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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1914. THE EVENING HERALD VOL. 4, NO. 38.

HUERTA MUST SALUTE OR ATLANTIC FLEET WILL SIEZE TAMPICO AND VERA CRUZ

SUPERDREADNOUGHTS SAIL FOR TAMPICO TO ENFORCE THE DEMAND CONGRESS BACKS UP WILSON

United States Marines Dragged from Launch at Tampico by Huerta Officers and Thrown in Jail; American Mail Carrier Arrested at Vera Cruz While on Duty in Full Uniform; Diplomatic Dispatches to Charge O'Shaughnessy Held Up by Censor.

AMERICANS SINGLED OUT FOR DELIBERATE INSULTS BY AGENTS OF DICTATOR

Democratic and Republican Leaders in Congress After Conference With the President Agree That Time for Patience Has Passed and That Force Must Be Used to Bring Huerta to Sense of His Position; Special Message Will Go to Congress Before Shot Is Fired.

(By Leased Wire to The Evening Herald.)
WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.—A NAVAL DEMONSTRATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST HAS BEEN ORDERED. THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SO ANNOUNCED LATE TODAY. THE CRUISER PITTSBURGH, THE TRANSPORT BUFFALO, THE CRUISERS MARYLAND, CLEVELAND AND CHATTANOOGA AND THE COLLIERIES JUPITER AND SATURN WERE ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR IMMEDIATE DEPARTURE. THE TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA OF THE PACIFIC COAST FLEET, WITH ITS TENDER NOW AT SAN PEDRO, CAL., WERE ORDERED TO STAND FOR ORDERS "TO ANY MEXICAN PORT TO WHICH ADMIRAL HOWARD ORDERED THEM."

The navy department's announcement read as follows:
"The secretary of the navy today telegraphed to Rear Admiral Howard, in command of the Pacific fleet that the ships in Mexican waters on the west coast would be increased in number. The Pittsburgh, now in Puget Sound, will transport 260 marines now at Mare Island, constituting a regiment of marines, which will be transported to San Diego, where they will be under orders of General Howard.
"The transport Buffalo and the armored cruiser Maryland, now at Mare Island, will proceed to Mexican waters.
"The cruiser Cleveland is under orders to proceed from Mare Island to Mazatlan and will be followed shortly by the cruiser Chattanooga.
"The torpedo flotilla of the Pacific fleet, with their tender, the Iris, which are at San Diego, Calif., have been ordered to stand by waiting orders to any Mexican port to which Admiral Howard may order them.
"The collier Jupiter and the collier Saturn are loading coal for the Pacific fleet, and will soon leave San Francisco for Mexican waters."

SCENES AT HAMPTON ROADS RECALL THOSE DURING SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Norfolk, Va., April 15.—The battleships Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire and New Jersey and the dispatch boat Yankton sailed from Hampton Roads today for Mexican waters at full speed.
The New Hampshire was the first to get under way. All but the Yankton were in their war paint of gray. The activities in Hampton Roads almost equaled the scenes preceding the departure of Rear Admiral Schley's flying squadron during the Spanish-American war.
To complete the hasty coaling of the New Hampshire it was necessary to work all last night. Eighteen hundred tons of coal were placed in her bunkers.
The New Hampshire's regular crew was augmented by fifty apprentice seamen from St. Helena. Before the vessel sailed today another detail of seamen was transferred to her from the receiving ships Franklin and Richmond for distribution among the vessels of the fleet. The repair ship Vestal, the ammunition ship Lebanon, and the naval tugs Putapasco, Patuxent, Sonoma and Ontario were hastily preparing for sea.
The Lebanon and tugs would prove especially valuable for landing parties, owing to their comparatively light draft.
The battleship Delaware did not get away. She was held for repairs and overhauling.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS HAVE RETIRED
FROM SCENE OF IMPENDING DISASTER
Washington, April 15.—This dispatch from Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz, dated 10 o'clock last night, was received at the navy department today.
"No new developments at Tampico. Constitutionalists have retired from the vicinity. Business resumed and refugees returned. Mexican gunboats Progresso and Zaragoza left Tampico."
REAR ADMIRAL BADGER AND FOUR
SUPERDREADNAUGHTS SAIL FOR TAMPICO
ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ARKANSAS, OFF THE VIRGINIA
CAPE, April 15.—Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, sailed for Tampico from Hampton Roads at noon today with the superdreadnaughts Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire and New Jersey. In a thick fog that hung over the bay, the big ships started off under orders to make eleven and a half knots an hour. That speed will bring them to Tampico in seven days.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, April 15.—Huerta will salute the American flag or the Atlantic fleet will seize Vera Cruz and Tampico.
What happens afterwards depends on Huerta.
That is President Wilson's determination.
Leaders in congress with whom he conferred today agreed there was ample precedent for such action.
Not only the Tampico incident, but a long series of indignities offered to the United States by the conspicuous exclusion of other foreign nations represented in Mexico, has convinced the president and his advisors that the United States has been singled out for "manifestations of ill will and contempt."
"Official dispatches to Charge O'Shaughnessy have been interrupted by the Mexican censor.
A ship's orderly ashore in full uniform in Vera Cruz on business of the United States, was arrested and released, while a nominal punishment was meted out to the local officials. These humiliations unpublished facts were disclosed today in an official statement.
President Wilson told his advisors that he stands for peace, but is determined to force Huerta to recognize the honor and dignity of the United States.
While these developments were taking place in Washington, the ships of the Atlantic fleet were beginning to

am sure, will stand by the president."
PRESIDENT WILL MOVE
WITH BACKING OF CONGRESS
Senator Shively likewise described the conference as chiefly informative.
"There have been no overnight developments," he said, "and there is really nothing imminent as yet. We all hope that General Huerta will yield and remove a grave situation, but if he does not, we are prepared to back up our demands. Before any marines are landed or any bombardment or other serious steps are taken, the president intends to consult congress. We obtained from him today a complete account of what has taken place, and his course so far as they have developed. Of course, further steps depend on Mexico City."
Senator Lodge said he was in accord with what the president had done and expressed the view that the demand for the salute and the despatch of the fleet was in accord with precedent. He said he supported the president's action and hoped that serious steps might not be necessary. Senator Shively said congressional action would be based on a message from President Wilson.
"Will there be a message from the president?" he was asked.
"It certainly will come if a reparation does not come from the Huerta government for the contemptuous attitude it has taken," said he.
Senator Shively was emphatic in declaring ridiculous any idea that the United States was "bluffing."
President Wilson, according to the congressmen who talked with him, declared he had given a reasonable time to Huerta and that while the time was without any fixed limit there would be no quibbling and that prompt action would follow Huerta's failure to comply.
The exact status of affairs today, Senator Shively characterized as unchanged, "except that the United States will insist with all the power of this nation on reparation for the defiance of the Huerta government."
Senator Shively added there were many precedents for action in retaliation which would not be considered, as actual measures of war, and that it was possible to seize the custom houses of Mexico without a declaration of war. Before such an act was undertaken, however, congress probably would be consulted, he said.
"There is no first class power in the world from which the United States would have withstood what it has patiently withstood from poor, ungoverned, divided and embroiled Mexico. It is like the case of snapping at the patient New Foundland dog who must eventually act and teach his tonsters a lesson."
Some other senators expressed the opinion that Huerta had defied the United States in the hope of arousing support to his regime. Villa's victory at San Pedro was pointed to as another element to emphasize the imminent danger to the Huerta regime.
The senate foreign relations committee informally discussed the situation today but no action was taken, general approval being expressed over the new turn in the attitude of the United States.
President Wilson refers to the Greytown case as a precedent for the demand for reparation made by Rear Admiral Mayo.
In the demand for reparation for injury inflicted on the property of an American corporation, near Greytown, Nicaragua, and an insult to American Minister Bonland because he had assisted an American ship captain in resisting arrest, Secretary Daniels, in June 1855 sent the United States steamship Cyane to Greytown to obtain redress and an apology. These were refused by the local officials and Captain Collins, at the expiration of a time limit of 24 hours bombarded the town after taking away in a steamer such persons as desired to go. The bombardment was intermittent, an interval of several hours was allowed between fusillades of shells. That was not offered and a landing party burned the town without loss of life and they withdrew.
Discussing the possibility of blocking the Mexican coast continued in official circles today. Secretary Daniels called for information on what additional vessels were available for service on the Pacific. The cruisers Cleveland and Chattanooga are ready to join the vessels already doing duty off the west coast.
These ships already are there: The cruiser Raleigh and the gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan; the cruiser Newport and the gunboat Yorktown, at Topolobampo; the armored cruiser California and the supply ship Glacier at Acapulco.
Secretary Bryan declined to discuss Mexican developments beyond saying that he was in interrupted communication with Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy.

ESPERANZA ORDERED TO
STAY IN VERA CRUZ
Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 15.—The Ward liner Esperanza today began unloading the freight she had taken on board. Under orders received from the United States she is to proceed to Galveston.
No launches with officers or men from vessels of the United States navy are to be allowed in come ashore here until the present strained conditions

STEAMER TO BE USED
IN CARE OF REFUGEES
Washington, April 15.—The explanation at the navy department of the chartering of the steamer Esperanza was that she was to be placed under Rear Admiral Fletcher for use in taking care of refugees at Tampico.
NATIONS ADVISED OF
THE MEXICAN SITUATION
Washington, April 15.—Secretary Bryan announced today that a brief statement of the reasons for the dispatch of the American navy to Mexican waters had been indicated to all the American embassies and legations abroad for the information of all foreign governments.

CARRANZA SAYS O. K. TO
ATTACK ON HUERTA
Washington, April 15.—The general impression among officials here has been that armed intervention would mean war and would unite the contending forces in Mexico toward a common enemy, but overnight dispatches from Juarez indicated that the constitutionalists probably would simply content themselves with opposing any force that might enter their territory and would not take offensive action. This phase of the situation was regarded as of much importance, in that it appeared to limit the issue solely to the United States and the Huerta government.
News of the victory of the constitutionalists at San Pedro, where reports from Juarez state a huge federal force was vanquished, added an interesting phase to the situation. It was regarded in some quarters as likely to temper the attitude of General Huerta in his refusal to salute the American flag and was considered of paramount influence in pushing the constitutionalist march on Mexico City.
That the rebel victory and the American demand for a salute would precipitate a crisis at Mexico City

was the confident belief of many officials here.
LATEST BATTLE CULMINATION
OF FALL OF TORREON
Juarez, Mexico, April 15.—The defeat of the combined federal forces by the rebels at San Pedro de las Colonias, state of Coahuila, with rebel losses estimated at 2,500 killed and wounded and 700 prisoners, and a rebel loss reported at 650 killed and wounded. It is pointed out here, was really the culmination of the battle of Torreon, which began on March 21. While General Velasco, the federal general in chief, evacuated Torreon on the second of this month, his army practically was intact and the retreat enabled him to join the reinforcements which had failed to reach him at Torreon, and to that extent the evacuation was a successful maneuver.
In any event Velasco, after his retreat, was much stronger and more dangerous than before, for at San Pedro he had with him the columns of Generals Javier de Moore, Benjamin Argumedo, Emilio P. Campa, Mariano Ruiz, Carlos Garcia Hidalgo and Joaquin Maas, a total of twelve or fourteen thousand troops.
While desultory firing began almost as soon as the federals left Torreon, General Villa gives the duration of the battle proper as six days, culminating with the flight of the federals last Monday.
BRYAN AND CARRANZA
REACH AN UNDERSTANDING
Washington, April 15.—Secretary Bryan announced today that he had received assurances from Carranza that representations on behalf of foreigners in Mexico on request of the representatives of foreign governments accredited to the United States would be received and given attention.
"It is anticipated that there will be no further question raised in this connection."
The secretary stated that a complete understanding had been reached with General Carranza about inquiries concerning foreigners and that in each case the American government

ADMINISTRATION STATES ITS REASONS FOR MOVING THE FLEET ON MEXICO

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, April 15.—The following official statement was issued today as representing the views of President Wilson and the administration:
"In discussions in official circles in Washington, of the present Mexican situation, the following points have been very much dwelt on:
"It has been pointed out, that, in considering the present somewhat delicate situation in Mexico, the unpleasant incident at Tampico must not be thought of alone. For some time past the de facto government of Mexico has seemed to think mere apologies sufficient when the rights of American citizens or the dignity of the government of the United States were involved and has apparently made no attempt at either reparation or the effective correction of the serious derelictions of its civil and military officers.
"Immediately after the incident at Tampico an orderly from one of the ships of the United States in the harbor of Vera Cruz, who had been sent ashore to the postoffice for the ship's mail, and who was in uniform and who had the official mailbag on his back, was arrested and put into jail by the local authorities. He was subsequently released and a nominal punishment inflicted on the officer who had arrested him, but it was significant that an orderly from the fleet of the United States was picked out from the many persons constantly going ashore on various errands, from the various ships in the harbor, representing several nations.
"Most serious of all the officials in charge of the telegraph office at Mexico City presumed to withhold an official dispatch of the government of the United States to the embassy at Mexico City, until it should have been sent to the censor and his permission received to deliver it, and gave the dispatch into the hands of the charge d'affaires of the United States only on his personal and emphatic demand, he having in the meantime learned through other channels that a dispatch had been sent him which he had not received.
"It cannot but strike anyone who has watched the course of events in Mexico as significant that untoward incidents such as these have not occurred in any case where representatives of other governments were concerned, but only in dealing with representatives of the United States and that there has been no occasion for other governments to call attention to such matters or to ask for apologies.
"These repeated offenses against the rights and dignity of the United States, offenses not duplicated with regard to the representatives of other governments, have necessarily made the impression that the government of the United States was singled out for manifestations of ill will and contempt.
"The authorities of the state department feel confident that when the seriousness and the cumulative effect of these incidents is made evident to the government of Mexico, that government will see the propriety of and need to correct these things in such a way as will be not only satisfactory to the government of the United States but also an evidence to the rest of the world of an entire change of attitude.
"There can be no loss to the dignity of the de facto government in Mexico in recognizing in the fullest degree the claims of a great sovereign government to its respect."

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TODAY'S BASEBALL SCORES
ON PAGE THREE