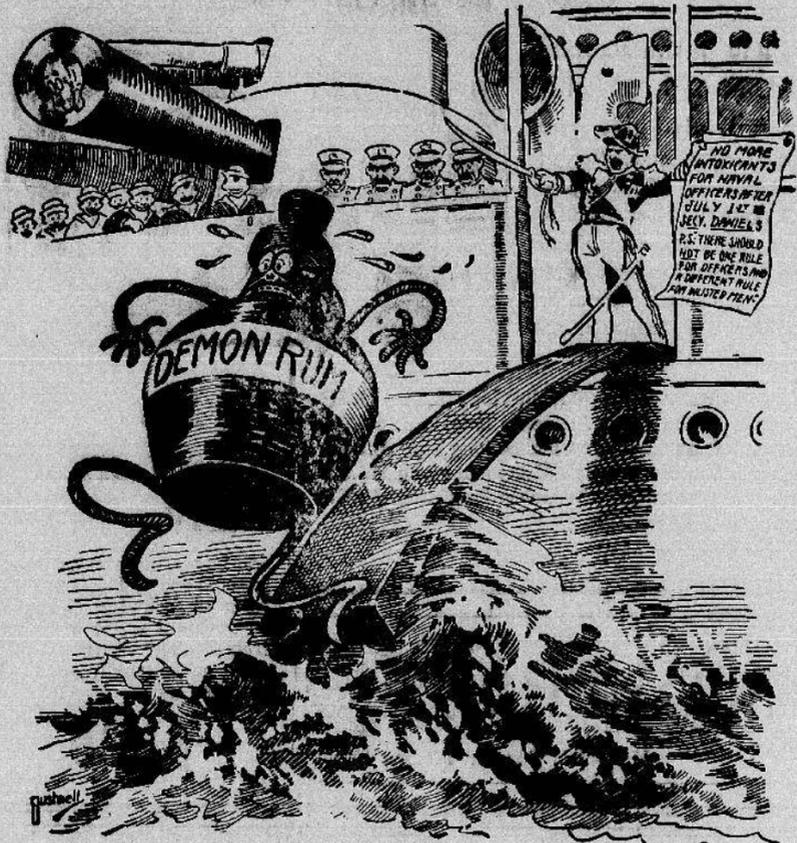


BIG GRAY SHIPS MOVE SOUTHWARD READY FOR BATTLE

Opinions Differ as to the Bluff but All Agree That It Is No Joke

JUST BEFORE SAILING



FINAL NOTICE IS GIVEN HUERTA

HE MUST ATONE FOR REPEATED OFFENSES AGAINST OUR RIGHTS AND DIGNITIES.

TALKING IT OVER.

Washington, April 15.—General Huerta submitted to an executive session of the Mexican senate today the demands of the American government for a salute to the flag. No statement has been received by the Washington government late tonight of the result of the deliberations.

Washington, April 15.—General Huerta was given final warning by the United States government today, that unless a salute was fired to the Stars and Stripes within a reasonable time to atone "for repeated offenses against the rights and dignities of the United States" serious consequences would result.

This warning was emphasized by action which placed the majority of the ships of the American navy under orders to proceed at once to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico. It was learned today that General Huerta, when apprised by Charge O'Shaughnessy of the proposed demonstration of the Atlantic fleet, argued that the episode growing out of the arrest of the bluejackets at Tampico was a fit subject for arbitration at The Hague and that he would appoint a commission to investigate.

President Wilson, in an emphatic reply through Charge O'Shaughnessy, is understood to have told General Huerta that the time for delay and evasion had passed and that the American government would temporize no longer. Administration officials hold that insults to the flag and questions of national honor are not subjects for arbitration.

All information that reached Washington from Mexico City tended to show that General Huerta was unconvinced that the United States was in earnest and thought the Washington government was bluffing. Some anti-American demonstrations at Vera Cruz and other points were reported.

Forceful Policy. Developments of the day here showed clearly that a determined and forceful policy had been adopted by the president which would be backed up by congress and enforced if necessary by the army and navy.

While expressing earnest hope for peace, the president unequivocally told members of the senate and house committees on foreign affairs that the offenses of the de facto government at Mexico City to the dignity of the United States could no longer be tolerated and that unless Huerta complied with the American demands the seizure of the customs houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz and even the declaration of a Pacific blockade, shutting off commercial intercourse with the United States, would be fully justified by precedents in international law. No aggressive act, such as the landing of marines or the shelling of any town, or the seizure of any ports, it was said, would be undertaken without authorization from congress after President Wilson had personally delivered a message on the subject.

Unanimous. The practically unanimous approval which republicans and democrats alike gave the administration's initial steps made it apparent, however, that should Rear Admiral Badger find it necessary to act vigorously in an emergency, congress would back up the American navy without hesitation. After orders had been issued today for a naval demonstration on the Pacific coast of Mexico as well as on the Atlantic, General Huerta was advised that the most powerful fighting force the American government has ever assembled on sea, carrying thousands of marines and bluejackets, is headed for the seaport towns of the southern republic ready to enforce to the extreme the American policy.

Up to Huerta. Upon General Huerta depend the next developments; he has practically a week to decide the question, for the warships will not reach Mexican waters for several days. In the meantime, all foreign governments have been notified by the United States of its attitude toward the Tampico incident and of the dispatch of the fleets to Mexican waters. This notification is in line with the previously announced policy of keeping foreign nations advised of all steps taken by the American government in the Mexican situation.

Fleet Steams on in Perfect Trim as We Learn Why

On Board the United States Steamer Arkansas at Sea, April 15.—Four dreadnaughts of the Atlantic fleet under Rear Admiral Badger, the commander-in-chief, steamed out of Hampton roads today at noon and headed southward to join the American naval force off Tampico. They should make the Mexican port next Wednesday. In the squadron were the flagship Arkansas and the Vermont, New Hampshire and New Jersey.

The Cause.

Washington, April 15.—More information describing the arrest of the American bluejackets at Tampico was revealed in the day's conference at the White House. It was learned authoritatively that a party of bluejackets from the Dolphin went ashore with Assistant Paymaster Copp to get gasoline supplies. All but two landed to get supplies, and while they were gone a Mexican officer arrived on the scene. He claimed the party should not have landed where it did, and ordered the two bluejackets from the whaleboat which flew the American flag. They were unarmed and accompanied him voluntarily.

The other members of the party were arrested while on shore. They were paraded in the prison, but were intercepted by another Mexican officer who marched them back to the dock, communicated with his superiors, and released them.

The president told those who conferred with him that there had been no notification to the fleet of any prohibition against landing where the bluejackets docked, and while placing most emphasis on the Tampico incident, he reviewed other offenses such as the arrest of an American orderly carrying mail at Vera Cruz, the attempt to exercise censorship and delay of messages and other episodes designed to show a studied attempt on the part of the Huerta government to offend the

United States. But for the fact that no government had been recognized by America, and that a state of anarchy existed, the president is said to have declared to members of congress he would have recalled Charge O'Shaughnessy promptly.

In Fog and Storm.

Norfolk, Va., April 15.—Bound to Mexico to force Huerta to salute the Stars and Stripes, nine American warships steamed out of Hampton roads at noon today. Tonight they are 41 miles below Cape Henry in a fog and with a northeast storm approaching.

The ships are the battleships Arkansas, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, the dispatch boat Yankton, the collier Lebanon and the naval tugs Petrel, Scorpion and Paraspoo. Every one of them carried a full supply of ammunition and provisions to last three months. The tugs are equipped with three-inch rapid-firing guns and several rifles, pistols and arms ammunition.

Rear Admiral Badger, who for the present has his flag on the Arkansas, spent several hours ashore with relatives and friends. He also was in conference with Rear Admiral Blake, who brought sealed orders from the president for the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet.

The auxiliary Vestal, which was to have gone with the fleet, was at the last moment ordered to remain behind with the torpedo boats Cummings, Parker, Benjamin and Cassin. Rear Admiral Badger declined to discuss the Mexican situation. He said the Atlantic fleet would be ready to carry out any service required of it.

"We do not know what will be called upon to do," he said, "but we are ready."

Until the weather clears the fleet will maintain a speed of 16 knots an hour. After that they are expected to average 15 knots.

Admiral Badger expects to reach Mexico in six and one-half days.

LONDON TALK CRITICALLY FRIENDLY

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS SYMPATHIZING BUT WONDER HOW WE WILL GET OUT OF IT.

London, April 15.—Most of the London morning papers in their editorial comment on the Mexican situation display sympathy with President Wilson in the difficulties which have arisen with Mexico, while at the same time contending that these difficulties were largely brought on by his idealistic policy.

Curiosity. Most curiosity is expressed over the intentions of the United States, because although it is believed Huerta will yield, it is pointed out that should he prove obstinate the mere occupation of Tampico would not have much practical effect, and that the blockade of Vera Cruz would be the only measure that would deal a serious blow to the Huerta regime.

No Hope. The Daily Telegraph cannot believe that President Wilson intends to put into effect a resolute military intervention, and sees no hope of putting an end to the anarchy which has resulted from the Wilson policy of moral intervention.

The Daily Graphic considers that President Wilson's "high moral purposes have landed the United States and the president himself in a situation of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment."

The Standard says: "The big stick which Roosevelt would have used long ago has at last been grasped. The door of peace still is open, but it rests with Huerta to avail himself of the chance."

CRISIS AT TAMPICO INTERESTS REBELS

IT IS FELT THAT HUERTA IS MAKING A LAST ATTEMPT TO SAVE HIMSELF.

El Paso, Texas, April 15.—General Villa and his latest victory at San Pedro were practically lost sight of among the Mexicans and refugees here and in Juarez today in the intense interest felt over developments of the Tampico incident. Among officials the word went around not to comment on the situation, but it was learned from the lips of one of Carranza's closest advisers that Carranza views the whole situation as one of the greatest gravity to Mexico as a whole.

Not Possible. Roberto V. Pasqueira, confidential agent of the constitutionalists in this city, said for publication that all rebel leaders are convinced that Huerta would not hesitate to plunge the whole country into a foreign war when he feels his power crumbling, thinking to save himself by uniting the country against an alien enemy.

ALMOST TO A MAN CONGRESS IS FIRM

Senators and Representatives Agree That We Must Force the Salute Which Was Demanded by Admiral Mayo and Which Huerta Declines to Give.

Washington, April 15.—Congress stands behind the administration almost to a man in the aggressive policy to demand reparation for indignities offered by the Huerta government.

In the senate and house today the opinion was general that the president would be backed even to actual warfare against Mexico to uphold the sovereign dignity of the United States. Both administration and republican leaders expressed the emphatic view that the United States is not sending the fleet to Tampico as a "bluff," that it is sending the fleet to Tampico to signify the fact that at last the patience of this government has been exhausted and reparation must be made, or the already war-scarred southern republic must suffer grave consequences.

Although both houses of congress proceeded in the regular course of legislative business throughout the day, it was everywhere apparent that the departure of the fleet for Mexico had aroused patriotic fervor and the Mexican situation was the absorbing topic of informal discussion.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia made a canvass of the senate relating to the dispatch of the fleet and the unyield-

ing determination of the administration to command Mexico's respect of the American nation.

"I find," Senator Smith said, "that nine-tenths of the members of the senate will stand behind the administration in its demand for reparation. If the government is compelled by defiance of Huerta to land armed forces at Mexican ports, I do not believe it would be necessary to have authorization from congress for such a move."

Members of the senate committee on foreign relations were apprised of the administration's plans by Senator Shively, acting chairman, and Senator Lodge, ranking republican member of the committee, who conferred with President Wilson early in the day. Possibilities of the situation were considered, the conclusion being that the United States must enforce Admiral Mayo's demand that Mexico's federal forces salute the flag, no matter what the consequences may be.

No Declaration of War.

It was pointed out by members of the committee that authority of congress to land armed forces in Mexico would constitute a practical declaration of war, and that a formal declaration of war probably would not be made in any event because this nation recognizes no formal government in Mexico.

There are those in congress who hold the view that the latest view of men actual intervention; that this the United States toward Mexico will mean actual intervention; that this government will proceed, despite reparation for past insults, to blockade the ports on both coasts. "It is ridiculous for any one to think," Senator Shively said after his conference with the president, "that the United States in this move toward Mexico is bluffing. The time for temporizing has ended. The patience of this government is exhausted. We are for peace, but not for peace at a sacrifice of the dignity of this nation."

Tomorrow the house committee on foreign affairs will meet to consider developments in the situation. Representative Flood, chairman of the committee, and Representative Cooper, ranking republican member, who saw the president today, will apprise the committee formally of the conditions as outlined by the president.

A few discordant notes were sounded in congress today. Representative Mondell of Wyoming charged that the president sought to use the Atlantic fleet to "enforce the mandates of his personal prejudice" against Huerta. Representative Barthold of Missouri asserted the refusal of Huerta to salute the flag with 21 guns should not participate the sacrifice of American life. Senator Weeks of Alabama issued a statement criticizing the attitude of the administration.

BETTERMENT OF THE FARMER LIES IN BUSINESS METHODS

Chicago, April 15.—Substitution of "regulated competition" for "unrestricted, ruinous competition" was advocated by Samuel Untermyer of New York in an address here tonight before the Second National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits meeting in first session with the Western Economic society. The New York lawyer discussed the relation of the farmer to the trust problem and endorsed pending national legislation banning various forms of combinations for marketing products of farms, factories and other industries.

"The main criticism of legislation now under consideration by congress is that it does not go far enough on the constructive side of the regulation of competition," he said. "Various cooperative arrangements for marketing remain under the ban of the law. They include farm products, as they should, if the prohibition of such agreements is to continue to be the policy of the government."

Farm management and the competition of line elevator companies form the principal problem in the successful conduct of farmers' co-operative elevators. This was the opinion of L. D. Weld, chief of division of research and agricultural economics in the University of Minnesota.

"Only the crudest beginnings have been made toward the solution of this problem," said Professor Weld. He then detailed the investigations of his department and illustrated it with statistical quotations at considerable length, adding:

"In spite of this splendid showing through statistics of accomplishment, the situation among the farmers' elevators of Minnesota is not what it should be. A large number of companies lost money on their last year's operations. At least half of them report that they face serious competition. One-fifth of the companies acknowledge that their accounting systems are not satisfactory, and judging by the nature of the reports, the real proportion is much higher than this."

Professor Weld reviewed the accomplishments of various co-operative societies among farmers of western Canada and found them generally more efficient than their prototypes on this side of the border.

Charges that the conference and the Western Economic society were controlled by interests which sought to prevent the farmer from effecting co-operative organizations, were made today in copies of speeches distributed by H. G. Tank, secretary of the Society of Equity, and J. Weller Long, chairman of the information bureau of the equity co-operative exchange. The subject was not discussed on the convention floor and later when Mr. Long spoke he confined himself to commenting on the improvement in the social life of the farmers as a result of the co-operative movement.

The problem confronting the rural organization service of the department



Top, L. D. Weld (left) and Governor Francis McGovern. Bottom, Matton W. Sumners (left) and Gordon Jones, Leaders in Conference.

of agriculture was described by Dr. T. N. Carver, director of the service, as two-fold; teaching the farmer how to earn a satisfactory income and then how to spend it. Dr. Carver spoke of his work at the conference on marketing and farm products.

A very little study of farmers' organizations in this and other countries, he said, would convince anyone that the effective organization of the rural interests was one of the most difficult problems in the world. The chief difficulty, he declared, was due to the fact that the farmers are the most numerous economic class in the country. They are scattered, they have a wide diversity of interests, and many an-

tagonisms and the process of selection tends to leave in the country those who are strongly individualistic, who prefer to be their own bosses and who have the capacity for self-direction.

"I have classified problems calling for organizations under the following outlines," said Dr. Carver. "1.—For increasing the farmer's income. (a) The marketing of farm products; (b) the purchasing of farm supplies; (c) the securing of adequate credit. "2.—For better living conditions in the country: (a) Education; (b) communication—roads; 2—telephones; (c) sanitation; (d) recreation; (e) beautification."

CELERITY

In less time than twenty-four hours The Missoulian-Sentinel class ad had appealed twice to the house seekers of western Montana and in consequence rented the West Side five-room house to one of those who rely upon the class ad's aid in supplying their wants. This is the class ad:

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, TWO BLOCKS from west-side car and car shops; good hen house and yard; garden. 1408 Defoe.

Let The Missoulian-Sentinel class ad be your index of supply. If you need a buyer, the class ad will produce him. If you want something you have not, let the class ad search and find it for you. The Missoulian-Sentinel class ad reaches all of the people of western Montana twice a day.

At your service for 2 cents a word a day, 40 cents a line a week; \$1 a line a month. If you are seeking employment The Missoulian-Sentinel class ad will aid your search. Free to employment seekers for three days. "There's Class to the Class Ad."