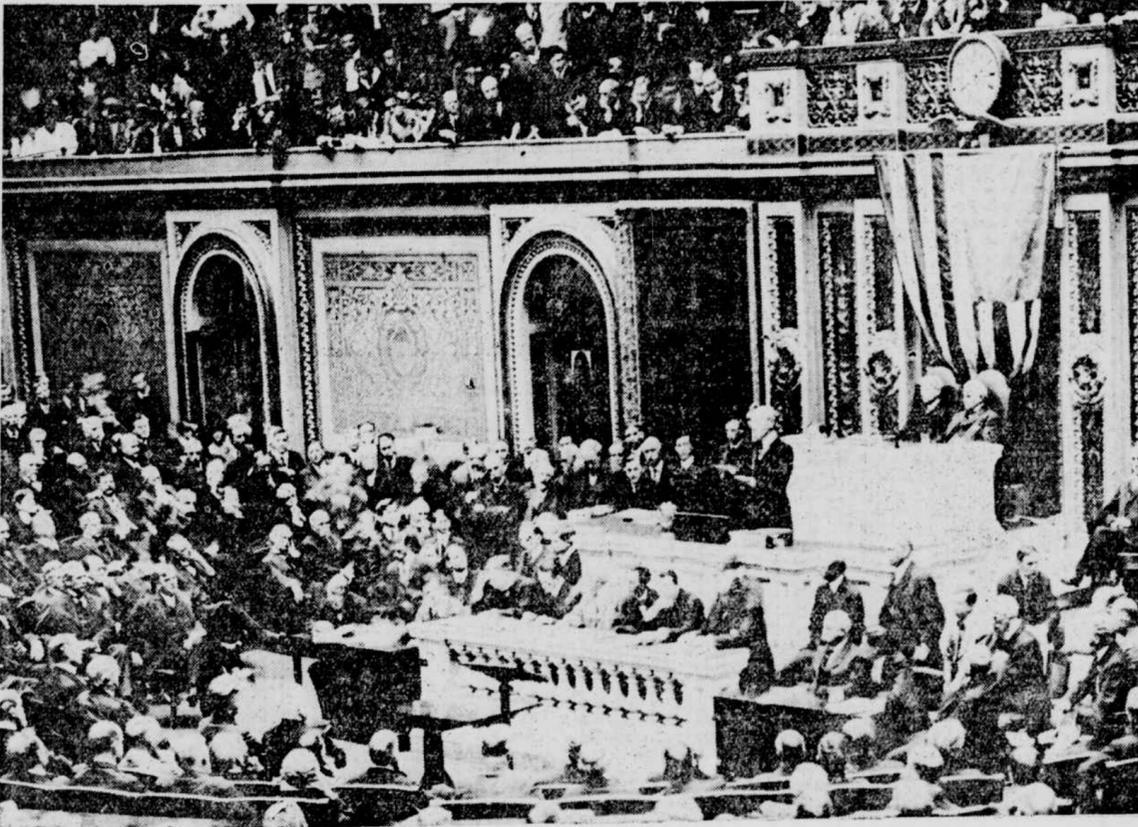




PRESIDENT CALLS FOR POWER TO COERCE HUERTA; HOUSE ACTS AT ONCE; SENATE MAY AGREE TO-DAY

PRESIDENT WILSON ASKING CONGRESS FOR AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE IN MEXICO.



HOUSE BACKS WILSON IN MEXICAN POLICY AFTER SHARP DEBATE

Passes Resolution Justifying Executive to Use Army and Navy in His Discretion for Country's Honor.

MINORITY LEADER ASSAILS PRESIDENT

Crowded Galleries and the Full Significance of Its Action Made Session of Congress Most Impressive Since 16 Years Ago, When War with Spain Was Declared.

Washington, April 20.—Because of the serious opposition to the President's Mexican policy which developed at the Capitol, it was found impossible to pass to-night the resolution approved by the administration and indorsing the course of the President, and the subject goes over for consideration by the Senate until to-morrow noon.

The House, despite the somewhat general criticism of the resolution and the feeling that it should be far differently worded, passed it by a vote of 327 to 37.

The Senate stood against immediate consideration of the resolution, sending it to the Committee on Foreign Relations and taking an adjournment until 12:10 a. m. At that hour the committee brought in a substitute for the House resolution, while Senator Lodge, for the minority, brought in a substitute preamble.

The resolution reported by the committee read:

"In view of the facts presented by the President of the United States in his address delivered to the Congress in joint session on the 20th day of April, 1914, with regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States, be it resolved:

"That the President is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demand for unequivocal amends for affronts and indignities committed against the United States.

"Be it further resolved, that the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon them."

Senator Lodge presented the following as a substitute preamble, which will be considered to-morrow:

"That the state of unrestrained violence and anarchy which exists in Mexico, the numerous unchecked and unpunished murders of American citizens and the spoliation of their property in that country, the impossibility of securing protection or redress by diplomatic methods in the absence of lawful or effective authority, the inability of Mexico to discharge its international obligations, the unprovoked insults and indignities inflicted upon the flag and the uniform of the United States by the armed forces in occupation of large parts of Mexican territory, have become intolerable.

"That the self-respect and dignity of the United States and the duty to protect its citizens and its international rights require that such a course be followed in Mexico by our government as to compel respect and observance of its rights."

As it was obvious that a prolonged debate must ensue, and as it was further obvious that the resolution could not be sent to the President until acted on by the House, it was decided that nothing would be gained by further consideration to-night, and the Senate adjourned until noon.

To-morrow Congress is prepared to stand almost unanimously back of the President, without regard to party affiliations, but with a clearer understanding of the President's policy opposition became rife, and many members of both houses came to the conclusion that they could not in conscience support the course of President Wilson.

The use of the word "justified" instead of "authorized," the term employed in former resolutions of a similar character, and the reference to Victoriano Huerta individually, together with a realization of the fact that it is the President's desire merely to bring about the elimination of Huerta and thus to pave the way for control of Mexico by the Carranzistas, were responsible for the opposition which stirred the House and found concrete expression in the Senate.

The further fact that the President related in detail only the Dolphin incident, and that he ignored every crime committed by the Constitutionalists, including the Vagaria incident, the Benton murder and other outrages committed by Villa and his followers, was a distinct disappointment to members of both houses, who believed they saw in the course of the Executive an intense partisanship wholly unwarranted by the events in Mexico.

The differences between the thick and thin supporters of the administration and those who stand out for what they consider a broader and wiser policy will, it is expected, be thrashed out to-morrow, and it is generally assumed that both houses will have approved and have sent to the President for his approval the joint resolution of indorsement before adjournment Tuesday night.

There was, also, disappointment that the President in his message did not cite some instances of more moment than the arrest of the paymaster and the men of the Dolphin as the immediate occasion for armed intervention and because he refrained to "a series of incidents," without enumerating them, which was declared to be strikingly suggestive of his somewhat vague reference in his Panama tolls message to "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence."

"Is he afraid to take the Congress into his confidence?" many members asked.

It was noticeable that the applause which greeted the President's reading of his message steadily decreased as he proceeded. There was a hearty outburst when he entered the chamber, and some cheering. At two points during the reading of the message there was applause, but each time on a diminishing scale. At no time was there any manifestation of enthusiasm comparable with that which his former appearances before joint sessions.

Lind is Blamed.

That Governor Lind has given to the administration a narrow and a distorted view of conditions in Mexico is the conviction of many close students of the situation. He, it is, who is responsible for the belief of the administration that Huerta is a drunkard, that Nelson O'Shaughnessy deserves recall because he has been seen with his arms around President Huerta, probably in the customary form of Latin-American salute or embrace—that he has been seen to take drinks with Huerta in "low dives"—which the well informed describe as merely certain cafes at which Huerta is in the habit of meeting members of the diplomatic corps—and who asserts that the Spaniards driven out of Torreón and Chihuahua by Villa were thoroughly un-

VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO TO BE SEIZED AT ONCE

Rear Admirals Fletcher and Mayo Not Expected to Await Badger.

MESSAGES RUSHED TO SHIPS ON SCENE

Merchant Vessels Ordered Away To Be Out of Fire of Warships.

GENERAL WOOD TO LEAD INVADING ARMY

Puzzled to Know How Wilson Will Distinguish Between Huerta and Mexico.

Washington, April 20.—Seizure of Mexican ports under the control of Huerta is momentarily expected. The first ports to be taken will be Tampico and Vera Cruz, where there are adequate American naval forces to do the work. No opposition from the armed forces of Mexico is expected.

President Wilson is investigating the international law and the procedure concerning the establishments of blockades, and there is no doubt that his policy is directed toward taking Federal ports, seizing customs receipts, preventing the importation of arms and other munitions of war, and thus forcing Huerta's elimination through virtual starvation.

Despite statements of the administration to the contrary, despite the attitude of the White House that war is inconceivable, all elements in the present situation—the feverish conditions of the navy department, the spirit of rush which prevails in the War Department, the attitude of all public officials and the opinion of the proletariat—show only one thing, and that is that an ante-bellum condition exists that the United States government is going through all the motions of war and taking an infinite number to steps that show that hostile action against another nation is at hand.

To-day orders were flashed by radio from the Navy Department to Admiral Fletcher at Tampico directing him to order all American merchant vessels to leave the harbor at Tampico. It was blandly stated that this was in pursuance of the President's policy of removing all Americans from Mexico. The explanation on its face was regarded by many as absurd.

Might Be in Line of Fire.

It is declared that the real reason that American merchant vessels are ordered from the harbor of Vera Cruz, which is within a breakwater and is comparatively small in extent, is that if there are hostilities, if the guns of the ancient fortresses of San Juan de Ullua venture to open on the American warships which lie outside the harbor, those vessels of commerce lying immediately in front of the city and just behind "Ullua," which guards the harbor entrance, will be in the line of fire of American guns.

The Secretary of War has instructed Brigadier General Mills, chief of the Militia Division of the War Department, to ascertain from the various states the precise condition of the state

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This Morning's News.

Table listing various news items and their page numbers, including 'LOCAL', 'GENERAL', 'FOREIGN', and 'MISCELLANEOUS'.

HUERTA ASSURES FOREIGNERS SAFETY

Many Americans to Stay in Capital Unless Ordered Away.

BREAK WITH U. S. A SURPRISE TO CITY

Paper There Protests That Tampico Incident Furnishes No Basis for War.

Mexico City, April 20.—President Huerta gave assurances to-day that all foreign residents, Americans included, should have full guarantees of safety.

"General Huerta offers all guarantees to foreigners, Americans included, who may remain in Mexico, and he will improve this opportunity to show the world that his government and Mexico are moral and civilized."

"I desire to make it plain to the American people that according to the official report from the commander at Port Tampico, received by the Mexican government, there was no flag in the boat which landed and whose crew was detained. I fear that President Wilson has been misinformed on this point and that he will inform the American Congress that the boat carried the flag."

"In fact, the American flag has nothing to do with the case, and I desire the American people fully to understand this."

Circulars mildly anti-American appeared in the streets this afternoon appealing to the patriotism of Mexicans, but the day passed without outward signs of antagonism to Americans, however, on the part of the Mexicans.

Many American residents have made preparations to stay in the Mexican capital, whatever be the outcome of the present crisis, unless they are positively ordered to leave by the Mexican authorities. They express the belief that they will not be harmed in any eventuality. Others are going to Vera Cruz or are making preparations to leave should such a step become necessary or advisable.

Mexicans in general learned from the morning papers to-day for the first time that a crisis had threatened over the Tampico incident, and the news of a deadlock in the negotiations that was printed to-day, therefore, was a complete surprise to the majority of the people of this city.

The statement of the Foreign Minister outlined the reasons for the position General Huerta had taken up—namely, that the American flag was not flying on the boat when the blue-jackets were arrested on shore at Tampico, and that it had therefore not been insulted and that compliance with the demand for an unconditional salute would be humiliating to Mexico.

This statement was followed by advice by Provisional President Huerta to Mexicans to refrain from demon-

Advertisement for Richard Harding Davis and Arthur Ruhl, with portraits and text: 'RICHARD HARDING DAVIS is on his way to represent The TRIBUNE in Mexico. ARTHUR RUHL is on the battleship Michigan for The TRIBUNE. Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Juarez, Chihuahua and every other important point will be covered by TRIBUNE correspondents. TRIBUNE READERS WILL GET THE NEWS'

REBELS FIGHTING IN CITY OF MONTEREY

Federals Reported Strongly Intrenched at the Penitentiary.

Brownsville, Tex., April 20.—General Pablo Gonzales, the Constitutional leader in the Monterey campaign, tonight reported to Matamoros headquarters that he had captured the Mexican National Railroad station, the Gulf Hotel and Union station, on the edge of the capital of Nuevo Leon, and had inflicted heavy losses on the defending Federals.

Other sources reported that General Gonzales later led his men to the heart of the city of Monterey, but the outcome was not known, nor has any estimate of the losses been given. The Cushtemo brewery, which had been strongly fortified by the Federals to command the main approach to the city, was said to have been taken early to-day.

Desperate fighting is expected at the penitentiary, where the Federals are reported strongly intrenched.

Laredo, Tex., April 20.—Rebels besieging Monterey, the principal city of Northern Mexico, were routed to-day, according to information given out tonight by Federal headquarters in Nuevo Laredo. Two captains, it is said, were captured and hanged.

AMERICAN WOMEN FLEEING Consul Putting Them Aboard Vessels at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, April 20.—All American and other foreign women here have been ordered by United States Consul Canada to take refuge on vessels now in the harbor, preferably on board the Mexico and Esperanza, of the Ward Line, both of which have been chartered by the United States Navy.

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

FLEET PLANNING LANDING IN MEXICO

Tampico Near, Officers on the Arkansas Discuss Campaign.

On board the United States steamship Arkansas, at sea, by wireless via Key West, April 20.—With the port of Tampico not far off, knowing Huerta had refused to accede to the demand of the United States government, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, and members of his staff were busy to-day preparing a plan of campaign. They gave special attention to the details of landing.

The crews practised with small arms and at sighting the big guns. Aided by the favorable current and with a smooth sea the officers expect to be within easy distance of Tampico early on Wednesday.

Key West, Fla., April 20.—The gunboat Isla de Luzon and the tender Yankton arrived here early to-day for coal and provisions. Both will proceed to Mexican waters.

Pensacola, April 20.—Orders were received early to-day directing the flotilla of twenty torpedo boat destroyers here to put to sea this afternoon, to meet Rear Admiral Badger's fleet in the gulf and accompany it to Tampico. Officers said the destroyers, with two tenders, were ready to depart.

The battleship Mississippi to-day took aboard six hundred marines. It was said she would sail for Tampico early to-morrow. With her will go the scout cruiser Birmingham, carrying four navy hydro-aeroplanes. It was announced that the Birmingham, the fastest cruiser of her class in the navy, would make an effort to reach Tampico before hostilities broke out, so that her air craft may be used in directing operations in the surrounding country.

An electrical storm prevented the use of the wireless for communication with the Arkansas.

Galveston, April 20.—Provisions and medical supplies for ten thousand men for thirty days are being placed on board the four army transports, Kil-

HOUSE INDORSES WILSON

The resolution passed by the House justifying President Wilson's Mexican policy read as follows:

A joint 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 General Huerta and his representatives.

patrick, Meade, McClellan and Sumner, now here. No sailing orders have been received.

The 4th Infantry, Fifth Brigade, was the first regiment to return from Houston. Others are expected during the afternoon.

Newport, R. I., April 20.—The force at the naval torpedo station was busy to-day placing on board the naval tug Pontiac the torpedo outfit for the battleship Texas. Sixteen torpedoes, with the equipment—about two tons—were taken on.

Eight companies of the coast artillery corps, numbering 700 men, were held in readiness at Forts Adams and Greble, in Narragansett Bay, to move at a moment's notice.

Boston, April 20.—The battleships Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia, of the third division of the Atlantic fleet, which received orders to-day to leave Boston for Tampico, will be ready to sail on the 23d, according to Rear Admiral Coffman, the commandant. The ships began to rush coal on board on receipt of orders. At present half of their crews are on leave of absence, which expires within a day or two. While the ships will be ready to sail on Thursday, Rear Admiral Coffman said they might be held back until Saturday upon orders from Washington.