CONGRESS HASTENS TO APPROVE AGGRESSIVE ACTION AS BIG FLEET SAILS

there was ample precedent for the executive branch of the Government to land marines and declare a pacific blockade, but said that inasmuch as Congress was in session, he would go to Congress if an emergency arose.

Mr. Wilson disparaged the idea of a pacific blockade as a futile move to enforce a demand inasmuch as it merely would shut off Mexico from commercial intercourse with the United States and the question had never been definitely determined in international law as to whether the ships of other nations could be prevented under such a blockade from engaging in commerce with Mexican ports.

In this tangle of diplomatic niceties over what salutes involve this question was asked of the President by one of his callers:

"If Huerta salutes, he fires to our flag. If we return the salute, who and what are we saluting?"

The President is understood to have replied with a puzzled laugh: "You will have to answer your own question."

News of Huertas back down was received at the White House to-day just as Secretary Bryan and Acting Chairman Shively of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee went into conference with President. It was said to have been the result of an executive session of the Mexican Senate, to which the dictator outlined the entire situation.

Other despatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy were expected to-day, but both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were convinced by the despatches already at hand that Huerta had yielded to the pressure from Washington and the despatch of the fleet on both coasts to back up the demands.

Diplomatic representatives in Mexico City under orders from their home foreign offices, anxious to avert a break, had pressed Huerta to yield, and Mexicans in the United States had advised him that to apologize would be the best thing for Mexico.

HOUSE COMMITTEE STANDS BY WILSON.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the action of the President of the United States in the Tampico incident is sustained by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives."

Senator Shively and Secretary Bryan came from the White House conference with smiling faces.

"The President has some very interesting news," said Senator Shively.

"The situation is highly encouraging," said Secretary Bryan.

Then it was made known that despatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy had described his conference with Huerta last night as "very cordial and satisfactory," and officials said they were convinced that unless the Charge had misinterpreted Huerta's intentions there was no doubt that compliance with the American demands for apology would be forthcoming.

No orders were issued to the ships already steaming toward Mexico, nor was there any change in the plans for enforcing President Wilson's demand. Some officials gave it as their personal view that after Huerta had complied with the demand for apology and saluted the American flag, some of the ships now under way might be turned back, but certainly not before.

It was pointed out that all Administration officials were gratified by the news that Huerta was about to yield, but that there was no disposition to temporise or delay further, and that all the plans for action would go on as they lie until all cause for action had been removed.

PRECEDENTS FOR FIRING RETURN SALUTE.

Officials in discussing the condition of Huerta that the Mexican flag be saluted, pointed out that on occasions when the American Navy had saluted the flags of other nations as a result of difficulties at sea a salute in response had been fired.

"A return of Huerta's salute to our flag would make us ridiculous and is inconceivable," declared Senator Lodge. "A salute to our flag by the Mexicans as an apology for the insult inflicted the other day when our sailors were arrested would be symbolical. But the moment we return that salute it becomes merely an exchange of courtesies, and is absolutely valueless as an apology for any insult offered.

"Not only does the return of the salute wipe out the apologetic nature of this function, but it involves recognition by the United States Government of Huerta. The whole proceeding would be changed by this salute so as to make us ridiculous, because we would be receding from our demand for an apology, and accepting something which is absolutely valueless."

As a precedent for returning a salute the State Department turns to the case of the French Consul at San Francisco, who in 1854 was taken before a local court in violation of a treaty. France demanded a salute and an apology. A compromise was reached by which a French fleet was sent to San Francisco, and the French colors were saluted by the American shore battery. The salute was then returned by the French flagship and the incident was closed.

Naval authorities generally favor the return of salutes rendered in such a fashion as part of a national reparation for an affront, on the theory that such a salute is an amende honorble and must be met in that spirit by proper acknowledgment.

The last vestige of any suspicion Huerta may have had that the United States was bluffing was said to have been removed by messages from his representatives in Washington telling him that President Wilson was thoroughly aroused and meant to force the issue to the end.

It became known that Gen. Huerta had been led to believe that his own statement of apology last Saturday was ample redress, but when President Wilson was apprised of the situation he was not satisfied and demanded a salute.

Just about the time Mr. O'Shaughnessy's dispatches were laid before the President, Charge Algara, representing Huerta, was advised that some dispatches had been received, but was not fully informed of their nature. He was given to understand that they brought "favorable news."

Word of the promised rift in the storm clouds spread quickly to the Capitol. In the Senate and House generally there was a mingled feeling of gratification and relief.

Some officials, because of their long familiarity with the evasiveness of Huerta, were not inclined to be too sanguine over the dispatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy. Privately they said they would be convinced when the salute actually was fired. Others who knew of the great pressure brought upon Huerta, did not question that the dictator had seen the wisdom of yielding.

Louisiana Off for Mexico With Magazines Filled

The battleship Louisiana weighed anchor this afternoon at 2.10 o'clock and started for the open sea on her way to Tampico with a full complement of men, her magazines filled with ammunition and her supplies ample for a long stay in the Gulf. If Rear Admiral Boush, commander of the second division of the Atlantic fleet, who is aboard, received any wireless messages changing the naval plans as far as his division is concerned nothing was known of it ashore.

As the great fighting ship nosed her way down the North River from her anchorage off the foot of Seventy-ninth street tugboats and all manner of river craft saluted her with their whistles. Her decks were lined with a full crew, many of the men having been recalled from furloughs and shore leaves.

So eager were the men on furlough to get back and do duty with some prospect of service that of all the telegrams sent after them ashore only two failed to bring an answer in person. Even these two are expected to show up at the navy yard in Brooklyn and take a supply ship for the Gulf.

At 7 this morning the battleship still needed five hundred tons of coal in her bunkers and the jackies put this aboard at the rate of more than one hundred tons an hour. The last sack of provisions was hoisted from the last lighter at 11 o'clock. Capt. G. F. Cooper, who will take command of the ship at Tampico, arrived aboard during the morning. Capt. Gibbons will be transferred to the Utah when Tampico is reached. Capt. Cooper came to New York from Washington after a conference with Secretary Daniels. He declined to give any information as to the facts discussed at the conference.

Few people gathered at the Seventy-ninth street pier used by the boats of the battleship this morning. The majority of people thought that she had sailed during the night.

Great commotion among the Columbia street Brooklynites was caused to-day when the battleship Ohio came creeping down the East River just after the Louisiana poked her gray nose into the upper bay from the North River. Both headed for the open sea.

The explanation for the departure of the Ohio given at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was that she was going into reserve at Philadelphia. Her crew was transferred to the new battleship New York at the yard and now she has before her a long period of rest.

SUPPLY SHIP CELTIC SAILS FROM NAVY YARD TO JOIN THE FLEET

The supply ship Celtic which has been taking on stores at the Navy Yard sailed this afternoon to join the battleship fleet en route to Mexico. Orders for the Celtic to proceed to Hampton Roads were received last Saturday and the work of loading her with supplies was rushed until noon to-day when the last case was lowered into the hold and the hatches were closed. Lieut. Commander Kiemann is under orders to proceed south, get into wireless communication with Rear Admiral Badger aboard the Arkansas and take sailing directions from him.

Crew Aboard the Louisiana Cheering News of Order to Be Off to Mexico---Mascot in Midst of the Fun

OFF ON THE LOUISIANA!

I'm going Down South for to see my gal—
Singing polly, wolly, doodle all the way!
I'm off on the Louisiana to see my Susanna,
Singing polly, wolly, doodle all the way—
Fa-a-a-re thee well-l-l!

—Refrain of the song of the sailors on the battleship Louisiana.

SEIZE ALL MEXICAN PORTS WAS PLAN MADE BY WILSON

Intended to Cut Off Revenues by Preventing Collection of Customs Duties and Importation of Supplies of Any Kind.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Before receiving word of the probable backdown of Huerta, President Wilson had planned to blockade every port in Mexico. The sweeping character of the intended blockade was made known to-day. Unless the dictator does yield Admiral Badger, when he reaches Tampico next Wednesday, will land a force. At the same time Admiral Fletcher will seize Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico. On the west coast Admiral Howard will seize Acapulco, Mazatlan and Salina Cruz.

WOULD PUT UNITED STATES IN COMPLETE CONTROL.

The seizure of these ports will place the United States in possession of the very vitals of Mexican trade and commerce and at once deprive the Huerta Government of the revenues it now derives from customs receipts. An even greater blow at the commercial life of Mexico, resulting from these seizures and the blockade, will be the fact that the greatest bulk of the railroad traffic of the country will be paralyzed.

Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz are the ocean terminals of the Tehuantepec National Railroad, which has direct connections with the Mexican Central Railroad running up through the States of Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Mexico, Hidalgo and Mexico City into the interior, and also with the Pan-American road running southward along the Pacific slope through Oaxaca and Chiapas into Guatemala. Vera Cruz is the terminal for the National Railroad of Mexico, the Tehuantepec National, the Vera Cruz Railroad and the Vera Cruz and Isthmus Line.

It was learned to-day that the tension in Mexico is increasing and that already there have been anti-American demonstrations at a number of points. The chief of these was said to be at Vera Cruz, where crowds gathered near the American Consulate and hissed the Consul and his assistants. The police are reported to have dispersed the crowd, but whether an apology was forthcoming from the local authorities is unknown.

Preparations to assist Americans in leaving Mexico have already been made. Many women and children from Mexico City colony are already in Vera Cruz. They will be sent north on the Ward liner Esperanza, which is now in that port and has been chartered by the United States.

TUMULTY HAS ONLY PRAISE FOR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Secretary Tumulty to-day authorized an absolute denial of a current report that the President was much dissatisfied because of the friendly relations existing between President Huerta and Charge O'Shaughnessy.

"This report is an absolute fabrication and there is no basis whatever for it," he said. "The manner in which Charge O'Shaughnessy has met every emergency has pleased the President very much. He has handled a soul-trying situation in a manner that is a credit to our diplomacy."

No steps have yet been taken to interfere with the Constitutionalists getting arms and ammunition from this side of the border. The question of taking such action is now under consideration in view of the possibility that drastic steps against Mexico and Huerta would result in a general joining of all Mexicans to present a united front against the United States.

John Lind was at the State Department again conferring with Secretary Bryan.

President Wilson cancelled travelling reservations for to-night for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where he planned to join Mrs. Wilson. He may go to-morrow.

MEXICO WILL FIGHT, CONSUL BOASTS, IF OUR ARMY LANDS

Huerta's Man Here Calls Sending of United States Fleet a Big Bluff.

"Every man, woman and child in Mexico with an ounce of decent blood in their veins will fight to the last if the United States lands an army on Mexican Territory," declared Alfonso Jiminez, the acting Mexican Consul-General at New York, in his office in the Whitehall Building today. "The action of the United States in sending all those ships to Mexico is an outrage and there is no excuse for it.

"Mexicans and many people I met in New York yesterday and last night are amazed at the action of this government. The Tampico incident was, it is well known, a thing that might have happened in any country under like conditions. All possible reparation was made and the sailors who were arrested were released. They had been victims of the blunder of a minor officer.

"MONSTROUS" TO DEMAND SALUTE.

"President Huerta cannot be everywhere or no doubt he would have prevented the thing. But the idea of demanding Mexico to fire a salute is monstrous.

"If President Huerta did order a salute and if the United States accepted it as an apology, would it not mean the recognition of the Huerta Administration as the Mexican Government?" the Acting Consul was asked.

"Why should not the United States respond to Mexico's salute if she makes one?" he answered. "If I take off my hat to a man I expect him to return my salute. In the affairs of nations the etiquette is the same as between men.

"The United States has been watching for this opportunity to quarrel with us. That is obvious to every one who has watched the situation. I do not believe that Americans will be in sympathy with an interference in our internal troubles. We are not looking for international courtesy as much as common decency in this case.

"Not a word was said about the shooting of nine Americans about three months ago in Tampico, where they had been found smuggling arms to the rebels. Not a thing was done n the Benton killing, and indeed there have been many times when this country had greater excuses for intervening than the present one, but nothing was done.

"Nothing was done by the United States when Villa and the bandits who make up his so-called army attacked the women of the towns they passed through on their ravaging campaigns, such as Torreon and Durango, and nothing was done when Villa robbed 700 Spaniards and then drove them from Torreon. It is surprising that even these things did not arouse Mr. Wilson.

"Now it would be all right and reasonable for the United States to send a big fleet to Japan, but the sending of so many vessels to Mexico is a colossal bluff. We have only a few ships down there—good only for harbor defenses. We would not of course think of resisting the United States ships with our ships, but our army—well, that is different.

TALKS OF WHAT MEXICO GAVE FRANCE.

"Do you remember what we gave France? The French intervention in 1861 cost us 22,000 men, but it cost France 25,000 men and 900,000,000 francs.

"Mr. Wilson should read the history of that intervention before he acts too hastily. We fought every inch of the ground with the French and, although we are at present internally divided, we can raise an army of 400,000 at least, so that we are comparatively better equipped now than ever before.

"We have had 300,000 reserves training four hours a day for the past six months, and of our 16,000,000 people I believe that every man, woman and child with Mexican blood would fight. Men would rather see their wives and children killed than to be hampered by the United States. Women and children will rise up and fight against the brutality of a big power like this."

Connecticut Has Sleet Storm.

WINSTED, Conn., April 16.—Northwestern Connecticut is to-day in the grip of a sleet storm, ground, trees and buildings being coated with ice. Telephone wires are reported down in Hartland and neighboring sections. At Norfolk there is an inch of sleet on the ground. From New Boston, Mass., just over the State line, snow is reported.

DIED.

ABBOTT—On April 14, ANN SHERIDAN, beloved wife of Louis Abbott, native of Bignahan, County Longford, Ireland.

Funeral from her residence, 785 Madison av., New Durham, N. J., Friday, 10 A. M., thence to St. Bridget's Church, New Durham, where mass will be said for repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

CROWLEY.—On April 14, ARTHUR CROWLEY, beloved son of James Crowley and the late Elizabeth Keating, a brother of Mary Donnelly and Grace Rats, James and Theodore Crowley.

Funeral from Dargeon's chapel, 304 9th ave., Friday morning 9.30; solemn requiem mass Sacred Heart Church at 10 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

MACHINIST WANTED on drill press; also fine [illegible] Apply Columbia Brass Foundry, 216 North Main St., Freeport, L. I.

FRANK MAKES PLEA FOR ANNULMENT OF DEATH SENTENCE

Claims His Rights Were Violated by Judge's Action When Condemned to Die.

BASIS FOR NEW TRIAL.

Heeded Warning to Absent Himself From Court—His Execution Stayed.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—Possible basis for appeal of the case of Leo M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, to the Supreme Court of the United States was made in a motion for annulment of his sentence, filed in Superior Court here to-day. The motion charges that the presiding Judge at Frank's trial, L. S. Roan, advised counsel for the defense that in the event their client was found guilty it would be unsafe for him to be in court when the verdict was announced and that such action was in violation of the Federal Constitution.

It is contended in the motion that Frank's conviction was invalid because the defendant was not present in court when the verdict was announced. This action stays the prisoner's execution, set for noon tomorrow.

The Court took the motion under advisement.

The motion was filed by a local law firm hitherto not connected with the case, and attorneys who have been in charge of Frank's defense said the action was taken without their knowledge. They have completed preparations, they said, for filing within a few hours an extraordinary motion for a new trial on ground of newly discovered evidence. Notice of the intention of counsel to file such an extraordinary motion was given in court on March 27 when a copy of the proposed motion was submitted.

It is anticipated that in the event of a denial of the motion for annulment, appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of Georgia, which probably would delay consummation of the case several months.

The Supreme Court already has confirmed the young factory superintendent's conviction. The point raised by the motion to-day was not brought before that tribunal. Neither was it included in the copy of the extraordinary motion previously filed.

Frank's presence in court when a verdict in his case was announced on Aug. 25 last was waived by counsel for both prosecution and defense. The motion filed to-day argues that these waivers did not make the proceedings legal.

The motion for annulment raised for the first time the question of the legality of waivers by both prosecution and defense, which permitted Frank to be absent when his conviction was announced in court on Aug. 25, 1913. Argument on the annulment motion was set for April 22, this action automatically staying the prisoner's execution.

Attorneys for Frank also filed an extraordinary motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Argument on that motion was also set for April 22.

The stay of execution granted today is the second since Frank was sentenced to death.

No new evidence discovered by Detective William J. Burns in his investigation of the murder is contained in the extraordinary motion for a new trial, according to attorneys who filed it. They said that Burns, employed several weeks ago by Frank's friends, had not yet made a report.

It is understood amendments to the extraordinary motion may be filed at any time prior to the hearing on April 22.

APPEAL TO WILSON FOR "DYNAMITERS"

President Asked to Stay Court Action Jailing 27 Union Men Until He Can Pass on Case.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Wilson's aid was asked to-day in behalf of the twenty-seven officers and members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, convicted by the dynamiting conspiracy at Indianapolis more than a year ago.

The President was asked to stay the mandate of the United States Court confining these men to Leavenworth prison until he and the Attorney-General could examine the records and determine whether the ironworkers were not entitled to a full and complete pardon.

WILSON CRITICISED BY ASQUITH ORGAN.

LONDON, April 16.—Contrasting the action of President Wilson in connection with the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico with what was done when William S. Benton, the British ranch owner, was killed at Juarez, the Manchester Guardian, one of the leading Liberal newspapers, says to-day:

"Intervention, which murder and robbery failed to bring about, is apparently to be the punishment for a merely symbolic slight on American dignity."

Expressing its admiration for the ability and the motives of President Wilson, the Guardian says it is impossible to suppress doubts and misgivings on his Mexican policy. It continues:

"Why should Villa murder with impunity and Gen. Huerta be chastised with the whole strength of the right arm of the United States for a mere breach of international politeness? It would be far easier to bring Villa to a better frame of mind than to teach Huerta manners.

"In the one case it would have been enough to threaten the rebels that the embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States would be reimposed, but what sort of guarantee is there that the capture of Tampico by the American fleet will either mend Huerta's maners or relieve the hardships of foreign subjects in Mexico or help any of the interests President Wilson is anxious to serve?

"If the United States is anxious for an excuse for intervention in Mexico an insult to her flag will serve very well, but no one knows better than President Wilson that armed intervention once begun cannot easily be confined to the limits that are set for it at the beginning. It is next to impossible for any one country to make itself partly responsible for the good government of another and independent country."

Battleship Utah at Vera Cruz—Other Ships on Way.

VERA CRUZ, April 16.—The United States battleship Utah joined the Florida here to-day. The transport Prairie, with marines on board, is the only other American naval vessel here.

SAN PEDRO, April 16.—The South Pacific torpedo boat flotilla of the American Pacific fleet cleared San Pedro Harbor early to-day for San Diego. The vessels sailed under orders from Washington.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 16.—The cruiser Tacoma, which left Boston yesterday for this port on her way to Mexican waters, had to fight her way against an easterly storm off the Massachusetts coast last night and today, during which her wireless room was flooded and the steam whistle disabled, according to a radio received to-day. Commander Twining stated that he expected to reach here by 3 P. M.

Ask for the Release of Two Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Two Americans, Boyless and Farias, laborers on the San Enrique ranch, arrested in connection with the murder of two Federal soldiers, are being held in jail at Piedras Negras as witnesses. Their release has been urged by the American consular representative, but the Mexican authorities, while asserting their belief in the innocence of the prisoners, have ordered them held pending an investigation, which probably will be ended to-morrow.

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
Trade Mark

"A POSTAGE Stamp Is a Small proposition," said Josh Billings, "but it has the entire United States Government back of it." Every box of LOFT Candy, no matter how small the price at which it is sold, has back of it the skill, developed by more than a half century in scientific candy making, together with the "O. K." of the U. S. Pure Food Inspectors.

Special for Thursday
TANGERINE ORANGE DIPS—The choicest California Tangerines, rich with luscious juices delightfully blended with Pure Confectioner's sugar and enclosed in our famous Fondant Cream. POUND BOX 10c

Special for Friday
ASSORTED FRUIT ROCK—Not until these honeysweet little nuggets dissolve sweetly slow in your mouth and you taste the rich fruit juices with which they are flavored, will you appreciate this assortment of sweets. POUND BOX 10c

Let Us Tempt You with the following:
AMERICAN BEAUTY FILLED CONFECTIONS, Vienna style—A charming collection of sparkling little gems of deliciousness, each holding some tasty chopped fruit or nut; assortment presents many attractive styles and flavors. POUND TIN 34c

Special for Friday
CHOCOLATE COVERED NOUGATINES—These long bars of rich, creamy Chocolate, California Honey and tasty chopped nuts, made to a delightful chewing consistency, and covered with our fragrant Chocolate. Our regr. 25c goods. POUND BOX 19c

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
88 EAST 23d STREET
Just West of Fourth Avenue

Loft
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206 BROADWAY
Near Fulton Street
147 NASSAU STREET
Bet. Beekman & Spruce Sts.
260 WEST 125th STREET
Just East of Eighth Avenue
23 WEST 34th STREET
Just East of Sixth Avenue
472 FULTON STREET
Corner Elm Place, Brooklyn

149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

The specified weight includes the container in each case.