

Wednesday night the embassy was surrounded by hooting, jeering crowds.

Huerta's action in permitting the mobs to vent their anger against the Americans was obviously in an effort to gain sympathy. If the dictator finds that the followers of Carranza and Zapata, the bandit chief of the south, are anti-American, he may even permit violence in an effort to consolidate the divided factions of the country.

SHOW GREAT HATRED.

En route to Vera Cruz, our train came upon the federal army which fled from Vera Cruz and I talked with the Mexican soldiers. They were wild with anger and declared they would return soon and "wipe out the Americans."

"The Americans fired before we expected," the troopers said, as they related the story of the landing, their hatred for the American sailors increasing with every repeated detail.

"We carried fifteen cannon away with us," the soldiers told me, "and will soon be ready to return and drive out the gringo invaders."

I took a photograph of the retreating troops and at the next station, within two miles of the American lines, our train was held up by the federal soldiers for four hours. The officer in command demanded that I be taken from the train.

"Mr. Britisher, I believe you have deceived us," the officer declared as he insisted upon my arrest. He evidently mistook me for a British subject.

T. H. Hohler, the British charge d'affaires, refused to surrender me. There was some further parleying, but with the arrival of the relief train, on which were British bluejackets, from the Essex, we were permitted to continue toward Vera Cruz.

MAKING PAPER MONEY.

All passengers were transferred to the relief train for the final stage of the trip into Vera Cruz. The engine which pulled the refugees into the seaport city had been filled with 4,000 buckets of water carried by the crews of the battleships Arkansas and Florida. Not being in possession of any water tanks, it is necessary for the American forces to carry the water used on the engines.

There are 500 Americans in Guadalajara who are probably in as great danger as those remaining in Mexico City. Anti-American sentiment is to be permitted to run rampant until the anger of Huerta is satisfied. He has the double purpose of revenge for Vera Cruz, and support in a general conflict with the United States.

The dictator is going to every extreme means to raise an army and funds. He is making paper money galore. A guard of soldiers was sent to an American printing shop, where money was being produced.

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Flag of Brazil On American Embassy

The Brazilian flag today floated over the United States embassy at Mexico City. The Stars and Stripes were hauled down at midnight, when Charge O'Shaughnessy



Typical Soldiers of Army Now Gathered Along the Rio Grande and Ready For Immediate Service in the Field.

and his staff left by special train for Vera Cruz, guarded by Huerta's soldiers.

State Department dispatches today told of the "surrender" of the American embassy—the huge, stone castle, abandoned by Americans for the first time in years.

Every official document, every standard of arms, and every personal and Government article of the evacuating Americans was placed under the protection of the Brazilian government. Huerta, according to advices so far received, has not attempted to seize any embassy effects. Unless he violates all international laws he cannot secure the arms and cartridges held in the embassy for many months.

Secretary Bryan stated today that steps for protection of every single article of United States property had been taken. Unless rioting and vandalism—spontaneous or winked at by Huerta—should ensue, the building is believed safe.

The embassy building, itself, is not owned by the United States. It is merely rented. Secretary Bryan recently recommended that the Government buy it, or some other suitable building, for a permanent embassy, at a cost of \$150,000.

The embassy occupies about two acres of ground on an elevation, picturesquely situated. It is built of hewn stone blocks, fashioned like a medieval castle, with battlements, ramparts, and spires. Offices are on the first floor and living rooms above.

About 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition were stored in the basement and garret. Officials here scout the idea that these munitions of war have fallen into Huerta's hands. They have not heard directly regarding them, but Secretary Bryan holds that the supplies come under the general order for protection of embassy property granted by the dictator. It is believed they will be held by the Brazilian embassy.

It was suspected, however, that if the arms were left behind, members of the embassy staff had taken screwdrivers, removed three small screws and springs, and made every rifle useless. The ammunition, of course, is not fitted for use in anything other than Krag rifles. Such a type of rifle is not widely known in Mexico.

RED CROSS FUNDS SENT IN.

No further firing on the Red Cross flag and into Red Cross hospitals is anticipated by the American Red Cross Society. It is declared that as soon as Mexican soldiers and citizens learn that the Red Cross will care for sick and wounded of both armies no hostility will be shown. A contribution of \$1,000 for the services of nurses in Mexico was today telegraphed by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, of New York. Other contributions are coming in. The W. C. T. U. sent \$200.

REPORT DIAZ ON WAY TO MEXICO.

BERLIN, April 24.—Commercial circles here in close touch with Mexican affairs today had a report that ex-President Porfirio Diaz has sailed incognito for Mexico. The deposed dictator was last reported at Monte Carlo.

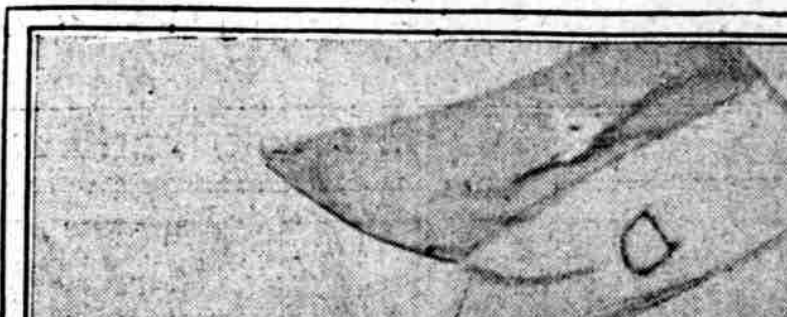
Embargo Precautionary, Garrison Explains

Secretary of War Garrison today declared that the order prohibiting the passage of arms and munitions of war across the northern Mexican border are merely precautionary measures taken for the time being and are not the result of any definite proclamation establishing a permanent embargo.

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE. Met at noon. Canals Committee continues hearings, and it is announced they will continue as long as persons desire to be heard. Interstate Commerce subcommittee works on trust bill. Volunteer reorganization bill conference report considered and agreed to. Acceptance of Chandler status by adoption of House Resolution.

TROOPS ON THE BORDER



Typical Soldiers of Army Now Gathered Along the Rio Grande and Ready For Immediate Service in the Field.

History by Wilson Raps Polk for War

President Wilson's story of the Mexican war is of especial interest in view of the fact that he will be one of the leading characters in the event of a second war with Mexico.

In his "History of the American People" Mr. Wilson has written a graphic description of the main events of the Mexican conflict. He criticizes President Polk for his action in sending General Taylor to the Rio Grande without first having consulted with Congress.

The criticism is of especial interest because President Wilson has forced the taking of the custom house at Vera Cruz without waiting for Congressional approval of his program of reprisal, which he asked Congress to sanction.

HE TAKES UP TEXAS DISPUTE.

After speaking of other boundary disputes, Mr. Wilson takes up that between Texas and Mexico, by which the war was brought on.

"The Texas boundaries," he says, "were another matter. Here the Government dealt with a rival and neighbor with whom no compromise was necessary. Texas claimed not only everything north and west of her that had been Spain's or Mexico's, all the way to latitude 42 degrees, but also as much of the territory of her one-time partner, Great Britain, as lay between the Nueces and the Rio Grande del Norte, and Mr. Polk espoused and enacted upon her claims at the south even before her formal admission into the Union was complete."

"He ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to occupy the western bank of the Nueces with a small force of United States troops, and during the summer of 1845 sent him reinforcements which raised his strength to nearly 4,000 men. In December, 1845, Texas became in full form a State of the Union, and early in the following year the President ordered General Taylor to advance to the Rio Grande. His presence there threatened the Mexican town of Matamoros, just beyond the river, and the Mexican commander at Matamoros demanded his withdrawal to the Nueces."

Americans Are Ambushed.

"General Taylor refused to withdraw. The Mexicans crossed the river and on April 26 ambushed a small force of American dragoons. Two weeks later they attacked General Taylor in force and he repulsed them (Palo Alto, May 8, 1846). The next day Taylor in his turn attacked and drove the Mexicans back across the river in disastrous rout."

"On the 13th General Taylor himself passed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoros, Mexico, and President Polk had no news except of the ambush of the 23rd of April. Mexico has passed the boundaries of the State and shed American blood upon American soil. War exists, and exists by the act of Mexico herself."

"He had not consulted Congress before he ordered General Taylor forward to the Rio Grande and brought this momentous matter to a head, though it had been in session open to the public and the chief responsibility for that upon himself."

"War, indeed, existed—but by whose act, Congress was no longer at liberty to inquire. There was nothing left but to vote supplies for an army; and a formal declaration of war was resolved upon May 13, 1846, before news of the real fighting on the Rio Grande had reached the Capital."

Army Made Ready.

"Until autumn all things stood as they were between the belligerents, while an army was made ready; but late in August General Taylor moved again and within a month by severe and dogged fighting (Sant Fe) took the strongly fortified city of Mesilla on a force of 10,000 men to the west of Matamoros on the highway to the Mexican capital. "In November General Winfield Scott, the ranking officer of the federal service, was given the chief command, and in January, 1847, General Taylor's force was reduced to a scant 5,000 to recruit the immediate

Aeroplane Fleet Now at Vera Cruz

By Lieut. CHARLES M. MAIGNE, U. S. A., Retired. (Staff Correspondent of The Washington Times.)



Typical Soldiers of Army Now Gathered Along the Rio Grande and Ready For Immediate Service in the Field.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 24.—The battleship Mississippi, with a full complement of aeroplanes and equipment, steamed into Vera Cruz harbor this morning, and before nightfall the American aeroplane corps will be given their first experience in real war.

The warship which brought the corps from Key West has joined Rear Admiral Badger's fleet.

The military aviators are ready to take up their air scouting, and are but awaiting orders.

ATTACK EXPECTED.

A great quantity of ammunition was found in a parochial church from which there had been continual sniping. The marines arrested the padre, who dropped to his knees in the street, praying loudly and protesting his innocence.

The refugees ship Espananza has left for Galveston crowded with Americans who have fled from Mexico City and other interior cities. They left everything behind them, many carrying only light luggage.

The marines and bluejackets continued their work of cleaning up the city today in the face of "sniping" from the housetops. Three more men were killed yesterday by the sharpshooters. A total of fourteen have so far lost their lives. Eighty wounded are aboard the hospital ship Solara.

READY MONEY FOR NAVY IS ASSURED

\$142,000,000 in Budget Likely To Be Placed at Immediate Use of President.

The appropriations in the naval budget, now under debate in the House, will be made immediately available upon the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy or the President, members of the Naval Affairs Committee holding themselves in readiness to offer an amendment authorizing immediate use of the funds.

The bill carries approximately \$142,000,000, which will not be available until July 1 in the absence of specific amendments to the contrary. With the Mexican crisis alarming legislators and Administration leaders, it is regarded as probable that the naval budget may be put at the disposal of the Navy Department without delay.

Debate on the naval budget afforded in the House yesterday opportunity for sporadic discussion of the Mexican war. Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, asserted that the United States is not actuated by motives of conquest, hatred or revenge in entering Mexico. He said the United States is the true friend of the Mexican people, and upholding the Monroe doctrine would protect almost all the nations of the world if they so much as lay an unfriendly hand upon Mexico.

THE WEATHER REPORT

The forecast for the District of Columbia—Probably cloudy and warmer tonight and Saturday. Maryland—Probably cloudy and warmer tonight and Saturday; gentle to moderate southeast winds. Virginia—Generally cloudy tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; warmer tomorrow; southeast to southeast winds. The temperature today as registered at the United States Weather Bureau and Aftack's: 8 A. M. 45, 9 A. M. 47, 10 A. M. 49, 11 A. M. 50, 12 noon 52, 1 P. M. 55, 2 P. M. 58, 3 P. M. 61. TIDE TABLE. High tide 7:52 a. m. and 1:56 p. m. Low tide 11:37 a. m. and 5:06 p. m. SUN TABLE. Sun rises 5:11 Sun sets 6:43.

THOUSANDS RUSHING TO ENLIST FOR WAR

Army to Fill Up Every Regiment to Its Full Strength—Navy Well Supplied.

An unprecedented rush of men for enlistment, is reported to the War and Navy departments from all sections of the country.

In the larger cities the number of applicants has greatly outnumbered the lists turned in at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

Recruiting officers have been instructed by the department officials to forward estimates, from now on, of the number of recruits that could be obtained for the regular service within ten days.

The plan, it is understood, is to promptly fill up every regiment to its full quota. Approximately 10,000 recruits are required at once to fill up the quotas of all regiments in the United States proper, to put them on full war strength footing.

The general board of the navy decided Monday to make no special effort at recruiting at present, since the authorized enlistment is at full strength, the largest in the history of the service. The enlistment reports, as a whole, before the general board Monday, showed a total enlistment of 52,421 up to the close of all recruiting offices last Saturday.

The excess is on account of the number of men who are serving prison sentences prior to their dishonorable discharge. The naval reports do not indicate the presence of men of Mexican nationality in the navy. Under the regulations laid down a few years ago, prohibiting the enlistment of any but native or naturalized citizens of the United States, there are now no foreign nationals in the service, except Chinese and Japanese, who are barred by law from becoming naturalized citizens.

There are 206 Japanese and 22 Chinese. All of these are naturalized citizens. All of them are naturalized citizens. All of them are naturalized citizens.

There are several hundred soldiers of Mexican nationality in the army, but it was stated Monday that all are naturalized Americans. Most of them enlisted with troops when stationed at points in the Southwest. Estranged Parents Both Want Coxswain's Body. NEW YORK, April 24.—Christopher August Schumacher, of 125 College avenue, the Bronx, last night put in a claim with the State Department in Washington for the body of his son, John Francis Schumacher, coxswain on the battleship Florida, who was killed Tuesday at Vera Cruz. The dead coxswain's mother, Mrs. Isabelle Mackey, 4 Suydam street, who is married a second time, had already put in a claim for the body, but the father declares that he has prior rights.