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HUERTA SULLENLY REFUSES THE DEMANDS OF PRESIDENT WILSON

UNITED STATES WARSHIPS EXPECTED TO BEGIN REPRISALS TODAY

MEXICAN EXECUTIVE QUIBBLES TO LAST MINUTE OVER ISSUE

Next Step By American Government Will Be Practically a Declaration of War—Martial Chiefs Confer All Day Sunday on Probable Action

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, April 20.—Huer has refused to accept President Wilson's demand for a salute to the American flag. In a refusal late last night he countered with new conditions. Officials said these would not be accepted and that the program of reprisal would be carried out.

Mr. Tumulty announced that the president was preparing to deliver a special message to congress today and that a joint session would be held at the earliest hour the congressional leaders could arrange for it, probably at 3 o'clock.

Secretary Tumulty announced just before 4 o'clock that President Wilson had instructed him over the long distance telephone to call a special meeting of the cabinet for 10:30 o'clock this morning. "The matter is closed," said Mr. Tumulty.

Huerta, he added, had asked for no continuation of the negotiations and refused flatly to accede to what he called the demand for an "unconditional" salute.

War Chiefs in Conference All Day At U. S. Capital.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, April 19.—Throughout today the Mexican crisis occupied the absorbing attention of the officials dispelling the usual calm of a beautiful mid-spring. Sunday. President Wilson arrived at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., early in the day, after a night's ride from Washington, and there joined Mrs. Wilson.

Secretary Bryan remained up virtually all of last night awaiting definite word from Mexico City. He was at the State department after midnight and going home continued telephoning to those in the cipher room at the State department until 4 o'clock this morning.

Shortly after midnight Mr. Bryan received two messages from Mexico, both from Mr. O'Shaughnessy. The first was merely formal, stating that the message of President Wilson, giving Huerta until six o'clock tonight to yield, had been communicated to Portillo Y. Rojas, the minister for foreign affairs, and that a reply would follow.

The second despatch was in the nature of a reply, although officials quickly perceived that it was not clearly responsive and definite as to the demands made by this government, but raised a new issue as to the United States agreeing in writing to return the Huerta salute.

Wilson Kept Informed.

Mr. Bryan summarized the reply in a telegram to the president at White Sulphur Springs, and soon thereafter held a lengthy long distance conference with the president, going over the points Huerta had raised. While the reply was considered favorable in its general purport as to saluting the American flag yet it again parleyed over details and conditions. As a result of the long distance talk, Mr. Bryan dispatched a further message to Mexico City, making it plain that President Wilson would listen to no counter proposals or suggestions, but must have an unequivocal acceptance of the American demand at the time stated 6 o'clock tonight.

While these exchanges were going on by cable between Washington and Mexico City, the navy department was centering its attention on further preparations for any eventuality which might occur. At 10:30 o'clock—shortly after Huerta's latest dilatory messages had been received—orders were sent to the battleship Mississippi, with an aeroplane corps and six hundred marines, and the torpedo flotilla at Pensacola, Fla., to get under way immediately, joining Admiral Badger's fleet as it entered the Gulf of Mexico, and proceeding with the fleet to Tampico. The torpedo flotilla consists of 22 destroyers, the tender Dixie and the scout cruiser Birmingham. Several of the destroyers are in reserve and it is probable that only fourteen will sail.

No Church for Bryan.

Secretary Bryan had planned to go to Church at 11 o'clock, but as the cable messages began to come in he changed his plans and went to the State department. There he was joined by John Lind, and the two went together to the private telegraph office of the State department.

Monday in the national capital was a day of interest and excitement. President Wilson called the cabinet together at 10:30 and laid before them the special address he would make to congress in the afternoon.

men, a consul over a difficult piece of deciphering in the latest message from Huerta. Later the secretary and Mr. Lind joined Secretary Tumulty at the White House, and the latest exchanges were further gone over in detail.

Later it became known that the messages showed that Huerta was not raising objection to the salute itself, but as to the details under which the salute would be returned.

The main condition was that the United States agree in writing that the salute be fired, instead of relying on the assurance given by Admiral Mayo for a return salute. This was construed by officials as a wily and adroit move on Huerta's part to obtain an assurance from the American government that would be capable of being construed by him as a recognition of the de facto Mexican government.

Officials here were not disposed to give any such assurance, nor to prolong the discussion as to details. They were determined; after consulting with President Wilson, to hold to the one concrete question of Huerta's yielding of the American demand as it had been submitted. The reply to Huerta made clear to him that a "yes" or "no" to the American demand is all that remained for him, and that nothing that was to be done would bear the construction of a recognition of the Huerta regime.

Congress to Get Busy.

In the meantime tentative plans were being made for the legislative procedure which tomorrow may place the full naval and military establishment in the hands of the president for decisive measures against the de facto government in Mexico. The scope of the authority to be conferred on the president, and the means to be placed in his hands for exerting that authority, will depend on the president's desires. When the president returns to Washington early tomorrow morning these desires undoubtedly will be submitted to leaders of the house and senate, before the two legislative bodies meet at noon. Then the president probably will go to the capitol to read a special message to congress.

Unless the Huerta government accepts the president's terms tonight, Majority Leader Underwood will offer a joint resolution in the house, when it meets at noon, providing for a joint session of congress within an hour.

The joint session will hear what the president has to advise on the Mexican situation, and probably before the president returns to the White House a resolution will have been offered in each house in separate session. The chairman of the foreign affairs and foreign relations committees will offer the resolutions, which immediately will be referred to the respective committees. Hhurried sessions of the committee will report the resolutions.

The form and substance of the resolution to be presented in the event movement against Huerta, however, will depend largely on President Wilson's wishes, he is expected at least to ask for power to a blockade of Mexican ports.

Scenes about the State and navy departments during the day were reminiscent of the days immediately preceding the Spanish-American war. Telegraph rooms were fully manned and over in the naval annex building the general board was in secret session a good part of the day. Headed by Admiral Dewey, there were gathered around the long table Rear Admirals Southerland and Fiske and Captains Winterhalter, the aid for material; Knapp, Hood, Shoemaker and Oliver; Director of Naval Intelligence and Commander Campbell, Secretary of the board. The board went over the latest dispatches received by wireless from Rear Admiral Badger, on the Arkansas, now in the Florida straits; Rear Admiral Fletcher, at Vera Cruz and Rear Admiral Mayo at Tampico.

Never was there a more vivid illustration of the march of scientific invention as applied to warfare than the facility with which these ranking admirals and captain, plotting out the strategy of a possible war, were able to keep in touch with the developments at every point where an American ship is lying. Some of the men engaged in this task had fresh in mind the painful experiences of the old naval strategy board which, in the Spring of 1898, sixteen years ago, were despairingly trying to get in touch with Sampson and Schley, commander of the fleet.

(Continued on Page Three.)

It was decided by both branches of congress to have a joint session. The president called a meeting of the cabinet at 8 o'clock Monday night. Huerta, through his Washington representative made another proposition which was declined.

BLEASE

VOLUNTEERS SERVICE OF S. C. TROOPS IN TELEGRAM TO WILSON

WILL GO HIMSELF

Anderson Company Asks Also for Chance at the Front If War Comes.

When it became known along towards midnight that crisis had been reached and that Mexico would not assent to the demands made by President Wilson in backing up the naval commander at Tampico, Capt. L. L. Ligon of Co. E, First South Carolina National Guard, sent the following dispatch to President Wilson and a copy to the governor of the State: Headquarters Co. E, 1st Regt., Anderson, S. C., April 20, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to tender services of (the company) to the government in the event of any necessity.

L. L. Ligon, Capt. Co. E.

A long distance message from the special correspondent of The Daily Intelligencer at Columbia last night brought the following copy of a dispatch that had been sent by Gov. Blease to Washington.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson.

The Com'der in Chief, Brigadier Washington, D. C.

President of the United States, General Three Colonels, and all officers and enlisted men of The National Guard of South Carolina, and as many other men as you need, are prepared and willing to obey any order that you as President may issue, and will go to Mexico or elsewhere at once if needed. And I will go at the head of the South Carolina troops whenever call is made.

(Signed) L. Blease, Gov.

The constitution of the State says that the governor is ex officio commander in chief of all of the forces of the State, but that in case he takes command of State troops on foreign soil he mechanically severs his connection with the office of governor.

Anderson Men Ready

The war talk of the last few days, which has been more or less speculative with the civilian, has been a very personal matter to the enlisted men in the National Guard service. The excellent local company in charge of Capt. Louis Ligon has talked the matter over and the men are ready to respond to any call. Capt. Ligon stated Sunday that he was ready to offer his services and the services of his company as an organization. This company has just recently been reorganized and the personnel is very fine. The officers are Capt. Ligon, Lieut. Bradshaw and Lieut. Trowbridge.

While the militia is an arm of the State troops, yet under the Dick law the national guard is an auxiliary to the regular army and subject to certain calls for service. Since the recent enfranchisement between the governor of this state and the war department, there has been some speculation as to how this state would fare in case of a call for troops.

In 1898 President McKinley issued a call for volunteer organization and each State was allowed its quota, the regimental officers being designated by the governors of the States.

The other militia organizations in this county are the company at Pelzer, the First Regiment band at Williamsburg and the Second regiment band at Orrville. The Palmetto Riflemen are in the First Regiment, which is com-

BULLETINS AS THEY CAME IN OVER ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRES

AT 6 O'CLOCK MEXICAN TIME—7:36 OF OUR TIME THERE HAD BEEN NOTHING FROM THE DICTATOR IN THE "CITY OF THE MONTEZUMAS" TO INDICATE THAT HE WOULD TUMBLE.

THE TIME IS UP—THE FLAG FALLS.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, April 19.—At 7:36 p. m. Washington time, it was 6 o'clock Mexico City, and President Wilson's ultimatum of Huerta had expired. No word of the dictator's intention had been announced here. In the event that Huerta has acceded, news of it may not reach Washington for several hours.

(By Associated Press.)

NO NEWS AT 8:30

Washington, April 19.—At 8:30 p. m. (Washington time) Secretary Bryan announced that he had received no further word from Mexico City.

MESSAGE FROM 'CHARGE

Washington, April 19.—At 8:55 p. m. (Washington time), a long dispatch from Charge O'Shaughnessy, before 6 o'clock (Washington time), a long dispatch came into the State department telegraph office. The first portion did not disclose its nature.

MEXICO CITY SLEEPY

Mexico City, April 19.—Early in the morning Charge O'Shaughnessy left the embassy, as there was no indication that President Huerta had reached a decision with reference to the American demand. The foreign residents and Mexicans appeared to pay little attention to the crisis and followed their usual Sunday pursuits.

QUICK NEWS SERVICE

Galveston Texas, April 19.—(Received 9:20 p. m.) American Charge O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City and Foreign Minister Portillo Y. Rojas went into conference at 4 o'clock this afternoon, according to information received by cable here, which had not concluded at 8 o'clock, Galveston time. A direct telegraph wire from Galveston to Washington has been arranged for the immediate dispatch of any cable messages relating to the Tampico situation.

Passed Key West.

Key West, Fla., April 19.—The main division of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy, bound for Tampico, in connection with the American demand of a salute from the Mexican government of a salute from the Mexican States flag, passed here at six o'clock this morning.

HUERTA NOTE IN:

Washington, April 19.—At 9:40 p. m. those officials who had seen as much of the dispatch as had been received, said that its tenor did not seem to be favorable.

manded by a splendid soldier, Col. W. W. Lewis of Yorkville, a man who would take the best of care of his regiment in the camp or in the field. The distempers a poorly ordered camp are worse than warfare in the field. The commander of the Second regiment is A. E. Legare of Columbia, recently elected. All of the companies making up that regiment are in the central part of the State. The First regiment is the piedmont regiment.

TODAY'S EXTRA ON WAR NEWS

In getting out an extra this morning The Daily Intelligencer seeks to give the war news and the other news of the wire. In case of a prolonged struggle in the South, this paper will keep its readers posted on all the developments that can be secured by the corps of correspondents rushed into that territory by the Associated Press. Whenever occasion demands, we will give our readers an extra, at no additional cost to regular subscribers.

Mr. Vermillion's Condition.

A long distance phone message to The Intelligencer from Columbia last night stated that Mr. Furman Vermillion had rested very well through Sunday and the crisis in his case might not be reached for 24 hours.