

WHOLE U. S. ARMY TO LINE, DEMAND OF REPUBLICANS

Caucus of Senators Issues Statement Urging Forces for Mexico

WOULD CALL ON MILITIA

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Republicans in caucus today, renewing their statement that enough United States forces are not now on the border, issued a public statement that every regular be immediately dispatched to the front.

All action was deferred save for the statement which Leader Gallinger was authorized to make.

It follows: Republican Senators fully recognize that the duty of dealing with the present Mexican crisis rests with the President, and they have not at any time had any purpose of interfering with the Executive or any department of the Government in that matter, but they have been and are now very solicitous that the military expedition in Mexico shall be adequately protected and that the border line shall be provided with forces sufficient to prevent raids similar to the one that occurred at Columbus.

While realizing that their information may not be fully complete, they believe that, upon the information which they do have, all available regulars should be sent to the border to be reinforced by detachments from the National Guards, if circumstances demand it. Not only should Villa and his murderous band be captured and punished, but the lives and property of American citizens on both sides of the border should be protected, a thing which has not heretofore been done by our Government.

This public statement is in lieu of the resolution which the Republicans threatened to introduce in the Senate. Such a resolution, it was said, would have embarrassed the Administration, and it is the avowed purpose of the caucus not to bring about such a situation.

MAY CALL ON PRESIDENT TO NAME VILLA PLOTTERS

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Alleged American interests, charged by President Wilson with attempting to bring about intervention in Mexico, today were the storm center of heated Congressional discussion.

Senate Republicans were called upon by Leader Gallinger to request President Wilson for the proof of the statements in his letter that such interests were trying to bring about intervention. New England Republicans, led by Representative Carter, of Massachusetts, responded by demanding a full discussion in the House. They claimed new and important information which the country was entitled to know.

Meanwhile, after a conference with President Wilson, both on the Sussex and Mexican situations, Chairman Stone told other Democratic leaders in informal meetings that they must quell any attempt at Republican action.

Senator Stone himself said he would call the Republicans to task for taking an international subject into party caucus, and would demand to know if they wished their aggressiveness to be understood as assisting intervention. Should the Democrats wish to press the President's contention as to American interests, probably they will speak on the formal subject of Senator Lewis' resolution, declaring "traitors" all Americans who aid Villa in any way.

President Wilson's statement was aimed chiefly against one individual. Information was laid before the Cabinet at its meeting on Friday, which, in the opinion of the President, justified the statement. The President was told of a move alleged to be directed by a prominent citizen of the United States which, if persisted in, would force the United States to intervene in Mexico.

In his statement yesterday President Wilson said in dealing with this subject: "The people of the United States should know the sinister and unscrupulous influences that are about, and should be on their guard against crediting any story coming from the border; and those who disseminate the news should make it a matter of patriotism and of conscience to test the source and authenticity of every report they receive from that quarter."

Senators from the border States received a flood of messages today in response to inquiries sent to friends in the section asking information as to the exact situation. These messages will be considered at a further conference of Senate Republicans tomorrow.

3000 MORE U. S. TROOPS READY FOR VILLA CHASE

Continued from Page One

ports from General Pershing, before Villa was allowed to escape.

Flying columns of the United States troops, however, are in pursuit and the aim now is to overtake Villa before he traverses the canyon, about 150 miles, and gains the mountains. To accomplish this, Pershing has established another base 120 miles south of Casas Grandes, at El Valle, and from there has directed three columns in the chase.

As the hunt lengthens the question of supplies grows, and a call for more motortrucks has been made. Secretary of War Baker today ordered an

additional details of 54 machines rushed to the border.

United States troops have been sent to Fabens, Tex., east of El Paso, to cut off supplies that have been smuggled across the line to Villa.

President Wilson's charges of operations in the United States of Villista-Americans to embroil this country in Mexico aroused congressional leaders, who plan to call for specific proof.

ADDITIONAL U. S. TROOPS READY FOR DASH TO MEXICO

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 27.—More than 3000 additional United States troops, now at the border, were preparing to enter Mexico today.

Military officials at the base camp here reiterated their belief that the Villistas would not be exterminated without a long, hard fight. They said there was no reason to believe that Villa was surrounded by American or Carranzista troops at present.

Preparations for hearing out their predictions were seen in the arrival of huge quantities of supplies of all kinds within the last 24 hours. Hundreds of cavalry horses are arriving to replace the mounts that worn out in only 15 days' campaigning.

Aviator H. A. Dargue left at sunrise in his aeroplane for Casas Grandes.

CARRANZA FORCE HOSTILE TO AMERICANS, FUNSTON SAYS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 27.—That Carranzista troops are actually hostile to the American forces operating around Namiquipa in the hunt for Francisco Villa was practically admitted by Major General Funston today. He clearly indicated that the Mexican Government troops were not cooperating with General Pershing's column.

General Funston declared unless a report that Villa had escaped by breaking through the American lines. He asserted that the bandit leader had escaped a carefully laid trap by breaking through the Carranza lines.

When asked if the Carranzistas were believed purposely to have permitted this, General Funston said:

"Far be it from me to attack the integrity of our supposed ally, but the American line, already described by Funston as pitifully weak, is fast becoming a menace, it was said today. Any one of many possible eventualities would bring about disaster.

The supply problem is becoming acute, with the immediate granting of permission to use the lines of the Mexican Central Railroad becoming a vital issue. A number of automobile trucks with flanged wheels have been dispatched to the front. These may be used on the railroad.

"What military stores are accumulating at Fort Bliss, El Paso. This fact has caused a renewal of reports that army officials momentarily expected permission to use the railway from Juarez to Casas Grandes."

"The road between the border and Casas Grandes has become well-nigh impassable," Funston said. "Torn up by thousands of trucks, motorcycles and horses the road has become so deep as to mean a means of supply transportation too slow to be of much value."

General Funston reported members of the expeditionary force suffering from cold.

"I had lightly for desert heat," he said, "our troops are now actually suffering from the extreme cold of the mountain country."

VILLA TAKES CANYON TRAIL TO ESCAPE TO MOUNTAINS

EL PASO, Tex., March 27.—An unconfirmed report reached here today that six American soldiers had been wounded by Villa's forces near Namiquipa and that several Mexicans had been killed or wounded by the return fire of the United States soldiers.

The report was denied by J. O. Crockett, vice president of the Mexican North-western Railroad, who stated he had been in constant communication with Casas Grandes and points south.

That Villa was fleeing southward from Namiquipa in the direction of the Sierra Tarahumara mountains, according to army advisers.

He is now said to be in San Geronimo Canyon, south of Guerrero. Effective operations in this section will be difficult for the Americans.

The canyon is about 150 miles long. It has most precipitous sides that cannot be scaled, and the few paths leading to the wooded heights above are known to only a few, even among the Mexicans.

It was here that for years Villa deduced the Mexican regulars sent by President Diaz to apprehend him.

That Villa was killing deserters when caught and giving Mexicans the choice of the firing squad or joining him was evident from a censored report from the expeditionary forces. Villa forced 35 young Mexicans to join his band at El Valle under threats of execution. Several were impressed into his service at Namiquipa.

The official reports from General Pershing's expedition state that Villa's horses were in bad condition. Better mounted American soldiers were within two days' ride of the outlaw at last reports.

It was hoped that the pursuers might head him off before he reaches the Sierras.

NEW MOTORTRUCK DETAIL ORDERED TO MEXICO FRONT

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary of War Baker today announced that he had ordered 54 more motortrucks sent to the border at once for the use by the American military expedition in Mexico.

This makes 162 trucks purchased since the chase to "get" Villa began.

Secretary Baker stated that General Funston's request for more aeroplanes, made several days ago, was still being considered. The Department, it was said, has no more available machines. The aeroplanes at the Government station at San Diego, Cal., a built for training purposes, it was said, and could not be used in Mexico.

RAREST OF ALL ROSES BRING CROWDS EARLY TO THE FLOWER SHOW

"Cut Rose Day" at Convention Hall—Fine Displays of Orchids and Sweet Peas, Too

LECTURES BY EXPERTS

This is "Cut Rose Day" at Convention Hall, where the Fourth National Flower Show is staged by the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. There are 10,000 of the rarest roses ever grown on exhibition as the feature of the day, and these wonderful blooms are proving to be among the most popular of the exhibit at the show.

The doors of Convention Hall had been open but a short time today when the enthusiasts began to arrive by the score and by 10:30 o'clock the crowds about the cut-rose exhibits were such that the steady stream of newcomers were forced to wait their turn for many minutes before they had an opportunity to get near enough to the rosebuds to admire the beauties.

In conjunction with the cut-rose exhibition the American Rose Society is to hold its 12th annual convention at Convention Hall tonight, and the members of this organization were prominent among those who were on hand early today.

OTHER FINE DISPLAYS

Despite the fact that the roses were scheduled as the chief attraction of the day these blossoms failed to eclipse the exquisite displays of orchids, sweet peas, anemones, hyacinths, tulips, carnations, geraniums and other floral beauties.

The majority of the exhibitors are private growers, but the most elaborate displays have been staged by the large commercial growers. Among these are W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Thomas Meehan & Son, Henry F. Michell and a host of other prominent houses, who have spent hundreds of dollars in bringing their various rare exhibits to the Flower Show.

The Dreer exhibit is among the most prominent, and those of the National Decorative company, Charles E. Fox, A. N. Pearson, William Henry Muller, E. H. Farr and Adolph Muller are also to be placed among those exhibits which excite the admiration of the flower-loving public.

PROFESSOR WHITE TO SPEAK

The second of his lecture features held in connection with the flower show is to be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon when Professor E. A. White, of Cornell University, will deliver an address on "Orchids."

The talk will be flashed from the screen and explained by Professor White who ranks among the leading experts of the United States upon this topic. Tonight Max Schilling, of New York, will deliver an address on "Flower Arrangement and Color Combination."

The Tea Garden, which proved to be one of the most successful features of the Flower Show on Saturday, is to be run this afternoon by the gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties, under the supervision of Mrs. Horace W. Sellers. Tonight the officials of the children's country, which will be in charge, under the supervision of Mrs. E. Boyd Wetzel. The proceeds of the Tea Garden will go to the Children's Country Week Association and the School of Horticulture for Women at Andover.

Eighty crippled children were the guests today of Joseph Widener at the Flower Show at Convention Hall. They arrived in automobiles from the Widener Memorial Home for Cripple Children, at Broad Street and Olney avenue.

Some of the youngsters walked about the aisles on crutches, while others were pushed in chairs. Each child was presented with a bouquet of his favorite flower.

Others who mingled in the crowd were 20 pupils of Miss Garrett's School for the Deaf. They were accompanied by their teachers. Each pupil received a bouquet of different flowers.

FIVE ALLIED SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Continued from Page One

opinion that the United States must now take decisive action to curb the submarine activities of Germany where neutral lives are placed in jeopardy.

As several of the survivors are in English and French hospitals suffering from injuries the death toll may be increased within the next few days.

G. H. Crocker, who is in a hospital at Dover, is reported to be in a serious condition, and a fracture of the skull is feared.

W. G. Penfield, also an American, is in the same hospital as Mr. Crocker at Dover. The Sussex, which has been beached in Boulogne harbor, is being examined by Naval Lieutenant Smith and Captain Boyd, of the United States Embassy in Paris, to determine, if possible whether the ship was damaged by a mine or torpedo.

The Minnesota, formerly an Atlantic Transport liner, was used by the British Government as a transport, and it is reported that it was destroyed near the coast where the French auxiliary cruiser La Provence was torpedoed.

Five allied merchantmen have been sunk by German submarines within 24 hours at the British vessels Cerne, Khartoum, St. Cecile and Pen-y-Bridge and the French steamship Hebe.

Dispatches received at midnight announced the destruction of the St. Cecelia and the Pen-y-Bridge, but news of the loss of the Khartoum, Cerne and Hebe did not reach London until noon today. The torpedoing of the Khartoum is believed to have been accompanied by the loss of nine lives, as only two survivors have been landed.

Of the three ships reported lost in today's action the Khartoum was the largest. It displaced 3020 tons. The Hebe was a vessel of 1494 tons.

Eighteen survivors of the Hebe were saved. Six officers and 17 men of the Cerne were picked up.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—Prof. and Mrs. James Mark Baldwin and their daughter, Elizabeth, all of whom are now reported as survivors of the Sussex, are former residents of Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Baldwin is a daughter of the late William Henry Green, of the college town, and a sister-in-law of Colonel William Libbey, of that place. Mrs. Baldwin was married in Princeton a few weeks ago, the latter serving as bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Marsh Libbey.

Wilder G. Penfield, of Wisconsin, reported injured in the same disaster, is a Princeton Rhodes scholar. He was manager of the university baseball association in 1912 and played a regular tackle position on the varsity eleven that season.

PARIS, March 27.—The opinion in official circles in the United States will take decisive action as the result of the endangering of American lives on the channel liner Sussex, which the Ministry of Marine asserts was torpedoed.

Joseph Reinach, the famous historian, declares that the attack was directed against the American Stars and Stripes and accuses President Wilson of dilatory tactics.

"WHAT IS WILSON GOING TO DO?" Professor Reinach's view of the situation, as it involves the United States, is as follows:

"It is against the American stars and stripes that the assassin who attacked the Sussex fired. What is President Wilson going to do now? Already he has humiliated America in the eyes of the world, and charged his conscience with every crime against humanity on the high seas since the Lusitania disaster. Probably he will plead justice that he has pushed his policy of patience to the limit, because he was duped by Germany's conciliatory attitude on various occasions.

Possibly he can plead that he was misled by his faith in Ambassador von Bernstorff's promises. But today the facts speak out that the torpedoing of the Sussex was nothing less than a savage, cynical, bloody defiance launched at President Wilson's head by the Kaiser and his minions.

"Will diplomatic notes again swamp the cables in the face of the newest Prussian frightfulness of Germany's sinister American rights?"

"Does America fail to understand that her present difficulties in Mexico are a direct result of Germany's sinister machinations? If so she must indeed be blind."

"Does President Wilson fail to recognize that the Kaiser's crimes will increase in number and horror in proportion to the impunity with which he is permitted to commit them? If rich, powerful America, the mistress of one of the most powerful fleets in the world, now continues to support outrages which weak nations like Belgium, Portugal and Serbia would not countenance, then indeed there are certain words in the English tongue which in the once great nation of Washington and Lincoln have henceforth lost their meaning."

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Diplomatic relations with Germany probably will be broken off if the United States Government finds a German submarine was responsible for the attack on the liner Sussex, according to a high Administration official today.

President Wilson is "awaiting the facts," it was stated at the White House today. He has urged that all haste be employed by the State Department in getting the official report of the attack on the Sussex to this country.

The President held a long conference with Secretary of State Lansing over the telephone, and it is said that the official reports thus far received indicate clearly that the Sussex was struck by a submarine torpedo.

PIECE OF METAL FOUND. A piece of bronze metal similar to that used in German torpedoes, has been found in the Sussex wreckage, according to a report made by a French officer to the American Consul at Boulogne and forwarded to the State Department. It is further known that German submarines have been operating recently in that vicinity.

The State Department held the view that if it is established a submarine is responsible there would be no need to inquire as to its nationality, inasmuch as neither Turkish nor Austrian undersea boats ever have operated in the English Channel.

This belief is also held at the White House. It is positively said that no inquiry probably will be made to Germany, in the event that a German submarine is found responsible. This would be unnecessary, it is said, because, in view of the status of negotiations between this country and Germany on the U-boat issue, the position of the United States has been set forth clearly and nothing but action by this Government could remain.

This action or any action, however, will wait upon replies to the general request, already made, for fuller information. The Administration will be positive as to the circumstances of the sinking before it takes a step.

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Senator Stone, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called on the President today to get reports of the latest developments in the case.

"The first report," Senator Stone said, "is always the worst report. We are still hoping that the danger will be cleared up. It has been known for several weeks that the President was in possession of information from unquestionable sources that should this Government sever diplomatic relations with Germany, Germany would declare war on the United States."

BERLIN, March 27.—English reports that a German submarine sank the channel packet Sussex were generally disbelieved here today, though no official denial has yet been issued by the Admiralty.

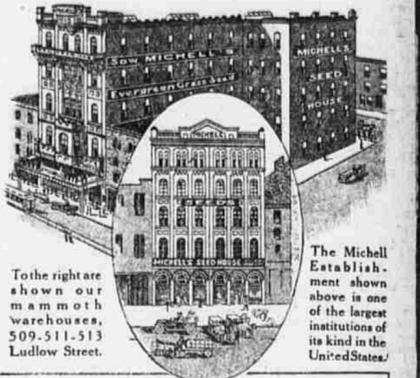
German submarines that may have been operating off the French coast probably will not return to their bases for several days. In the meantime, officials expressed the hope that neutral Powers, whose citizens may have been aboard the Sussex, will not form decided opinions from veridical news sources.

Dr. Siegfried Heckbacher, of Hamburg, warned Americans against accepting English reports as true, and scouted the idea expressed in the English press that there may be a break between the United States and Germany.

"Neither President Wilson nor the American people, nor the Kaiser, nor the German people want war between the two countries," he said. "There is no desire for a conflict. It must be avoided. It is a fact that most of the critical relations between the two countries have been occasioned by the vitriolic practice of English news agencies in spreading poison both in Germany and America."

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Advertisement for 'Frank L. Polites' florist.

Advertisement for 'THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS' florist.

Advertisement for 'See Our Exhibit at the Fourth National Flower Show'.

Advertisement for 'HARRY S. BETZ' florist.

Advertisement for 'The Finest Flower Shop'.

Large advertisement for 'Dreer's Rose Garden' featuring various roses and floral displays.

Large advertisement for 'Today Is "Cut Rose" Day at the National Flower Show' at the Convention Hall.