

GOVERNMENT

The News

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NO. 96

AMERICAN TROOPS ORDERED TO MEXICO

Brigade With Artillery Embarks On Transport for Vera Cruz

Fear Huerta May Attempt Recapture of the City—Diplomatic Relations Severed and Ambassadors Given Their Passports—Report That Britain May Mediate—Rush to Enlist in the United States—More U. S. Marines Killed and Wounded in Yesterday's Fighting.

(Canadian Press.)
Washington, April 23.—United States troops moved tonight to reinforce the navy at Vera Cruz, the embargo on arms into Mexico was formally restored, and troops were ordered to the Mexican border, primarily to relieve uneasiness among border residents, but also as a precaution against hostile military operations along the international line.

Secretary Garrison announced that a brigade of infantry and some artillery, under Brigadier-General Frederick Funston had been ordered to embark on the Vera Cruz to support the expeditionary force of marines and blue-jackets there. The chance that General Ma, the Federal general, might make a return attack on Vera Cruz with reinforcements, and the possibility of a forward movement toward Mexico City to protect the American and the Vera Cruz railroad, were the underlying reasons for the military movement.

The restoration of the embargo on arms was officially announced after the announcement of General Carranza, the constitutionalist chief, that he regarded the seizure of Vera Cruz as a violation of Mexican sovereignty, had been considered by the administration.

Both Charge O'Shaughnessy and Senator Algren, of the Mexican embassy here, have been given their passports. This is not regarded by the Washington government as passing war, but a declaration of war by Huerta would not be unexpected.

The Admiral Fletcher and American Civil Canada were occupied most of the day in Vera Cruz handling hundreds of American refugees. British and German vessels, more than 1,500 refugees at Tampico and a general exodus of Americans from Mexico cities was reported.

The restoration of the embargo, passed the house bill appropriating \$500,000 to take care of refugees.

Revelations of the purpose of Carranza and Huerta are being made before a complete picture of the situation is developed. It was another day of activity at the White House, state, war and navy buildings, with many tense moments.

Secretary Bryan asked the Brazilian government if it would act for the United States in Mexico City, and after a conference with Ambassador Dregan, the Brazilian government has agreed to do so.

The choice of Brazil instead of a European power was regarded as very significant. Not only is Brazil, like Argentina and Chile, a neutral country, but the United States considered as its friend in a crisis a South American nation emphasized Pan-American solidarity. It was the first time that a South American country ever has been asked to act in such capacity for the United States. When war with Spain was declared, France represented the United States in Spain.

It was announced that the affairs of the Mexican embassy had been entrusted to the French ambassador, Charge Algren, for several days expected to leave here, and made his preparations to leave tonight for Canada. It was reported that the Spanish minister to the United States went to Montreal when war was declared.

Embargo on Arms Restored.
Washington, April 23.—Secretary Garrison announced at 9 p. m. the embargo against shipment of arms into Mexico from the United States had been restored.

Mexican Ambassador Leaves for Toronto.
Washington, April 23.—Algebra D. De Terrenos, the charge of the Mexican embassy, who was handed his passports by Secretary Bryan today, left Washington at midnight for Toronto (Ont.), en route to Montreal, where he will be accompanied by Chief Flynn, of the United States Secret Service.

London, April 24.—The Mexico City correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a telegram dated Thursday, says "A telegram from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador at Washington, was received at the British legation today, as a result of which the British charge, Thomas B. Hooper, started for Vera Cruz."

"It is understood that Mr. Hooper's mission is to aid Admiral Fletcher and enter into negotiations with him regarding a possible attempt to solve the Mexican difficulty through the intervention of British diplomacy."

"However surprising this news may seem, it is not regarded at the United States legation as being without foundation, as it is believed the United States cannot well repel any suggestion for an amicable solution."

Villa Rages For Scrap With Carranza.
El Paso, Texas, April 23.—Foreigners are reported flocking to the railroads in Mexico on their way to the United States. There were seventy or more refugees on this morning's train from Chihuahua, and a special carrying American Consul Hamm, of Durango, and a large body of foreigners is due here tonight.

Halifax Lightship Completed.
London, April 24.—The steam lightship, Halifax 18, built by Row, McLachlan & Company, of Paisley, for the Canadian government, has completed her trials and will sail for Halifax in a few days. The trials, which were of a varied and exacting character, were successfully carried through.

Men Cannot Afford to Be Poorly Dressed.
Good appearance is a strong factor in business success. Good clothes are essential to good appearance.

But good clothing need not mean extravagance. The man who wears a suit of fine material, but who is poorly dressed, is not well dressed. The man who wears a suit of fine material, but who is poorly dressed, is not well dressed.

TORY M.P.P. PULLS SENATOR DENNIS' CASE IN PUBLIC

Cape Breton Member Incensed at Newspaper Attack on Him, Takes Revenge in Legislative Committee Room.

Halifax, April 23.—A picturesque old English custom was revived in the legislature building tonight, when R. H. Butts, Conservative M. P. P. for Cape Breton, publicly pulled Senator Dennis' nose in retaliation for a personal attack on the senator made by the Evening Mail, which has been held to be a breach of the privileges of the house.

The incident occurred just prior to the opening of the session of the special committee investigating certain charges made by the Evening Mail, which have been held to be a breach of the privileges of the house.

At Wednesday night's session, Mr. Butts took occasion to refer to Senator Dennis' action in accepting responsibility for this publication as cowardly, claiming that the proprietor of the Mail was shielding himself behind his parliamentary immunity from arrest.

The Evening Mail tonight continued rather personal references to Mr. Butts, and when Senator Dennis entered the committee room in the evening, prior to the commencement of the session, Mr. Butts arose from his place at the table and grasping the senatorial protocols between his fingers, tweaked it somewhat friendly. The incident created a little commotion.

Friends rushed to the senator's assistance, and Mr. Butts quietly resumed his seat.

Wreck Blocks C. B. Traffic Twelve Hours.
Moncton, N. B., April 23.—Owing to a bad freight train wreck on the I. C. R. at Gloucester Junction, about 9 o'clock this morning, traffic was blocked at that point about twelve hours. Harry's special train, which was thought to be a broken truck, and two cars were piled up, tearing up the track and damaging rolling stock to a considerable extent. None of the train hands was injured.

Both Ocean Limited expresses were held up at Gloucester Junction and passengers had to be transferred. The line was clear at 6 o'clock tonight.

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Senator Poirer Asks if They Will Be Sent to Mexican Waters to Protect Canadian Interests.

Ottawa, April 23.—On the suggestion of the two party leaders, in the senate Senator Choquette today dropped for this session his bill to make it a criminal offence to publish pictures of persons accused of crime. He said part of his purpose had been served by calling public attention to this question. He promised to present a similar bill next session.

Senator Poirer called attention to the risk of Canadian property and the lives of Canadians in Mexico and the statement of the government that they were giving the matter attention. He asked if the Niobe and the Rainbow were to be sent to Mexico to protect Canadian rights.

Hon. Mr. Loughheed—"I will call the attention of the first lord of the admiralty to the matter."

Halifax Bank Earnings.
Halifax, April 23.—The bank earnings for the week ended today were \$1,024,282.30 for the same week last year, \$1,629,782.15.

VILLA WILL NOT GO TO WAR WITH UNITED STATES

Rebel General Says to Do So Would Make Them a Laugh in Stock

Wishes Americans Every Success. Wants Washington to Recognize Constitutional Government, and if So They Will Tend to Huerta's Case and Grant Reparation for Every Wrong Done to Foreigners.

(Associated Press.)
El Paso, Texas, April 23.—General Francisco Villa, head of the rebel military forces, informed George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, that he will decline to be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody.

"Why," he smiled, "all Europe would laugh at us if we went to war with you. They would say that Villa drew them into a tangle at last."

Villa said he was not consulted in the drafting of the Carranza note transmitted to Secretary Bryan last night, and which was regarded as somewhat hostile in tone.

The rebel leader told Carothers, who reported the interview to the state department tonight, that one of the chief reasons he came to Huerta was to show the American people that his attitude was friendly and that he did not fear to trust himself on the border without a military escort behind him.

Carothers took supper with Villa and discussed the situation thoroughly.

"Huerta," said the rebel general, "I hope the American people will see that he is not so tight they cannot even get their hands on it. You are doing something it would have taken us a long time to accomplish, if we could have accomplished it at all."

The general brought with him 100 woven rugs of the softest lamb's wool as a present for General Scott, who recently left Port Bliss to take command of the chief of staff at Washington. Carothers promised to forward it along with Villa's congratulations to the recipient of promotion.

Villa said he had arranged with all foreigners except Spaniards to ship out their cotton from Durango on paying a war tax, to which the foreigners had agreed. He said Spanish cotton was not included in the arrangement, having been confiscated. There are 25,000 bales there, valued at \$400,000.

Robert Pequeira, Carranza's confidential agent here, insisted today that the note of the chief to Secretary Bryan was not, as it was intended as a basis for further negotiations. He was expecting a reply from Mr. Bryan setting forth the views of the state department.

The rebel position is that the United States troops should be withdrawn from Mexican soil, Carranza recognized as de facto president, or at least as a belligerent, and the punishment of the individual Huerta and other individuals of leaders left to the rebels. Carranza, if recognized, would not hesitate to apologize and disavow the acts of one whom he considers a traitor.

"I think his statement was fair and frank," said Pequeira, "and by no means a threat of war."

The majority of aldermen in the council and a number of the members of the city council are in favor of Mayor Martin's policy of abolishing the board of control.

King and Queen at French Races.

Dense Throngs at the Meet—Their Majesties Conclude State Visit.

London, April 24.—The final day of the visit of the British sovereigns to Paris was both less strenuous and less spectacular than the two previous days, but it afforded to the French crowds a sight of the king patronizing one of England's chief national sports, the turf. The scene at the Autouville course was remarkable, not for the dense throngs, the grandstands and enclosures being literally packed with spectators, and secondly for the splendid and variety, as well as for the daring style of the costumes paraded by the Parisians, for an adequate description of which the masculine scribes searched their vocabularies in vain.

It was noticeable that the freer air of the race course soon dispelled the official atmosphere in the royal box, their majesties becoming engrossed in the racing, or in the fashion display between the events on the card.

It was a graceful courtesy on the part of the committee that most of the races were named after the King's residences, the two principal features being the Prix De Buckingham Palace and the Prix De Windsor Castle, the purses having a value of 25,000 each while the Prix St. George was a double competition to the king and to English Patron Saint's day.

TORIES REFUSE RELIEF TO CANADIAN MASSES

UNSEAT TWO TORY COUNCILLORS IN DISTIGOUCHE CO.

Council Finds Charges of Bribery and Corruption Proven—Both Men Are Local Government Lumber Scaler

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, April 23.—After more than two weeks of debate in the commons, the tariff issue between the two parties in Canada was summed up and defined today in the amendment proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and voted down at a late hour tonight by the government majority. That amendment declared for free wheat, wheat products and free agricultural implements, with a tariff revision designed to relieve the consumers of unnecessary customs taxation, and on a long injustice to any class of the amendment dealt specifically with the wiping out of tariff restrictions and tariff taxation on wheat, on beans, and on the instruments of agricultural production, the speech of the Liberal leader together with those of the two concluding Liberal speakers of the debate, Dr. Michael Clark and George W. T. White, he noted said that H. B. White emphasized the trend of the whole debate of the past two weeks and laid down the general principles of Liberal fiscal policy. Instead of a protective tariff for the few, based on the principle of protection and involving restriction of trade, restriction of competition, restriction of the well-being of the masses, Liberalism believes rather in the goal of a tariff for revenue only, although having due regard for the general progress towards that end, because of conditions engendered by many years of protection.

As a first step towards freedom, Sir Wilfrid maintained that consideration must be had for the basic industry of agriculture upon the prosperity of which depended the prosperity of all industries. He dealt in telling fashion with the specific Conservative suggestion that free wheat or free food meant free trade, resulting ruin to a part at least of the industrial population. Hon. Sir Wilfrid had said that the wages of some 22,000 men amounted to \$14,000,000 per year. That meant an average of \$520 per year.

Sir Wilfrid drew the conclusion as to the effect of the Conservative policy on the wages of the workingmen, whose meagre salaries of \$520 per year might be "jeopardized" by foreign competition.

Masses Not Considered.
In this connection also Dr. Clark, in a logical and thoughtful argument going into the whole economic of the protective system, noted that in the United States, where the protective system, now being gradually eliminated, had been in operation for many years, the average wage of the industrial worker was less than \$600 per year, while combines and millmillions flourished.

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Vote Down Liberal Amendment for Free Wheat and Products

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Declares Tariff Conditions are Different Now From 1897—Shows How Protection Stifles Trade Competition—Hon. Mr. Foster Forced to Admit That Canadian Flour is Cheaper in Britain Than in the Home Market—Dr. Clark's Ringing Speech.

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SEIZE MEXICAN PORTS

(Continued from page 1.)
Anchored off the port and informed their commanders of his action.

William W. Canada, the American consul here, is making arrangements to have the foreigners in the city taken aboard the merchant vessels should necessity arise.

Consul Canada is endeavoring to inform all foreigners of President Wilson's action and under instructions from the department of state reminds them of a previous warning to withdraw from Mexico.

Huerta Says Foreigners Are Safe.
Mexico City, April 20.—President Huerta has given assurance that all foreign residents, Americans included, shall have full guarantees of safety.

American Red Cross Has 4,500 Nurses.
Washington, April 20.—The American Red Cross has 4,500 nurses enrolled and ready for service with the forces in Mexico, according to a statement today by Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Miss Boardman said that a meeting of the Red Cross war relief board probably will be called by its chairman, Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to discuss the case of war would be the establishment of reserve hospitals for sick and wounded on the Gulf, Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Hospitals for the army and navy also were contemplated. The Red Cross expects to appeal to chambers of commerce and civic organizations for support of its hospitals and ships.

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ANNAPOLIS COUNTY PEOPLE PASS AWAY
Annapolis, N. S., April 18.—(Special.)
The death of John Gormley, an elderly and highly respected citizen of this town, occurred here at an early hour this morning, after a illness extending over several months, aged seventy-five years. A widow and four sons survive. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were used in the case.

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