

Congress by 337 to 37 Authorizes Use of Armed Force to Punish Huerta FIGHTING MAY COMMENCE WHEN MARINES LAND TOMORROW Final Orders Have Been Issued to United States Fleet

U. S. IS WARNED OF JAPANESE HOSTILITY

German Papers, While Friendly in Main to Wilson's Course, Point Out Seriousness of Intervention in Mexico—German Interests Need Protection.

Canadian Press Despatch. BERLIN, April 20.—The German press as a rule is remarkably sparing in comment on the Mexican situation. The Cologne Gazette, however, in reflecting the attitude of the German Government, says:

"The German people have no cause to oppose the course of the United States with an unfriendly policy, which, besides having no object, would only injure Germany's relations with the United States. Recent developments in Mexico can only be regretted as far as they affect German interests. If the Americans now succeed in establishing order and peace in that country, there can be no objection from the German standpoint. The American people who have been kept in a state of continued unrest by Mexican affairs since the departure of Gen. Porfirio Diaz earnestly want at least to see peace established across their southern frontier, and to see a government there which will give security to the country and will not endanger America's huge interests which she has created in the Panama Canal.

Huerta Clearly Enemy. "President Huerta has sufficiently shown that he does not answer to this necessity, but prefers to act and to be accounted as an enemy of the United States. He knows President Wilson will resort to force against him only in the last extremity, and in that certainty has pursued a policy of opposition to America."

The Lokal Anzeiger remarks on the singular circumstance that the United States demands satisfaction

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German Steamer Loaded With Guns Racing to Beat Naval Blockade

Special to The Toronto World. VERA CRUZ, Mexico, via Galveston, Texas, April 20.—Intense interest was created here today when it became known that a German steamship is racing for this port at the topmost speed of her engines in order to unload her cargo of 200 machine guns, a quantity of small arms and ammunition before the American

fleet under Rear Admiral Fletcher can establish a blockade of the harbor. All the guns and munitions are for the forces of General Huerta, but the European port from which the vessel sailed has not been disclosed.

Under international law, a blockade must be effective if vessels in the category of the German ship are to be prevented from landing their cargoes.

BRITISH ATTITUDE IS OF ADMIRATION FOR WILSON'S TOLERANCE AND CONTROL

No International Complications Are Likely, as the Action of the United States Government Has the Full Acquiescence of the British Government—War Predestined by Irresistible Causes.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, April 21.—The Times, in an editorial on the Mexican crisis, says this morning:

"The crisis has come in a form which, as sincere friends of the American people, we could well have wished different. Their justification for forcible interference in Mexican affairs is far stronger than the particular pretext upon which the president decided to abandon his policy of watchful waiting.

"It is questionable, however, how far the aspirations of the president in his message can be realized, or the distinctions he mentions maintained in practice. The president's diplomacy has been lofty in aim and spirit, but unfortunate in its results.

"It is not probable that Americans will care to rest their case for intervention on the failure of the various proposals submitted to the Mexican Government by President Wilson during the past year."

British Attitude. The Daily Mail says: "There can be no mistaking the British attitude. It is one of admiration for the tolerance and self-control with which President Wilson has employed all the resources of diplomacy to avert a crisis; of unstinted sympathy with the American people in the difficult and laborious undertaking which lies ahead of them, and of absolute confidence in the success of the American arms by land and sea."

"Intervention has been thrust upon

the Americans, and they may be sure of the goodwill of the whole English-speaking world in facing an unsought-for task."

A New War. The Chronicle in an editorial of similar friendly tenor says: "To all intents and purposes yesterday's proceedings at Washington mark the opening of a new war."

The Daily News says: "It is only fair to President Wilson to recognize that he resorted to direct action only when the maladroitness of the dictator left him no alternative. But the fact that it has unwillingly been taken in his hands does not lessen the danger of a new weapon."

According to the standard large commercial interests in Great Britain believe that the American action will tend to improve the prospects of British financial and commercial interests in Mexico, because it provides hope of eventual peace and the resumption of trade.

The Standard learns that the action of the United States government has the full acquiescence of the British government, and that any international complications are unlikely.

War Was Predestined. The Daily Graphic says editorially: "President Wilson is making war, not on Huerta, but on Mexico. The war is not an accident, but a thing predestined by irresistible causes. Nevertheless it is likely to bring more anxiety and embarrassment to the present generation of Americans than glory or profit."

The Daily Telegraph says: "One of those great waves of national feeling, which from time to time sweep aside political dissensions among Americans has gone through the United States. There is no nation on earth more punctilious over the honor of its flag, and it is merely just for Americans to say that if an insult had come from a more formidable aggressor the manifestation of the public resolve to have reparation would only have been stronger and more violent. There is, of course, no question as yet of war, in the strict meaning of the term."

The Telegraph contends that the logical consequence of a successful war against Mexico would be the assumption of the burden of government by the United States—a solution which would have nothing but advantage for all foreign interests in Mexico.

ORDER VESSELS TO LEAVE PORT

Commander Hughes Takes Steps to Remove Non-Combatants From Vera Cruz.

Canadian Press Despatch. VERA CRUZ, April 20.—Commander Hughes, chief of staff of the U. S. Atlantic fleet, today called on Gen. Gustavo Mier, commander of the federal troops at Vera Cruz, and on the commander of the port, and instructed them to order all American merchant vessels out of the harbor.

Commander Hughes then went on board the Spanish and the British ships 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.

GENERAL COTTON DIED SUDDENLY

Resigned Four Days Ago as Inspector-General of Militia, Died Yesterday at Almonte.

ALMONTE, Ont., April 20.—Major Gen. W. H. Cotton, former inspector general of the Canadian Militia, died suddenly at the residence of his son-in-law, Alex. Rosemond, here tonight at 11 o'clock.

The late brigadier-general was well known in Toronto, having commanded No. 2 military district before being appointed inspector general of the militia in succession to Gen. Sir William Otter. He was the son of the late Henry Cotton of Montreal and was born in that city on Jan. 7, 1848. He was educated at Quebec High school and received his commission as a second lieutenant in the Quebec Garrison Artillery in 1868.

In 1882 he was promoted commander of the Royal Canadian Artillery, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 18 years later was made full colonel. In 1907 he was appointed brigadier general. His staff service was long and varied, he having served as A. G. for artillery and quartermaster-general at Ottawa.

While he was stationed in Toronto Gen. Cotton lived at 84 St. George street. His widow, four sons and three daughters survive.

Hats and Overcoats for Men. This is just the time of year that you are thinking of buying "spring" hats and coats that warn you that it is about time to replenish. The Dineen Co., Ltd., is now prepared to show the very latest designs in gentlemen's hats and spring overcoats.

The overcoat department is a new branch just added and the stock is up to the minute. We will be glad if you come in and look over the styles. Overcoats, \$18.00 to \$25.00. Stiff and soft felt hats, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Dress high silk hats, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Raincoats, umbrellas, hat and suit cases, club bags, as well.

The Dineen Company's address is 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

Marines to Take Possession of Customs Houses at Important Mexican Seaports Within 48 Hours—Congress Supported Wilson's Course by Overwhelming Majority, But Senate Seems Disposed to Quibble Over Resolution Aimed Directly at Huerta—Passage of Foreign Vessels Will Not Be Obstructed by U.S. Warships.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In 48 hours, possibly less, the United States Government will have taken possession of the Mexican custom houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

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

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

By Sweeping Majority. The resolution passed the house tonight by a vote of 337 to 37 after a spirited debate. For several hours it was considered by the senate foreign relations committee with prospects of an all-night session of the senate, or a recess until early tomorrow.

The house adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow and President Wilson, worn out by the day's work, retired after hearing that the house had adopted the resolution.

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

The debate in the house brought out the fact that while the American navy probably would block Mexico off from commerce with the United States, it would not interfere with the passage to and fro of foreign vessels, the cargoes discharged on the shore might be held at the customs houses if they were occupied by American forces.

Administration senators held that the passage of the resolution was a step which would enable the president actually to prevent war by forcing Huerta to respect Americans and their interests.

President Wilson made it clear in congress in his message that the executive really had authority to act, but that he preferred the approval of congress before making any important move.

Members of the house went to bed 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 nervous 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 upon individualizing Huerta in the resolution was to prevent the Constitution-alists from misinterpreting the president's threatening hostility against them or the Mexican people generally.

Final Orders to Fleet. 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 Gen. Huerta to the Associated Press saying there was no American flag in the Dolphin's wharves, brought out informal comment from the navy department officials, who asserted that Rear-Admiral Mayo had reported the boat as flying the colors of the United States at both bow and stern. In any event, the American Government considered the arrest of the bluejackets in American uniform as unwarranted.

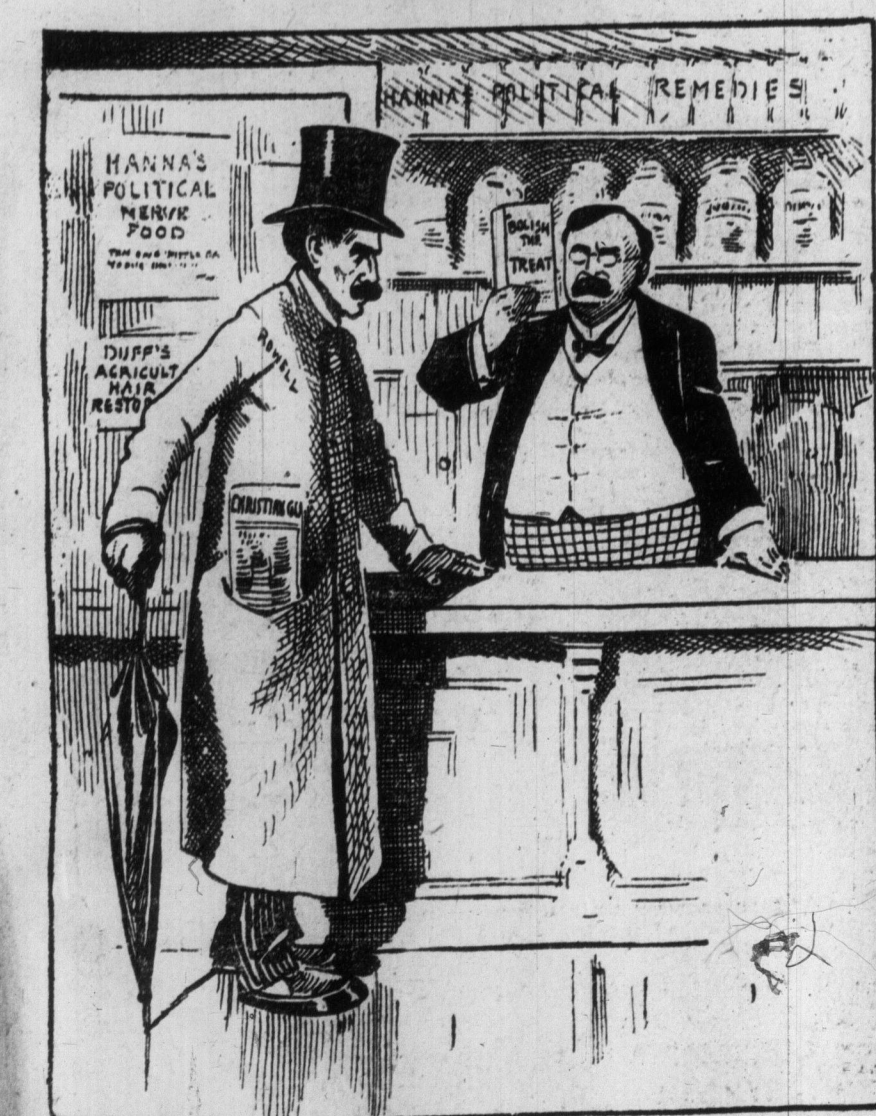
May Broaden Resolution. A democratic member of the senate foreign relations committee at 11:30 o'clock said he believed no resolution would be favorably reported, which individualized Huerta, but that the measure probably would be broadened to include the "de facto government at Mexico City."

Opposition had developed to such an extent to singling out Huerta in the resolution that it became practically certain that objections would postpone final action until Wednesday.

At midnight Acting Chairman Shively rushed from the conference with Secretary Tumulty, Secretary Garrison and Postmaster-General Burleson to the foreign relations committee room.

"I think there is a chance to iron the difficulty out," he said.

TAX RATE 19 1-4 MILLS. At midnight the city council voted the tax rate at 19 1-4 mills.



MR. HANNA: "Bolish the Bar remedy? No, sir, but we have something here just as good."

Advertisement for political remedies, including Duppe's Hair Restorative and other products.

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