

WET

THE STAR proposes to let its readers in on this business of editorial writing. This liquor problem, now—what about it? We don't want to tell you what WE think. It's a mighty big question. Every one has his own opinion. And that's just what we want. We want YOUR opinion, in a letter. Many of the best of the letters will be published.

OR

THE STAR has mailed \$5 checks to the two winners of last week's contest. Next Saturday we'll mail two more checks, one for \$5 to the person who writes the best letter telling why Washington should be voted "dry"—another to the author of the best letter telling why the state should go "wet." Keep your letters short. Mail them to the "Wet and Dry" editor.

DRY

FAIR TONIGHT; LIGHT FROST; TUESDAY FAIR; GENTLE WESTERLY BREEZE.

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The Seattle Star

NIGHT
EDITION

THE ONLY PAPER IN SEATTLE THAT DARES TO PRINT THE NEWS

VOLUME 16. NO. 47.

SEATTLE, WASH., MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1914.

ONE CENT ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS

PRESIDENT TELLS CONGRESS HE WANTS TO "GET" HUERTA

FIRST REAL ACTION PHOTO IN MEXICAN TROUBLE



WILSON PUTS WET BLANKET ON WAR TALK!

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A remarkable statement by President Wilson to the Washington correspondents was the central feature of the Mexican situation today, pending the reading of the president's more formal address to congress at 3 p. m.

In his talk with the newspapermen, the president deprecated the feeling he said he discovered that the U. S. and Mexico were on the verge of war.

U. S. is Mexico's Friend
This was not true, he declared. Americans are the Mexicans' friends.

The only issue is between Washington and a person who calls himself provisional president of Mexico.

It was not, he said, to make but to prevent war that such preparations have been made, and, if handled "firmly and promptly," he did not believe the situation would lead to war.

Huerta Won't Yield
It was announced that, so far as relations between the administration and Huerta were concerned, the situation was unchanged.

Huerta permitted the time named in President Wilson's ultimatum to elapse without yielding. There was no indication that he intended to believe that after congress had authorized them, he could take steps to drive Huerta from his position of defiance without a declaration of hostilities.

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The events of a day, or an hour, he said, might change the situation.

Admiral Badger going aboard his flagship, the Arkansas, at Old Point, just before she sailed for Tampico. The lower picture shows Admiral C. J. Badger and, at his left, Admiral B. A. Fiske, on the dock at Old Point before the fleet sailed.

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TO "GET" HUERTA

WAR!



SEATTLE ASKS QUESTIONS!

CITY ELECTRIC WITH WAR SPIRIT, BUT IT'S A REASONING SPIRIT

The air today is electric with the spirit of war. But it is a cautious, reasoning spirit, asking questions.

This modern spirit finds expression in Otto A. Case, secretary of the Commercial Club and formerly colonel of the Second Infantry, W. N. G. Listen!

"If any man dares to insult me," said Case today, "and refuses to apologize, I will give him a thrashing or get thrashed trying. But, having thrashed my enemy, I will not steal his watch or his land, or his money."

"I am in pretty close touch with the militiamen of this city and state, and most of them feel as I do."

Case, who retired from the national guard three years ago, after 17 years of service, yesterday asked Adj. Gen. Maurice Thompson to place him on the active list. He was colonel of the Second at the time of his retirement.

property of Americans and foreigners in Mexico.

"I asked to be placed on the active list because the state for 17 years gave me training which, in a time of crisis, might prove valuable to the nation and because I feel sure that President Wilson and congress will not ask us to participate in a dishonorable war."

"If I know the spirit of the young men of this country, they will refuse to fight for an unjust cause. The time has passed when the young American will respond without question to the call to arms. We want to know why."

"The entire national guard will be called on if a general call for troops is made," said Major Maurice W. Thompson, who will be adjutant general of the state militia after May 1.

"While, in case of war, the guardsmen may not go to Mexico, they will certainly be mobilized. If the call comes, it will find the Washington national guard in splendid condition and at full peace strength, which is more than half war strength."

"We have one regiment of infantry—the Second—one machine gun company, a troop of cavalry, and the coast artillery reserves."

There was no rush to enlist at the recruiting stations.

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I. W. W. TO START STRIKE AGAINST A MEXICAN WAR

NEW YORK, April 20.—That there will be a general strike of the I. W. W., if necessary to prevent war between the United States and Mexico, and that the United Mine Workers of America will join it, was declared here today by Wm. D. Haywood, the I. W. W. leader.

"Better be a traitor to your country than a traitor to your class," he said. "If war seems certain the Workers will simply fold their arms and there will be no war."

RUSH TROOPS IN AUTOMOBILES TO MEXICO BORDER

SAN DIEGO, April 20.—Two companies of coast artillery left Ft. Rosecrans at 5 a. m., bound for the Mexican border. The 115th company marched direct to Tijuana, where camp was pitched early today.

WASHINGTON TO BE CALLED UPON FOR VOLUNTEERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Regardless of the fact that the diplomatic branch of the government has been exerting every effort for a year past to avert war with Mexico, the imminent declaration of war finds every department of both army and navy ready for an immediate struggle.

At a conference of Gen. Wood, chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Wether- spoon and Gen. Hugh Scott, it was decided it would be necessary to put an army of 500,000 men in the field in the event Carranza and Villa unite with Huerta in the defense of Mexico.

There are approximately 42,000 men in the federal army, including coast artillery, 117,000 national militia, and the first call will be for 200,000 volunteers, making an army of 360,000 available. Under the call for volunteers Washington would be looked to for 2,356 men.

ILLINOIS READY TO SEND 175,000

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—In a statement issued here today, Gov. Edward F. Dunne announced that Illinois would send 175,000 men to the front in event of war.

5TH BRIGADE WILL BE FIRST ONES TO LAND

GALVESTON, Tex., April 20.—The Fifth brigade will be the first troops to touch Mexican soil. Orders for the brigade to embark on transports tomorrow were received today.

All troops in the second division now on a practice hike to Houston, have been recalled.

Following the departure of the Fifth brigade passenger steamers will be used to transport the troops.

FORTIFY BORDER

SAN DIEGO, April 20.—Mexican troops at Tecate, just across the line from here, are today completing trenches and fortifications. The force there is being added to daily, according to reports. Scores of Mexicans are leaving here today for their own country.

MASS ARTILLERY

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary of War Garrison today ordered Gen. Bliss at El Paso to concentrate two companies of artillery to be held in readiness to act as the vanguard for an invasion of Mexico, if the president should decide on such a step.

The Tillkums of Ellitae, through a committee headed by George W. Allen, is planning the organization of Junior Tillkums, a booster juvenile club.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Wilson, in an address this afternoon to both houses of congress, assembled, asked that he be permitted to use the army and navy to work out, in his own way, the downfall of President Huerta, of Mexico.

This permission, it is conceded, will be granted immediately.

Wilson hopes to accomplish his ends without bloodshed. Huerta's final refusal to make amends by saluting the Stars and Stripes for his insults to the United States has made it necessary for this nation to back up its demands by force of arms.

It is regarded as most likely that a blockade of the entire Mexican coast line will be established, and that marines will be landed at Tampico, and possibly other ports.

This, it is admitted, will constitute an act of war. Whether or not Huerta will declare war is not known. If he does not, the marines probably will hold the towns until the arrival of an army of invasion.

The president's address follows: "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 cooperation in acting upon it."

"On the ninth of April, a paymaster of the United States ship Dolphin landed at iturbide bridge landing, at Tampico, with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by the ship, and while engaged in loading the boat was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of Gen. Huerta."

NONE OF THE MEN WERE ARMED; BOAT FLEW FLAG OF UNITED STATES

"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 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 upon 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 Huertistas' forces 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 Gen. Huerta himself."

"Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that none should be allowed to land at 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."

INCIDENT CANNOT BE REGARDED AS TRIVIAL OFFENSE, HE SAYS

"Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so great 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 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 representatives of Gen. Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this government, and felt 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 in Vera Cruz, while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail and was for a time thrown in jail."

"An official dispatch from this government to its embassy in Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our charge d'affaires in person."

"Subsequent explanations and demands for apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression which is 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 Gen. Huerta to be regarded as the constitutional provisional president of Mexico."

NECESSARY, HE SAYS, FOR HUERTA TO PUBLICLY CONFESS HIS WRONG

"It was necessary that the apologies of Gen. Huerta and his representatives 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 Gen. 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 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 Huerta has refused. I have come to ask your approval and support in 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. WE WOULD ONLY BE FIGHTING HUERTA, HE DECLARES

"If an armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this government, we should be fighting only Gen. Huerta and those who adhere to him."

"But I earnestly hope war is not now in question. I believe I speak for the American people when I say we don't desire to control the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship."

"No doubt I could do what is necessary to enforce respect for our government without recourse to congress, and yet not exceed my powers as president, but I don't wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequences except in close conference and co-operation with both houses."

"I have come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such extent as may be necessary to obtain from Gen. 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."

HUERTA ORDERS AMERICAN VESSEL OUT OF VERA CRUZ

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RECRUITING OFFICE BUSY

NEW YORK, April 20.—Five hundred men were crowded about the recruiting office here when it opened today. Most of them had been in line all night.

ENERGETIC young man can secure a \$100 course at Hyatt-Powell's Business College in exchange for one hour's work each evening. Phone Elliott 524.—Adv.