston, S. C.—New Jersey was off Charleston. The battleship South Carolina, intercepted by wireless en route from Santo Domingo, will join Rear Admiral Badger's command off Key West.

An inspection of field equipment and landing gear was made recently. The ships are making about 12 knots an hour.

opinion is expressed freely in official circles that nothing but a complete apology and such a salute as the United States demands, would be accepted.

Playing For Time.

While Secretary Bryan when he took the latest dispatches before the president said the situation was "encouraging but not finished," and White House officials said the detail remaining in dispute did not affect the "heart of the matter," it developed that Huerta's counter proposition for a simultaneous salute was regarded as another play for time which probably would not be countenanced.

All the latest dispatches were laid before the cabinet. Practically all the members of the official family were said to be agreed that there should be no further temporizing.

When the cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Bryan still described the negotiations as "encouraging" but not final. "I have received one message from Charge O'Shaughnessy and have sent one in reply," he said.

Request is Denied.

Other members of the cabinet said Huerta had been informed that no simultaneous salute would be acceptable to this government.

Secretary Bryan left the cabinet while it still was in session to send some dispatches. He was silent as to their nature, but it was understood that the word had gone back to Huerta that a simultaneous salute



Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger.

would not be accepted and that Charge O'Shaughnessy was advised that the United States would insist on its demand.

Officials expressed the view that Huerta has been listening to "bad advice" during the last twelve hours and after he promised Mr. O'Shaughnessy that he would give the apology.

With the sending of the message to Huerta stating emphatically that the United States would not accept his counter proposal for a simultaneous salute, the Mexican discussion at the cabinet meeting ended.

It was learned that one of the causes of Huerta's parley was a fear that should he give the salute demanded the American ships might not return it and thus leave him in a humiliated position. It was said that he would order the salute if assured that the United States would comply with the international amenities and acknowledge it. Word that the United States would acknowledge his salute according to custom and precedent went forward to Mexico City.

Secretary Bryan instructed Charge O'Shaughnessy finally to inform Huerta that the United States would accept nothing less than a salute of 21 guns, and that the American ships will reply after the salute has been fired.

Whitehouse Wedding May 7.

Washington.—The President and Mrs. Wilson announced that the wedding of their youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, and Secretary McAdoo would take place on Thursday, May 7. The announcement from the White House giving the date of the wedding also said: "In accordance with the wishes of Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo the wedding will be very small, only the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall and a few others will be present."

HOW TO DOUBLE YOUR COTTON YIELD PER ACRE The Knapp Method of Growing Cotton

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