

DISAPPOINTED BY MEXICAN OUTCOME

Senators Hold Naval Move Unnecessary if Salute of Flag Was All.

SUPPORT FOR WILSON IN LOWER HOUSE

Foreign Affairs Committee Formally Sustains Action of President.

Washington, April 16.—Senators who had looked for the beginning of the end of the watchful waiting policy of the administration were surprised by the announcement to-day that the Mexican incident would be closed by the firing of a salute by Huerta, which would be returned by the naval forces of the United States.

There was no great difference of opinion among those who were kept informed of the progress of events that it was good form, from the point of view of international custom, for the United States to acknowledge the action of the Huerta government by an exchange of salutations.

Senator Lodge, senior Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that there were precedents for such action, and that there was no room for dispute because the willingness of the United States to make such recognition of the salute of the representatives of the Huerta government was expressed in the original demand of Admiral Mayo, as was afterward explicitly announced in a statement from the Navy Department.

Senator Shively, acting chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who was present at a conference with President Wilson earlier in the day, took the same view. The return of the salute of Huerta cannot be interpreted, he declared, as recognition of the Huerta government.

Some Senators Disappointed.

Apart from the requirements of international law, however, Senators who had looked for definite action in the Mexican crisis did not hesitate to express their disappointment at the apparent anti-climax of the demonstration ordered by the President. If the Tampico incident were all that was to be considered, they declared, the dispatch of the Atlantic fleet was quite unnecessary. The same result could have been accomplished by the naval forces already in Mexican waters, which were more than ample to enforce the demands of this government. They insisted that an accounting was still to be rendered for the acts of the Huerta government set forth in the statement issued from the White House yesterday.

There was still some doubt among Senators to-day whether the incident would result in the weakening of Huerta's position with the people of Mexico or whether it would redound to his advantage.

Some declared that the firing of the return salute by the American naval forces and his escape without loss of dignity from the dilemma which was thought to be the beginning of the end of his regime would strengthen his position and leave the United States in the predicament in which it has found itself up to this time in dealing with the Mexican situation. Others believed that popular opinion in Mexico might react against Huerta for yielding to a peremptory demand backed up by a show of force on the part of the United States.

There was also much speculation whether popular opinion in the United States would receive with satisfaction the announcement of the outcome of the demonstration by the administration.

Wilson's Action Sustained.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously adopted to-day a resolution sustaining the President in his action in sending the fleet to Tampico. The formal resolution employing the word "sustain" was adopted after Representatives Alney and Bartholdt had objected to the word "approve." Mr. Alney, particularly, had not been in sympathy with the policy of the United States toward Mexico and he would not support a resolution so worded as to lead to the assumption that the entire Mexican policy of the administration had his approval.

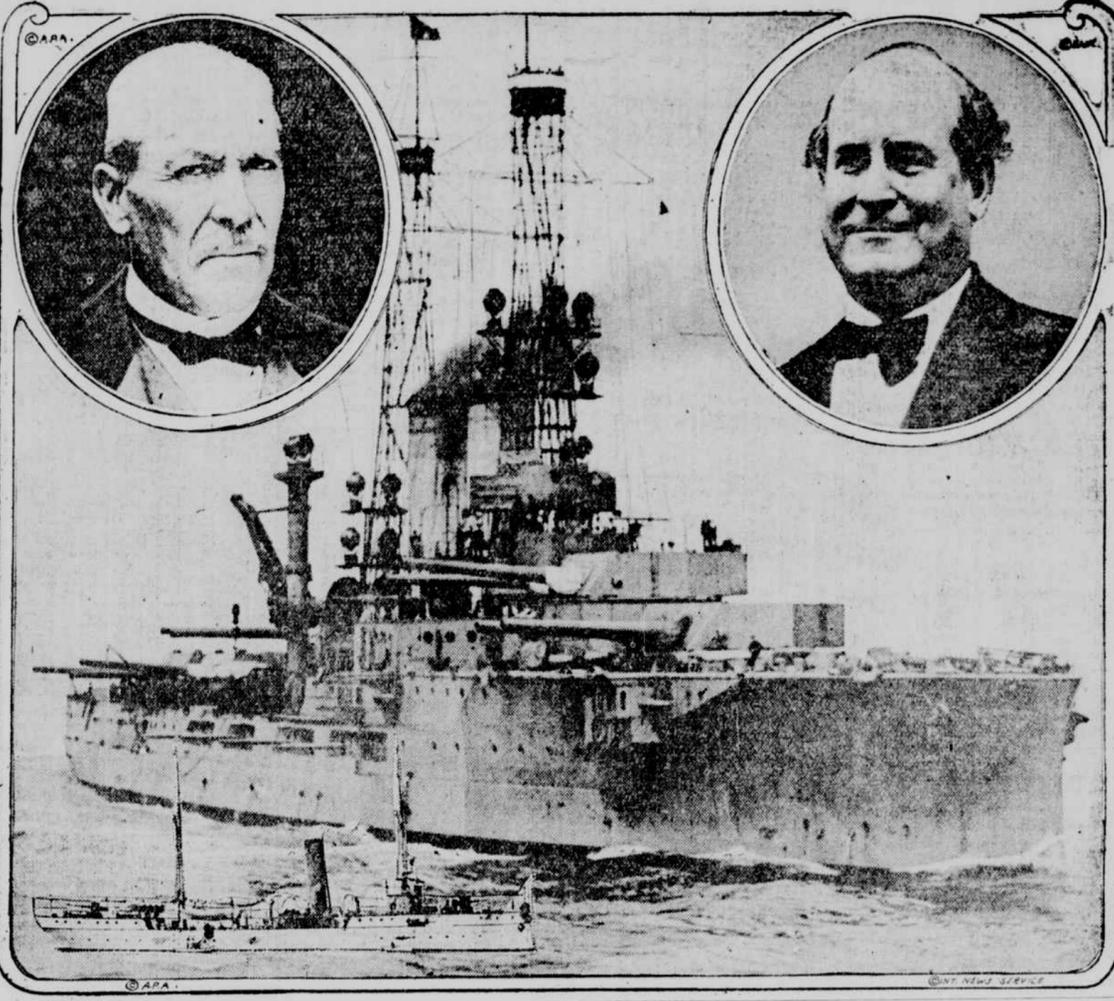
Following this action by the committee, came the announcement of Huerta's willingness to salute the American flag and the probability of a return salute by this government. Representative Cooper, ranking Republican on the committee, while in sympathy with the President's dispatch of the fleet, said:

"I cannot recall just now any previous feeling fit" is a matter of health. You can feel fit and full of vim and vigor through the regular use of a good mineral water.

Standing alone in its class, the high regard in which WHITE ROCK WATER is held by the doctors of today is attested by its enormous sale.

"There's Health in White Rock"

IF THE VERA CRUZ GIVES THE SALUTE, WHY NOT LET THE UTAH RETURN IT?



gent justifying a salute by us under the circumstances. Whom would we salute? We do not recognize the existence of a de jure government there. Would a salute not imply recognition? The word international carries with it intercourse between nations. What two nations are involved here, since we do not recognize the Mexican government?"

The committee discussion to-day developed that Representative Bartholdt, a minority member, regarded the flag incident as unimportant, but since the President had acted, Mr. Bartholdt gave his support to the committee's resolution, which read as follows:

"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."

Chairman Flood offered the resolution upholding the hands of the President, and after several modifications its adoption by a unanimous vote in the form given above was accomplished. Mr. Flood informed the committee that it was the intention of the President to communicate with Congress of more drastic action should be necessary after the fleet reached Tampico.

According to an announcement made after the meeting, the committee membership generally agreed to stand by the President if it became necessary to blockade Tampico and Vera Cruz. The situation, of course, was changed later in the day by the reported developments at Mexico City.

Conditions at Mexico City were discussed by the House committee, and the status of Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy was the subject of comment. Following the meeting a committee member admitted that the President was displeased because Mr. O'Shaughnessy had maintained such friendly relations with General Huerta.

"Published reports of the President's attitude on this subject are overdrawn," said this member, "but it is true that the President feels that under the conditions in Mexico our representative there has been too intimate with an unrecognized President."

Chairman Flood and Representative Cooper, who attended the White House conference yesterday, acquainted their fellow committee members to-day with the position of the administration regarding the Tampico incident. An effort was made at the committee meeting to waive all questions of partisanship, and, except for the disagreement as to the language of the resolution, the session was harmonious.

That the House is ready to stand behind the administration in any step deemed necessary was the consensus of opinion among members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

When asked if the President would seek the sanction of Congress before attempting a possible blockade of the ports following the failure of negotiations regarding the salute, Chairman Flood said:

"The President might move without referring the matter to Congress, but unless action should become urgent he intends to communicate with Congress before doing anything further."

HAS NEW TYPE OF 'PLANE

French Doctor Finds Method of Imitating Bird's Flight.

Paris, April 16.—A new type of flying machine, the object of which is to enable a man to imitate birds in utilizing the wind to the exclusion of other motive power, was described to-night at the congress of the Society of Savants. The invention is that of Dr. A. Magnan and the flight it is intended to make is a kind of continuous volplane.

After the manner of large birds, the apparatus is provided with a spreading tail and two tapering wings, the wings being so placed as to enable it to remain motionless. The control of the machine must be acquired by practice, as in the case of a bicycle, and it is admitted that this will present great difficulty and even danger.

Woodmen Got Vergara's Body. Omaha, April 16.—Payment to-day by the Woodmen of the World of an insurance policy on the life of Clement E. Vergara, a Texas ranchman decedent to the Mexican side of the border and slain by Mexican Federal troops, revealed the fact that the mysterious recovery of Vergara's body had been accomplished by members of the order, who brought it to the American side and restored it to the Vergara family.

LONDON CRITICISES WILSON'S POLICY

Considers Insult to Flag Not as Bad as Benton Murder.

NEWSPAPERS SAY HUERTA SAVED FACE

Some Declare That Movement of Fleet Is Recognition of His Government.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 17.—General Huerta's readiness to comply with President Wilson's demand that he should salute the American flag is considered by "The Morning Post" to be a moral victory for the United States which will leave Huerta just where he was.

"More awkward for him," continues "The Morning Post," "was the defeat of his troops at Torreon at the hands of the Constitutionalists. It appears as though Mexico would have to settle down to civil war. The conflict is puzzling to outsiders, because it is not very clear that either side is fighting for any principle. The difference seems to be that whereas Huerta may have been responsible for the death of some of his political rivals, but does not molest foreign residents, the chiefs of the Constitutionalists murder and plunder the foreign residents."

"President Wilson's policy is not quite intelligible to observers outside the United States. He has declined under any circumstances to recognize Huerta as President of Mexico, apparently on the ground that Huerta's conduct has not been free from blame, and has also permitted the export of arms from the United States to the Constitutionalists' forces. This policy is not non-intervention, but is rather intervention without the trouble and expense of using force. President Wilson thus appears in the light of a judge between two parties in a foreign state—a judge who is ready to pronounce sentence, but not to execute it."

"The Daily Mail" says: "President Wilson has scored a distinct success by his vigorous diplomacy, and the world will now hope that he will show equal firmness in enforcing upon the Constitutionalists that respect for the American flag which was required from Huerta. Neither Villa nor Carranza has so far shown the smallest respect for his representations, and the murderers of Benton and a number of American citizens are still at large and unpunished. It may, however, be that the presence of a large American fleet on the coast will exercise some restraint upon Villa's peculiar methods."

"Weakness of Washington." "The Daily Telegraph" considers it easy to say that Huerta's condition for saluting the American flag is an impudent demand on the part of a leader whom the United States government has treated as a mere bandit, without any legitimate official standing in Mexico, "but," it continues, "it is precisely the weakness of Washington that it has not been able in practice to do this. It has proclaimed in so many words that it could and would take no other view of Huerta, but in actual fact has been and is at this moment in regular diplomatic touch with Huerta through envoys at the Mexican capital, and the very act of demanding apologies and a salute to the flag from him after the Tampico incident bore a strong color of recognizing Huerta's position as head of the Mexican Republic. A government does not demand apologies and salutes from an unoffending desperado, branded by it as a murderous criminal. If the United States government makes such a demand, it tacitly admits some right on Huerta's part to stand for Mexico. Huerta plays an awkward card when he requires that the act he is to do as on behalf of Mexico shall be acknowledged with due courtesy, otherwise the United States would be treating the Mexican nation with contempt, an attitude Washington has most studiously avoided hitherto."

With regard to the future, "The Daily Telegraph" says: "If there is to be a stable government in Mexico it must be that of the United States imposed by

military conquest or that of some Mexican who is strong enough to do the work if the idea of conquest is repudiated. It is hard to see what but confusion can come of intervening morally and saying, 'Whoever rules Mexico, it shall not be this person.' Mexico is not rich in strong leaders who could show a moral record acceptable to the censors in Washington. On the contrary, it does not appear to possess a single one. The Tampico incident is to be closed, but President Wilson and his Cabinet will still have upon their hands a diplomatic difficulty from which it will be hard for them to extricate themselves with flying colors."

"The Daily Graphic" says: "We rejoice that a way out of a very dangerous and very embarrassing situation has been found. There is, however, one observation we should like to make, now that the crisis is over. The offense of the Mexican Federalists, for which President Wilson was prepared to go to war, was in the light of pure morals a very trumpery affair in comparison with the crime of the Mexican Constitutionalists in murdering Benton. What does President Wilson propose to do in this latter case? Surely some mark of the indignation he cannot fail to feel is necessary. The very least he can do, in our opinion, is to refuse to Villa and the latter's fellow ruffians the continuance of the privilege that they now enjoy in the matter of trade in arms across the frontier."

"The Daily News" says: "The quarrel between the United States and Mexico seems to be blowing over as quickly as it arose. It may be said, when the dispute is disposed of, that the general problem of Mexican anarchy will remain. That is true, but it will be a great gain to have averted a measure which might very well have led to intervention on the largest scale. The conquest of Mexico by the United States is not the solution of the Mexican problem which wise men in the United States and out of it would welcome."

Thinks Huerta Courteous. "The Times" finds Washington's treatment of Huerta in curious contrast to the unpropitiously mildness with which the United States has suffered insults and rebuffs and downright defiance at the hands of Villa and Carranza. "Time Times" thinks that, considering the extremely embarrassing and anomalous position in which he has been placed by American diplomacy, and the unique demands made upon him, Huerta has displayed remarkable courtesy and self-control in his dealings with the United States.

"None the less," says "The Times," "his elimination remains a fixed point of American policy, and the dispatch of the Atlantic fleet signifies rather a change of method than of aim. Unhappily, there is little discernible prospect that the present that the present proceedings will bring a lasting solution of the Mexican problem any nearer."

Cites Benton Case. 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: "Intervention which murder and robbery failed to bring about is apparently to be the punishment for a merely symbolic slight on American dignity." After expressing admiration for the ability and the motives of President Wilson, "The Manchester Guardian" says it is impossible to suppress doubts and misgivings on his Mexican policy. It continues: "Why should Villa murder with impunity and General 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 manners 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 her flag will serve very well, but one should not expect that 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 one country to make itself partly responsible for the good government of another and independent country."

MEXICO LICK U. S.? SURE! SAYS CONSUL

Senor Jimenez Issues Warning: "Remember When France Intervened!"

There is one man who believes the United States will get "licked" if she goes to war with Mexico. He is the Mexican Vice-Consul in New York, Senor Alfonso L. Jimenez, and he was not slow to express his opinion yesterday in his office in the Whitehall Building.

"Do you remember what we gave France?" the Vice-Consul asked, so belligerently that one reporter dropped his pencil. "Ah, how we gave it them when they intervened in 1861! It cost us 25,000 men and 500,000,000 francs."

"Mr. Wilson should remember that sad occasion before he acts too hastily. We fought every inch of the ground then, and we will do it now. Though we are divided, we will unite against a common foe. We can raise an army of 400,000 men fully equipped for fighting."

"Every man, woman and child in Mexico will fight. Men would rather see their wives and children dead than hampered by the United States. All true Mexicans will fight to death against the brutality of a big power like the United States."

"Not with our navy," conceded Senor Jimenez, after thinking the situation over. "No, not with our navy—although for its size there is none better—but with our army—ah, well (and Senor Jimenez smiled triumphantly), that is different. There you would see fighting."

"The action of the United States in sending all those ships to my country is an outrage. There is no excuse for it. That Tampico incident—poor!—what was it? It might have happened in any country. Besides, all just reparation was made. Didn't we release the sailors and officers arrested?"

"But the idea of demanding a salute to the American flag when the United States refuses to recognize the Mexican flag—ah, it is monstrous! How can President Wilson demand a salute from President Huerta when he does not recognize him? If the salute is fired and the United States accepts it, that will mean the recognition of the Huerta administration as the rightful government of Mexico. Perhaps this is what the Wilson administration wants. I hope so. Why shouldn't America salute back? If I take off my hat to a man on the street I expect him to return the salute if he is a gentleman."

"Not a word was said about the shooting of nine Americans three months ago in Tampico. Why? Because they were caught smuggling arms to the rebels. Not a thing was done about the Benton murder and not a thing about Villa and his bandits, who assaulted women of Torreon and Durango. Not a thing was done when Villa robbed 700 Spaniards and drove them from Torreon. And yet something is going to be done about this Tampico incident, where no one was killed and only a mistake was made."

Vice-Consul Jimenez will be relieved by his superior, who arrives to-day. At the close of his interview he reviewed Mexico's fighting strength. His parting words left no doubt that he believed Mexico might get angry and defeat the United States.

"What, again?" asked one of the reporters, as he departed.

HUERTA'S OFFER OF ALLIANCE REJECTED

Rebels Say That Situation at Tampico Has Thrown President Into Panic.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Juarez, Mexico, April 16.—Rebel officials to-night say that overtures have been made to them by President Huerta for defensive alliance in event of foreign intervention. The overtures, the rebels say, were rejected.

It was learned to-night that a Guatemalan named Acuna, saying that he had a personal telegram from Huerta authorizing him to treat with Generals Carranza and Villa, had asked passports to Chihuahua to take up the matter with Carranza. Carranza was asked about the issuing of the passports, and Acuna was informed that the rebels would enter into

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No Quarter Will Be Shown by Judge to Candidates of Chieftain.

ASKS GLYNN'S HELP IN PRIMARY BATTLE

Democratic Club Remains Opposed to Tammany — Moose Started Over T. R. Rumors.

Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, president of the National Democratic Club, last night threatened to bolt the regular nominations of the Democratic party next fall if the candidates are marked with the brand of Charles F. Murphy.

And the judge declared he and his friends who are opposed to Tammany Hall and its leader will nominate their own candidates if the present primary law is not amended at the extra session of the Legislature.

"The amendments to the primary law suggested by the National Democratic Club," Judge O'Dwyer explained, "are necessary if we are to have a fair show in the primaries."

"I propose to continue the fight against Mr. Murphy, and the National Democratic Club will be one of the instruments in the fight. We will oppose him at the primaries, if Governor Glynn does the right thing and gets the Legislature to pass the amendments to the direct primary law suggested by the club."

Judge O'Dwyer said he had no intention of resigning from the presidency of the club because his board of governors reinstated Mr. Murphy, George W. Plunkitt and Thomas F. Foley Tuesday night.

"The club," said Judge O'Dwyer, "unqualifiedly opposed to Mr. Murphy. I am somewhat unfortunate in my board of governors. There is Thomas F. Smith, who happens to be also secretary of Tammany Hall."

"The reinstatement did not change the club's position regarding Mr. Murphy. Some of the members of the board of governors considered that he was making capital out of an alleged grievance and thought it best to reinstate him."

Earlier in the day Mr. Murphy, to all questions regarding politics, said: "It is too early to talk politics."

He would not comment on the interview with Norman E. Mack, at New Orleans, printed in The Tribune yesterday. In the interview Mr. Mack said Governor Glynn would be re-nominated to succeed himself, and that either William R. Hearst or W. F. McCombs would be the Democratic candidate for United States Senator. District Attorney Whitman, Mr. Mack prophesied, would be the Republican candidate for Governor, and Theodore Roosevelt would be the Republican candidate for United States Senator. O. H. Phillips, acting chairman of the Progressive State Committee, commenting on Mr. Mack's reference to Colonel Roosevelt, said:

"It is outrageously silly."

Another Progressive leader said the Progressives wanted Mr. Roosevelt as their candidate for Governor.

FLEET READY FOR ANYTHING, IS WORD

Continued from page 1

"Of all trades there is probably no finer or more sober or more intelligent, more self-controlled men than our railroad engineers. Upon their sobriety, clear-headedness and capacity to govern themselves depend daily the lives of millions. Many railroads have established clubs for their engineers, where they read, meet and pass away time between their runs."

"What say you, gentlemen, you with your railroad tickets in your pockets, to a proposition that the railroads should issue an order that the engineers off duty at these clubhouses should be allowed to establish a wine mess of their own?"

"Would you take any chances with the engineer of your train? Why, then, should you seriously ask me to take chances with those who direct the movements of our ships?"

Secretary Daniels then intimated that he had been led to issue the order abolishing the wine mess by reading a message address which the Kaiser made to a recent graduating class of German naval cadets.

"The nation which consumes the least quantity of alcohol wins upon the sea," the German Emperor said, "and the example of the officers should be given to the crew."

General Horace Porter presided at the dinner, and introduced Colonel R. M. Thompson as toastmaster. Other speakers and guests of the Navy League were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Captain G. E. Burd, U. S. N.; the Rev. Dr. John P. Thidwick, who was chaplain of the fleet; Colonel Harry Cole Cutler, Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University; Brigadier General R. K. Evans, commander of the Department of the East; Captain E. W. Eber, U. S. N.; Captain Albert Gleaves, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Captain Albert W. Grant, U. S. N.; Captain Howard Gilman, U. S. N.; William S. Lloyd, Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Charles Sigbee, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., and Beokman Winthrop, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The keynote of the other speakers was a larger navy for the purpose of maintaining peace with other nations.

To Carry Garden to Mexico.

Galveston, April 16.—The British cruiser Berwick arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz to take Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, to Vera Cruz. The British consulate here received notice to-day that Sir Lionel would reach Galveston Saturday.

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HUERTA MIXES WITH CROWD AT BIG FIRE

Proves His Bravery—Burning of Department Store May Be Incendiary.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, April 16.—President Huerta's presence last night at a big fire in this city is taken as another proof that he has no fear of mingling freely with the multitude. When the fire was at its height and the spacious main square of Mexico City was packed by spectators the Presidential automobile was seen approaching. The crowd opened a way for it and there was some cheering.

Huerta alighted and remained one hour and a half. He met there the Finance Minister, Senor de la Llama, and was heard to say that although he was reluctant to believe the rumors of incendiarism the matter should be thoroughly sifted.

The fact of the fire occurring in the present condition of business gave rise to varied comment, which was particularly outspoken last night among the thousands of spectators.

El Palacio de Hierro, the burned establishment, was almost on the scale of the Bon Marche and Louvre stores, of Paris, and the large department stores of London and New York. The concern is nominally owned by a joint stock company capitalized at 7,000,000 pesos, but a majority of the stock is held by a single French family. The loss on buildings and merchandise is estimated at about 6,000,000 pesos, but under present conditions the stock was largely dead weight.

Insurance, carried by thirty-old companies, chiefly British, amounts to 2,500,000 pesos. Among the companies are the Atlas, Union, Royal, London Assurance, Liverpool and London and Globe, London and Lancashire, Norwich Union, Scottish Union and Royal Exchange.

NOTICE Office Furniture Sale We will announce in detail on Wednesday, April 22nd, the largest event in office furniture ever known. The Globe-Wernicke Co. Main Store, 380 Broadway, Corner White Street. Branch Store, 30 Church St. (Hudson Terminal Building)