

WILSON'S MESSAGE OF "WAR"

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—President Wilson laid the Mexican situation before congress today in these words:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: It is my duty to call your attention to a situation which has arisen in our dealings with General Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City which calls for action and to ask your advice and cooperation in acting on it. On the 9th of April a paymaster of the U. S. S. Dolphin landed at the Iturbide bridge landing at Tampico with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and while engaged in loading the boat was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of General Huerta. Neither the paymaster nor any one of the boat's crew was armed. Two of the men were in the boat when the arrest took place and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried both at her bow and at her stern the flag of the United States.

"The officer who made the arrest was proceeding up the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority who ordered him to return to the landing and await orders, and within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest orders were received from the commander of the Huerta forces at Tampico for the release of the paymaster and his men. The release was followed by apologies from the commander and later by an expression of regret from General Huerta himself. General Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico, that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide bridge and that our sailors had no right to land there. Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition and, even if they had been the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet.

"Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as a serious affront. He was not satisfied with the apologies offered and demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.

"The incident cannot be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States, but had it stood by itself, it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer.

"Unfortunately, it was not an isolated case. A series of incidents have recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the representatives of General Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this government and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt. A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the United States ship Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail, and was for a time thrown into jail. An official dispatch from this government to its embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our charge d'affaires in person.

"So far as I can learn such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered only to occur against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which it is possible it had been the object of the Huertista officers to create, that the government of the United States was being singled out and might be singled out with impunity for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretenses of General Huerta to be regarded as the constitutional provisional president of the republic of Mexico.

"The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and his representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance and such as to impress on General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanation and professed regrets should arise. I therefore felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a

way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas. Such a salute General Huerta refused and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now propose to pursue.

This government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, it has no government. General Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control. If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

"But I earnestly hope that was not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic.

"Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them. We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way and we sincerely desire to respect their rights. The present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly and wisely.

"No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our government without recourse to the congress and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as president; but I don't wish to act in a matter personally so grave in importance except in co-operation with both the senate and the house.

"I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States even among the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

"There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind."

REVIEW THE SITUATION.

London Daily Express Passes Caustic Comment.

London.—The Daily Express, commenting on the Mexican situation, says:

"President Wilson and Secretary Bryan wished for peace at any price. The price may be heavier than America cares to pay. President Wilson temporized and selected Villa as the barbaric and unofficial instrument of his spite. He is now reaping the consequences of his irresolution."

"The Times in an editorial says: 'President Wilson has decided to act in the spirit of Gen. Scott's orders at Vera Cruz in 1846. When dealing with Mexicans command, never argue.' Our Washington correspondent makes it clear that both congress and public opinion are behind the president and that intervention is inevitable sooner or later.

"We can well understand that no American contemplates it with anything but the most profound reluctance and a lively sense of the many and anxious responsibilities and entanglements it must bring upon this country."

"News that Huerta has refused to accede to the American demand reached Paris after most of the newspapers had gone to press. There was therefore little comment. Some inclination is shown to sympathize with Huerta, while it is admitted that he displays foolhardiness in flouting the United States. Much is made of the differences in the attitude of the United States towards him and Villa, and there is a disposition in certain quarters to attribute the sudden change in the policy at Washington to the fact that the oil stores, representing a large amount of American capital at Tampico, are threatened with destruction.

"The Book Season. 'Are you fond of Bach, Mr. Dubs?' 'Really, Mrs. DeSousa, I very seldom drink anything.'—Buffalo Express.

Ancient Cult of the Flycatcher.

Beelzebub was the fly god of Ekron (referred to in II. Kings 1:2, 3, 4 and 19). The great god Baal was sometimes worshipped as the "lord of the fly," as he who drives off the flies. The flies were then and are now man's worst enemies in Palestine and Egypt. We remember well how we had to be continually fighting them off with fans when we were traveling in those lands. The flies settled on the eyes of the children and literally sucked out their eyesight.—Christian Herald.

Strong Dissimilarities.

Mrs. McWhuskey (watching a couple spooning—"Et's juist digustin', I'm vera glad ye didna mak sic a fool o' yerse' when ye were walkin' oot w' me, Sandy." Mr. McWhuskey—"Ye mauna judge, wifey; I hadna the same provocation.")

Fact That Makes City Unique.

At Quito, the only city in the world on the line of the equator, the sun sets and rises at six o'clock all the year round.

To Remodel City of Athens

THOMAS H. MAWSON, special lecturer in landscape design at the University of Liverpool, has been selected, on the personal recommendation of the king and queen of the Hellenes, to prepare comprehensive plans for the extension and remodeling of Athens.

Mr. Mawson gave some interesting details of the work he is about to undertake, says the Manchester Guardian. His son, E. Prentice Mawson, he said, was associated with him in the work to be carried out, and had been to Athens on several occasions in connection with it.

"The works," Mr. Mawson said, "already designed for their majesties King Constantine and the queen of Greece are the extensions of the gardens round the palace of the crown prince—where the king resides—and also the remodeling of the royal palace. Both these works are in progress. In addition we have prepared plans for the arrangement of the royal burial grounds at Tatol and also the royal gardens at Corfu.

Necessities First Consideration. "The latest commission which has been given us, and the most important one, is to prepare plans for the remodeling, development and beautification of the city of Athens. This work has been given to us on the personal recommendation of the king and queen, both of whom have taken an intense interest in the development of their ancient and royal city. One of the first and most immediate necessities of the city is to provide a site for the very important new union railway station, which will form a worthy portal or entrance to modern Athens. This great scheme is necessitated largely by the fact that within fifteen months there will be direct communication with Paris, and this is thought to be the time—and indeed it is necessarily

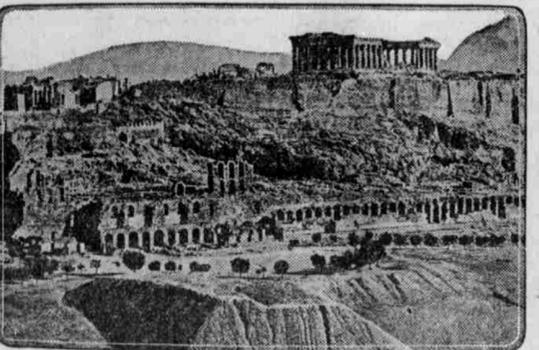
From the newly acquired territory the rich, retired classes, who look upon Athens as their natural, social center, will come, and therefore, great extensions will have to be planned in the ancient city. A great royal processional road will also be constructed between Athens and Piræus.

"Sites have to be found for new government buildings such as law courts and probably, in view of further growth, other government departmental erections, many of which will be on a very considerable scale of importance.

"A great water scheme is on foot for Athens, by which water will be brought to the city in about four years' time. The provision of this new water supply will afford opportunity for the placing of many fountains and the formation of ornamental lagoons, all of which will add to the beauty of the city.

Parks and Gardens. "Much of the existing planning of Athens is very good from a city point of view. It is the work of one of the Bavarian monarchs, or rather of a French architect working under the Bavarian monarch, about two hundred years ago or rather less. That planning, of course, took no cognizance of the newer means of transit, such as automobiles and street cars, which necessitate in many directions the reconstruction of one's ideas as to the width of streets and other matters.

"One point on which their majesties are more anxious than any other is that there shall be created a great public park and gardens, and a boulevard system. Anyone who knows Athens will realize that this is a prime necessity. Already the king and queen have done a very considerable amount of planting and some of the hills surrounding the city are completely covered with new growths of native pines



ACROPOLIS, ATHENS

the time—for considering one of the railway problems as it affects Athens. "The next work, which will be carried out in harmony with the views of the British, German and American schools of archaeology, will be the clearing away of the accretions of hovels and shanties which have grown up round the Acropolis and the ancient ruins of Athens. Some of the hovels date back almost to the time of the Turkish occupation. They are of no architectural interest whatever, and it has always been a matter of grief to archaeologists that such magnificent ruins as those possessed by Athens should be littered up with such unworthy modern erections.

"A careful survey will also be made of all those areas over which future excavations may be conducted. Other removals will probably be the buildings which have grown up between the Temple of Theseus and the market place of ancient Athens. Following this there will be a great road constructed between Constitution square and the Zippelon gardens to the Acropolis and round the base of the ancient ruins. This road had already been prospected and thought out in conjunction with archaeologists resident in Athens.

"Athens is growing at a great rate. This year about fifty thousand people have been added to the population. The reason for this is that every Greek feels that Greece should have a revival. The war has brought out an enormous sense of patriotism and rich Greeks the world over are going back to the ancient city and in many cases are building beautiful residences.

CONDUCTS BIRD HOSPITAL

New York Woman the Progenitor of Good Work for Feathered Pets of Humanity.

There is in New York the tiniest hospital in the world. All sorts of feathered patients lie in the wicker baskets, filled with soft white cotton and supported on tall wicker stands, that form the beds. The owner and director of the hospital, a lady, knows how to take care of birds, and she acts as surgeon, nurse, and druggist all in one.

There is an operating room, with all kinds of small sterilized instruments, fairy-like casts and splints, a sun room where the birds may flutter back and forth in a bower of green, and a tiny delicatessen store stocked with fat wriggle worms in small glass bottles, hundreds of brilliantly colored dragon flies, and just the right kind of seed for each patient's diet. Every one of the birds loves "Doctor" Pope—the lady's name is Virginia Pope—and when she passes on her morning rounds rows of little

and cypresses. This work is to be extended in all directions. Experimental gardens will be laid out in which will be tested all the native trees and shrubs, in which Greece is, of course, very rich, so as to provide a stock upon which demands may be made for the adornment of the city.

"It will be a matter of interest to architects and those interested in the planning of towns and cities," Mr. Mawson said, in closing the interview, "that the scheme, when finally completed, will include several acres devoted to the housing of the working classes, special regard being had to those whose homes have been destroyed in carrying out the various improvements to be made."

Small Fish Prey on Mosquitoes. The one way to prevent mosquitoes from multiplying in pools that cannot be drained is to place small fish in these pools. It is only the very small fish that make them their prey in all stages of their development. Consequently the presence of large fish in any lake or pond is a positive injury instead of a benefit so far as mosquitoes are concerned, because almost all large fish make a prey of the small ones.

Did Not Rouse Him.

"I told him he was an addepledde chump without the spunk of an angleworm!"

"Well?"

"And he did not seem to mind it at all."

"Of course not; he's married and hears that every day."

feathered heads bob up over the sides of the baskets, and dozens of bird voices—some of them very faint and weak, others loud and shrill—chirp and scream and "cheep" at her. There have been as many as 700 birds on the books of the hospital at one time.

To Take Out Coffee Stains.

The most difficult of all stains to take out are those made by coffee. With care, however, the stain can be removed from the most delicate silk or woolen fabric. Rub the mark gently with a little pure glycerine, then rinse it in lukewarm water, lay a cloth over the damp part on the wrong side, and press with a cool iron until dry. Do not wet more of the material than is absolutely necessary.

Explained.

"I've got the grip."

"Sorry to hear you're ill, old man."

"Oh, I'm not ill. I mean I've learned the new dance."

If you will keep quiet yourself you can profit by other people talking too much.

HOME TOWN HELPS

CO-OPERATE FOR MODEL CITY

Civic Organizations and High School Boys Doing Splendid Work at Reading, Pa.

Reading, Pa., has a number of civic organizations, such as the Woman's club, Civic league, civic division of the Woman's club and the Reading Kindergarten association, and all have accomplished noble work. But the youngest workers, and probably the most enthusiastic in this sphere, are the members of the high school for boys, who belong to the civic classes, and who are under the instruction and direction of Prof. S. H. Ziegler, one of the city's greatest enthusiasts for a more beautiful Reading, a cleaner, better, larger city. He has been teaching and preaching at almost every recitation civic pride, until the noble work of the boys has been recognized by the former board of trade, and the city board of education has taken an interest in what they have accomplished and set out to accomplish.

City officials and the chamber of commerce give them encouragement, so that there are almost 100 boys from freshman to seniors who are peeping into every nook and corner of the city, into alleys and byways and around corners and over fences to see if they can find something that ought to be removed.

Practically every member has a paper pad in his inside coat pocket and a kodak in the outer pocket when they make their trips of investigation, and as things appear before their eyes they are noted in the book or pictured on the film, so that they have a two-fold record which will bear them out when they make reports as to the necessity for immediate remedies or improvements.

TREES IN SCHOOL GROUNDS

Of Material Value in Prosecution of Studies, as Well as Pleasing to the Eye.

In the grounds of every school there should be a collection of both fruit and ornamental trees, and all the former should have at least one other warrant for use, aside from the fruit crop. Trees should be planted for both ornament and material for instruction, and these should be of standard commercial sorts. No special plea is made for apples, peaches, apricots, etc., but a walnut and a chestnut both make grand shade trees in summer and are instructive types of deciduous trees.

As material from which to draw upon for the use of classes in botany, etc., these trees would not only be always close at hand, removing the necessity of using valuable school hours for collecting trips afield, but would be available when of greatest value and interest—when blooming, fruiting, seeding, etc. It would also give the entire student body some knowledge concerning the native vegetation of the state, of which he should have a good general idea before studying that from foreign lands. With school yards so planted education could never be confined to the four walls of classrooms nor narrowed to a consideration of the three R's and closely allied studies.

Pictures in Parks.

Before anybody comes forward with the suggestion that the park commissioner's plan for "moving pictures" in the parks or playgrounds is whimsical or that it would involve the city in extravagance it is to be hoped that the proposition will be studied from all its aspects. The most extravagant course a city can pursue is to permit its children to go wrong. There are the public schools, of course; but despite the existence of these safeguards there are large numbers of sadly unschooled children in the city—children whose parents appear to lack either the ability or the will to attract young people's interests. Anything the city can do to attract the interest of these children in harmless or wholesome things is well worth doing. Children who are interested in moving pictures are not contemplating mischief of any kind. Young people who are capable of realizing that the city is interested in them are sure to become interested in the city, if they are endowed with normal reasoning power.—St. Louis Times.

Points for Improvement Workers.

The wagging of improvement work is dependent for success upon the same support accorded all effective warfare, for the greatest need is money and the second greatest need is more money. Funds are necessary for immediate action and for perpetuation of the work and these should be secured before starting on any specific problem. Annual dues are necessary to insure permanence, for little lasting interest is felt that is entirely aside from all feeling of proprietorship. Interest all classes and all ages; do not overlook the children and the work they may do. Select for your initial work something in which all, or nearly all, are interested. Have regular and frequent meetings; nothing is more contagious than enthusiasm.

A Browning Club.

"I want you to join our Browning club."

"Really, I'm not cultured enough for that highbrow stuff."

"Oh, all we do is to dance the tango and go to musical comedies once in a while."

Athletic Climber.

"Do you take exercise regularly?"

"Yes."

"Gymnasium?"

"No. I travel a great deal and always take an upper berth."

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