

ARMED FORCE AGAINST HUERTA; CONGRESS BACKS WILSON'S PLAN

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WILSON JUSTIFIED IN WAR ON HUERTA CONGRESS DECLARES

Committee on Foreign Relations Reports Resolution Giving Him Power to Use Force Against the Dictator in Mexico.

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Wilson delivered his peaceful war message to Congress this afternoon in an atmosphere of intense excitement. His entrance was greeted by an outburst of applause exceeding the greeting given to him on any previous occasion.

Starting with a salvo of handclapping by Senators and Representatives, it grew in volume and then burst forth into shouts, punctuated with rebel yells from various parts of the House. The galleries took it up, the whole great room was quivering with the storm of swinging, swaying applause.

Before the President stood in solemn silence. He bowed thrice to the Congress that was so vociferously welcoming him. When after a minute the demonstration died down he began the delivering of the speech in a slow, modulated voice that penetrated every part of the room.

Just as soon as the joint session had dissolved this resolution was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"A resolution justifying the employment of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands against Victoriano Huerta:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amends to the Government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this Government by Gen. Huerta and his representatives."

WILSON ASKS CONGRESS TO REMAIN IN SESSION.

Majority Leader Underwood asked unanimous consent to make a statement. A round of applause from the Democrats greeted his request. "I merely wished to state to the House," he said, "that the President informs me that it is of the utmost importance that action be taken on the message just delivered to-day. I wish to ask each member of the House to remain here until a resolution can be passed through the House."

The executive session of the Senate quickly turned to consideration of appointments and the Mexican situation was considered in the Foreign Relations Committee.

While the House Foreign Affairs Committee was considering the Mexican situation Secretary Bryan was called in to state the Administration's attitude toward certain proposed changes.

Insistent demands of Republican committeemen that the wording be materially changed caused Chairman Flood to seek the personal aid and influence of the Cabinet premier.

The minority members objected to the use of the word "justify" in the resolution as regarding the President's course. They wanted to have his use of the army and navy "authorized," but not "justified."

Chairman Flood was anxious for a unanimous report and summoned Secretary Bryan to plead for fifteen minutes that the members hurry their report back to the House.

The committee approved the resolution practically unchanged.

GUARD AGAINST PLOT TO FREE 6,000 MEXICANS HELD AT FORT BLISS.

FORT BLISS, Tex., April 20.—Vigilance over the Mexican prison camp was redoubled to-day on receipt of information hinting at the possibility of a plot to free the six thousand former Federal soldiers interned here. A "dead line" has been drawn inside the fence. It was learned that a man on whom close watch has been kept for months, had purchased a number of wire cutters which might be used to cut the barbed wire around the camp.

At intervals around the camp sentries, standing on elevated platforms are on guard with loaded rifles and four rapid fire guns are ready in case of an outbreak. The prisoners have no weapons except the axes given them for chopping firewood, a few building tools and some spades.

NATIONAL GUARD IN NEW YORK IS READY FOR FIELD

State Could Put 16,000 Men Into Service at First Call to Arms.

ALL ARE WELL TRAINED.

In Case of Need Recruits Could Be Expected to Make War Total 30,600.

The National Guard of New York is ready to recruit up to its war strength of 30,600 men. If there should be a call to-day for regiments to leave immediately for the Mexican border it would be possible within twenty-four hours to have 16,000 men on the move. It would take two weeks to reach the full war strength.

Gov. Glynn has been in communication with Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan who is in Washington, where he has been a student at the War College. He is expected in New York tomorrow. If the President wants military aid through the National Guard of New York he will communicate with Gov. Glynn, who, as commander-in-chief of the citizen soldiery, can summon them at a moment's notice.

This will be the fighting force of the National Guard when the full war complement has been recruited: Thirteen regiments of infantry, 23,400; cavalry, 1,200; engineer corps, 2,000; signal corps, 200; field artillery, 2,000; sanitary corps, 1,200.

It is expected that as soon as Major-Gen. O'Ryan reaches here recruiting tents will be set up in public places, as was done some weeks ago when various militia companies sought to fill their ranks.

There is considerable rivalry among the regiments of the First and Second Brigades, which are in Greater New York. In the First Brigade in Manhattan are the Seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Twelfth Regiments.

Wagers already are being made at the various armories as to which regiments or brigades will be given first choice should men be needed. It is known that some of the regiments are better equipped than others, largely because they have more men per company. The Seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first are considered first choice regiments in the First Brigade, although the Twelfth has a record as favorable as any. Gen. George R. Dyer is in command of the First Brigade. There are three regiments in the Second Brigade in Brooklyn—the Fourteenth, Forty-seventh and Twenty-third. Gen. John G. Eddy is in command.

The New York National Guard has been making ready for an emergency like the present one for more than a year. Extra equipment for the increase in the fighting strength has been ordered, and should there be a sudden call the officers predict ease and facility in handling the situation.

In the event of a call the militia-men would be informed by corporal squads and through published notices. They would report at their armories and from there move immediately to the State camp at Peekskill. These local forces would meet the up-State regiments. As the recruits come in from the tents in parks and from the armories, which also will be used for recruiting purposes, they will be shipped to Peekskill, where they will be drilled.

Gov. Glynn had a long conference at Albany to-day with Lieut.-Col. Henry V. Howard, representing Henry De Witt Hamilton. Col. Howard assured the Governor that in case volunteers were called for by President Wilson New York would respond promptly. The Adjutant-General already has prepared a bill calling for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to meet the expenses which would be incurred if actual hostilities with Mexico occurred.

BLOCKADE BEGINS WITH CLEARING OF VERA CRUZ HARBOR

American Fleet Commander Serves Notice to Have Merchant Ships Sent Away.

CARES FOR REFUGEES.

American and Other Foreign Women Advised to Take Shelter Aboard Ships.

VERA CRUZ, April 20.—Commander Charles F. Hughes, chief of staff of the United States Atlantic fleet, to-day called on Gen. Gustavo Mans, commander of the Federal troops at Vera Cruz, and on the commander of the port and instructed them to order all merchant vessels out of the harbor.

Commander Hughes then went on board the Spanish and the British warships anchored off this port and informed their commanders of his action.

William W. Canada, the American Consul here, is making arrangements to have the foreigners in the city taken on board the merchant vessels should the necessity arise.

All American and other foreign women have been asked by Consul Canada to take refuge on vessels now in the harbor, preferably on board the Mexico of the Ward line, and the Esperanza, which has been chartered by the United States Navy.

Consul Canada is endeavoring to inform all foreigners of President Wilson's action, and under instructions from the Department of State reminds them of a previous warning to withdraw from Mexico.

Orders to repeat these instructions to Tampico and Monterey and to inform Tuxpan and Puerto Mexico have been received by the Consul.

No indication of disorder has been seen in the city to-day.

American women, acting on the official suggestion, are going on board the boats in the harbor.

AMERICAN LEAGUE AT BOSTON. FIRST GAME.

ATHLETICS—	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 6—8
BOSTON—	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Batteries—Houck, Wreckoff, Plank and Shane; Collins, Hedent, Kelly and Cady. Umpires—Connolly and Dineen.	
ATHLETICS—	0 4 0 0 0 1 —
BOSTON—	0 0 0 0 0 0 —

Ball Games of Home Teams Off on Account of Rain.

All three baseball games in which the Giants, Highlanders, Brooklyn and Brooklids were scheduled to figure to-day were postponed on account of rain. Rain made the Dodgers-Giants game impossible at Ebbets Field and likewise the second meeting of the Highlanders and Washington at the Polo Grounds. The general witness was also responsible for keeping the Brooklids and Baltimore idle in Baltimore. Double-headers are piling up.

Secretary of War and General Who Will Command U. S. Troops



SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON AND MAJ. GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

WILSON MAKES IT CLEAR THE ISSUE IS WITH HUERTA

President Declares to Correspondents He Will Make No War on the Mexican People.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Navy Department gave out this statement: "American merchant vessels have been ordered out of Vera Cruz harbor in accordance with the President's instructions to consular officers to warn Americans to leave Mexico for their own safety."

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Before discussing the Mexican situation with his Cabinet to-day and several hours before he appeared at the joint session of Congress to deliver his message, President Wilson made it clear to the newspaper correspondents that he did not intend to wage war with the Mexican people. He made this statement:

"I want to say to you gentlemen, do not get the impression that there is about to be war between the United States and Mexico. That is not the outlook at present at all. In the first place, in no conceivable circumstances will we fight the people of Mexico.

"We are their friends and we want to help them in every way that we can to recover their rights and their Government and their laws, and for the present I am going to Congress to present a special situation and seek their approval to meet that special situation.

"It is only an issue between this Government and a person calling himself the Provisional President of Mexico, whose right to call himself such we have never recognized in any way.

"So that I had a feeling of uneasiness as I

(Continued on Second Page.)

WILSON DECLARES AFFRONTS BY HUERTA CAN'T BE TOLERATED

President in Person Tells Congress in Joint Session That Admiral Mayo in Demand for a Salute Must Be Upheld.

WILL NOT MAKE A WAR ON THE MEXICAN PEOPLE.

United States Does Not Desire to Control That Country, but to Teach Huerta We Must Be Respected.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Wilson left the Mexican situation before Congress to-day 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 Gen. Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City, which calls for action, and to ask your advice and co-operation in acting upon it.

"On the ninth of April a paymaster of the U. S. S. Dolphin landed at the Iturbide Bridge landing at Tampico on 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 Gen. 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 in 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 one of 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 Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the paymaster and his men.

RELEASE WAS FOLLOWED BY APOLOGIES.

"The release was followed by apologies from the commander and later by an expression of regret by Gen. Huerta himself. Gen. 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 so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but 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 im-