

THE WEATHER.
Fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer in interior.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1914.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1867

DID YOU KNOW
That your ad. in the Business Local columns will be the most interesting reading in the paper to a good many people—it matters not what you are advertising?

PACIFIC BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS IS ASSURED!

ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO MAY START WITHIN NEXT FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

Joint Resolution to Give Wilson Authority to Use Army and Navy in Crisis Is Passed By the Lower House—Senate Foreign Relations Committee Makes Slight Alterations—Both Adjourn Until Today For Final Action.

Washington, April 20.—In forty-eight hours, possibly less, the United States government will have taken possession of the Mexican customs houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Detailed plans for landing of marines at these two important coast towns were completed at a conference at the White House, between President Wilson, Secretaries Bryan, Garrison and Daniels, Major General Wood and Rear Admirals Fiske and Blue, and John Lind.

"No orders to the army and navy will be issued tonight," was the announcement made after the conference, action temporarily being deferred until Congress acts on the joint resolution approving the President's purpose of using the armed forces of the United States to enforce its demands against General Huerta, growing out of the arrest at Tampico of American blue jackets.

The resolution passed the House tonight by a vote of 337 to 37, after a spirited debate.

For several hours it was considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with prospects of an all night session of the Senate, or a recess until early tomorrow.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow, and President Wilson, worn out, retired after hearing that the House had adopted the resolution.

At 12:28 o'clock the Senate recessed until 12, noon, Tuesday, under an agreement to consider the resolution at that time.

Persons who were in touch with the President said the steps which would be taken by the United States "short of war" were of a nature which would not require formal notification to the powers in the same sense as a declaration of blockade or other preliminaries to war. Foreign governments will be kept informed of developments, however.

The debate in the House brought out the fact that, while the American navy probably would blockade Mexico off from commerce with the United States, it would not interfere with the passage to and fro of foreign vessels, though cargoes discharged on the shore might be held at the customs houses.



SENATOR B. F. SHIVELY

against them or the Mexican people generally.

Final Orders Given.
With the announcement earlier that the battleships Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia, of the third division had been ordered from Boston to Tampico, it was believed the final orders had been issued for the movement of ships on the Atlantic side of the continent.

The receipt late tonight of the statement dictated by Gen. Huerta to the Associated Press saying there was no American flag in the Dolphín's whaleboat, brought about informal comment from Navy Department officials, who asserted that Rear Admiral Mayo had reported the boat as flying the colors of the United States at both bow and stern. In any event, the American government considers the arrest of blue jackets in American uniform as unwarranted.

The Senate Foreign Relations committee agreed at midnight to report the resolution, with the preamble amended to read: "In view of the situation presented by the President, and eliminating individual reference to Huerta throughout the measure."

Just before midnight Secretary Tumulty left the White House for the hotel where Vice President Marshall lives. Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Garrison were there and all went to the Capitol.

By adjourning until 12:10 o'clock the Senate had ended the calendar day of Monday and under the Senate rules a single objection to the report from a committee or to a motion to discharge a committee is sufficient to put the matter over one day.

Spirited Debate in House.
Washington, April 20.—After a spirited debate of more than two hours the House tonight passed the Administration resolution approving President Wilson's purpose to use the armed forces of the nation to obtain from Gen. Huerta the fullest recognition of the honor and dignity of the United States.

The vote was 337 to 37. The resolution was passed at 9:25 and went to the Senate.

Warm debate began as soon as the resolution was reported by the Foreign Affairs committee.

When Representative Flood asked unanimous consent that the resolu-

TROOPS PATROL EL PASO TEXAS

All Precautions Taken to Prevent Outbreak.

SAME AT JUAREZ, MEX.

No Demonstrations but Both Governments Taking Every Care to Prevent Any Show of Feeling on Border.

El Paso, April 20.—"Little Chihuahua" as the Mexican section of this city is known, and where 60 per cent of the inhabitants of the city reside, is being patrolled tonight by United States cavalrymen and infantrymen.

This and other precautionary measures were determined on late today at a conference between Mayor Kelly and Colonel C. A. P. Hatfield, commanding the troops at Fort Bliss.

At the army post, the cavalrymen were ordered to sleep with boots and saddles at their sides and it is said they could be up and away in case of an alarm in less than five minutes.

At Juarez Colonel Avilla, the military commander, instructed that any soldier or civilian making wanton or provocative use of fire arms should be shot at once. He is determined, as are the American authorities, to use every precaution against provoking an outbreak while feeling is at the present high tension.

Colonel Hatfield and Mayor Kelly agreed on many details for the co-operation of soldiers and police in case of an outbreak.

While the city was quiet, the authorities do not look for any outbreaks among the people, particularly in El Paso. There is no real anxiety here over the situation. There are in this city and along the river, subject to call, 20,000 troops available for instant action.

A supply of 2,500 rifles consigned to the rebels at Juarez today was sent across the river.

Colquitt Wishes War.
Washington, April 20.—Governor Colquitt, of Texas, today sent to Representative Garner, who immediately carried it to the President, a telegram declaring if it was the purpose of President Wilson to invade Mexico, it is imperative that the towns of Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo and Ciudad Porfirio Diaz and Juarez be seized immediately.

Governor Colquitt explained that there are on the Mexican border 25,000 to 30,000 Mexican refugees, who threaten to become a menace to the United States and that the taking of these towns would afford the only protection from them.

Trouble on the Border.
El Paso, Texas, April 20.—A special issue of the Morning Times from Tucson, Ariz., says that a score or more of Mexicans and Americans got into a street fight today when a Mexican shouted Viva Huerta to the Mexican band. The Americans were shouting One hundred Mexican laborers struck today.

Mexican Students Ducked.
Washington, April 20.—Senator Algonzo Williams, of Texas, in a speech here, was informed tonight by a telegram from the Mexican vice consul at Indianapolis, that 11 Mexican students at the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Ind., were ducked in water there and badly treated by American students in the institution. The consul informed the charge that he would take the matter up with the American minister at Mexico City. Mr. Algonzo said he would wait to hear further from the affair before sending any word to his government. As there are many Mexicans in various institutions of learning throughout the country, he fears, he said that other such outbreaks of National feeling may occur.

Washington, April 20.—State Department reports today that the American flag in the Dolphín was held at Piedras Negras, in connection with the murder of two Federal Mexican soldiers, had established their innocence. William Byrd, another American, held by Mexican Federal authorities in Mexico City, has been released.

It was announced that General Villa had declared no newspaper correspondents were captured by his forces as recently reported.

Huerta Offers Guarantees.
Mexico City, April 20.—General Huerta offers all guarantees to foreign ships in Mexico, and he will improve this opportunity to show the world that his government and Mexico are moral and civilized.

In a statement President Huerta dictated to the Associated Press today he continued:

"I desire to make it plain to the American people that, according to the official report from the commander at Port Tampico received by the Mexican government, there was no flag in the boat which landed and whose crew was detained."

President Wilson has been misinformed on this point and that he will inform the American Congress that the boat carried no flag.

"In fact, the American flag has nothing to do with the case, and I desire the American people fully to understand this."

New York, April 20.—Michael P. Mahoney, who shot Mayor Mitchell last Friday and wounded Corporation Counsel Polk, was indicted today for attempted murder. He will be arraigned tomorrow, when the district attorney will ask for an examination

SCENE IN HOUSE HAS NO PARALLEL

When Wilson Delivered His Ominous Message.

TAR HEELS PRESENT

Many Carolinians Flock to Washington to Hear the President—Both Senators and Eight Congressmen Present.

(Special Star Telegram.)
Washington, D. C., April 20.—Senators Simmons and Overman and all of the State delegation with the exception of Congressmen Small and Gudgeon, were present today when President Wilson read his war message to Congress. In common with the delegations from other States, the North Carolinians gave unstinted approval to Mr. Wilson's message and the policy it outlined.

Major Stedman, of the Fifth congressional district, who is a member of the House foreign relations committee, is perhaps closer to the situation than any other member from the State. The foreign affairs committee has been in almost continuous session today and late tonight reported out a resolution authorizing the President to act in accordance with his request.

The President's message is not in itself a declaration of war. Yet the grave men who heard it this afternoon, and the throng of Senators and Representatives in the final analysis the day of "watchful waiting" is done and the day of hostilities is here.

Sixteen years ago the Congress adopted a resolution demanding that Spain evacuate Cuba. History tells what followed.

There has been a historic scene in the House of Representatives. Here big men have always met and shaped policies of world-wide influence. More than once in this country's history have the doors of war been loosened in the legislative hall. Upon no occasion has there been lacking the dramatic, the spectacular touch, and yet the scene today has no parallel.

It was remarkable, epoch making, not only because of the martial spirit, the cheers of zealous Americans, the heart beats of a kind yet positive people, but because the Chief Executive, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, stood under the Capitol's dome to impart a message of ominous meaning.

Some one present, no word picture can portray the scene this afternoon in the lower branch of Congress. There was nothing lacking for such a thrill, to bring flushed faces, short breath, the cheers that belong to wonderful occasions.

In the galleries were men and women of every political faith. But for once the faith of politics was cast aside. In its stead was the creed of love of country, the spirit of '76, fidelity to the sisterhood of States.

Silence Oppressive.
Amid these surroundings President Wilson in a deliberate voice, indicating the seriousness of his mission, the sober thoughts within him, began to speak. The silence was oppressive, following as it did, a wild demonstration which broke out as the President entered upon the floor of the chamber.

Many North Carolinians had boarded night trains and hurried to Washington as soon as they learned of General Huerta's refusal to salute the American flag. Quite a few of them were fortunate enough to secure seats near the speaker and listened to the President's address.

Among the most ardent ones were A. F. May, Spring Hope; R. E. Copeland, Kingston; S. A. Woodard and W. F. Anderson, Wilson.

P. R. A.

WILSON MAKES APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR MORE POWER

Defines Position of United States in Mexican Situation and Requests Authority to Use Army and Navy to Force Huerta to Comply With Demands of Admiral Mayo—Special Message to Joint Session.

Washington, April 20.—President Wilson today laid the Mexican situation before Congress in these words: 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 co-operation in acting upon it. On the ninth of April a paymaster of the U. S. S. Dolphin landed at the Iturbide bridge landing at Tampico with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and while engaged in loading the boat was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of General Huerta. 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 the fact 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 up 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 Huertista forces at Tampico 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 General Huerta himself. General Huerta urged that martial law be obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide bridge; and that our sailors had no right to land there. Our great commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition, and even if they had, 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. Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious 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.

No Trivial Incident.
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 the 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 the representatives of General Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this government, and to feel, deeply, 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 U. S. S. Minnow was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail, and was for a time thrown into jail. An official dispatch from this government to its consulate at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our charge d'affaires in person. So far as I can learn, such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered to occur only against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which, it is possible, it has been the object of the Huertista authorities to create, 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 General Huerta to the reservation of the constitutional provisional President of the Republic of Mexico.

The manifest danger of such a situation from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict, it was necessary for the United States to insist upon General Huerta and his representatives should so much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the world population to their significance, and such as to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanation and professed regrets should arise. I, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain the demand and to 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 General Huerta has refused, and I feel compelled to ask your

ORGANIZE VOLUNTEER ARMY

Bill Likely to Pass Senate Today Would Make State Guards Part of Army.

Washington, April 20.—Prompt organization of a volunteer army for service in Mexico, or in any other crisis, would be provided for in a House bill passed today by the Senate with amendments. Sending of the measure to conference was delayed by a motion by Senator Reed to reconsider the vote, but Senate leaders said the motion probably would be disposed of tomorrow.

The bill would revise the law under which a volunteer force was organized for the Spanish-American war in 1898. Its authors claim that a volunteer force could be raised more quickly than under the existing law; that it would prevent the payment of bounties, would do away with a short-term of enlistment by making the term of volunteers the same as that in the regular army; would procure the necessary number of men at the beginning of the war for a long period thus making drafting unnecessary, and would decrease the pension list after the war.

Unlike the present law, the bill would provide for the recruiting of all organizations of land forces. Another change in the existing law would give the President, instead of the Governors of the States, the authority to appoint all officers for the volunteer forces, requiring him to give preference in their selection to those who have had military training and instruction in the regular army. National Guard, volunteer forces or military schools.

The present strength of the organized militia including both officers and men is approximately 120,000, according to the latest returns from adjutant generals of the different States. These are divided in part as follows:

North Carolina	2,568
South Carolina	1,909
Tennessee	1,134
Virginia	2,699