

**TO HAVE MESSAGE ON MEXICO.**

**WILSON PREPARING SPECIAL ARTICLE WHICH HE WILL READ TO HOUSE AND SENATE.**

Message Will Explain Lind's Mission, Tells of Notes Exchanged with Huerta and Will Contain Statement of President's Views on Mexican Situation.

Washington, Aug. 21.—President Wilson was at work tonight on a special message which he probably will read to both houses of congress Monday, (relating in detail to negotiations conducted through his personal representative, John Lind, with the Huerta government in Mexico. The decision to make a comprehensive statement on the situation to congress was reached today after the president had about concluded that negotiations between Mr. Lind and Provisional President Huerta, since the exchange of notes, had developed no new basis for discussion.

With his message, the president will present the two notes, setting forth the American suggestions to the Huerta government and its reply. Should he read the document himself, which he is being urged to do by members of his cabinet and to which idea he is strongly inclined, it will be the first time since the days of George Washington that a president has communicated a matter of foreign policy in person to the legislative branch of the government.

There was a well defined belief in official circles that President Wilson thinks the reading of an address, which will lay the American viewpoint and the Huerta contentions before the congress and the people of this country and which also will be made public to the world generally, can not but have an important effect on the situation in Mexico.

It is expected to be a partial answer to the intimations of Provisional President Huerta in his note that President Wilson stands alone in his Mexican policy and unsupported generally in congress.

The first refutation of that Huerta supposition came in the senate today when prominent Republicans vigorously upheld the hands of the president. The expressions of confidence in the wisdom and good faith of President Wilson were made by several Republican leaders in succession after Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania (Republican) had introduced a resolution to require the president to place United States troops in Mexico to protect Americans.

American troops for police duty in Mexico for protection of foreign lives and property and an emergency appropriation of \$25,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the president for that purpose were proposed in the resolution. Senator Penrose did not ask the senate to pass his resolution today and it went over.

A concerted effort on the part of Republicans and Democrats to support President Wilson in his Mexican policy and to carry to the world the definite idea that the president has the full support of the American people at once became apparent.

Introduction of the resolution was followed by a general demand on the part of the Republicans, seconded by Chairman Bacon of the foreign relations committee, for a cessation of all debate and to support President Wilson.

No action was taken on the resolution and though Senator Penrose declared the sending of troops could by resolution be decreed not unfriendly to Mexico, the view at the White House and state department was that such a move in effect would be an act of war. President Wilson reiterated so callers today that he had absolutely no intention of taking any drastic measures and denied that Secretary Garrison of the war department had been called back to Washington.

That Provisional President Huerta had advanced the idea that recognition of his government is a partisan question in the United States and that the Democratic party is not actually dominant is admitted by administration officials, but they believe that if such an illusion exists in Mexico, it shortly will be dissipated.

The United States in brief has proposed that Huerta resign in favor of a provisional president, agreeable to all parties; that the suspension of hostilities thereby be brought about and a constitutional election be held, the resulting administration to receive the recognition of the American government.

Administration officials believe that even though Huerta may continue to scorn the suggestions of the United States, the situation in Mexico will disentangle itself, and that a policy of noninterference should be maintained for the present at least. It is not known yet whether President Wilson will make any specific recommendation in his message, but it was learned from a prominent government official that his statement of the case will be foundation for the next step on the part of the United States.

**HUERTA TO CHANGE CONDUCT**

**EXPECTED TO RETRACT FROM HIS FORMER POSITION AND AGREE TO PEACE PROPOSALS.**

Lacking Money, De Facto Administration in Mexico May Well be Forced to Bow to Inevitable Without Compelling Recourse to Arms.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Huerta administration in Mexico may reconsider its rejection of the American proposals to restore peace in Mexico and arrange a new basis for negotiation with the United States before next Tuesday. Strong intimations to this effect reached official Washington tonight, along with the information that the financial condition of the Huerta administration was such that a crisis was imminent. Should the Huerta government decide to enter into a new basis of discussion, withdrawing its contentions as expressed in the Huerta note to the proposals communicated by Mr. Lind, President Wilson in all probability will not read his message to both houses of congress on Tuesday as he intended.

The president made no effort today to prevent the house from adjourning until Tuesday. It had been supposed that he would read the message Monday and would ask the leaders in congress to arrange for a joint session. Failure to send any word to the leaders was interpreted in official circles as meaning that the United States had practically given the Huerta government until Tuesday to make up its mind finally as to what it would do.

It is positively reiterated that the United States will continue to insist upon the resignation of Provisional President Huerta or an announcement of his intention to do so, as well as his elimination from the presidential race in the subsequent election.

President Wilson spent the day studying the notes exchanged by Lind and Huerta and preparing his message. White House officials announced that no copies of the document would be distributed in advance to the press as had been the custom for years, as it was desirable to keep the document abreast of developments to the last minute. The message may be modified by dispatches received Tuesday and there also is possibility that the president may find it is expedient to postpone delivery of the document.

Reports from Mr. Lind declare that his relations with the Huerta officials are more cordial than before and that the Huerta officials manifest a willingness to find some new ground for a settlement.

European diplomatic pressure, it is known here, is quietly at work in Mexico City in an effort to convince Huerta officials that the policy of the United States is being approved abroad. The failure of the Huerta government to obtain funds in Europe through the non-recognition of the United States is pointed to by the diplomats as likely to continue, pending a more respectful consideration of the American proposals. It is ascertained also from authoritative sources that the Huerta government is facing a mutinous army, dissatisfied because no pay has been forthcoming for weeks.

It was apparent tonight that Washington officials expected word from Huerta before Tuesday and that unless it comes, the notes will be proclaimed to the world through the president's message, showing the effort of the American government to bring about peace along with suggestions for a definite line of procedure by the United States in the future.

White House officials, however, were confident that the situation would unravel itself. They would not disclose upon what their optimism was based, but it is believed that reports from Mr. Lind today were largely responsible for the confident feeling.

The J. R. Kirkley Company of Heriot has been granted a charter by the Secretary of State. The company has a capital of \$5,000. J. R. Kirkley is president and treasurer, and H. L. Kirkley, vice president and secretary.

If the old sign goes for anything an early fall and a long cold winter is approaching, as the golden rod is now in full bloom in many places, this being early for the fall flower.

Mr. Lind probably will remain in Mexico City indefinitely, and his reports indicate that he has not abandoned hope. President Wilson told callers during the day that the envoy was not in the least disturbed by the situation and that he had handled it with admirable tact and discretion.

The president will work on the message all day tomorrow, denying himself to callers in order to complete the task as quickly as possible. It is possible that he will talk the communication over with members of the congressional foreign relations committee when it is finished.

**POWERS BACK UNCLE SAM.**

**THE NATIONS ARE ANXIOUS TO SEE PEACE IN MEXICO.**

President Wilson Backed by World-wide Sentiment in His Peace Policy—France May Not Receive Minister Appointed by Huerta—Japan Will Declare Against Gen. Diaz—Central and South American Countries Also Lending Their Support for Peaceful Settlement.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Besides Great Britain, France and Japan, practically all the Central and South American countries are lending their support to the efforts of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Mexican revolution. Unless satisfactory overtures are made by the Huerta government before Tuesday, President Wilson will proclaim in person in a message to both houses of congress the principle that constitutional government alone can be recognized in Mexico. He also will outline the suggestions of the United States for the elimination of Huerta and the establishment of a legally constituted administration in the Southern Republic.

That the United States is backed by a world-wide sentiment in its peace policy is conceded in diplomatic circles here. Tangible evidence of the attitude of France came today in the news dispatches from Paris stating it was practically certain President Poincare and Foreign Minister Pichon would not receive Francisco de la Barra, appointed minister to France by Provisional President Huerta and now en route to his post. His status, it was pointed out in the advices from Paris, was similar to that of Gen. Felix Diaz, special ambassador to Japan from the Huerta administration, who, it was announced in Tokio, would not be welcome.

Great Britain's statement recently that the recognition of Huerta had been provisional pending an election, taken together with expressions from France and Japan, all of whom have formally recognized Huerta, are the only public manifestations of sympathy with the policy of the United States in opposing Huerta, but in the quiet realm of diplomacy a greater pressure is being brought to bear upon the Huerta regime to yield to the American suggestions for peace.

Assurances that Latin-America stands by President Wilson have been informally received here. This had been expected, however, as the interests of Central and South American countries, where volatility of government has prevailed through military dictatorships, are admittedly in line with the attitude taken by the United States in the present situation.

While President Wilson has completed his message, which will embrace not only a summary of the proposals made by John Lind and the reply of the Huerta government, but a statement of the policy to be followed by the United States, administration officials were reticent to discuss what course would be pursued. They pointed significantly, however, to the Latin-American statement issued by President Wilson during the first fortnight of his administration and declared it would be the basis of what he would have to say on Tuesday.

In that statement the President announced he earnestly desired "the most cordial understanding and cooperation between the people and leaders of America," and said:

"Co-operation is possible only when supported at every turn by the orderly processes of just government based upon law, not upon arbitrary or irregular force. We hold, as I am sure all thoughtful leaders of republican government everywhere hold, that just government rests always upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon the public conscience and approval. We shall look to make these principles the basis of mutual intercourse, respect and helpfulness between our sister Republics and ourselves. We shall lend our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigue and defiance of constitutional right weaken and discredit government and injure none so much as the people who are unfortunate enough to have their common life and their common affairs so tainted and disturbed. We can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own peace, but we know that there can be no lasting or stable peace in such circumstances. As friends, therefore, we shall prefer those who act in the interest of peace and honor, who protect private rights and respect the restraints of constitutional provision. Mutual respect seems to us the indispensable foundation of friendship between States, as between individuals."

These are the principles on which President Wilson has based his attitude of non-recognition of the Huerta government, set up through the overthrow by arms of Francisco Madero,

**THE MEXICAN SITUATION.**

**KEENEST ANXIETY IS MANIFESTED IN DEVELOPMENTS.**

Although Rumors Continue That Huerta Will Resign, They Are Believed to Be Unfounded.

Mexico City, Aug. 24.—The keenest anxiety was manifested in the capital today as to what will be the development of the undertaking of the United States government in Mexico's internal affairs. Mexico's attitude is one of waiting, while the people resident here, both native and foreign, are displaying deep apprehension.

That President Huerta will make public tomorrow the correspondence between the two countries is now a matter of doubt, and in official quarters it is thought possible that President Wilson will advance the date for the presentation of his message, notwithstanding the announcement of a 48-hour limit. No news of such determination on the part of the president of the United States to force Gen. Huerta's hand in this way has reached the embassy, however.

Rumors continue that Huerta is still considering resigning, possibly in favor of Gen. Trevino, but there is no sound basis for this assertion.

Those close to the executive insist he will not alter the stand he has taken and will await Washington's next move. The opinion is expressed here that there will be swift culmination of all peaceable relations if congress is given opportunity for debate on President Wilson's statement of the facts in the case.

Senor Garza, a minister of foreign affairs, denies the report that Mexico will make any proposal to the United States, but expresses the hope that Washington might reply to Mexico's note rejecting the American demands.

Mr. Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, maintains cordial relations with the foreign office, but little has been done during the last few days by him and Senor Gamboa which would be calculated to alter the situation. At present negotiations between the two countries have ceased, Mr. Lind being now a spectator of events rather than an actor. It is not expected that he will leave here before President Wilson's message is read.

**Remarkable Cure of Dysentery.**  
"I was attacked with dysentery about July 15th, and used the doctor's medicine and other remedies with no relief, only getting worse all the time. I was unable to do anything and my weight dropped from 145 to 125 pounds. I suffered for about two months when I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I used two bottles of it and it gave me permanent relief," writes B. W. Hill of Snow Hill, N. C. for sale by all dealers.—Advt.

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Seems a long time to endure the awful burning, itching, smarting, skin-disease known as "tetter"—another name for eczema. Seems good to realize, also, that Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment has proven a perfect cure.

Mrs. D. L. Kenney writes—"I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to you for your Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. It has cured my tetter, which has troubled me for over fifty years." All druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia, Pa.

the legally elected ruler of the country.

Secretary Bryan held a brief conference with President Wilson today, discussing the Mexican situation. Mr. Bryan announced that the situation remained unchanged. It is expected in many quarters here, however, that the Huerta government may withdraw its rejection of the American proposals and submit a new basis of negotiations.

**FOREIGN PRESSURE ON HUERTA.**

**ENGLAND, FRANCE AND JAPAN INTERPOSE IN MEXICO.**

Interruption in Relations Between Washington and Huerta Government May Seriously Affect Negotiations to Bring About Peaceful Settlement—Mexican Authorities Hope President Wilson will not Read Message to Congress Tuesday.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Great Britain, France and Japan are among the nations which have interposed their influence upon the Huerta administration in Mexico in spite of the efforts of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the revolution.

While administration officials were silent today regarding this phase of the situation there was a lively interest manifested in diplomatic circles here as to the probable effect of foreign pressure on the Huerta government.

It was learned that the Mexican authorities hoped President Wilson would not read his message to congress next Tuesday as he had planned, and showed a disposition to prolong the negotiations. Unless some tangible overtures, however, are received within forty-eight hours from the Huerta officials, indicating a desire to accept the fundamental proposals of the United States the President will proclaim to congress and to the world the attitude of this government toward the Southern Republic.

The fact that diplomats from some of the very countries which not only have formerly recognized Huerta, but whose bankers hitherto have floated loans for him, are using their influence on the Mexican administration, is calculated to produce something definite shortly. Official reports to the Washington administration show the Huerta regime to be in desperate financial straits with little prospect of getting funds anywhere to meet the running expenses of the government, or pay its troops, already restive because of deferred payments.

So important is this aspect of the situation regarded that an air of tense expectancy prevailed tonight in official circles where it was believed some announcement would be forthcoming from Mexico City before President Wilson finally determined to communicate his message to congress.

The insistence of the United States on a constitutional election and the elimination of Huerta was reiterated positively by administration officials—a position which Mr. Lind has been instructed to emphasize. Only concessions by the Huerta government, it is believed here now, would persuade Wilson to hold up the presentation of his message.

The president finished the document today, read it over to Secretary Bryan and will discuss it Monday with members of the senate and house committees on foreign relations. In the meantime officials will await word from Mexico City as to possible change of attitude.

The sending of a special envoy from Mexico to Washington to discuss the situation with President Wilson is regarded here as a dilatory move. It is known that the Washington government has made it clear that such a procedure would not alter the views expressed in its first note. It is believed, however, that the Huerta officials now have abandoned the idea of sending an envoy and are seeking to develop a new basis for negotiation.

With only three American soldiers available for the protection of each mile of the Mexican border and certain knowledge that quantities of arms and ammunition are being smuggled across the line, consideration has been given in military circles to the dispatch of fresh troops.

The possibility that as a result of the steady northward movement of Federal troops in Mexico the numerous constitutionalist bands may be tempted to cross into Texas and Arizona to escape capture has also been taken into consideration, and though no orders have been issued, plans of the army have been fully developed to largely increase the force under Gen. Carter.

Owing to the considerable number of troops sent to Hawaii and the Canal Zone the detention in China of some military force, and the maintenance of an army of about 12,000 men in the Philippines, the total strength of the mobile army remaining in the United States, over and above the coast artillery force, which must be maintained at their posts, is only about 32,000 men. Of these 11,000 are now under Gen. Carter in Texas and to bring the strength of his division up to possible requirements heavy drafts would be laid upon Eastern and Western departments, probably aggregating 14,000 men.

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Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.—Advt.

Costly Treatment.  
"I was treated with Chamberlain's Tablets and indigestion and spent hundreds of dollars for medicine and treatment," writes C. E. Hines, of Whitlow, Ark. "I went to a St. Louis hospital, also to a hospital in New Orleans, but no cure was effected. On returning home I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets, and worked right along. I used them for some time and am now all right." For sale by all dealers.—Advt.

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Chattanooga, Tenn. Annual Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic and Allied Organizations, September 15-20. Dates of sale, September 12 to 19, inclusive. Final limit, September 27, 1913, except that by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents an extension until October 17 may be obtained. Fares apply from all stations.

New Orleans, La. Grain Dealers National Association, October 14-16. Dates of sale, October 11, 12, 13. Final limit, October 18, 1913, except that by deposit of ticket and payment of \$1.00 an extension until November 8 may be obtained. Fares apply from all stations.

Tulsa, Okla. International Dry Farming Congress and International Soil Products Exposition, October 22-November 1. Dates of sale, October 18, 19, 20, 21. Final limit, November 6, 1913. Fares apply from all stations.

Nashville, Tenn. Southern Educational Convention, October 30-November 1. Dates of sale, October 28, 29. Final limit, November 5, 1913. Fares apply from all stations.

Knoxville, Tenn. National Conservation Exposition, September 1-November 1. Dates of sale, August 30 to November 1, inclusive. Final limit: To reach original starting point ten days after date of sale, except that by deposit of ticket and payment of \$1.00 a 30-day extension may be obtained, but in no case beyond November 3, 1913. Fares apply from all stations.

New Orleans, La. United Daughters of the Confederacy, November 11-15. Dates of sale, November 8, 9, 10, 11. Final limit, November 19, 1913, except that by deposit of ticket and payment of \$1.00 an extension until December 6 may be obtained. Fares apply from all stations.

Augusta, Ga. Georgia-Carolina Fair, November 1-15. Dates of sale, November 5 to 14 inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive Augusta before noon November 15. Final limit November 17, 1913. Fares apply from points in South Carolina.

Augusta, Ga. Negro Fair Association, November 18-21. Dates of sale, November 17 to 20, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive Augusta before noon November 21. Final limit November 23, 1913. Fares apply from points in South Carolina.

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