WAR FLEET NOW ON WAY TO MEXICO TO FORCE SALUTE

one of the ships of the United States in the harbor of Vera Cruz, who had been sent ashore to the post-office for the ships' 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 upon 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 despatch of the Government of the United States to its Embassy at Mexico City, until it should have been sent to the censor and his permission received to deliver it, and gave the despatch into the hands of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States only upon his personal and emphatic demand, he having, in the meantime, learned through other channels that a despatch had been sent him which he had not received.

"It cannot but strike any one 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 dealings with representatives of the United States, and there has been no occasion for other governments to call attention to such matters or to ask for apologies.

UNITED STATES SINGLED OUT FOR INSULT.

"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 illwill 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 and the necessity of giving such evidences of its desire to repudiate and correct these things as will be not only satisfactory to the Government of the United States, but also an evidence to the rest of the world as 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."

While the fighting ships were turning their prows toward Tampico, Senators and Representatives were summoned to the White House to be informed of all phases of the situation, that Congress might be prepared for any further steps.

Acting Chairman Shively of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican of that committee; Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Cooper, the ranking Republican of that committee, had an hour's conference with the President.

WILSON TO GET AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

All four men who saw the President said no steps would be taken of a serious nature, such as the landing of marines or the shelling of a town without authorization from Congress.

"Marines have been landed before," said Chairman Flood, "without authorization and towns have been shelled, but inasmuch as Congress is in session it would be more regular to get authorization from Congress. The President gave us the history of the Tampico incident and explained just what had been done, but future developments depend entirely on the attitude Huerta takes. Congress, I am sure, will stand by the President."

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 Lodge held that the small boat on which two men were arrested, was, internationally speaking, American soil, so that the seizure amounted to an invasion of American soil and seizure of American citizens by force from beneath the American flag.

"We all hope that Gen. Huerta will yield and remove a grave situation," said Senator Shively, "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 to-day a complete account of what has taken place and his purposes so far as they have developed. Of course, future steps depend upon Mexico City. Congressional action will be based upon a message from President Wilson."

"Will there be a message from the President?" he was asked.

"It certainly will come to that if reparation does not come from the Huerta Government for the contemptuous attitude it has taken," said he.

TALK OF BLUFF IS RIDICULOUS, SAYS SHIVELY.

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 to-day," Senator Shively characterized as unchanged, "except that the United States will insist with all the power of this nation upon 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, Congress probably would be consulted.

"There is no first-class power in the world," declared the Senator, "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 Newfoundland dog who must eventually act and teach his tormentors 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 to-day, but no action was taken, general approval being expressed over the new turn in the attitude of the United States.

WILSON REFERS TO PRECEDENTS.

President Wilson refers to the "Greytown case" as a precedent for the demand for reparation made by Rear-Admiral Mayo.

In that demand for reparation for injury inflicted upon the property of an American corporation near Greytown, Nicaragua, and an insult to American Minister Borland because he had assisted an American ship captain in resisting arrest, Secretary Dobbin in June, 1853, sent the U. S. S. Cyane to Greytown to obtain redress and an apology. These were refused by the local officials and Capt. Hollins at the expiration of a time limit of twenty-four 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 being allowed between fusillades for an apology. That was not offered and a landing party burned the town without loss of life and then withdrew.

President Pierce, in his annual message to Congress, Dec. 4, 1854, defended that action from foreign criticism as being "more harsh than just."

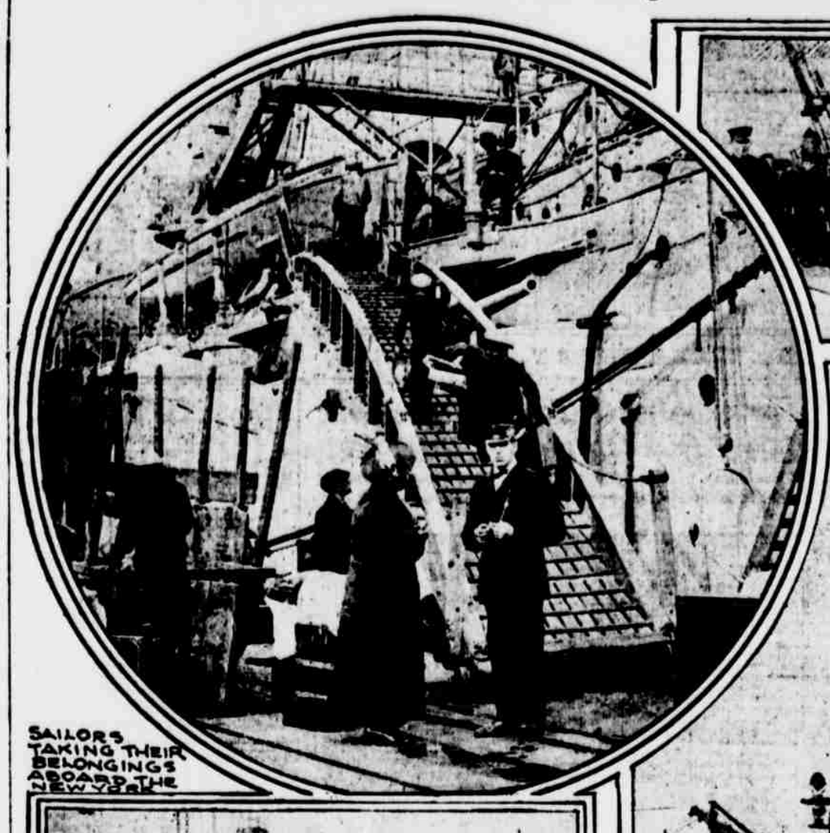
Discussion of the possibility of blockading the Mexican coast continued in official circles. Secretary Daniels called for information on what additional vessels were available for service on the Pacific. The cruisers Cleveland and Chattanooga are ready to join the vessels already doing duty off the West coast.

These ships are already there: the cruiser Raleigh and the gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan, the cruiser New Orleans and the gunboat Yorktown at Topolobampo, the armored Cruiser California and the supply ship Glacier at Acapulco.

Secretary Bryan declined to-day to discuss Mexican developments beyond saying he was in uninterrupted communication with Charge O'Shaughnessy.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 15.—A regiment from Mexico City arrived here this afternoon to reinforce the Federal garrison under General Maas, Military Governor of Vera Cruz.

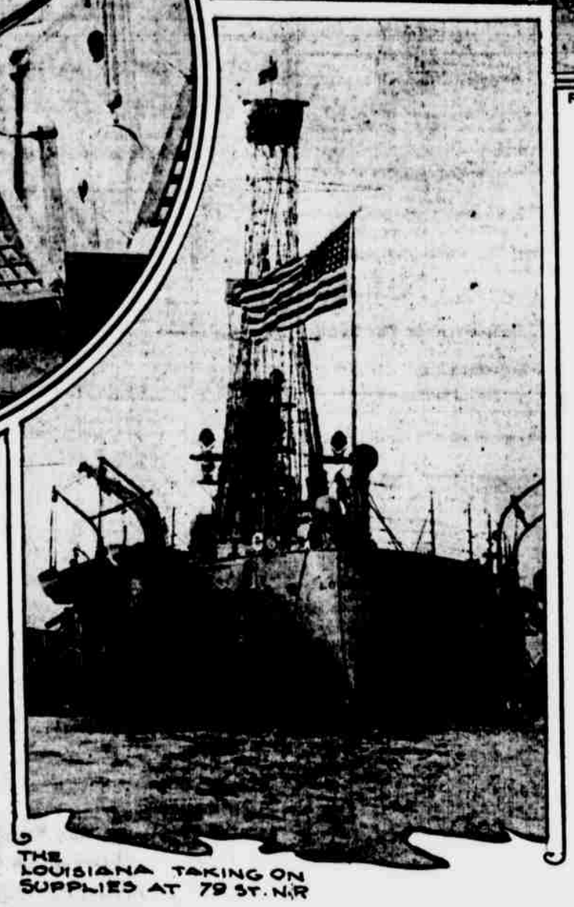
Bluejackets Marching to Quarters on the New York, Which Went Into Commission To-Day; Louisiana Off West Seventy-ninth Street Getting Ready to Start for Tampico



SAILORS TAKING THEIR BELONGINGS ABOARD THE NEW YORK

READY TO GO ABOARD

THE NEW YORK IN NAVY YARD



THE LOUISIANA TAKING ON SUPPLIES AT 79 ST. N.R

FURLOUGHED SAILORS HURRY BACK ABOARD THE LOUISIANA

Three Hundred Off on Ten Days' Leave and Many Didn't Wait for Recall—Draft of 160 to Take Place of Absentees and Bring Ship Up to Fighting Strength.

"Of course we would like to get some action but I can't say that we are thrilled by the war scare."

Commander R. W. McNeely of the battleship Louisiana, swinging at her great anchors in the North River off Seventy-ninth street expressed his feelings in these words this morning after Rear Admiral Boush came aboard from the Hotel McAlpin and went into conference immediately with his officers.

Despite the fact 150 men started on ten days' furlough yesterday and another 300 were on shore leave, Commander McNeely said that the battleship was in fighting trim. The jackies were coming back from furlough and shore leave just as fast as they got word that there was a hope of something doing in their line. Fifty of the furlough men returned voluntarily this morning, good naturedly protesting that they had to break engagements with sweethearts and parents. With trouble in the air, Uncle Sam's sailor fighters generally give up anything to be where the smoke is. Some of the men used taxicabs in getting to the pier at Seventy-ninth street, for the hour for sailing had been originally set for 9 o'clock this morning.

To take the places of those jackies who fail to get back before sailing a draft of 160 men from the Brooklyn Navy Yard was brought to the Louisiana by the tug Powhatan. The full crew of the Louisiana is 950, including officers as well as men. As the roll stands now she has ample men to work every gun aboard of her. The Louisiana carries a battery of four twelve-inch guns, eight eight-inch, twelve seven-inch and eighteen three-inch guns. She has a war supply of ammunition aboard.

The hustling of supplies aboard gave a wartime look to the Seventy-ninth street pier to-day. Great auto trucks loaded with provisions rolled up and the jackies loaded lighters with sacks of potatoes, beef and canned goods and hustled them to the battleship as fast as they could.

"The Louisiana was in Gulf waters last year," said Commander McNeely. "At that time there was no friction at Tampico and Gen. Maas was very friendly. He attended the ball games of the sailors and got to be quite a fan."

The men of the crew who were not able to make the ship in time for sailing will report to supply ships at Norfolk and other ports and be transported on them to Tampico, where they will report for duty. All the furlough men were notified by telegraph last night to hustle back for duty. Some of them are in distant States. Admiral Boush and Capt. Gibbons told their families good-by last night at the McAlpin. Other officers broke social engagements by telegraph.

CREWS OF WARSHIPS CHEER AS BATTLESHIP GOES IN COMMISSION

(Continued from First Page.)

G. C. Day, who smiles a little more broadly the faster and more complicated is the work which he is doing, made round after round of the ship is still covered with red lead decks, explaining the programme and hurrying it along.

At three minutes before the time set for the flag raising Capt. Gleaves, accompanied by his assistant aide, Lieut. Blakeslee, Capt. T. S. Rodgers, the commander of the new ship, and his immediate staff, appeared, escorting Major-Gen. R. K. Evans, commander of the Department of the East of the United States Army. They had gone over from Governor's Island on the army launch Lieut. Cheney.

These, with Oakley Rhinelander and Philip Rhinelander, guests of Capt. Gleaves, stood at the starboard side of the after deck. The band was against the rail opposite them. The sixty officers of the New York, their dress uniforms soaking wet, were lined up in a squad just forward the commissioning group. A double file of marines stretched from rail to rail facing the flag.

"Raise the flag," said Capt. Gleaves. Two quartermasters sent up the huge ensign. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." All the uniformed officers and men saluted. The civilians, from the Rhinelanders to the greasiest machinist's helper on the turrets, stood uncovered. The rain and wind had no respect for flag or persons.

"This ship is yours, sir," said Capt. Gleaves to Capt. Rodgers. Capt. Rodgers took from the breast of his coat the orders from the Navy Department placing him in command and read them in a voice which could not be heard ten feet away. Then Capt. Gleaves congratulated him, and he turned the command for the time being to the executive officer to send the crew back to their quarters.

Up from the roof of a shanty on the pier between the New York and the Texas rose a junior officer of the Texas and spread himself like a cheer leader at a football game. "A-a-a-all together," he roared. "Three cheers for the United States Ship New York!"

Three big cheers from the thousand men lined along the rail of the Texas answered with brazen throats. The band of the Texas broke out with a merry melody. Cheers came, too, from the Ohio, across the water, and the Wyoming. Each and every cheer was answered by the crew of the New York, led by Commander Day. Lieut.-Commander W. C. Watts is the navigating officer, Lieut.-Commander W. B. Tardy is the chief engineer and Lieut. G. C. Rowcliff is ordnance officer.

Only One "BROMO QUININE." Whenever you feel a cold coming on, think of the full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.

BIG WAR FLEET ON WAY TO TAMPICO, READY FOR ACTION

(Continued from First Page.)

Patapsco, Patuxent, Sonoma and Ontario are hastily preparing for sea. The Lebanon and the tugs would prove especially available for landing parties, owing to their comparatively light draught.

Final directions from the Navy Department were awaited by Admiral Badger. The wireless of the Arkansas kept him in constant communication direct with Washington, through the Portsmouth Yard. Admiral Fiske, Chief of the Bureau of Operations of the Navy Department, came from Washington with special instructions from Secretary Daniels. He gave Badger a detailed account of the incidents which led up to yesterday's orders for the fleet to move.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—A coal barge lashed on one side and an ammunition barge on the other, the scout cruiser Tacoma spent all last night and this morning in a feverish attempt to get ready for sailing this afternoon for Mexico. Not since the days of the Spanish war has the navy yard shown such excitement. Sailors, recalled from shore by police or notices in theatres and public places, have worked without rest since Secretary Daniels' order went out, utilizing the night hours by means of the glare of searchlights. The first class battleships Virginia, Georgia and Nebraska are being held in readiness for orders.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 15.—The collier Nereus, under emergency orders from the War Department, left the Bradford coaling station here to-day for Norfolk. After coaling up she will join the Atlantic fleet in Mexican waters.

ILLINOIS' GOOD ROADS DAY.

Everybody Wields Pick and Shovel, Including Gov. Dunne.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Gov. Dunne, members of the Illinois Legislature, judges, bankers, business men, school children and scores of others to-day began the work of building the Lincoln Highway, across northern Illinois, from the Mississippi River to the Indiana State line. Under the terms of the proclamation issued several weeks ago by the Governor, this was "Good Roads' Day" in Illinois. The celebration marked the beginning of road construction in Illinois with State aid.

Hundreds of towns and villages of the State participated by holding stone hauling and road dragging contests. Gov. Dunne donned overalls at Mooseheart, near Aurora, and officially began the work of the Illinois stretch of the Lincoln Highway by turning the first spade of gravel.

30,000 IN BATTLE; VICTORY FOR VILLA; 3,800 MEN FALL

San Pedro Recaptured by the Rebels After a Week of Terrific Fighting.

FEDERALS IN FLIGHT.

Pursued by Enemy and in Danger of Annihilation—Way Clear to Mexico City.

SAN PEDRO DE LAS COLONIAS, Mexico, April 15.—Gen. Francisco Villa, field commander of the Mexican Constitutionalists, declared to-day that the combined Federal forces of Gens. Velasco, De Moure and Maas are utterly demoralized as the result of their defeat in this vicinity, and that their annihilation will be a comparatively easy matter now.

Following their defeat after a savage six-days' battle, the Federals are retreating precipitately toward the east to-day, hoping to reach Monterey or Saltillo, where a final stand can be made. Villa's rebel cavalrymen are allowing them no rest, however, and are pursuing and harassing them in every way possible. Backing up the horsemen are several columns of infantry, Villa hoping to surround the fleeing soldiers and wipe them out.

Villa regards the victory here as the greatest he has won in his military career. The largest armies engaged in a single battle in Mexican history participated. The Federals numbered 12,000 to 15,000, and the Rebels nearly 20,000. But the Huertistas had the advantage of position, being sheltered behind the adobe walls of the town, and the haciendas in the neighborhood, while the Constitutionalists were compelled to come up in the open. The fighting throughout was characterized by ferocity fully equal to that which marked the final struggle for Torreon.

The Constitutionalists lost nearly 1,000 killed and wounded and the Federals about 2,800 killed and wounded and 700 captured. All the Federal dead were abandoned by the army, which fired the town before quitting it. Villa declares to-day that besides eleven cannons left by the Federals, he had taken numerous rifles, 100,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, fifty carloads of provisions and quantities of railroad building material.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 15.—"I regard the victory of Gen. Francisco Villa's army at San Pedro de las Colonias as the greatest blow for las Colonias as the greatest blow struck for the cause of the people of Mexico since the revolutionary era set in three years ago. The triumph of our forces has been complete.

This was the statement made today by Gen. Carranza in discussing the despatches from Villa.

"Gen. Villa in telegrams to me," continued Carranza, "says the remnant of the Federal army, with which he has been battling for the past six days, is in panic-stricken flight.

"This victory is certainly not second in importance to that achieved by Gen. Villa at Torreon and in many ways it is of much greater importance. By taking San Pedro, Villa has thrown the way open for a further advance against Mexico City whenever he wishes to begin it. It means that Huerta's army in the North is almost destroyed."

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HOISTING ENGINEER, for east and sail ale with clam shell digger for coal. A. F. Rem. 96 Main st., Flushing, L. I.

"GUILTY BUT INSANE" MEASURE IS VETOED

Governor Kills Bill That Practically Would Have Abolished the Death Penalty.

ALBANY, April 15.—Gov. Glynn has vetoed the bills permitting the plea in murder cases of "guilty but insane." The practical effect of these measures, it is said, would have been to abolish the death sentence.

The Governor also consigned to the scrap heap the Adler canal lands grab bill. This measure, the Governor contends, would have committed the State to the policy of disposing of abandoned canal lands for less than their real value. These lands are worth millions of dollars.

Among the bills approved by the Governor was one improving the Trade Mark law, so that manufacturers will be protected from irresponsible dealers.

CHICKEN'S (FEATHERED) INJURE MEN IN DITCH!

A horse drawing a load of crated chickens up Eighth avenue to-day stepped into a trench being dug at Fiftieth street for a water main. The wagon and chickens were dumped upon three men, Patrick Trainor, John Mularkey and John O'Neill, who were at work in the ditch. Trainor was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital with broken ribs. The other two walked to the hospital, where they were treated for minor injuries.

The horse managed to escape the ditch, but the crates slid off and in a minute Eighth avenue was filled with rapidly running hense and roosters. They were consigned to Cohen & Lehman of East One Hundred and Sixth street, but it seemed doubtful whether all of them would get there, since at least half a dozen were headed south at top speed. Abraham Kublin, the driver of the wagon, was not arrested.

WILSON CRITICISED BY TWO REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, in the House, assailed the administration's action. He asserted the President was using the Atlantic fleet "to enforce the mandates of his personal prejudice against the man who happens to be at the head of the Republic of Mexico."

Senator Works, Republican of California, issued a formal statement.

"Hundreds of American citizens have been slaughtered, their wives and daughters outraged and their property destroyed and the Government has not raised its hand for their protection," said he. "But, because a few blue jackets from one of our ships, who had much better have been on shipboard, are arrested in a city engaged in civil strife, and Huerta refuses to salute our flag, we are to go to war or back down and make ourselves ridiculous."

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Trade Mark

ELEVEN Links Now in the Loft Chain of Stores. Every Link represents VALUE, which others try and try in vain to give the Candy loving public. Every Link represents an ECONOMY, which our patrons enjoy without the tiniest sacrifice to QUALITY. The LOFT CHAIN is the strongest in existence, every Link firmly welded together by absolute confidence and good will of the largest Retail Candy Trade in the world.

Special for Wednesday
MEXICAN STYLE NUT KISSES—Produced by a blending of the choicest chopped nuts with our peerless sugar cream, maple flavored. A sweet that leaves nothing to be desired. POUND BOX 10c

Special for Thursday
TANGERINE ORANGE DIPS—A skilfully blended combination of California Crushed Tangerines and Confectioner's sugar, encased in our famous Fondant Cream. POUND BOX 10c

Let Us Tempt You with the Following:

ASSORTED HARD CANDIES—All the good, long-lasting sweets that you like best, comprising Fruit and Nut Buttercups, Pillows, Twists, Curls and many other sweets equally attractive dainties. POUND TIN 25c

AMERICAN BEAUTY FILLED CONFECTIONS, Vienna Style—An exclusive Loft offering, comprising an excellent assortment of silky finished sweets having centres of various chopped fruit and nuts. POUND TIN 34c

Park Row, Cortlandt, 23d St. and Brooklyn Stores open every evening until 10 o'clock. 125th St. & 149th St. till 11.30. All our stores open Saturday until 11 o'clock P. M.

54 BARCLAY STREET
Corner West Broadway
29 CORTLANDT STREET
Corner Church Street
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST.
At City Hall Park
400 BROOME STREET
Corner Centre Street
38 EAST 23d STREET
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206 BROADWAY
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147 NASSAU STREET
Bet. Beekman & Spruce Sts.
966 WEST 125th STREET
Just East of Eighth Avenue
33 WEST 34th STREET
Just East of Sixth Avenue
472 FULTON STREET
Corner Elm Place, Brooklyn

The specified weight includes the container in each case.