

Huerta Lets Time Expire Without Reply

Washington Waits All Day Sunday in Vain for Favorable Word From Mexico City

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EXTRA EXTRA Washington Announces the Default of Huerta

VERY LATEST NEWS WIRED FROM MEXICO

Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—During the day Huerta asked for written assurances that the United States would return his salute. This was promptly refused and the word sent to Mexico City that a decisive answer to the last word of the Washington government must be made before 6 o'clock, Mexico City time.

Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—At 8:30 p. m. (Washington time), Secretary Bryan announced he had received no further word from Mexico City.

Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—At 7:36 p. m. (Washington time), it was 6 o'clock in Mexico City and President Wilson's ultimatum to Huerta had expired. No word of Huerta's intentions had been announced here. In the event of Huerta acceding, news of the consent might not reach Washington for several hours.

Bulletin.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 19.—The main division of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy bound for Tampico, passed here at 6 o'clock this morning.

Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Mexican crisis remained tense and inconclusive throughout today. President Wilson arrived at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., at 8 o'clock this morning and talked with Secretary Bryan by long distance telephone concerning the Mexican developments.

General Huerta sent two evasive messages through Charge O'Shaughnessy. These followed the delivery to Huerta of President Wilson's peremptory demand for final action before 6 o'clock tonight. The replies contested points of detail, but were inconclusive on the main point of definitely yielding before 6 tonight.

Secretary Bryan repeated the two messages to President Wilson and after a long distance conference with the president, two further messages were sent to Mexico on the points raised by Huerta.

They made clear there would be no yielding and no conditions allowed Huerta and no deviation whatever from the determination that 6 o'clock tonight is the final limit of time for complete acquiescence in the American demand.

Orders to Torpedo Flotilla.

Naval officials continued active preparations for an eventuality. At 10:30 this morning orders were issued to the torpedo flotilla at Pensacola, Fla., to join Admiral Badger's fleet and proceed to Tampico. The flotilla consists of twenty-two destroyers and two tenders. They will get under way at once and join Admiral Badger's fleet as it rounds Key West into the gulf. This naval order, coming at the moment of Huerta's dilatory messages, was regarded as significant.

Secretary Bryan was at the State department in conference with Governor Lind, the president's special commissioner to Mexico.

Later Mr. Bryan joined Secretary Tumulty at the White House.

Some Progress Made.

The text of the exchanges with Mexico City was not given out. Mr. Bryan summed up the situation as favorable, but inconclusive. Later he spoke of the negotiations as making progress. Toward midday officials expressed themselves as strongly hopeful that Huerta would yield. It was understood foreign governments were exerting pressure on him not to precipitate a final breach.

At 12:30 Secretary Bryan left the White House for his home, believing that some hours would elapse before there were further developments from the latest messages sent to Mexico City.

Throughout the day the Mexican crisis occupied the absorbing attention of officials, dispelling the usual calm of a beautiful mid-spring Sunday.

Secretary Bryan remained up, practically all of last night awaiting definite word from Mexico City. He was at the State department until midnight and on going home continued telephoning to those in the cipher room at the State department until 4 o'clock this morning. Shortly after 9 o'clock Mr. Bryan had received two messages from Mexico City. Both were from Charge O'Shaughnessy. The first merely was formal, stating that the message of President Wilson giving Huerta until 6 o'clock tonight to yield had been communicated to Portillo y Rojas, the minister for foreign affairs, and that a reply would follow. The second dispatch was in the nature of a reply, although the officials quickly perceived that it was not clearly responsive and definite, as to the demands made by this government, but raised a new issue, as to the United States agreeing in writing to return the salute.

Bryan Talks to Wilson.
Mr. Bryan summarized the Huerta reply in a telegram to the president at White Sulphur Springs and soon thereafter held a long distance conference with the president, going over the points Huerta had raised. While the reply was considered favorable in its general purpose as to returning the American flag, yet it again parleyed over details and conditions. As a result of the long distance talk

Commander Who Demanded Apology from Huerta



Rear Admiral Mayo

Mr. Bryan dispatched a further message to Mexico City making it plain that President Wilson would listen to no counter proposals or suggestions, but must have an unequivocal acceptance of the American demand at the time stated, 6 o'clock tonight.

Torpedo Flotilla Dispatched.
While these exchanges were going on by cable between Washington and Mexico City, the Navy department was centering its attention on further preparations for any eventuality which might occur. At 10:30 o'clock—shortly after Huerta's latest dilatory message had been received—orders were sent to the battleship Mississippi with an aeroplane corps and 900 marines and the torpedo flotilla at Pensacola, Fla., to get under way at once, joining Admiral Badger's fleet as it entered the Gulf of Mexico and proceed with the fleet to Tampico. The torpedo flotilla consists of twenty-two destroyers, the tender Dixie and the scout cruiser Birmingham, but several of the destroyers are in reserve so it is probably only fourteen will sail.

Lind Takes Hand.
Secretary Bryan had planned to go to church at 11 o'clock, but as the cable message began to come in he changed his plans and went to the State department. There he was joined by John Lind, the president's personal representative in Mexico, and the two went to the private telegraph office of the State department to consult over a difficult piece of deciphering in the latest message from Huerta.

Later it became known that the message showed that Huerta was not raising objection to the salute itself, but as to the details under which the salute would be returned. The main condition was that the United States agree in writing that the salute be fired instead of relying on the assurance given Admiral Mayo for a return salute.

Wily Move by Huerta.
This was construed by officials as a wily and adroit move on Huerta's part to obtain an assurance direct from the American government which would be capable of being construed by him as a recognition of the de facto Mexican government.

There was no disposition on the part of the officials here to give any such assurance or to prolong the discussion as to details. They were determined after consulting President Wilson, to hold to the one concrete question of Huerta's yielding to the American demand as it had been submitted. The reply to Huerta made clear to him that a "yes" or "no" to the American demand was all that remained for him and that nothing that was to be done would bear the construction of a recognition of the Huerta government.

To Present It to Congress.
In the meantime tentative plans were made for the legislative procedure, which tomorrow may place the full naval and military establishment in the hands of the president for active war measures against the de facto government in Mexico. The scope of the authority to be conferred upon the president and the means to be placed in his hands for exerting that authority will depend upon the president's desires. When the president returns to Washington to leaders of the house and senators before the two legislative bodies meet at noon. Then the president probably will read a special message to congress.

Resolution by Underwood.
Unless the Huerta government recedes and accepts the president's terms tonight, Majority Leader Underwood will undoubtedly offer a joint resolution in the house, when it meets at noon providing for a joint session of congress within an hour. The joint session will hear what the president has to advise on the situation and probably before the president returns to the White House a resolution will be offered in each house in separate session. The chairman of the foreign affairs and foreign relations committees will offer the resolutions, which will immediately be referred to the respective committees. Hurried sessions will immediately be referred to the respective committees. Hurried sessions

LATEST WORD FROM WASHINGTON ON MEXICAN CASE SHOWS APPARENTLY INTERVENTION IS IMPERATIVE

WASHINGTON, April 19.—(Washington time), or 7:09 p. m. in Mexico City, Washington was still waiting for a message from Charge O'Shaughnessy, saying whether Huerta had complied with President Wilson's ultimatum, which expired more than hour before—Secretary Bryan said he had heard nothing at 8:30 o'clock and it may be near midnight before the final word comes.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—At 8:55 o'clock (Washington time), a long dispatch from Charge O'Shaughnessy began to come into the State department telegraph office. The first portion did not disclose its nature.

MEXICO CITY, April 16.—The American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, and the Mexican foreign minister, Portillo y Rojas, were in conference this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Commander of Fleet On Way to Enforce Demands



Rear Admiral Mayo

CONGRESS WILL BACK WILSON IF PLEA MADE TO UNCHAIN WAR DOGS

Houses Not to "Quibble" if Executive Obligated to Call on Them for Support.

NO OTHER COURSE IS OPEN Members of Three Parties Say Ready to Give Chief Power.

WHAT IS HUERTA GOING TO DO? Some Solons Think He Will Wait to Last and Yield.

OTHERS SURE HE'LL STAND PAT Believe He Seeks to Arouse Patriotism of Mexicans in Own Behalf and Tighten Grip.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Congress will not "quibble" if developments make it necessary for President Wilson to report to it on Monday that President Huerta declines to salute the American colors in accordance with the American demand.

Should it develop that General Huerta maintains his "haggling" defiance, leaders in congress believe the president will ask authority to use armed force to defend the dignity of the nation. Democrats, republicans and progressives alike agree that no other course could be pursued, and the congress stands ready to give the president plenary power to act as his judgment and necessities may dictate.

The American demand is not complied with President Wilson will notify administration leaders of his desire to address congress. Then, and not until then, will plans be made for a joint session of the senate and house. Arrangements for this can be perfected quickly and action can be outlined after assurance of defiance from General Huerta has been received.

Opinions Vary. Opinions among members of congress vary as to the attitude General Huerta will assume. Some think he will wait until the last minute and then yield to the original demand of Admiral Mayo. Others believe he will ignore the demand, believing that through a demonstration by this government he can arouse the patriotism of his people in his own behalf.

There are few, however, who do not believe the United States, in the event of defiance of the ultimatum, must take an armed grip on Mexico. Action by congress would not authorize a declaration of war, because there is no contemplation of warring against Mexico. The prevailing opinion is that a resolution would be adopted similar to one adopted before the Spanish war, authorizing the president to use the armed forces in his discretion, to defend the dignity and honor of the United States. The first move, it is believed, would be to seize the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico.

In Touch with Administration. Senator Shively, acting chairman of the foreign relations committee, will be in touch with administration officials and it is probable the president would communicate first to him if the situation should demand congressional attention. Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, also would be notified and both committees called to consider the form of a resolution to meet the emergency.

"We are through talking," Chairman Shively said. "We must wait now until we see what Huerta is going to do."

SAYS NURSING IS DRUDGERY Daughter of Packer Finds Task of Probationer Not to Likin

NOT CARING FOR PATIENTS Calls Life in Boston Hospital Three-Fourths Housework, and This Is Far from Pleasing to Heiress.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Miss Helen Cudahy, the millionaire's daughter, who came from the west to learn nursing at the Massachusetts General hospital, has decided not to stay. Her reason is summarized in this remark:

"I thought training in a hospital meant taking care of patients. I find it is three-fourths housework and drudgery." Miss Cudahy is the daughter of Packer Patrick Cudahy, who learned the secret of turning beef into gold and made a fortune in the Chicago and Milwaukee stock yards. For five years Miss Cudahy has longed to study nursing. Her father, self-made man, said "Good! Fine! Shows the right spirit."

Denies Romance. People guessed a romance might lie behind. They asked Miss Cudahy, said she:

"No. I simply believe that every girl should be able to take care of her own living. Though I may never work for pay, I propose to know how." Miss Cudahy entered the Massachusetts General hospital on April 1. Her announced plan was to spend three years winning her diploma from the hospital. But, last Thursday night, at the dinner table, she declared that at the end of her three months' probation she will leave. And thereby hangs a tale.

Inspection Finishes Her. It is the rule of the Massachusetts General hospital that every second Thursday general inspection is made. Every piece of linen must be lifted, sorted and replaced. Every sheet must be dusted. The drawers of the closets must be cleaned with the utmost care. It was a monumental task. Miss Cudahy did it. And that night at dinner she made the announcement to her friends about hospital duty being three-fourths housework and drudgery.

Asked if she did not intend to keep it up, she said: "Why, three years is too long. I think I may stay three months more, but no longer."

May Try It Again. "If I enter another hospital it may be a private one where there is not so much dusting and carrying trays and scouring them. I want to be more with the patients."

The other nurses in the big main hall were surprised for Miss Cudahy has been a willing, cheerful worker. Her eagerness to be allowed to attend patients is common to probationers. But the hospital authorities allow probationers to do nothing but routine work, for the girls need training and testing before they can be trusted with dangerous cases.

Miss Cudahy is popular at the hospital—though she is granted some privileges not allowed the other girls. For instance, a hospital rule is that probationers must knot their hair in as small a knot as possible on top of their head. Miss Cudahy is the one who enforces this rule. Ordinarily she speaks to a girl just once and if this girl's hair is done low on her neck again, Miss McKee directs the imprudent young woman to take it down and put it properly up in the presence of the whole class. But Miss Cudahy has a great deal of dark hair and she wears it low on her neck. So does Miss Dory Lindsay, daughter of another millionaire, who came with Miss Cudahy from Milwaukee and who is also a probationer. And Miss McKee has never attempted—so far as the other probationers can see—to enforce the rule against the coltiferous expert of probationers upon Miss Cudahy or Miss Lindsay.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT THE LOW COST SHOW

Turn Out to Hear Speakers Tell About Junior Farming Clubs.

BABY JUDGING ON MONDAY Mrs. White of American Health Baby's Association Arrives to Take Charge of Contest During Week.

Two thousand school children from Omaha and South Omaha saw the Low Cost of Living show yesterday. Scarcely had Miss Hildah Peterson of Nebraska university, who is in charge of the boys and girls' farming clubs over the state, delivered her lecture on the work of the extension department, than the youngsters burst forth with a round of cheering that would put the first homerun of the season back in deep right field behind the score board.

Neva Turner of the department of domestic science at the high school, was also a popular speaker at the exhibition yesterday, talking on "Home Economics," which was more interesting, if possible, to the young people there than it was to the boys and girls.

George W. Condra of the Nebraska university lectured on the motion picture, some 5000 feet of film, in fact, and the boys and girls were greatly interested in the lecture. Besides being a professor at the University of Nebraska, Mr. Condra is also secretary of the conservation congress of Nebraska.

Development of the State. Films were also shown displaying the development of poultry, of agriculture and the rearing of babies. During the afternoon the South Omaha High School orchestra of thirty pieces under the management of Prof. Moore, played popular and classical airs.

The spelling match, specially arranged for the program yesterday, was won by Harold Britton of South Omaha, he standing up with fifteen other crack spellers of the grade schools. Motion pictures of the famous Yellowstone park territory traversed by the Union Pacific were shown through the courtesy of the railroad company. Special lectures on the Harbank exhibit were given by Ralph Shaef, who is in charge of the exhibit here. One of the unique features of the program was the burlesque wrestling match presented by the Teddy brothers, clever Omaha amateurs.

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