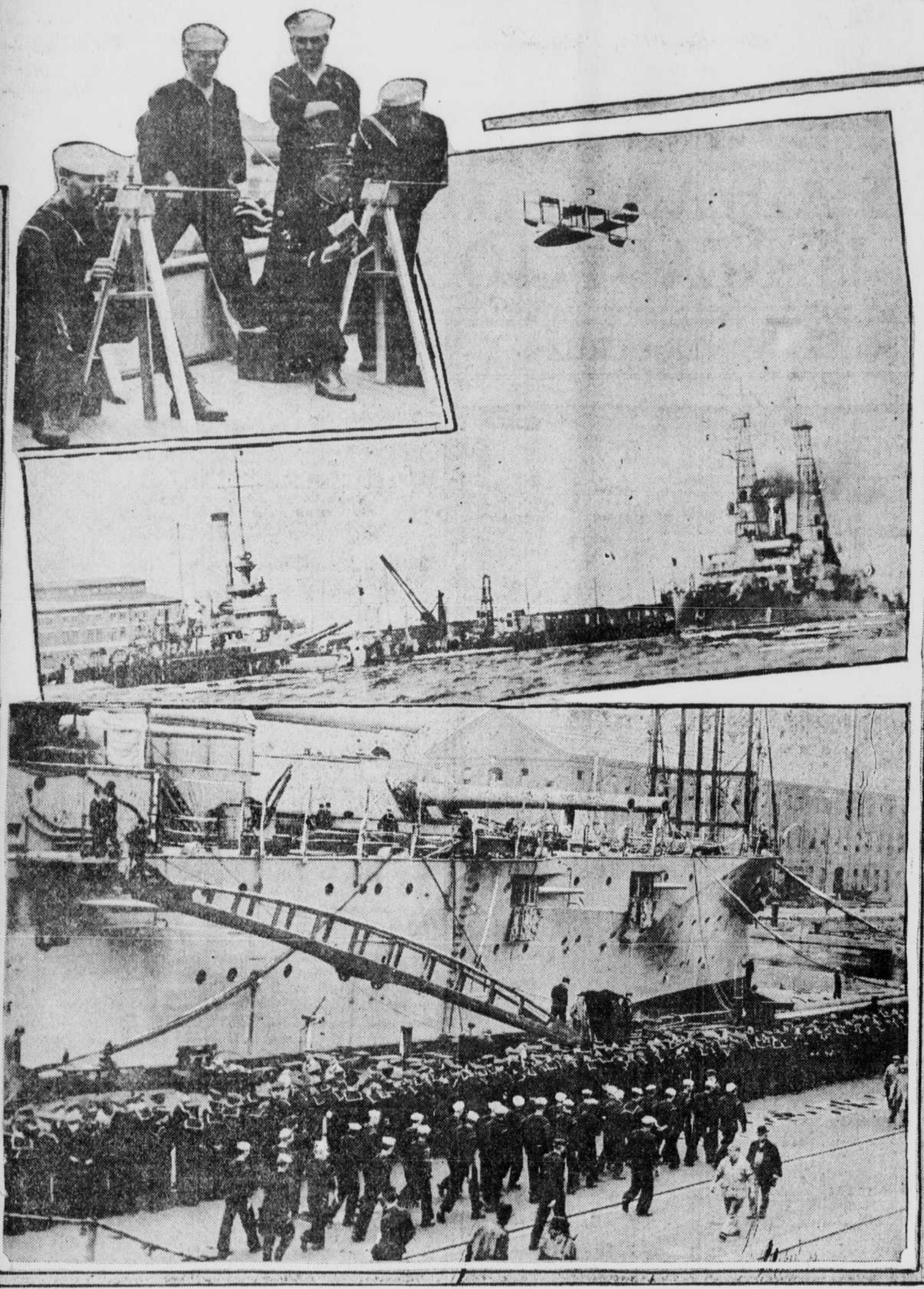


PICTURES SHOWING HOW U. S. NAVY IS PREPARED FOR WAR



Above—Practising sighting with range finders on board the U. S. S. New York, the latest addition to the navy, held in readiness at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for possible Mexican service; in center—B. L. Smith, in his Curtiss airplane flying around the battleship Mississippi at Pensacola harbor. The Mississippi was sent to Mexico with five hydro-aeroplanes and aviators aboard. Below—Bluejackets from the U. S. S. New York being given daily shore drill at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to keep them in shape for Mexican service.

AMERICANS ADVANCE UNDER WARSHIPS' FIRE

(Continued from First Page.)

of the Nineteenth battalion and was wounded in one arm early in the fighting. The Mexican troops had one 75 millimetre gun which they placed in position at the corner of Esteban Morales and Main streets. With all the eastern side of the city occupied and also the tracks of the railway as far west as the roundhouse, near the western edge on the northern side and with the Mexicans unable to do more than keep up an annoying but ineffective fire from house-tops, Captain Rush at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon sent, under a flag of truce, a messenger chosen from among the natives to General Maas or whoever happened to be in command to ask if he was ready to surrender. It was learned that unless the Mexicans yielded Captain Rush had his

choice of continuing the fighting under the tactics he was using or of charging all positions or of calling on the warships for a bombardment. Captain Rush was loath to resort to bombardment and on the other hand did not desire to lose any more of his men by charges. He recognized that the tactics of the Mexicans might leave the house-top fighters in their position indefinitely, and that it was not impossible that those who were sniping from the roofs might be reinforced by others of their kind during the night.

10,000 Americans There Now. The messenger was told to remind General Maas that while there were ashore at that time only a few more than 1,000 men there would be available for the American forces by morning, some 10,000. It was left to General Maas to draw his own inference from this message.

There was no cannon firing from the Mexicans, and it is supposed that their artillery pieces were taken from the city early in the day. With the exception of a few shots from the light field pieces of the bluejackets and a few from the Prairie, it was a contest of rifles.

Great Bravery Is Shown. Bravery was shown everywhere among the Americans. The youngsters wearing the bluejackets of their vessels behaved as well under fire as the marines, who all along the line comforted themselves by the availability of the rifles of the Mexicans sang about their ears.

Wireless Informs Fletcher. Captain Rush supplemented his wig-wag system of communication with Rear-Admiral Fletcher as soon as he landed by radio operated from the central part of the city stood advised of the operations, and in turn reported to Rear-Admiral Badger the movements of the vessels and the number of men up to 10,000.

Captain Rush was reluctant to take action, which he knew would result in loss of life to his men and possibly non-combatants. While the machine guns played their music and the rifle fire abated, the din he remarked to the newspaper men his deep regret at the resistance of the Mexicans, and expressed the hope that they would not persist until he had to call on the ships' guns for a bombardment.

Hates to Shoot Up Town. "It would be too bad, too bad," he said, "to shoot up this town. I hope I will not have to do it."

Lieutenant-Commander Buchanan, second in command, was close to

mand of the United States warships, prefaced his occupation of the port by a demand, through the American consul, W. V. Canada, for their surrender. General Maas promptly declined to accede to this demand, and shortly afterwards, ten whale boats were sent off from the side of the transport Prairie loaded with marines. These boats effected a landing in the neighborhood of the Customs House before noon, and a few minutes later Captain William R. Rush, of the battleship Utah, who was in command of the operations ashore, brought his flag in.

Captain Rush's men had already taken up their positions. They numbered 130 marines from the Florida, 390 marines from the Prairie and 65 marines from the Florida. Later these were augmented by a detachment from the Utah. The coming of the American forces was not heralded by any great excitement, but small crowds gathered to watch the landing. Soon the bluejackets and marines marched through the streets leading from the waterfront and along the railroad tracks. Others proceeded to the American consulate, while still others were deployed along the approaches to Central Plaza, in which General Maas had concentrated his men.

These manoeuvres were effected without opposition, but suddenly General Maas challenged the advance with the first shots—a volley fired from a point three blocks from the main plaza, and two blocks south of the main plaza. The marines replied immediately, but the action ceased in a moment. There was a lull for ten minutes and then another advance was made from the west end of Montezinos street, where a federal outpost was stationed.

At 12:30 the firing became general, and at one o'clock the guns of the transport Prairie went into action. Prior to this, a detachment of bluejackets from the Florida, holding the ground between the Consulate and the waterfront, opened with two of their three-inch guns. The first shots from these pieces were directed against an ancient tower which once served as a lighthouse. This was occupied by Mexican sharpshooters. The women of the American colony in Vera Cruz had already been placed aboard the chartered steamers Esperanza and Mexico, but the foreign colony, especially the American section was greatly augmented this morning, when three train loads arrived from the capital. Some of these remained ashore, but many were taken aboard the steamers. So far as can be learned, none of the refugees were injured.

The postoffice, government telegraph office and the cable office were the first buildings occupied after the American forces had taken the waterfront. The telegraph wires were found intact, and enough Mexican operators were retained to man the lines to Mexico City.

After General Maas had been driven from his position in Central Plaza, the Americans found themselves the object of fusillades from the tops of houses, where small groups of soldiers and citizens had taken up positions. It was learned that the greater part of those engaged in this re-

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(Continued from First Page.)

visions of this act with those of the Town act under which Kearny is now governed. The statements made by the advocates of commission government, both here and elsewhere, regarding the advantages which this plan is supposed to offer, have been read and carefully considered.

"As a result of its investigation the board is thoroughly convinced that the adoption of commission form of government at this time by the Town of Kearny would not be of the slightest advantage to the town or to its citizens.

"This statement is made by virtue of article 2 of the constitution and by-laws of the board, which provides, among other things, that the board shall have and use its objects 'the gathering and diffusing of information on all subjects affecting the welfare of the community.'

Summit Mosquito Killer Hurt When Auto Hits Rig

[Special to the Evening Star.]
SUMMIT, April 22.—Thrown from his carriage, which was struck by an automobile on the Chatham turnpike near the Brantwood section of Millbury, yesterday afternoon, Frederick E. Ludden, a mosquito exterminator, is confined to his home on the Boulevard suffering from bruises.

After the collision his horse ran away. It was caught a mile away. The automobile was unidentified.

Dover Nurse, Held Up, Asks Permit to Carry a Revolver

[Special to the Evening Star.]
DOVER, April 22.—Miss Lella Langdon, the visiting nurse, has made application for a permit to carry a revolver. The request followed an incident near the Bergen street bridge several nights ago, when three men intercepted her while she was going to her home in Myrtle avenue.

distance were civilians, who refused to accept the American occupation passively. They obtained, however, stationed themselves at points of vantage and did much to prolong the action.

Lieutenant Colonel Wendell C. Neville commanded the marines from the Prairie and Majors Reid and Berkeley and Captains Hughes, Hill and Dyer along the line. Every precaution is being taken to prevent a Mexican attack, and the lines have been secured by a detachment from the Utah.

Toward the middle of the afternoon a large body of Mexicans moved around their position and are now somewhere in the sand hills back in the interior, where it is reported from Mexican sources they are expecting to be joined by reinforcements sent down from the capital.

With withdrawal, however, was not entirely premeditated. Those watching the ships observed through their glasses a large force of Mexicans moving over the hills in the western outskirts of the city, apparently with the intention of flanking a battalion of marines in the railway yards and along Montezinos street, which runs east and west not far from the American consulate.

Instantly the five-inch guns of the Utah let go, breaking the Mexican formation and causing a hasty retreat. This ended the flanking movement.

Only a few minutes before the three-inch guns of the Prairie were used effectively near shore. A small detachment of Mexicans had gained positions near the Customs House and their concealed marksmen were causing some trouble. A few shots from the Prairie's guns served to silence that position. From time to time the same guns played their shells along the lines of the shore, keeping that territory comparatively free of sharpshooters.

In the action about the Customs House, two of the bluejackets in a launch which carried a rapid fire were wounded.

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POWERS ARE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Will Give United States Free Hand in Mexico Intervention.

The European powers do not contemplate taking any action to interfere with the United States' decision regarding Mexico. Correspondents asked the foreign office of the various nations yesterday for statements on the matter. The view generally expressed was that the powers will allow this country to have a free hand in dealing with Mexico.

MADRID, April 22.—The government's interest in the Mexican situation is naturally predominantly concerned with the fate of Spaniards in that country. Premier Dato received the correspondent cordially yesterday and expressed his gratification at the willingness of the United States to protect the subjects of Spain. More than 600 Spaniards have been repatriated on the initiative of Spain, but the safety of many of them depends upon Generals Carranza and Villa, and for this reason the intervention of the United States is of paramount importance.

Senior Dato said the prospect of armed action by the United States and Mexico causes the greatest concern here, as the consequences are incalculable. The government, he said, earnestly desires a peaceful solution of the trouble.

PARIS, April 22.—The French foreign office refuses to make any official statement in reference to the American intervention in Mexico. Persons of authority in government circles expressed the view that France is not called upon to criticize the action of the United States, as it is felt that such action is certainly based on the highest considerations of what is best.

The Mexican legation issued a statement today, which read: "Although Minister de la Barra is without special instructions, he preserves the firm hope that the present difficulties will be solved in conformity with justice and in accordance with the true interests of both countries."

"At all events, the minister is convinced that the present events will show how strong the patriotic feeling is among his compatriots. Love of country will make all discords among Mexicans disappear."

Senor de la Barra was to have attended the reception of the foreign diplomats by King George at the Quai d'Orsay last night, but owing to the grave events of the past two days the minister and the members of the Mexican legation asked to be excused from attending the fetes in honor of the British royal visitors.

ROME, April 22.—The foreign office never authorizes any statements on international questions, but the following may be taken as Italy's attitude in the dispute between the United States and Mexico:

Italy is only indirectly interested, as she has no colonies there are not numerous. Those who are there will be sufficiently protected by the United States. Italy does not expect that the conflict will lead to international complications and will not adopt any isolated policy. She has exchanged views with her allies, Austria, Germany, Russia, and with England, and will merely watch developments.

The correspondent understands that the Italian minister to Mexico, the Italian minister to London, and the Italian envoys in advising President Huerta to yield to the American demands.

LONDON, April 22.—The foreign office steadily adheres to the attitude in regard to Mexico which was adopted at the outset of the trouble between that country and the United States. Additional proof that no change in this attitude is contemplated is furnished by the fact that Sir William Tyrrell, senior clerk in the foreign office, the foreign secretary, accompanied King George and Queen Mary and the royal party to Mexico yesterday. Sir William would not have left London if any action was contemplated by Great Britain.

The foreign office does not expect that there will be an anti-foreign outbreak in Mexico and is doing nothing in expectation of such a contingency. It knows nothing of the reported intention of Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister to Mexico, to advise President Huerta to yield to the demands of the United States and has given no specific directions to the minister in regard to this matter. He will follow his general instructions, and the government's known attitude.

BERLIN, April 22.—The German people and the newspapers are taking a deep interest in the Mexican situation. The papers display prominent the latest news, but are reserved in their comments.

The officials of the Foreign Office decline to make any statement as to how Germany views the latest action of the United States, but a high official made the following statement to the correspondent yesterday: "In the conflict between the United States and Mexico the attitude of Germany will be one of the strictest neutrality. Germany takes the stand that it would serve German interests most and best if order was restored in Mexico as soon as possible."

"No one in Berlin has any sympathy with the present conditions in Mexico, and as far as Germany is concerned no obstacles or difficulties will be placed in the way of American action, nor will America be embarrassed in any way."

CONGRESS VOTES WILSON SUPPORT

(Continued from First Page.)

other clash in the Senate and involve further delay. Senator Williams yesterday had expressed the hope that individual reference to Huerta would be insisted upon in conference, but his colleagues did not uphold him in this desire.

Before the House met the corridors and cloakrooms were crowded with members clamoring for the latest news from Mexico, and mingling with them were hundreds of spectators struggling for admission to the galleries.

Vote Favorably at 3:31 A. M. The Senate at 3:31 o'clock this morning, by a vote of 72 to 13, passed the administration resolution declaring that the President is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amendments for the affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico.

Lodge Resolution Rejected. The Senate at 2:40 a. m., by a vote of 47 to 35, rejected the substitute resolution proposed by Senator Lodge. It would have based the "justification" of the use of force in Mexico upon the general conditions there in-

Out of respect to the memory of Mr. Edward H. Colyer, senior member of the firm of Colyer & Co., our store will be closed during the funeral service on Thursday afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4.
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News of the Nearby Lackawanna Towns Will Be Found Today on Page Four.

stead of upon the Tampico incident alone. An amendment proposed by Senator Gallinger "justifying the President in the use of force to protect American citizens in Mexico" as well as to demand reparation for the Tampico incident was defeated 43 to 40.

The resolution, which goes to the House when that body reconvenes at 10 o'clock this morning, specifically disclaims on the part of the United States any hostility toward the Mexican people or any intention to make war against them.

The final vote came at the close of a stirring all-night session, marked by bitter debate. Several Republicans fought to the last to broaden the resolution so as to direct it against all incursions of the United States in Mexico, while others opposed it. All of the thirteen negative votes were cast by Republicans.

Eliminate Huerta's Name. As adopted, the measure is a substitute reported by the Senate foreign relations committee for the resolution adopted by the House Monday. It eliminates the name of Victoriano Huerta. To be ready for an immediate conference, Senators Shively, Clark, of Arkansas, and Lodge were appointed to serve as conferees in the event the House refuses to accept the substitute.

How They Voted on Resolution. On the final vote the following voted for the resolution: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Bryan, Chilton, Clarke (Arkansas), Fletcher, Gore, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lane, Lea (Tennessee), Lee (Maryland), Lewis, Martin, Martine, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Pomeroy, Reed, Reed, Robinson, S. S. Shively, Shively, Sheppard, Shields, Shively, Simmons, Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Thorndike, Vardaman, Walsh, West and Williams. Total, 45.

Republicans—Borah, Bradley, Brady, Burleigh, Cator, Clapp, Clark (Wyoming), Colt, Crawford, Cummins, Fall, Goff, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Sherman, Steiwer, Smith (Michigan), Sutherland, Townsend, Warren. Total, 26.

Progressives—Poindexter.

Opposed to Resolution. Democrats—Bridges, Bristow, Dillingham, Gallinger, LaFollette, Lippitt, Lodge, Norris, Oliver, Root, Smoot, Weeks, Works. Total, 13.

On the Lodge substitute, the Republicans supporting the Lodge proposal and the Democrats voting against it. The only deputy speaker followed party lines closely, the Republicans supporting the Lodge proposal and the Democrats voting against it. The only deputy speaker followed party lines closely, the Republicans supporting the Lodge proposal and the Democrats voting against it.

The substitute as adopted by the Senate follows: "In view of the facts presented by the President of the United States in his address delivered to Congress in joint session on the 20th day of April, 1914, in regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico, be it

Resolved, That the President is

justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amendments for the affronts and indignities committed against the United States; be it further

Resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon them."

The Senate adjourned at 3:25 a. m. until noon today.

Four-Year-Old Girl Killed on Tracks at Lake Hopatcong

[Special to the Evening Star.]
HOPATCONG, April 22.—While playing on the railroad tracks of the Lackawanna railroad near here early today, Marie Chando, four years old, was killed by a train whose approach she failed to notice. The little girl was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chando, of Shipping Port.

South Dakota and Jupiter on Way to Mexican Waters

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Flood tide at 8:15 a. m. was sailing today for the cruiser South Dakota and the collier Jupiter, both bound for San Diego to receive orders there as to their destination in Mexican waters. They carried about 800 marines and the South Dakota had a little flock of newspaper men.

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