Wednesday night the embassy was surrounded by hooting, jeering crowds.

Huerta's action in permitting the mobs to vent their anger against the Americans was obviously in an effort to gain sympathy. If the dictator finds that the followers of Carranza and Zapata, the bandit chief of the south, are anti-American, he may even permit violence in an effort to consolidate the divided factions of the country.

#### SHOW GREAT HATRED.

En route to Vera Cruz, our train came upon the federal army which fled from Vera Cruz and I talked with the Mexican soldiers. They were wild with anger and declared they would return soon and "wipe out the Americans."

"The Americans fired before we expected," the troopers said, as they related the story of the landing, their hatred for the American sailors increasing with every repeated detail.

"We carried fifteen cannon away with us," the soldiers told me, "and will soon be ready to return and drive out the gringo invaders."

I took a photograph of the retreating troops and at the next station, within two miles of the American lines, our train was held up by the federal soldiers for four hours. The officer in command demanded that I be taken from the train.

"Mr. Britisher, I believe you have deceived us," the officer declared as he insisted upon my arrest. He evidently mistook me for a British subject.

T. H. Hohler, the British charge d'affaires, refused to surrender me. There was some further parleying, but with the arrival of the relief train, on which were British bluejackets, from the Essex, we were permitted to continue toward Vera Cruz.

#### MAKING PAPER MONEY.

All passengers were transferred to the relief train for the final stage of the trip into Vera Cruz. The engine which pulled the refugees into the seaport city had been filled with 4,000 buckets of water carried by the crews of the battleships Arkansas and Florida. Not being in possession of any water tanks, it is necessary for the American forces to carry the water used on the engines.

There are 500 Americans in Guadalajara who are probably in as great danger as those remaining in Mexico City. Anti-American sentiment is to be permitted to run rampant until the anger of Huerta is satisfied. He has the double purpose of revenge for Vera Cruz, and support in a general conflict with the United States.

The dictator is going to every extreme means to raise an army and funds. He is making paper money galore. A guard of soldiers was sent to an American printing shop, where money was being produced.

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### READY MONEY FOR NAVY IS ASSURED

\$142,000,000 in Budget Likely Army to Fill Up Every Regiment of \$150,000. To Be Placed at Immediate Use of President.

The appropriations in the naval bud**get**, now under debate in the House, will be made immediately available the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy or the President, members of the Naval Affairs Committee holding themselves in readiness to offer an amendment authorizing immediate use of the funds.

The bill carries approximately \$112, 60,000, which will not be available until July 1 in the absence of specific amendcan crisis alarming legislators and Administration leaders, it is regarded as probable that the naval budget may be put at the disposal of the Navy Department without deley.

Debate on the naval budget afforded in the House yesterday opportunity for sporadic discussion of the Mexican war strength footing. Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, assert-Monday to make no special effort at recruiting at present, since the authorized present in entering affection. He said the United States is the true friend of the Wex can people, and upholding the Mex can people, and upholding the bounce doctrine. "would fight almost all the nations of the world if they so much as lay ar unfriendly finger upon the states. The enlistment of 52,431 up to the close of all recruiting offices last Saturday. Insint. The Mr. Fess, of Ohio, and Mr. Kahn,

Congressman Humphrey, a Washington Republican, severely criticised the State Department.

The forecast for the District of Co-

#### THE WEATHER REPORT

lumbia-Probably cloudy and warmer tonight and Saturday Maryland-Probably cloudy and warmer tonight and Saturday; gentle to

oderate southeast winds moderate southeast winds.
Virginia—Generally cloudy tonight and
Saturday; warmer tonight; warmer
Saturday in east and central portions;
moderate northeast to southeast winds.
The temperature today as registered
at the United States Weather Bureau
and Affice's.

U. S. BUREAU. J.FFLECK'S.

TIDE TABLE.

# THOUSANDS RUSHING TO ENLIST FOR WAR

to Its Full Strength-Navy Well Supplied.

An unprecedented rush of men for enlistment, is reported to the War and

In the larger cities the number of ap plicants has greatly outnumbered the lists turned in at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

Recruiting officers have been instructed by the department officials to forward estimates, from now on, of the number of recruits that could be obment to the contrary. With the Mexi- tained for the regular service within ten days.

The plan, it is understood, promptly fill up every regiment to its full quota. Approximately 10,000 recruits are required at once to fill up the quotas of all regiments in the United States proper, to put them on full

The general board of the nav decide

Saturday night. The authorized is but 51,500. The excess is ermitted on account of the number of Saturday night. Mr. Fess, of Ohio, and Mr. Kahn, or aliforn a, loined in statements that the President should have the support of men of all parties now that war has come. The war, said Mr. Fess, is not the fault of an one man, or the administration, but is due to "the logic of events." men who are serving prison sentences prior to their dishonorable discharge.

The naval reports do not indicate the presence of any men of Mexican nativity in the navy. Under the regulations laid down a few years ago, prohibiting the enlistment of any but native or naturalized citizens of the United States, there are now no foreign nationals in the service, except Chinese and Learners who are hered by less. and Japanese, who are barred by law from becoming naturalized clitzens. There are 306 Japanese and 222 Chinese. All of these are stewards and mess attendants, who entered before the nev regulation was adopted and were per-mitted to serve a second enlistment. There are several hundred soldiers of Mexican pavitity in the army, but it was stated Monday that all are naturalized Americans. Most of them enlisted with troops when stationed at points in the Southwest.

#### **Estranged Parents Both** Want Coxswain's Body

NEW YORK, April 24.-Christopher August Schumacher, of 125 College avenue, the Bronx, last night pur in a claim with the State Department in Washington for the body of his son, John Francis Schumacher, coxsywain on the battleship Florida, who was killed Tuesday at Vera Cruz. The dead covewain's mother. Mrs. Isabelle Mackey, 4 Suydam street, who is married a second time, had already put in a SUN TABLE. ried a second time, had already put in a claim for the body, but the father declares that he has prior rights.

### Flag of Brazil On American Embassy

embassy at Mexico City. The Stars and Stripes were hauled down at midnight, when Charge O'Shaughnessy



TROOPS ON THE BORDER

Typical Soidiers of Army Now Gathered Along the Rio Grande and Ready For Immediate Service in the Field.

and his staff left by special train for Vera Cruz, guarded by Huerta's soldiers.

State Department dispatches today told of the "surrender" of the American embassy—the huge, stone castle, abandoned by Americans for the first time in years.

Every official document, every standard of arms, and every personal and Government article of the evacuating Americans was placed under the protection of the Brazilian government. Huerta, according to advices so far received, has not attempted to seize any embassy effects. Unless he violates all international laws he cannot secure the arms and cartridges held in the embassy for many months.

Secretary Bryan stated today that steps for protection of every single article of United States property had been taken. Unless rioting and vandalism-spontaneous or winked at by Huerta-should ensue, the building is believed safe.

The embassy building, itself, is not owned by the United States. It is merely rented. Secretary Bryan recentely recommended that the Government buy it, or some other suitable building, for a permanent embassy, at a cost

The embassy occupies about two acres of ground on an elevation, picturesquely situated. It is built of hewn stone blocks, fashioned like a medieval castle, with battlements, ramparts, and spires. Offices are on the first floor and living rooms above.

About 1,000 Krag-Jorgenesen rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition were stored in the basement and garret. Officials here scout the idea that these muntions of war have fallen into Huerta's hands. They have not heard directly regarding them, but Secretary Bryan holds that the supplies come under the general order for protection of embassy property granted by the dictator. It is believed they will be held by the Brazilian embassy.

It was suspected, however, that if the arms were left behind, members of the embassy staff had taken screwd that the United States is not actu- Monday to make no special effort at drivers, removed three small screws and springs, and made every rifle useless. The amunition, of course, is not fitted for use in anything other than Krag rifles. Such a type of rifle is not widely known in Mexico.

#### RED CROSS FUNDS SENT IN.

No further firing on the Red Cross flag and into Red Cross hospitals is anticipated by the American Red Cross Society. It is declared that as soon as Mexican soldiers and citizens learn that the Red Cross will care for sick and wounded of both armies no hostility will be shown. A contribution of \$1,000 for the services of nurses in Mexico was today telegraphed by Mrs Whitelaw Reid, of New York. Other contributions are coming in. The W. C. T. U. sent \$200.

#### REPORT DIAZ ON WAY TO MEXICO.

BERLIN, April 24.-Commercial circles here in close touch with Mexican affairs today had a report that ex-President Porfirio Diaz has sailed incognito for Mexico. The deposed dictator was last re-

#### Embargo Precautionary, Garrison Explains

Secretary of War Garrison today deared that the order prohibiting the passage of arms and munitions of war cross the northern Mexican border are merely precautionary measures taken for the time being and are not the result of any definite proclamation establishing a permanent embargo.

#### IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE.

Canals Committee continues hearings and it is announced they will continue as long as persons desire to be heard. nterstate Commerce subcommittee works on trust bill. Jolunteer reorganization bill confer-Interstate ence report considered and agreed to

# History by Wilson Raps Polk for War

President Wilson's story of the Mexican war is of especial interest in view of the fact that he will be one of the leading characters in the event of a second war with Mexico.

In his "History of the American People" Mr. Vilson has written a graphic description of the main events of the Mexican conflict. He criticises President Polk for his action in sending General Taylor to the Rio Grande without first having consulted with Congress.

The criticism is of especial interest because President Wilson has forced the taking of the custom house at Vera Cruz without waiting for Congressional approval of his program of reprisal, which he asked

#### HE TAKES UP TEXAS DISPUTE. After speaking of other boundary

disputes, Mr. Wilson takes up that between Texas and Mexico, by which the war was brought on. "The Texas boundaries," he says,

"were another matter. Here the Government dealt with a rival and neighbor with whom no compromise was necessary. Texas claimed not only everything north and west of her that had been Spain's or Mexico's, all the way to latitude 42 degrees, but also as much of the territory of her one-time partner State. Coahuila, as lay between the Nueces and the Rio Grande del Norte, and

and the Rio Grande del Norte, and Mr. Polk espoused and enacted upon her claims at the south even before her formal admission into the Union was complete.

"He ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to occupy the western bank of the Nucces with a small force of United States troops, and during the summer of 1845 sent him re-enforcements which raised his strength to nearly 4,000 men. In December, 186. ments which raised his strength to nearly 4,090 men. In December, 1845, Texas became in full form a State of the Union, and early in the fol-lowing year the President ordered General Taylor to advance to the Rio Grande. His presence there threat-ened the Mexican town of Matamor-as, just beyond the river, and the Mexican commander at Matamoras demanded his withdrawal to the Nu-ecas.

Americans Are Ambushed. "General Taylor refused to withdraw. The Mexicans crossed the river and on April 26 ambushed a small body of American drag weeks later they attack. General Taylor in force and he repulsed them (Palo Alto, May 8, 1846). The next day Taylor in his turn attacked and drove the Mexicans back across the river in disastrous rout.

"On the 18th, General Taylor himself passed the Rio Grande and co-curied Matanioras, Mexico, the curied Matanioras, in the 18th of the course on the 18th of the course on the 18th of t cupied Matamoras, 'Mexico. the President told Congress on the lith of May, while yet ne had no news except of the ambush of the 23d of April, 'Mexico has passed the boundaries of the State \* \* \* and shed American blood upon American roil, War exists, and exists by the act of Mexico herself.'

"He had not consulted Congress."

Mexico herseit.
"He had not consulted Congress
before he ordered General Taylor
forward to the Rio Grande and brought this momentous matter to a head, though it had been in session when the order was issued. He had full responsibility for that upon him-War, indexi, existed-but by

"War, indeed, existed—but by whose act, Congress was no longer at liberty to inquire. There was nothing for it but to vote supplies and an army; and a formal declaration of war was resolved upon May 13, 1816, before news of the real fi-hting on the Rio Grande had reached the Capital.

#### Army Made Ready.

"Until autump all things stood as they were between the belligerents, while an army was made ready; but late in August General Taylor moved again and within a month by severe again and within a month by severe and dozged fighting (Sept. 21-23), took the strongly fortified town of Monta-rey, a full 170 miles to the west of Matamoras on the highway to the Mexican capital.

"In November General Winfield Scott, the ranking officer of the fed-eral service, was given the chief

eral service, was given the chief command, and in January, 1847. Gen-eral Taylor's force was reduced to a scant 5,000 to recruit the immediate

### Mississippi, with a full complement of aeroplanes and equipment, steamed into Vera Cruz harbor this morning, and before nightfall the American aeroplane corps will be given their first experience in real war.

to attack Vera Cruz.
"On February 22 and 23 Santa Ana attacked him, with four times his numbers, where he lay at defense on the broken plain of Euena Vista,

thinking to crush him while he was weak, and was repulsed. The Amer-icans were no longer raw militia. men and officers alike, as they had

been in the extemporized armies of 1812. Though they were for the most part volunteers, their officers were professionals, and they were drilled and handled with a skill and thor-

oughness that made veterans o

Put To Full Test.

"Their steadiness and prowes

were put to full test with General

Scott in the south. They had not

"And yet from the carrying of the pass at Cerro Gordo (April 18, 1847) to the storming of the high fortress of Chapultepec (September 13), there

was no pause or miscarriage in their victories. "The City of Mexico lay admidst

guarding fortresses and was set about by morasses crossed only by narrow causeways, but the Ameri-icans moved everywhere with the

businesslike certainty and precision of men well handled, and their volunteer ranks seemed less in need of officers than other armies d'd. Individual pluck and dash and resource showed in all they d'd. They

fought men as brave as themselves; a subtle, spirited race, tenacious to the last of all that it could hold;

they fought also against odds and

moved everywhere against fortified places; but they won, undaunted, at every onset. By September 13 they were in complete and formal pos-

session of the enemy's capital and Mexico was in their hands, within

but a little more than six months of

U. S. Seizes Territory.

Washington had broadened the scope

and meaning of the war beyond all

expectations. During the summer of

1846 and the winter of 1846-1847 it had seized not merely the disputed terri-tory which Texas claimed, but also

the whole country of the Pacific slope beyond, from Oregon to the Glia river, to which the United States

could have no conceivable right ex-

cent that of conquest. The thing was ensily accomplished. A fleet under Commodores Sloat and Stockton and

few troops here and there, under Colonel Kearney and Captain Fre-mont, moved almost as they pleased.

and a territory of 600,000 square miles was added to the United States.

"The war, with all its inexcusable aggression and fine fighting, was brought to its formal close by a treaty signed at Guadeloune, Hidalgo, on February 2, 1848, by which Mexico recognized the Rio Grande as the southwestern boundary line of

as the southwestern boundary line of Texas and ceded New Mexico and California, of walch the United States had taken possession by force

of arms. For this territory, seized and ceded, the United States agreed

to pay Mexico \$15,000,000."

Meanwhile the Government at

their landing

them with a single battle.

has joined Rear Admiral Badger's fleet. The military aviators are ready to take up their air scouting, and are but awaiting orders.

Aeroplane Fleet

Now at Vera Cruz

ATTACK EXPECTED.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 24.—The battleship

The warship which brought the corps from Key West

military governor of Vera Cruz, are still reported fifteen miles outside the Badger receive reports that the re-en-forcements Mass is said to be expecting are approaching, the ae-oplanes could quickly take to the air and bring back reports of the positions of the federal

tempted until Maas is re-enforced by troops from Mexico City.

Vera Cruz was comparatively quiet last night. Occasional "sniping" continued, however, and the marines and bluejackets were kept busy making arrests and raiding houses from which shots were fired.

Hight luggage.

The marines and bluejackets continued their work of cleaning up the city today in the face of "sniping" from the housetops. Three more men were killed yesterday by the sharpshooters. A total of fourteen have so far lost their lives. Eighty wounded are aboard the hospital ship Solace.

leteran Campaigner of Cuba and Philippines Looked Upon as Ideal Man for Task.

Scott in the south. They had not only to take Vera Cruz by set siege (March 9-29, 1847), in order to make good their landing but had also to scale the huge escarpments of the vast tableland upon which the Mexican capital lay, 200 miles away, more than 7,000 feet above the sea, and to make their way across the broken, hilly plains beyond, fighting everywhere as they went against an enemy who outnumbered them and was secure against surprise within safe inner lines of communication. Selection of Gen. Frederick Funston to command the first brigade of troops sent to Mexican soil bears a signifisent to Mexican soil bears a signifi-cance that has not escaped the notice of army men here.

Funston is, par excellence, a fighter and his going with the Fifth Brigade at his back means fighting.

The fact that Funston is the ranking brigadier general of the army makes his choice natural, but at the same time those acquainted with Funston know he is peculiarly qualified, through hard experience, for the work given him. If there is a quick move on Mexico City, Funston is likely to command it, at least until such time as Gen. Leon-ard Wood takes personal charge. If Wood commands, Funston will have ac-tive command of a brigade or division under him. ve command of a brigade or division nder him. No man in the army is more familiar with campaigning of the sort required in Mexico than Funston. He has been

coled thoroughly in Cuba and the These who are familiar with the campaigning north of Manila early in 1899 are aware that in the movements of our troops to the northward to get possession of the railroad to Dagupan. Funston saw service almost a parallel to that which will be required in moving on Marico City. ing on Mexico City.

The enemy had to be dislodged from strong fortifications at every strategical

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point and burned bridges, torn-up tracks, and other obstacles were mat. It was tough work. Funston commanded the Twentieth Kaneas Volunteers for a time, and did it so well he soon was made a brigadier.

What Funston learned in this fighting was the importance of rapid movements. It was always a case, not of lying down and shooting at the enemy for hours at long range, but of getting up and going after him, when Funston had anything to do with it.

It may be safely predicted that, if they give him the chance in Mexico. Funston will distinguish himself by use of the same tactics. The Mexicams will of the same tactics. The mexicans will either have to run or fight at close quar-ters. It will be deadly business, but will save lives in the long run. Moreover, Funston will take his chances from bul-lets with the rest. He is built that way.

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