

WILSON'S APPEAL TIGHTENS TENSION

National Capital Feels "War Spirit" and Army and Navy Are Busy.

PRECEDENT IS CALLED UP

Incident in 1854 in Nicaragua Under President Pierce to Be Basis for Present Action—Bureau Clerks Work 24 Hours.

(Continued From First Page.)

In the Senate committee on foreign relations showed that the prospect of passing immediately the joint resolution approving the President's course was by no means as bright as it had seemed, and debate was expected to run far into the night.

President Wilson had pointed out that under precedent he did not need the authority of Congress to act, but merely sought their counsel, advice and approval "in a matter possibly of so grave consequence."

Orders Go to Army and Navy.

While Congress deliberated and Majority Leader Underwood urged prompt action, so that if American forces were fired on they would be free to act, the executive branch of the Government issued orders to the Army and Navy with systematic regularity.

The Army was cautioned to be on the alert and active preparations to use the militia as volunteer forces in case of further emergencies were begun. The warships of the Navy were ordered to concentrate on Tampico and Vera Cruz as their first objective point.

Plans Made to Seize Ports.

Plans were made to seize these ports. American merchant vessels were ordered out of Mexican harbors and there was a long session of the joint board of the Army and Navy, participated in by Admiral Dewey, Major-General Wood and Major-General Witherspoon, after which it was announced that the Army and Navy were prepared for instant action.

Tonight the President conferred with Secretaries of State, War and Navy regarding successive steps to be taken to force reparation from Huerta. Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the Army; Rear-Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the Navy Bureau of Navigation; Rear-Admiral John Fisk, chief of the Bureau of Operation, and John Lind, the President's personal representative in Mexico, were called into the conference.

Americans are being urged to withdraw from Mexico. Merchant ships are being chartered to take them away and while the President himself deprecates the "war spirit" with which the National capital is surcharged, high Government officials do not deny that most elaborate preparations are being taken for any eventuality.

Clerks on Duty 24 Hours.

Clerks and secretaries in the State, War and Navy buildings are being kept on duty 24 hours, and everything is on a "war basis." Social engagements are being cancelled by Government officials; members of Congress are hesitant to leave Washington while the crisis is on.

Newspaper extras and crowds watching the bulletins in front of newspaper offices, and scenes of animation at the White House and State, War and Navy building indicated the excitement that has spread through Washington. The President in a statement to newspaper correspondents said he had no enthusiasm for war; that he hoped to avert it, but that he was taking forceful steps to stop indignities which might lead to a declaration of war. He drew a distinction between the Huerta faction and the great body of Mexican people, who had refused to recognize General Huerta as president.

The President in deprecating the war spirit that had arisen said: "In no conceivable circumstances will we fight the people of Mexico." Measures "short of war" are planned by the President, such as the seizure of custom-houses, the occupation of coast towns, the taking of Mexican warships and blockade of Mexico's commerce with the United States.

Precedent Is Found.

When the President laid the situation before the Cabinet in a two-hour session Counselor Lansing, of the State Department, sat at the statement in detail of the precedent upon which the Administration's action, it now has been decided, will be based. It happened in 1854 when the American ship American war vessel was ordered by President Pierce to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to obtain reparation for insults to the American Minister. The town was held by rebels who had not been recognized by the United States. It was twice bombarded by the American ship and finally the American officer went ashore with his men and burned the town. No lives were lost, the population taking refuge some distance away. Mr. Wilson realizes that any action which the United States might take might be construed by Huerta as a military operation sufficient to provoke war, but in all utterances today he emphasized that it was not the part of a powerful nation such as the United States to declare war on a weak neighbor, especially on a small portion of a country already torn by civil strife.

War's Only Purpose Declared.

The President's message indicated clearly that should war result the United States would not seek to add to its territorial confines and that its only purpose would be the restoration in Mexico of law and order.

"The delivery of the message giving Congress a detailed account of the arrest of the American bluejackets at Tampico and Huerta's refusal to accede to Rear-Admiral Mayo's demand for a salute was the incident of most absorbing interest of the day."

Great crowds swarmed the Capitol grounds and the House chamber. In feverish excitement people waited for hours to hear the message read. The President was calm and smiled his acknowledgment of the demonstration of cheers with which he was greeted. When he reviewed the incident at Tampico and said he deemed it his duty to sustain in full the demand of Admiral Mayo for a salute, cheers came from the Democratic side and from some Republicans. Many members of the minority party were silent, however, a fact which occasioned much comment in the galleries.

Many Republicans Silent.

The President's strongly phrased expression of his determination to secure

approval for the use of armed forces "in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States" was received with a burst of enthusiasm, but again many Republicans were silent.

As the President left the House chamber he chatted with House and Senate leaders about the steps he had in mind. He did not think it necessary as yet to ask for an appropriation but already such a measure had been introduced in the Senate.

Secretary Bryan stayed at the Capitol to discuss with members of the House committee on foreign affairs the phraseology of the joint resolution approving the President's course in using the Army and Navy.

The Senate in the meantime passed the House bill, providing for the organizing of the militia as volunteers on authority of the President but the resolution was held up on a motion to reconsider by Senator Reed, whose charge of the resolution hope to clear it tomorrow for conference.

Consideration of the joint resolution to carry out the President's purpose of enforcing the demand on Huerta occupied the attention of the two committees in charge of foreign affairs, and the bill soon was reported to the House, but held up in the Senate committee to await the action of the other body.

Opposition Is Varied.

Opposition developed along many different lines. Some wanted to give the President authority to deal with the whole Mexican problem; others objected to the President's "in the resolution, while others thought the use of the word "justified" in reference to the President's course might commit them into an expedition of other phases of the Mexican question.

Acting Chairman Shively and Senator Swanson of the Senate committee on foreign relations, in a conference at the House at 6 o'clock for a conference about the text of the resolution while the House debated it. Senator Shively did not think the Senate would act until after the President's fleet will reach Tampico Wednesday morning, the Administration wanted the resolution passed so that tomorrow night in a complete completion of orders to the fleet.

Secretary Garrison insisted in his talks with callers today that no orders had been issued to the Army for aggressive action, but that his department had merely taken steps deemed prudent in the emergency. Brigadier-General Wood, chief of staff of the Army, had telegraphed to the various states for information about militia to be used as volunteer forces in case of further emergencies. Plans for being made with merchant steamship lines to charter ships for transports.

Secretary Garrison announced that if the President should order the United States to declare war against Huerta, Major-General Wood whose term as chief of staff expires this week, would go to Texas City to take command of the Army. General Wood said that, should the Army be required to move before he could reach there, Brigadier-General Funston would be in command of any forward movement.

Cliches to Be Prevented.

The chief purpose of the meeting today of the joint Army and Navy Board, composed of representatives of the Army and Navy war colleges, was to prevent clichés of authority between these two branches of the service, where they might be ordered to work in conjunction.

Should Tampico be taken by the marines landed from warships and troops sent to hold the town, the board decided upon disputed points in such cases which arose in the Spanish-American War. It was the first time in many years that the joint board had met.

Besides Admiral Dewey and Major-General Witherspoon, who is to succeed General Wood as chief of staff of the Army, those who participated in the deliberations of the joint board were: Rear-Admiral William H. Sutherland, Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Secretary Daniels, chief of operations, and Captain Harry W. Wood, War College, and Brigadier-General Erasmus M. Weaver, chief of coast artillery.

Warm debate began in the House as soon as the resolution was reported by the foreign affairs committee. During the consideration in the committee Representative Barthold, of Missouri, had offered an amendment to restrict the President's activities to "his constitutional authority."

On this Representative Barthold and Ainey voted against the remainder of the committee. On the final vote Ainey alone opposed the measure. The discussion in the committee hovered about the use of the word "justified." Some members contended that the President should be "authorized" to use the armed forces of the United States but it was held that this would be a virtual declaration of war.

When the committee adjourned Chairman Flood presented the resolution on the floor for the action of the House, after conferring with Bryan and Underwood.

Man Asks Two Hours.

When Flood asked unanimous consent that the resolution and report be read, Leader Mann reserved the right to object to the present consideration of the resolution and demanded an explanation. Chairman Flood said he was prepared to allow half an hour's debate on the resolution on condition that the House. Representative Mann asserted the minority needed two hours' debate.

"The President has advised us of conditions," Underwood said. "We would not insist on putting this resolution through at this time if this were not a matter of paramount importance. But with the President's message delivered our troops may be fired on at any time. We must act at once."

Round of Democratic Applause Greeted This.

"I am not alarmed by that statement," Mann replied, "but the President has asked for my advice and we should have time to give it. Before we equip the Nation for war we should at least have time to draw our breaths. I am always ready to support the President in his conduct of the foreign relations, but I value my country above my allegiance to the President."

A cheer from the Republican side greeted this statement. Shouts of "bring in a rule," "Hurry it through," from the Democratic side, interrupted the effort to obtain unanimous consent.

Representative Mann finally agreed that he would accept an hour and a half. Representative Underwood said the Democrats would be satisfied with one hour.

Representative Sisson, Democrat, of Missouri, declaring the resolution was "a declaration of war, and so sure was a matter which Congress should duly consider," objected to any agreement.

Rule Is Sought To.

Speaker Clark then recognized Chairman Henry of the rules committee, who presented a special rule for the consideration of the resolution. The rule simply provides that the House "proceed to the consideration of the Mexican resolution." By agreement between Henry and Campbell, ranking member of the rules committee, the debate on the rule itself was limited to 20 minutes, with the understanding that the Republican side was to have a fair opportunity to debate on the resolution after the adoption of the rule.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, Republican, opened the opposition to the rule saying its purpose was "to make in order a resolution which is a declaration of war."

"We are asked to declare war against Huerta. Why?" he declared. "Because

American citizens have been murdered? No. Because Americans have been outraged? No. But because a company of sailors were arrested by a subordinate, is it enough to justify a declaration of war with its awful consequences against the helpless, distracted, poverty-stricken people of Mexico. For the people of Mexico share with Huerta the results of war."

"I am against this war," Campbell continued. "But if you force this war upon my country it will be the war of my country and I will support it."

"If you force this war upon my country I will stay here until the war is over."

An outburst of laughter and applause from the Democratic side greeted this, and for a few minutes Mr. Campbell was unable to continue.

Progressives Pledge Support.

Representative Poy of North Carolina, a Democrat, supported the rule, "declaring the time has come to put an end to these outrages in Mexico. Progressive support for the resolution was pledged by Progressive Leader Murdock. "This resolution needs one thing more than anything else," he said. "That is the unanimous vote of the Congress of the United States. When my country's dignity is in question I have but one rule. That is: follow the flag. The resolution will do one thing that should be done. It will send around the world the word that our flag must be respected. I am not a cheer from the Democrats greeted Murdock's speech. Lenroot, Republican, favored the resolution, saying that its passage was the "best means of preventing war in Mexico."

Republican Leader Mann spoke vigorously against the President's policy. "If the incident which the President has related to us had occurred with England, Germany, France or any other great nation," he said, "we would not discuss a resolution of this kind here now. But we think that because Mexico is weak we have the moral right to declare war against her with high hopes of success. I would not declare war against Mexico for something for which I would not declare war against England or France."

Mr. Mann said the President was "issuing orders" to Congress. "This is a declaration of war," he said. "This is a declaration that the U. S. is the helpful ally of the murderous crew in Northern Mexico who are murdering men and outraging women."

He insisted that it was purely a case of personal resentment of the President in his conduct of the Mexican situation. "I don't condone the methods by which Huerta secured the high position he now holds," continued the leader, "but I believe in the right of war against him because Wilson does not happen to like him."

Representative Underwood closed the debate in support of the rule. As he took the floor the Democrats cheered. "This resolution," he said, "may mean war. It may mean peace. Let us hope one thing, one hears and 'with all its horrors and responsibilities. History will ensure and condemn those men who today on this miserable pretext vote for war."

Incidents Viewed as Trivial.

Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts, Republican, said the incidents cited by President Wilson were trivial. Huerta had done nothing to make the horrors and responsibilities. History will ensure and condemn those men who today on this miserable pretext vote for war."

Two Ports Will Be Seized

(Continued From First Page.)

The debate in the House brought out the fact that while the American Navy probably would block Mexico off from commerce with the United States, it would not interfere with the passage of foreign vessels, although cargoes held in the more might be held at custom-houses if they were occupied by American forces.

Resolution Set Forth.

The joint resolution adopted by the House and which was before the Senate at a late hour tonight read as follows: "A joint resolution justifying the employment of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands against Victoriano Huerta, Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands upon Victoriano Huerta for unequalled amends to the Government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this Government by general Huerta and his representatives."

During the evening there were informal conferences of Democrats and Republicans and opposition to the phraseology of the resolution was apparent. Many Senators, among them a few Democrats, objected to singling out General Huerta as an individual and wanted to amend the resolution to direct it against the de facto government in Mexico City. Others wanted to make the resolution broad enough to cover Mexico generally.

Forces Are Rallied.

Administration leaders were beginning to rally their forces early in anticipation of Republican opposition. Administration Senators held that the Government of the United States for which would enable to President actually to prevent war by forcing Huerta to respect Americans and their interests.

The President had made it clear to Congress in his message that the executive really had authority to act, but that the present consideration of the Congress before making any important move. Members of the House went to bed

spirit of restlessness and Speaker Clark had considerable difficulty in suppressing disorder.

Closing the debate against the resolution, Minority Leader Mann declared that he was opposed to war because he "had served in this House through one war."

"I have seen the results of the Spanish War," he said, "and I have seen that no one can foretell the results of war. I do not believe it is possible for us to have war with Mexico and ever leave Mexico. I think that when our troops land in Mexico City when the war is over we will own Mexico. I am not now in opposition to the President's responsibility for that ownership. I know that when the time comes I will join with a majority in this House who will say the flag must not come down; that our boys planted it there."

Mr. Mann added that he believed that all of the efforts of peace had not been exhausted in the Mexican situation and that the Nation should not yet be plunged into war.

"Partisan Politics" Blamed.

He said that Representative Mann had involved "partisan politics" in the consideration of the resolution. The President, he declared, has done everything that a patriotic President could do to avert the war that seems to be impending in Mexico.

"Every member in the House should vote for this resolution," he said, "and every man should be ashamed to play pig in Mexico." The resolution was passed by a vote of 221 to 154.

The Barthold amendment, limiting the President's power, was rejected by a viva voce vote.

The amendment of Representative Moore, declaring that the resolution was not to be construed as a declaration of war, also was downed by a rolling chorus of "noes" from the Democratic side. The Gardner substitute, authorizing the President to use the armed forces of the country, but without approval of the President's course in the Tampico incident, was likewise defeated.

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, Republican, in the debate on the resolution, arraigned the President's policy and denounced the constitutionalists as "murderous, robbing brigands." He asserted the Administration had accepted "miserable and humiliating" replies from Villa and Carranza to its demands. During all this time, he said, "the Huerta administration has been preserving order, her conduct toward this Government has been perfect."

Representative Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama, said Congress should let Huerta know "we have one country, one flag, one God, and every man ready to defend that flag."

Huerta's Statement Denied.

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 given for the movement of ships on the Atlantic side of the continent.

The receipt late tonight of the statement dictated by General Huerta to the Associated Press saying there was no American flag in the Dolphin's whaleboat brought out 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.

Tumulty in Conference.

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 a report from a committee or to a motion to discharge a committee is sufficient to put the matter over one day.

The resolution was read while Senate leaders conferred over an agreement for a recess.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF A TERRIBLE COLD



Mrs. ROSA NUNGESTER.

"About two years ago I contracted a terrible cold that settled on my lungs and left me with a bronchial cough. Upon the advice of a druggist I tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The relief from the first dose was very great, and by using two bottles of it I was cured and am very pleased to recommend it to others," writes Mrs. Rosa Nungester, Criderville, Ohio.

Instead of waiting for the Senate to reconvene. Crowds thronged the Senate galleries and corridors.

At executive quarters there was a let-up in the late hours. Clerks were on duty for emergencies, but no movements were announced. A high official who was in conference with the President pointed significantly to the fact that no orders had been issued to the Army and remarked that the constitutionalists need not be alarmed over the situation, for the present action was aimed entirely against Huerta.

It was said that one of the reasons the White House was insistent on individualizing Huerta in the resolution was to prevent the constitutionalists from misinterpreting present movements as threatening hostilities against them or the Mexican people generally.

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SALEM CAN SEND TROOP

MILITIA CAPTAIN BESIIEGED BY MEN READY TO ENLIST. Company M, Third Regiment, Has 58 Members and Officer Recruiting to Get It on War Footing.

SALEM, Or., April 20.—(Special.)—That Marion County and Salem will supply their share of soldiers in case of war with Mexico was indicated today, when more than 100 men notified Max Gehlar, captain of Company M, Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard, that they were ready to enlist. The majority of them said, however, that they would not enlist unless it were assured that the company would be sent to the front.

Captain Gehlar began recruiting men tonight to bring the strength

the New Justice

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of the company to the war number. Several ex-members re-enlisted, and the Army will be kept open the remainder of the week. The membership now is 58, but Captain Gehlar says it should be at least 110.

"The patriotism of the city and county was fully proved," said the Captain. "I have been besieged by men all day desiring to join Company M, but the majority of them said they did not care to enlist unless we had positive assurance of being sent to the front. I shall recruit the company to its full fighting strength, however, to be in readiness for a call to service. Almost enough ex-members have applied, with the stipulation that they must experience service, to complete the quota. So it would be an easy matter to send a trained company from this county."

23-MINUTE QUAKE FELT

Marquette Seismograph Indicates Shock in Mexico.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—The seismograph at Marquette University registered today an earth shock at 7:45 lasting about 23 minutes. Father S. Hagerty believes it was more than 1800 miles away, in a south-westerly direction, possibly near Guadalajara, Mex.

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