

Stop a Minute, Folks, Before You Yell Too Loudly for a War!

The editor took a walk through the downtown streets last night. The talk was all of war. A lot of people wanted it. Some of them were quite put out because President Wilson didn't go right after the Mexican nation, hammer and tongs. They thought he ought to start

things by blowing Tampico to pieces with the big guns of the Atlantic fleet. And, they said, he ought to rush an American army across the border and "teach the greasers a lesson." Let's go slow before we find fault with President Wilson's caution. We—most of us, at any rate—are getting civilized.

We're getting civilized enough to have formed a dislike to wholesale murder. In time we may become so nearly Christianized that "peace on earth and good will to men" will include folks who are weaker than we are, as well as those who are stronger. So, if President Wilson

thinks he is proceeding in the right way to avert bloodshed, let no one carp and criticize. Sixteen years or so ago we shed our coat as a nation and eternally walloped a few thousand Spaniards, and a lot of little brown brethren. We proved we were a great big nation and that we lead the

world in kindness and charity and the consumption of canned horse and bino. We went to the Philippines. Some of us came back and some more of us did not. And a lot that came back introduced the genteel cigaret and other Oriental luxuries that need not be mentioned here—

luxuries that will be with us and our children's children for ten generations. Sixteen years ago we were wildly enthusiastic over fighting; so was the beef trust, and the steel trust, and the other trusts who had something to sell. We did the fighting and such

bleeding and dying as was incidentally necessary; the well-garnished gentlemen of the trusts remained at home and sold us things. Obliging cusses, they were. But the point was that 16 years ago we felt all flutter at the prospect of a fight; today we are not so keen.

War is hell; also it is insanity, except when necessary for the nation's preservation. And we probably will never have to face that sort of a war again. If we did we would fight shoulder to shoulder, all of us. Until they—well, home is a fine place.

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ONE CENT ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS

U. S. MARINES LANDED ORDER A BLOCKADE!

WASHINGTON, April 21.—With United States marines landed by Admiral Mayo at Vera Cruz, according to W. H. Shepherd, correspondent of the United Press in Mexico City, the United States is today virtually in a state of war with Mexico.

Shepherd's dispatch was sent in code to the New York office of the United Press. The message was received here at 3:10 p. m.

A strict censorship has been in effect in Mexico all day. Messages filed from New York from either Mexico City or Vera Cruz were held up at Vera Cruz if they contained reference to the critical situation in Mexico.

Shepherd's code message was the first direct news. Shown the dispatch, Secretary Daniels said: "We have received no information—yet. Please let me know about every line you get."

Secretary of State Bryan gave notice at a conference of diplomats, representing the powers, that a blockade of Mexican ports would be established by the United States.

The notification, it was stated, will precede actual establishment of the blockade, probably by 24 hours. The time limit having expired, the blockade will be initiated by Admiral Fletcher. Vera Cruz will then be occupied and after that the Washington administration will hold its hand to give Huerta a little time to come to terms.

Should he fail to do so the Texas City division of the army will be rushed to Vera Cruz and at the same time a division of marines will be landed, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in command of the soldiers and Col. L. W. T. Waller of the marines. Waller was on his way East from Mare

Island today. Should the United States be forced to this extremity, it was said, the administration would not stop short of an occupation of Mexico City, which would be held pending the restoration of order.

The question of dealing with the constitutionalists, it was stated, will be considered later.

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice, British ambassador, announced today that United States Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, at Mexico City, had notified not only Americans, but all foreigners to leave the city. He made

HERE'S OUR SALUTE-THE-FLAG-OR-FIGHT MAN;
HE'S QUICK TO 'CALL' HUERTA FOR INSULT TO U.S.



Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, fighting man, who refused a Mexican insult with a command to salute the United States flag, when Huerta refused an apology.

A native of Vermont, 57 years old. Entered Annapolis in 1873. Commanded the cruiser Maryland in our trouble with Spain.

Cruised in the waters of the Pacific. Commanded the Mare Island navy yard in 1912. Served as personal aid to Secretary Daniels in May, 1913.

Studied strategy and tactics at Newport War college. And took command of the Atlantic fleet in time to turn a page of history.

FLEET NEARS GOAL

By Bernard Rucker

ON BOARD THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS (By Wireless), April 21.—Admiral Badger said today he expected the Arkansas, leading his battleship squadron, to reach Tampico at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

The squadron was increasing its speed. Drilling and rifle practice were going on steadily.

the announcement following Secretary Bryan's conference with the diplomats here. Bryan was his informant, he said.

Telegrams from two towns on the Mexican border have been received by the war department, saying that murder and rapine are apprehended. Grave fears are felt for the safety of inhabitants of these American towns on the Mexican border.

The situation on the California-Mexican border is critical. It is stated on good authority that Maj. Davis, commander at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, has received orders to seize the custom houses at Mexicali and Tia Juana. The custom house at Esenada will be taken by a naval force.

Two companies of coast artillery, now on the border, may be sent into immediate action. The supply ship Iris, with machine shop supplies and a landing party of 100 men, will immediately proceed from San Diego to La Paz, Mexican capital on the southern end of Lower California.

That a border battle is imminent is evidenced by the fact that the Mexican federals at Tia Juana are strengthening their fortifications and preparing to fight. Soldiers from Fort Rosecrans have their machine guns trained on Tia Juana, where 300 Mexican federals are in garrison. Hundreds of tourists and citizens are flocking from San Diego to the heights above Tia Juana to witness the expected battle. While the senate held up the resolution supporting his

policy in Mexico, President Wilson fumed with impatience.

Either already in the custom house at Vera Cruz, or about to be unloaded there, he had learned, were 200 Krupp machine guns of the latest model and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition ordered in Germany by Huerta for the purpose of defending the Vera Cruz-Mexico City railroad.

To gain control of this railroad will be one of the United States' first tasks in Mexico. Unless they previously seize the German arms and ammunition shipment, it is certain that it will be used against themselves.

Yet the president hesitated at ordering the seizure without congressional approval of his course. In fact, assuming the shipment to be still on board a German ship, a seizure was out of the question without the previous declaration of a blockade, and again, the executive wanted the lawmakers to sanction him before he declared a blockade.

There were rumors, indeed, that Admiral Fletcher actually had made the seizure, but of this there was no confirmation, and the reports were not believed.

The resolution of approval of Wilson's course had already been so amended in the senate as to make it appear that the administration's quarrel is with the Huerta government, rather than with Huerta himself. In this form it was expected it would be adopted.

ARBITRATORS FOR OPEN SHOP

The arbitration committee, appointed by Mayor Hill, today submitted a lengthy report, in which, among other things, the "open shop" policy was upheld, and the cessation of the present strike of union teamsters was recommended.

The following are the recommendations made, verbatim: "First—That the 'open shop' policy be hereafter fairly observed by both parties; that there shall never be any discrimination made by the employing team owners against a teamster because the latter may belong to a union; that no teamster shall ever discriminate against an employer because the latter may employ non-union labor; and that efficiency shall, at all times, be the standard test for employment.

Second—That the strike be at once declared off by the Teamsters' association; and that as rapidly as possible, in the exercise of the best of faith on the part of the team owners, the striking teamsters who have not been guilty of violence in connection with the strike, be either employed by their former employers or others.

Third—That in the near future each organization shall appoint a committee from the other body, and take up deliberately and calmly between themselves the consideration of working conditions, hours and

wages, to the end that mutual satisfaction may prevail as to these matters. If such committees are unable to agree, we recommend that they submit the disputed points to the arbitration of fair and practical men, experienced in such matters.

The arbitration committee consists of Judge Hiram E. Hadley, Byron Phelps, Rev. H. H. Gowen, E. E. Sander, Henry Broderick, John E. Price, Rev. J. D. O. Powers, Frank B. Cooper, Geo. M. Horton, George B. Lamping and H. J. Ramsey.

DOG USES CORK LEG
CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.—Murphy, a bull terrier owned by George Williams, which lost a foreleg at Cody, Wyo., as the result of a gunshot wound, has been equipped with a cork limb, and is learning to use it with great facility.

REGULARS ARE READY
FT. STEVENS, Or., April 21.—It was announced today that within an hour 400 regulars manning the coast defenses at the mouth of the Columbia river could entrain for Mexican service.

CITY IS OFFERED S.R.&S. LINE ON ROYALTY BASIS

A proposition by which the city will immediately acquire the Seattle, Renton & Southern line by agreeing to pay 25 per cent of the revenues to the company for the next 25 years has been submitted to the city by Harold Preston, representing Scott Calhoun and Joseph Parkin, receivers.

The deal has the sanction of Superior Court Judge Frater, it is understood. Mayor Gill has the matter under advisement. Under the present revenues of the company the deal means a payment of approximately \$50,000. With increased business, however, the price may jump to about \$2,000,000. Councilman Erickson deferred his opinion on the new proposal until he could have time to consider it in detail.

SEND 3 MORE BATTLESHIPS

BOSTON, April 21.—The battleships Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia received rush orders today to prepare for service. They will leave Friday for Tampico.

SEND 'EM HOME

CHIHUAHUA CITY, April 21.—Consul Letcher notified Americans in his territory today that the Washington administration suggested the desirability of their departure from Mexico.

SOUTH DAKOTA REACHES VALLEJO

VALLEJO, Cal., April 21.—The cruiser South Dakota arrived here at 5 a. m. today from Bremerton. It was scheduled to take on camp equipment and at least 150 marines at Mare Island today.

BRITISH VESSEL REFUSES TO AID RULER HUERTA

VERA CRUZ, Mex., April 21.—Acting under orders from Admiral Craddock of the British navy, the captain of the El Zorra refused today to transport ammunition from Vera Cruz to the Huerta forces at Tampico.

The vessel already had taken the ammunition aboard but Craddock ordered the cargo discharged. The captain of the El Zorra explained that England's friendly relations with America forbade his vessel running by the fleet with war material.

FEAR ATTACK BY MEXICAN TROOPS

CALEXICO, Cal., April 21.—Residents of Calexico are awaiting today the arrival from Monterey, Cal., of a troop of cavalry.

At Mexicali, opposite this border point, 350 Mexican regulars are encamped. Calexico is unprotected, and in the event of drastic action by congress it is feared here that the Mexicans will raid this town.

HOUSE WAITING

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Only 20 members of the house were present when that body convened today. The house merely marked time awaiting action by the senate on the war resolution.

TORPEDO BOATS TO GUARD TRANSPORTS

GALVESTON, Tex., April 21.—The torpedo boats Preston Elusser and Reid, constituting the first division of the torpedo boat flotilla arrived here at 11 a. m. and docked alongside the army transports. They were under orders to accompany the transports to Mexican waters.

MACHINE GUNS SPIT DEATH IN LABOR BATTLE

DENVER, April 21.—Advices received here shortly before noon from John McLennan, district president of the United Mine Workers, stated that nine persons were known to have met death in the clash between strikers and militiamen yesterday in the Ludlow district.

McLennan's message was sent from Trinidad. Four strikers, four children and one woman were killed at Ludlow, the message said, but the names of all were not available.

Eight Soldiers Short
McLennan also said the strikers claimed eight militiamen also were slain, but that the military authorities denied the report.

With Trinidad practically isolated, it was still impossible today to get accurate information concerning the fatalities in the 14-hour battle.

Maj. Hamrock, commanding the militia, reported to Gen. Chase last night that Private A. Martin, a militiaman, had been killed and three others wounded.

Another report said that Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, had been shot to death. McLennan reported nine dead, including Tikas, Jas. Fyler, president of the Ludlow union, Chas.

Costa, a miner, William Snyder, aged 6, and an unidentified girl. McLennan also declared two women were missing.

The Ludlow tent colony was burned during the battle. It was reported that 1,500 strikers had started from various points to reinforce the Ludlow miners.

Several companies of militia also were ordered to the scene from nearby towns. A renewal of the battle is expected.

Early today the miners were reported entrenched in the hills back of Ludlow waiting for the soldiers to renew the attack.

Use Machine Guns
At 3 o'clock this morning, according to unconfirmed reports, the militia swept the miners' position with machine guns.

Throughout yesterday Ludlow was swept by a blasting fire. Bullets rained on the railroad station, where women and children had sought safety, and they crouched in terror on the floor.

Denver union officials say two children were killed. Maj. Hamrock wired Gen. Chase today that he had driven the strikers to a point three miles east of Ludlow, where they were being re-informed.

ADVISE WILSON TO START ARMY AWAY

WASHINGTON, April 21.—President Wilson was considering today recommendations made to him over night by the army and navy strategy board.

It was known that his advisers had suggested the desirability of starting an expeditionary force for Vera Cruz as soon as the blockade began.

This force, it was said, would consist of the Texas City regulars.

ALASKA EXHIBIT ATTRACTING BIG CROWDS AT BON

The Chamber of Commerce Alaska exhibit, which played its part at Washington, D. C., in securing the government railway, is attracting interested crowds of sightseers this week on display at the Bon Marche.

In a window display of part of the exhibit is the gold pen used by President Wilson in signing the Alaska railway bill. Photographs of President Wilson, his secretary, Joseph Tumulty and Secretary Bryan as well as a number of Northern views complete this part of the display.

On the fourth floor other phases of the exhibit are on display, including various products of the Northern country. Stereopticon views are also being shown with lectures by W. W. Sawyer.

Arthur McKean, owner fox farm near Pavlov, Alaska, says many wild animal farms will be established in North in future.

Big Bargains in Furniture

A week of big bargains is being featured at the Woodhouse & Platt Furniture Company. Among the specials offered are a \$19.50 Oak Dining Table at \$14.65, an \$11.50 Metal Bed at \$5.95, a \$4.25 Fiber Rocker at \$2.95, etc. A complete list of the specials included appears in the large ad on page 5 in today's paper.

ARE YOU BETWEEN 18 AND 45, MR. MAN?

IF YOU ARE, YOU ARE A SOLDIER OF UNCLE SAM, AND HE CAN PICK YOU UP AT MOMENT'S NOTICE AND SEND YOU TO FIGHT MEXICO

In case of war with Mexico, every able-bodied male citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 is liable to be called into the service of the United States for war purposes. About 22,000,000 men, constituting a little over 43 per cent of the total male population of this country, are interested in this statement.

An act of congress, approved January 21, 1903, and amended in 1908, commonly known as the "Dick militia law," makes it possible for the president to call

into the service of the United States not only the regularly organized militia of the various states, but also the so-called "RESERVE MILITIA," which constitutes ALL CITIZENS BETWEEN 18 and 45. Section 4 of this law provides that "whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation," or in OTHER CONTINGENCIES named, "it shall be lawful for the president to call forth such number of the militia of the state or of the states or

territories, or of the District of Columbia, as he may deem necessary."

Furthermore, it is provided that when the president calls out the militia for such purposes, "he may specify the period for which such service is required, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, EITHER WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, unless sooner relieved by order of the president."

"either within or without the territory of the United States" shows that it is only necessary for the president to decide that there is a possibility of danger from invasion by Mexican troops, federals or constitutionalists, in order to have authority to ship to Mexican soil as many state militiamen and of "RESERVE MILITIAMEN" as he may "deem necessary."

It will be surprising to the ordinary man in the street to know, therefore, that he may be SUMMONED AT A MOMENT'S

NOTICE to join the militia; that he is, in fact, already a reserve militiaman and as such SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE CALL by the president for service either within or without the territory of the United States!

Not only that, but Section 7 provides drastic penalties for failure to obey such summons. After providing that members of the militia, when called out by the president, shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and shall thus become regular soldiers "WITH-

OUT FURTHER ENLISTMENT AND WITHOUT FURTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATION PREVIOUS TO SUCH MUSTER," this section says "that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall REFUSE OR NEGLECT to present himself for such muster, upon call forthwith as herein prescribed, shall be SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct."

In time of war the punishment could thus extend to death.

THERE'S A WAD OF "WET" AND "DRY" LETTERS ON PAGE 3 TODAY. HAVE WE HEARD FROM YOU YET? CASH PRIZES FOR BEST ONES