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RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

WEATHER TO-DAY—UNSETTLED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WITHIN 48 HOURS UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES WILL SEIZE CUSTOM-HOUSES AT MEXICAN PORTS; SENATE DELAYS GIVING APPROVAL TO PRESIDENT

Immediate Action Held Up by Refusal of Senate to Pass Resolution as It Comes From House.

SPECTACULAR SESSION ENDS IN ADJOURNMENT

Many Members Object to President Singling Out Huerta as Object of Move by This Government—Substitute Resolution Is Offered, and Senate Will Meet at Noon To-Day for Its Consideration—House Quickly Approves Course Pursued by Wilson, Adopting Resolution by Overwhelming Majority.

Washington, April 21.—Immediate action by the army and navy of the United States to force Huerta to salute the American flag, was held up early to-day through opposition in the Senate to the form of the joint resolution approving President Wilson's purposes, as it passed the House last night. A recess of the Senate was taken at 12:28 A. M. until noon to-day.

The President, while stating in his message to Congress that he has full constitutional authority to act, is waiting for Congress to express its approval before ordering Tampico and Vera Cruz to be seized, and other steps taken looking to reparation for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico.

In a spectacular midnight session, the Senate discussed the House resolution briefly. Senators objected to individualizing Huerta, and a substitute resolution was agreed upon by the Foreign Relations Committee, giving the President broad authority to deal with indignities of the United States in Mexico, "in view of the situation as presented by the President in his message."

President Wilson had retired early, but Secretary Tumulty, Secretary Garrison, Postmaster-General Burleson, and Vice-President Marshall, Acting Chairman Shively and other administration leaders conferred on the substitute resolution.

LODGE PRESENTS SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION.

Senator Lodge presented a substitute for the preamble of the resolution reported by the committee, which he will seek to have adopted to-morrow.

It sets forth: "That the state of unrest, 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 in 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."

In the Senate.

Washington, April 21.—President Wilson's resolution approving his use of the armed forces of the United States "to compel General Huerta to recognize the rights and dignity of the United States" struck a snag in the session of the Senate, which began last after midnight.

"The administration's resolution, which the House had adopted only three hours earlier in the evening, named 'Huerta and his representatives' as the object against which the land and naval forces were to be employed. When the resolution was reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Chairman Shively, it was seen that the resolution had been amended by striking out Huerta's name.

This made it impossible for the Senate and House to agree upon a resolution to-night, and the Senate therefore adjourned until noon to-day. It had been intended originally that the resolution should be passed to-night, so as to be signed by the President immediately. For this purpose the Senate had planned to remain in session all night, if necessary.

Receives War Resolution.

The Senate convened at 9:15 in the evening, and Vice-President Marshall laid before it the war resolution, which had just come over from the House. Acting Chairman Shively, of the Foreign Relations Committee, rose and asked for immediate consideration of the measure, without the usual form of sending it to a committee.

In view of the extreme importance of this resolution," said Senator Lodge, "I think it should take its regular course and be duly considered by the committee."

"I recognize the right of the Senator from Massachusetts to make an objection to immediate consideration, but in the presence of this situation, which I submit is somewhat urgent, I ask the Senator to permit taking this matter up at once," pleaded Senator Shively.

Senator Lodge persisted, however, in his objection to the consideration of the resolution without reference to a committee. He permitted the first and second reading of the measure to go unchallenged, and, although Senator Lippitt, made objection to this, he withdrew it on discovering that Senator Lodge was agreeable to this program.

Recesses New Calendar Day.

To permit the opposing factions to get together, Senator Forster moved that a recess of fifteen minutes be taken.

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In the House.

Washington, April 20.—After a spirited debate of more than two hours, the House to-night passed the administration resolution approving President Wilson's purpose to use the armed forces of the nation to obtain from General Huerta the fullest recognition of the honor and dignity of the United States.

Those who voted against the resolution in the House were: Democrats: George, Kindel, Sisson, Stephens (Mississippi) and Witherspoon—2.

Republicans: Aney, Anderson, Anthony Bartholdt, Britten, Butler, Campbell, Davis, Fordney, French, Gardner, Gilbert, Good, Hayes, Howell, Johnson (Utah), Johnson (Washington), Kahn, Langham, La Follette, Madden, Mann, Mondell, Platt, Sells, Stearns, Stephens (Minnesota), Volsted, Wood—11.

Progressives: Bell (California), Temple—2.

Independent: Kent—1.

The vote was 337 to 27. The resolution was passed at 9:25 o'clock and went to the Senate.

Debate Is Heated.

Warm debate began in the House as soon as the resolution was reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

When Representative Flood asked unanimous consent that the resolution at the report be read, Republican Leader Mann reserved the right to object to the present consideration of the resolution and demanded an explanation.

Representative Underwood explained that the administration desired to have the bill passed before night, and that reasonable debate would be allowed. He said that the Rules Committee was prepared to bring in a rule for the immediate consideration of the resolution if necessary.

Representative Flood said he was prepared to allow a half-hour's debate on each side of the House.

Representative Mann declared that the minority needed two hours' debate. "The President has advised us of conditions," said Representative Underwood, "we would not insist on putting this resolution through at this time if this were not a matter of paramount importance. But with the President's message delivered, our troops may be fired on at any time. We should act at once."

Democrats Applaud.

A round of Democratic applause greeted this statement.

Shouts of "Bring in a rule," "Hurry it through" from the Democratic side interrupted the efforts to secure a unanimous consent agreement. Representatives of the majority were taken.

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Lays Mexican Situation Before Congress

Washington, April 20.—President Wilson laid 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 General Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City, which calls for action, and to ask your advice and co-operation in acting upon it."

"On the 9th of April a paymaster of the United States steamer Dolphin landed at the Turbide 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 a 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 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. The release was followed by apologies from the commander and later by an expression of regret by General Huerta himself.

"General Huerta urged that martial law be obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Turbide 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 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 telegraph service until peremptorily demanded by our charge d'affaires in person.

"So far as I can learn, such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered to occur only 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 authorities 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 pretensions 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 representative 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 upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations 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 has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support for 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,

"I 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 war is 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 implications 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 do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference and co-operation with both the Senate and House. I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such a way 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 amidst 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."



WOODROW WILSON.

War Conference Is Held at White House, and Final Plans Are Laid for Landing Marines.

ORDERS TO ARMY AND NAVY AWAIT ACTION OF CONGRESS

President Wilson, Worn Out, Retires After Hearing That House Had Passed Resolution Approving His Course, Not Waiting for Developments in Upper Branch—Washington Is Working Under High Pressure, With Every Indication That Ample Preparations Are Being Rushed for Outbreak of Hostilities.

Washington, April 20.—In forty-eight hours, possibly less, the United States government will have taken possession of the Mexican custom-houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Detailed plans for landing of marines at these two important coast towns were completed at a conference at the White House between President Wilson, Secretaries Bryan, Garrison and Daniels, Major-General Wood and Rear-Admirals Fiske and Blue and John Lind.

"No orders to the army and navy will be issued to-night," was the announcement made after the conference, action temporarily being deferred until Congress acts on the joint resolution approving the President's purpose of using the armed forces of the United States to enforce its demands against General Huerta, growing out of the arrest at Tampico of American bluejackets.

RESOLUTION PASSES HOUSE BY BIG MAJORITY.

The resolution passed the House to-night by a vote of 337 to 27, after a spirited debate. For several hours it was considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with prospects of an all-night session of the Senate or a recess until early to-morrow.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, and President Wilson, worn out, retired after hearing that the House had adopted the resolution.

Persons who were in touch with the President said the steps which would be taken by the United States "short of war" were of a nature which would not require formal notification to the powers in the same sense as a declaration of blockade or other preliminaries to war. Foreign governments will be kept informed of developments, however.

The debate in the House brought out the fact that, while the American navy probably would block Mexico off from commerce with the United States, it would not interfere with the passage to and fro of foreign vessels, though cargoes discharged on the shore might be held at the custom-houses.

The joint resolution passed by the House, and which was before the Senate at a late hour to-night, 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."

MANY OBJECT TO SINGLING OUT HUERTA.

During the evening there were informal conferences of Democrats and Republicans, and opposition to the phraseology of the resolution was apparent. Many Senators, among them a few Democrats, objected to singling out General Huerta as an individual, and wanted to amend the resolution to direct it against the de facto government in Mexico City.

Others wanted to make the resolution broad enough to cover Mexico generally.

Members of the House went to bed instead of waiting for the Senate to reconvene. Crowds thronged the Senate galleries and corridors.

At executive quarters there was a let-up in the late hours. Clerks were on duty for emergencies, but no movements were announced. A high official, who was in conference with the President, pointed significantly to the fact that no orders had been issued to the army, and remarked that the Constitutionalists need not be nervous over the situation, for the present action was aimed entirely against Huerta.

It was said that one of the reasons why the White House was insistent on individualizing Huerta in the resolution was to prevent the Constitutionalists from misinterpreting present movements as threatening hostilities against them or the Mexican people generally.

With the announcement earlier that the battleships Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia, of the Third Division, had been ordered from Boston to Tampico, it was believed the final orders had been given for the movement of ships on the Atlantic side of the continent.

OFFICIALS DO NOT CREDIT HUERTA'S STATEMENT.

The receipt late to-night of the statement dictated by General Huerta to the Associated Press, saying there was no American flag in the Dolphin's whaleboat, brought about informal comment from Navy Department officials, who asserted that Rear-Admiral Mayo had reported the boat as flying the colors of the United States at both bow and stern. In any event, the American government considers the arrest of bluejackets in American uniform as unwarranted.

In an atmosphere of suppressed excitement reflecting grave tension and patriotic fervor, the President of the United States asked Congress in person to-day for approval of his purpose to use the army and navy to force General Huerta to apologize for indignities offered to the American government. It was the first time since the war with Spain that the President had placed so grave an international crisis before the national legislature. Mr.

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THIS COUNTRY'S FIRST BLOW WILL BE AIMED AT VERA CRUZ

TORPEDO-BOATS OFF FOR TAMPICO

Twenty Wasps of the Sea Turn Their Noses Toward Mexican Waters.

Pensacola, Fla., April 20.—Twenty torpedo boats of the United States Navy late to-day weighed anchor and started on their way to Tampico in the naval demonstration planned against General Huerta. An hour later the cruiser Birmingham, the fastest vessel in the navy, also departed for the Mexican port.

The Birmingham has aboard two aeroplanes and three government aviators. It was announced that the cruiser will try to maintain an average speed of twenty-five knots an hour, and thus reach Tampico by to-morrow night.

Supplies were being loaded on the battleship Mississippi and the tender Dixie to-night at Vera Cruz while the marines, the Mississippi also will carry two aeroplanes and several aviators. Both the Dixie and Mississippi expect to put to sea to-morrow morning.

Rate Cases Not Decided.

Washington, April 20.—None of the important pending rate cases was decided to-day by the Supreme Court.

Rate of Exchange Firmer.

Mexico City, April 20.—The rate of exchange here became firmer to-day. A peso is worth 29 1/2 cents gold, against 27 cents gold last week.

Three Battleships From Badger's Fleet Are Ordered to That Port.

DEPARTMENTS ARE ACTIVE

Army and Navy Will Be Ready if Hostile Operations Begin.

Washington, April 20.—The first sign of active operations against Huerta, will be Vera Cruz is indicated today by an order rushed to Admiral Fletcher and Admiral Mayo that American commercial vessels should vacate the harbors of Tampico and Vera Cruz.

The next step, if a bombardment should be ordered, will be the notification of the Americans, and all foreigners at Vera Cruz, to leave the city within twenty-four hours.

That the main point of attack against Huerta, will be Vera Cruz is indicated by the significant order flashed to-day to Rear-Admiral Badger to defect three of his battleships to Vera Cruz, instead of sending them to Tampico.

Uncertainty was manifested at the White House, the State Department and the War Department all day, owing to the lack of intelligence direct from Mexico City.

Huerta Councils Calmness.

A banking house in New York got through from Mexico City the news that all was apparently quiet, and that

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TROOPS PATROL CITIES ON BORDER

Soldiers Ordered to Sleep With Boots and Saddles at Their Sides.

El Paso, Texas, April 20.—"Little Chihuahua" as the Mexican section of the city is known, and where 50 per cent of the inhabitants of the city reside, is being patrolled to-night by Colorado States cavalrymen and infantrymen.

This and other precautionary measures were determined on late to-day at Juarez, Colonel Avila, the military commander, instructed that any soldier or civilian making wanton or provocative use of firearms should be shot at once. He is determined, as are the American authorities, to use every precaution against provoking an outbreak while feeling is at the present high tension.

Colonel Hatfield and Mayor Kelly agreed on many details for the cooperation of soldiers and police in case of an outbreak.

Members of the city were quiet. The authorities do not look for any outbreak among the people, particularly in El Paso. There is no real anxiety here over the situation.

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