

GUARD TO MOBILIZE ON STATEN ISLAND

Site Near Fort Wadsworth Selected for Camp for State Troops.

MILITIA AWAITS THE CALL

Adjutant-General Walton and Officers From Governors Island Decide on Location.

Regular army officers and officers of the National Guard visited Staten Island yesterday and picked out a site near Fingerboard road, not far from Fort Wadsworth, as the spot for the mobilization of the four brigades of the New York National Guard the present President Wilson issues his proclamation asking for volunteers to go to Mexico.

In the absence of Major-Gen. John P. O'Ryan, commander of the New York National Guard, who is in Washington conferring with army officers, Col. E. F. Walton, Adjutant-General, took the active steps of preparing for mobilization. Nobody had much to say, but there was a great deal going on throughout the day, for not only in this city but throughout the State word had gone forth to every regiment to be ready to move on a few hours notice.

Much of the work accomplished yesterday undoubtedly was the result of Major-Gen. O'Ryan's visit to this city and his hurried departure for Washington. He had a conference with Gov. Glynn and with Henry D. Hamilton, Adjutant-General on the Governor's staff, at which the plans of the War Board in Washington in regard to the use of the State militia were discussed.

Visit to Gen. Evans.

"Preparedness" was the keynote of that conference. Consequently Col. Walton and several of his assistants visited Governor Island yesterday, where they had a conference with Gen. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., commander of the Department of the East, and Col. W. G. Haan, chief of staff.

The question of picking a site for the encampment of the troops preliminary to their being enlisted in the Federal service was discussed and it was arranged that a visit should be made in the afternoon to Staten Island—that being regarded as the most convenient spot to look over the ground.

Col. Haan, accompanied by Capt. Anderson and Capt. Cory, both of the regular army, Col. Walton, with Lieut.-Col. A. F. Townsend, chief quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Sternberger, chief of the commissary, and Major William Weigel, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, started in automobiles for Staten Island at 3 o'clock. They went to Fort Wadsworth and carefully inspected the ground near Fingerboard road.

The place is large enough for the encampment of 25,000 troops. It is decided, however, that the members of the field artillery should be shipped from the temporary mobilization grounds to Montauk Point, where they can have plenty of practice without disturbing the citizens of New York. The grounds looked suitable to the officers and seemed satisfactory to Col. Haan, who went along merely in an advisory capacity.

The troops will be called out by Gov. Glynn provided President Wilson issues a call for volunteers. In his proclamation he is expected that the President will designate the troops he wishes first. It was said yesterday that the National Guard of New York and of Pennsylvania were expected to be the first mobilized.

New York has more than a full division, consisting of four brigades, including two in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and the brigade with headquarters in Albany and the fourth with headquarters in Buffalo.

When the call comes the troops will be mobilized on Staten Island. There the militia will be mustered out and the men who wish can enlist for service in Federal troops.

Gen. O'Ryan's Telegram.

The urgency of the situation was emphasized by a telegram from Gen. O'Ryan to Col. Walton. In that telegram, which Col. Walton made public, Gen. O'Ryan said: "Washington said: 'In time of peace prepare for war.' This refers not only to the Governor, but to individuals. Therefore it is a wise precaution for young men seeking military service in time of war to join a military organization before the commencement of war. The preliminary

service received by them will insure better health, better physical fitness, a happier state of mind, quicker promotion and a higher state of military efficiency for the organization and the country than if they wait for the actual declaration of war.

Col. Walton said yesterday that at least 1,000 horses and mules would be needed before the volunteer army of the State could be placed on a sound war footing. The National Guard has no money in reserve and it is expected that in the event of necessity money would be appropriated by the State for that purpose as more than \$1,000,000 was appropriated for the Spanish-American war for the State troops.

Tammany to Indorse Mexican Policy

The schemes of the Tammany Society will meet at Tammany Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon to indorse President Wilson's action in the Mexican situation. The resolution will be submitted to the society for ratification. The Society of Tammany is a patriotic organization as distinguished from the political body, Tammany Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The American Garden of Eden—Colorado

The modern Adam and the modern Eve have a Garden of Eden right here in America. Where the tired can gain a wonderful rest in the new vision and happiness. We call it "Eden Park" and it is in Colorado. It is the land of wild flowers galore—mountain peaks, rushing streams, crystal lakes. It is the land of sunshine and glory.

You can follow your favorite pastime to heart's content—play golf or tennis—ride, drive or motor, climb, fish and camp.

There are high class hotels and many beautiful places at little cost, so the expense need not deter you. It is a splendid place to recuperate and prepare for "business battles" or social obligations and the children can enjoy themselves and benefit as much as the grown-ups.

Map I place in your hands our folder on Eden Park that contains many pictures, descriptive full information on the hotels, beautiful places, ranch houses with their big lawns and trees and about the low season rates.

W. J. Berger, General Agent Passenger Dept. B & O R. Co., 1144 Broadway, New York, Tel. Mad. 29, 5194.

MEXICO TO UNITE FOR WAR, CONSUL-GENERAL PREDICTS

Official Declares He Speaks for All His Compatriots in New York City.

Manuel A. Estevan, Mexican Consul-General, declared yesterday that he and his 400 compatriots in this city believe the action at Vera Cruz constitutes a declaration of war.

"What will happen now?" repeated the Consul-General. "In my opinion all warring factions in Mexico will become harmonized at once and join in the protection of the country. They will fight together.

"I have received only one despatch from my Government to-day. It comes from Minister Portillo and it was sent yesterday. He asks that it be made public. The cablegram read:

"I beg to state that it is very probable that the United States may assert that the American flag was offended. It is false; the launch which landed the party at Tampico carried no flag. Besides this, the greater part of the sailors had already landed when the arrest was effected. Before this the American marines had demanded permission to land to protect foreigners. They were refused and permit, as the Federal forces were sufficient to make the foreigners respected. Communicate the above to all newspapers in this city.

"LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS."

The Mexican Consul-General remains at his post now continuing what business there is as if nothing were occurring in his own country.

"I wait the orders of my Government," he said. "What they tell me to do I will do of course. If they recall me I will go and naturally I will turn the interests of my country over to whatever Government in the city I am directed to do. I do not know what country that will be.

"I have only one favor to ask now which I hope THE SUN, which is uniformly independent, will communicate to the public. My attention has been called to al-

PRESS COMMENT ON MEXICAN SITUATION

Intervention Will End if Huerta Decides to Yield, Says the "Times."

WAR ON, SAYS "JOURNAL." No Justifying Cause Stated by Wilson, the "Evening Mail" Declares.

Extracts from editorials on the Mexican situation printed in New York papers are reproduced herewith.

THE TIMES.

"For all true lovers of peace there is a world of comfort in the childish antics of the House and Senate after the delivery of the President's address. If we really stood upon the verge of a serious war, neither the House nor the Senate would have indulged in hair splitting over the language of the resolution, there would not have been one party insisting upon the twaddledum of 'justified' and another standing out stoutly for the 'right' in the case of war, but both parties and all members and Senators would have voted that the troops be ordered to cross the frontier.

"Meanwhile it is reported that the diplomatic representatives of the European powers at the city of Mexico continue to urge the stubborn old man to give in. If he yields that is the end of the matter, which after all is a justification of the President's position that our struggle is with Huerta and not with Mexico.

THE WORLD.

"With four marines killed and twenty wounded in seizing the custom house at Vera Cruz, all the fine phrases of diplomacy go tumbling into the waste basket.

"It is nonsense to talk further about 'measures short of war' when actual war exists between the United States and the Huerta dictatorship. What took place at Vera Cruz yesterday was not a 're-primand' and it was not a 'pacific blockade.' It was the same thing that took place at Tampico in 1914. Only it required a three weeks siege for Gen. Scott to accomplish what Admiral Fletcher accomplished yesterday in about as many hours.

"After the fighting begins it is too late to argue about what we should have done or what we should not have done. Nothing remains but to do the thing we are going to do and to do it as expeditiously as possible."

THE EVENING JOURNAL.

"Conditions have changed from speculation and guessing to facts. 'We are at war' with the United States and Mexico, men have been killed on both sides.

"The beginning of the war in spite of the fatalities was wise. A few men were lost in preventing the landing of hundreds of guns and thousands of shells that would have destroyed perhaps thousands of lives in place of the few sacrificed yesterday."

THE EVENING POST.

"President Wilson has brought the country into war. To Congress is reserved by the Constitution the right to declare war, but the real war making power in the United States is the President. He can at any moment force Congress into a war. The nation is at his mercy. He has the exclusive conduct of foreign relations and can so order them that any man who would make war inevitable. He cannot declare war, but he can do things which make war unescapable. Congress cannot possibly resist him. He declares war. It is the President who really does it.

"The beginning of the war is as the letting out of the waters, the end of which no man can foresee. What we do see is the tragedy of what has occurred, and the prospect of unnumbered measures that looms behind the President's words short of war."

THE EVENING MAIL.

"Though President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan may still be in the dreamland of illusion, the shots that ended four American lives in Vera Cruz yesterday have echoed through the land, and our people know that they are face to face with the horrifying tragedies of war. Death has begun to take its toll of us.

"The country is on its mettle and may be depended upon to meet its responsibilities to the world and to the splendid record of American arms in battle.

"The President has not stated a justifying cause. His Secretary of State has not done so. Neither of them will ever do it.

"The crime against humanity—in which



Manuel A. Estevan, Mexican Consul-General at New York.

leged interviews with me published in various evening newspapers in this city in which certain statements are attributed to me.

"I am not in politics. I have never been in politics. In my career I only serve the constitutional Government and I do not think I have any right to pass judgment on their acts, although 'You will oblige me by giving this statement prominence,' added the Mexican representative.

two nations are now engaged—for war in this day is nothing more than such a crime—had its origin in the pallid purpose of these two men to sway and shape by 'moral' force the destiny of Mexico.

"The long list of murders of American citizens, the destruction of millions of American property, tell a tragic story of this futile endeavor. Still more tragic war is now its inevitable end. Yet the President's policy of piffle is persisted in at the White House."

THE GLOBE.

"While the logomachists of the Senate were wrangling over whether the word 'justified' or the word 'authorized' should be used in the declaratory resolution, events at Vera Cruz made it wise to act quickly if there was to be action.

THE EVENING SUN.

"Whatever may still be the official phrase employed to-day in Washington to describe the situation in Mexico it is plain that for the world and the future the condition is now one of war and with the first rifle shots the fiction that acts of war can 'stop short of war' has been destroyed.

"In history, there has a great nation approached an act of war and both more conspicuous reluctance, anxiety, perplexity, with less enthusiasm than the United States in the present hour. But what has been begun now must be carried forward through all vicissitudes and debates must be put aside. Henceforth the course, if filled with reefs and dangerous currents, runs plain and unmistakable. What remains must be the hope of all of us that what began in darkness may end in light."

NO ACTION TAKEN TO CALL OUT MILITIA

Garrison Has Full Data on National Guard, but Has Issued No Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Not a single order, either tentative or definite, has been transmitted from the Secretary of War to Brigadier-General Garrison, chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs, for the mobilization of the National Guard of any State of the Union.

This was the unqualified announcement made in the office of Gen. Mills at the close of the official business day in that bureau. The statement was predicated upon the continuous stream of ill advised requests for information volleyed into Washington from every quarter of the United States.

Also it was said in the office of the Secretary of War that no action had been taken looking to the mobilization of the militia. Secretary Garrison did not know that he looked to Gen. Mills's bureau staff to keep the War Department informed as to the exact conditions of all the National Guards in the various States and that he was convinced that the bureau had every item of necessary information ready at hand, together with all plans for the mobilization of the guard if orders for mobilization shall be issued.

The militia, if used at all, will take the place of the regular troops called to active service across the border or along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

RUSH TO ENLIST GROWS. News of Fighting Increases Ardor of Navy and Army Applicants.

PENROSE RILED BY 'HEROICS' IN SENATE

Calls Offers of Volunteer Bodies for Service "Cheap Demagoguery."

U. S. IN CONTEMPT, HE SAYS

Asserts Mexican Affair Bungled by Bryan and Wilson.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The only debate on the Mexican situation in the Senate to-day turned upon a flood of offers from volunteers to go to war. Several Senators announced offers from citizens in their respective States to enlist, raise regiments or serve in other ways in Mexico.

Senator Shepard of Texas offered thirty or forty companies made up of uniformed men from a fraternal organization. One of the Texas regiments requested that it have the privilege of crossing the Rio Grande first of all volunteer organizations.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado submitted the tender of a troop of cavalry that served in the Spanish-American war, the headquarters of the organization being in Denver. Senator Reed of Missouri also made a contribution to the offers of volunteers.

Senator Holes Penrose, who came back to Washington yesterday from his campaign in Pennsylvania, sat impatiently during the presentation of these offers, and finally took the floor after Senator Shafroth had caused a telegram to be read from the Denver organization.

"I have listened with a sense of philosophical complacency to the mock heroics and cheap demagoguery which we have just heard in this body," said Senator Penrose.

This was directed at Senator Reed of Missouri, who had upbraided Mr. Penrose for coming to the practice of Senators laying these volunteer offers before the Senate. Senator Reed declared that Mr. Penrose was "sneering at the uniform."

"The remark irritated Mr. Penrose and after his opening run at the Senator from Missouri he continued to the evident amusement of the Senators:

"I can understand extraordinary bravery which exhibits itself after a year and a half of patient watchful waiting, during which some have been assaulted, American citizens have been murdered, American property despoiled, without the slightest degree of sympathy from the Secretary of State or from the national Administration, or so far as I know of the Senator from Missouri, or any other Senator on the Democratic side.

"While some fifteen battleships have concentrated upon a defenseless port and their enormous artillery has been trained upon a naked and distressed people it is fitting that the kind of bravery that seems to fill the breast of the Senator from Missouri should suddenly find voice."

Senator Penrose said that he had declined in the matter submitted by the Senator from Colorado an effort of the Democracy to make paltry capital out of a weak, wicked and unnecessary war, and I thought that at the first evidence of such intention I would call the attention of the country to it.

Mr. Penrose expressed the opinion that all such volunteer offers from "pious colonels" ought to be referred to the War Department and have the acid test applied to them.

Senator Penrose declared that the war with Mexico was the "culmination of more incompetent and ignorant management of diplomatic affairs" than had ever before been witnessed.

"We have sunk to a depth which has invited the contempt of every civilized nation in the world, a contempt for the management of our State Department and for even the management and conduct of the great executive office of the Presidency. I suggest that the Senator from Missouri drop his mock heroics and carefully consider the condition into which his party has fallen."

Senator Reed, replying, declared that there were "heroes" in America during the first war with Mexico and that the Senator from Pennsylvania was "retracing history."

MOB ATTACKS I. W. W. ANTI-WAR AGITATORS

Police Seize Reba Edelson and Samuel Hartman, Big Bill Haywood's Mouthpieces.

FRANKLIN STATUE CLASH

Woman's Slur on the Flag Arouses Auditors — She Quotes Gen. Sherman.

Police Captain Mahoney and his reserves from the Oak street station got to the feet of Ben Franklin in Printing House Square yesterday just in time to save the vanguard of the Anti-Militarist Conference from destruction at the hands of a crowd lashed to fury by the tongue of Reba Edelson and the unpatriotic remarks of Samuel Hartman.

The Anti-Militarist Conference was organized at the instance of Big Bill Haywood after a meeting of the I. W. W. at Carnegie Hall on Sunday. He there stated the purpose of it to be to induce men not to enlist in their country's service in the event of war, but to prepare for a nationwide strike at a time when the usual agencies of order were employed elsewhere. He said this might be interpreted as treason, but that he preferred to be a traitor to his country rather than a traitor to his class.

With despatches coming fast from Vera Cruz yesterday was not a particularly appropriate time to urge these sentiments upon a crowd of men who work for their living and believe that the flag of the country which gives them a living is worthy of respect.

Haywood did not appear himself to tell the crowd what he thought about the Mexican situation. His ideas were proclaimed by others. Miss Edelson came over from New Jersey. Sam Hartman dropped his studies at the Hand School of Social Studies, and with Hippolyte Havel and Jack Rudony they prepared to harangue the early afternoon crowd.

Reba Edelson attacked the action of the Government in Mexico. She yelled that it was all a farce on the part of the Government to protect the interests of Hearst, Rockefeller and the Guggenheims. There was a roar of laughter at that. She came back with a demand to know how many would be willing to fight for the flag. Every hand went up.

"A flag isn't anything to fight for," she shrieked. "The American flag isn't fit to defend."

By that time there was a general movement forward. Men were howling derisively. Reba was shoved back against the statue railing and Hartman and his friends were trying to help her.

"War is hell," she shouted, "but when you attack a poor little woman like me it is worse than hell!"

About that time some one hit Samuel Hartman with a decayed orange. The policemen who were standing around the edges of the crowd closed in. There was pushing and shuffling. The cops drew their blackjacks and beat the infuriated members of the crowd with the thongs. Hartman kept yelling to the crowd to discuss these matters in an intelligent manner.

A Redheaded Militant.

Among those who crowded forward to take up the argumentative cudgels with Hartman was a redheaded individual who wanted to know at the start if Hartman was an American citizen.

"Why don't you fight, if you want others to fight?" yelled Reba, answering the question for Hartman.

"I would fight," retorted he of the red hair. "I've just been to a recruiting station, but they wouldn't take me."

Havel intervened to tell the crowd that there were a pack of cowards. He started to say something about President Wilson, but was cut short by a shout of "Hoorsay for Wilson!" "Hoorsay for the flag!" "Down

"Something just as good" is a delusion and a snare. When a store offers you "something just as good" in place of what you want, if you are a sensible citizen you decline the substitute and go elsewhere. And in renting office space, one should adopt the same attitude and lease the exact amount of space one needs, and not the excessive space which is so often offered. If you lease in the Equitable you will not be offered "something just as good" but the identical something you want, and of course, no building can offer you anything better than that. Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date. Equitable Building Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

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HOUSE PROMPTLY INDORSES WILSON. "War" Resolution Is Adopted Without Necessity of a Formal Vote. WASHINGTON, April 22.—Prompt action was taken by the House of Representatives to-day on the "war" resolution passed by the Senate at 3:25 o'clock this morning. War having begun there was no further show of resistance in the House to the resolution justifying the President in the use of armed forces against Mexico. Not more than half the members were present when Speaker Clark rapped for order at 10 o'clock. The House got down to the business of the hour immediately. Chairman Flood of the Committee on Foreign Affairs called up the "war" resolution and asked for a vote. There was no disposition on the part of any one to prolong the debate. Republican Leader Mann and Chairman Flood indulged in sharp exchanges, each accusing the other of partisanship. Mr. Mann declared that he was apposed to war and that the responsibility must be borne by those who had brought it about. Mr. Flood retorted that the time had arrived for the House to uphold the hand of the President. The House, by a viva voce vote, passed the "war" resolution at 10:28. An hour or so later the measure had been signed by Senator Clarke of Arkansas, President pro tem. of the Senate, and by Champ Clark, Speaker of the House. It was then forwarded for the approval of the President. In presenting the joint resolution which the Senate had demanded, Chairman Flood stated that no substantial changes had been made in the original measure and that the House should pass it promptly without discussion.

On October 18, 1913, was dedicated the world's most tremendous memorial—the Leipzig Monument Commemorating the "Battle of Nations" where, 100 years ago, allied Europe shattered the armies of the Great Napoleon. Its colossal dome is supported by twelve gigantic warriors forty feet in height resting on their swords as guardians of the Personal Liberty of the German people. All human progress rests upon Personal Liberty—without its blessing neither nations nor individuals can develop. To Americans the Constitution of the United States forever guarantees Personal Liberty. Upon the tenets of the United States Constitution Anheuser-Busch brewers of Budweiser, 57 years ago founded their institution. To-day their great bottled beer is sold in every state of the nation, and wherever civilized man journeys Budweiser is demanded. Its Quality, Purity, Mildness and exclusive Sazer Hop Flavor have made it the natural choice of Americans. Budweiser sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles. BOTTLED ONLY AT THE HOME PLANT ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS. On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers ANHEUSER-BUSCH AGENCY, Dist., New York A. BUSCH BOTTLING CO., Dist., Brooklyn. Budweiser spells Temperance