

FIRST LESSON GIVEN MR. HUERTA

HUERTA, DEAD OR ALIVE WILL BE THE NEXT ORDER

War Has Not Yet Been Declared Against Mexico But it Cannot be Avoided.

ONLY THREE CHANCES

Bloodiest March in American History Would be That From Coast to Mexico City.

(By John E. Nevin, Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—"Huerta dead or alive." That will be the order issued to the army should eventually be in Mexico force the president to use that branch of the service in the present Mexican crisis. There is no doubt of this in the minds of officials.

The army general staff admits. They expect that or must come before very soon. The hope of the president and his advisors that Huerta will agree to make amends for past insults.

A member of the general staff, discussing with the United Press the chance to move the army up to the present said:

"We are basing our non-action on three premises:

First—That there will be no massacre of foreigners in Mexico City.
Second—That Huerta will formally declare war against this country in accordance with international usage before taking the field.
Third—That the constitutionalists will not join him.

"Of course should word come that the army moves that there has

been assassination in Mexico City, the marines and blue jackets now at Vera Cruz must necessarily form a relieving column and make a forced advance on the capital. And that will be the bloodiest march in American history I fear. General Scott had to divide his forces at Pueblo because of the mountains beyond there in whose passes a small force can wipe out a much greater one trying to advance.

"If the army moves it has been given thoroughly to understand that its object will be to get Huerta 'alive or dead.'"

BRYAN ANGRY AT QUESTIONERS

Refuses to Answer and Says He Should Not be Bothered.

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) WASHINGTON, April 22.—When asked this afternoon if he contemplates the re-establishment of the embargo of arms for constitutionalists, Secretary of State Bryan angrily refused to answer. "I consider that an improper question," he said, as his face flushed red. "I do not think such a question should be asked in this room. I do not think any question regarding the future or what we contemplate should be asked. You should confine yourself to things as they happen."

Secretary Bryan admitted that "nothing definite" had been heard from the constitutionalists recently and he indicated too that there is some difficulty in communicating with consulates.

Practically the one free source of communication is Vera Cruz. There the cables are working perfectly and messages are coming through without code.

Notice was served today on foreign governments through their home offices by the secretary, of the latest developments in Mexico. The secretary this afternoon admitted his conference yesterday with diplomats was for the purpose of informing them of the Vera Cruz incident. He said, however, that his meeting today with the German ambassador was on another matter than the German vessel with its load of munitions. He admitted that no international complications are anticipated with regard to the German vessel.

CONGRESS BACKS PRESIDENT UP

Senate Passes Resolution During Night and House Acts This Morning.

BLOOD CHECKS ORATORY MAY BE IN DANGER

Mr. Wilson Can Now Go Ahead and Do As He Wishes in the Mexican Situation.

Mexico Resolution Passed by Congress Joint resolution justifying the employment by the president of the armed forces of the United States:

In view of the facts presented by the president of the United States in his address delivered to the congress, in joint session on the twentieth of April 1914, with regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States, in Mexico, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

That the president is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demand for unequivocal amends for certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States.

Be it further resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon Mexico."

"In this momentous hour and in the circumstances confronting this country," he said, "prompt action justifying and approving the course of the president is of the utmost importance. It would be childish to quibble over the wording of the resolution when the substance is the same.

"In the bitterness of debate, the president has been assailed and his motives impugned, but when the air clears, those criticisms will be remembered only to the detriment of those who made them and the president's patriotic action in this matter will add to his fame and to the honor and glory of his country."

There was a momentary hush as Flood concluded. "I will ask for a vote in a few minutes," he added. "Vote, vote, vote," came in a thunderous chorus from the members. "Do it now," they yelled.

Republican Leader Mann arose. He declared responsibility for bloodshed rested on the democrats. Flood exchanged with him charges of "playing politics."

Mann declared that war had already been entered upon. He said it could bring no honors or glory to the country and the flag.

(By Bond P. Geddes, staff correspondent of United Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Congress today placed President Wilson in sole and absolute charge of hostilities against Mexico. The resolution "justifying" his course and giving him unlimited power to use every material force, was passed by both the senate and house. It was sent to him for approval at 10:30.

Congress expects that a resolution declaring war will soon follow.

Following passage by the senate at 3:20 this morning by a vote of 72 to 13, of the Mexican resolution, the house at 10:28 today took similar action by a viva voce vote. No roll call was demanded in the lower legislative body. A feeble chorus of "noes" was drowned in a thundering "aye" and the resolution was concurred in by the house and sent post haste to the president.

Less than half an hour was required for the summary action of the house. The resolution was laid before it at 10:16. Fifteen minutes later it was vociferously roared into law.

The senate had talked and disputed and quibbled over the words in the resolution. The house acted. There was practically no debate. Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee called up the resolution as amended by the senate.

Flood retorted that the republicans were responsible for delay in passing the resolution and for the venting of bitter partisanship.

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O'SHAUGHNESSY NOT LOCATED

No Word From American Charge Has Been Received Since Monday.

MAY BE IN DANGER FEW WERE WOUNDED

Mexican Charge in Washington Still on the Job, But Will Be Gone Tomorrow.

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Bryan admitted under sharp questioning at 1:10 this afternoon that he has had no word from Charge O'Shaughnessy since the day before yesterday. Previously it has been stated that O'Shaughnessy had been heard from yesterday, but when Bryan was asked flatly just what O'Shaughnessy had reported, he admitted that the last word from the charge was a supplement to his message of Sunday night according that Huerta had definitely broken off all negotiations for an apology.

Received No Word.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—After a long conference with President Wilson, Secretary Bryan today stated that up to 11:10 a. m. today he had no word from Charge O'Shaughnessy that he had been asked by Huerta to leave the Mexican capital or that he had been handed his passports.

The secretary said that he had received no word from O'Shaughnessy since yesterday but he believed that if O'Shaughnessy had been handed his passports, Huerta would have permitted him to communicate that fact to his superiors here in Washington.

The secretary of state said he had been informed that the American consuls were getting Americans out of Mexico as fast as possible and that he was hopeful all would get out safely.

Secretary Bryan was asked whether or not Algora, the Mexican charge here had communicated with him since the Vera Cruz occupation. Bryan refused to discuss Algora. It was learned that Algora has received three lengthy code dispatches from Dictator Huerta but up to the present their contents are known only to the embassy head himself.

Algora himself refused to admit he had heard from his government and would not discuss reports that he had been directed to ask for his passports. It was believed he had.

Algora Still in Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Unless he is anticipated by the United States government and it acts, Senator Algora, the Mexican charge here will ask for his passports some time between now and midnight tomorrow night, unless in the meantime the present difficulty with Mexico has been amicably adjusted. This was learned by the United Press from a high diplomatic official source this afternoon. It was stated that Algora had communicated his intention to two of the foreign embassies here. He explained that he had been given discretionary orders by General Huerta and that he was now convinced after an examination of precedents that the only thing left for him to do would be to demand his passports and return to Mexico. While this will not necessarily mean a declaration of war it will mean a complete cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the administration and Huerta and will force, this government to direct O'Shaughnessy to close the United States embassy in Mexico City and come home.

When told that this information had been secured from a local embassy, Senator Algora refused positively to comment on it.

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THE FIRST LIST OF OUR DEAD

Two Sailors and Two Members of Marine Corps Fell at Vera Cruz.

FEW WERE WOUNDED

Total of First Assault by Mexicans Shows Six Seriously and Nine Not Seriously Hurt.

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) WASHINGTON, April 22.—A revised list of the casualties in the first battle of Vera Cruz announced by the navy department today shows four dead; six seriously wounded and nine wounded. The list follows:

Marine Corps Dead.

PRIVATE DANIEL ALOYSIUS HAGGERTY, 8th Co., 2nd A. B. regiment; re-enlisted January 7, 1911, at Boston, Mass. Next to kin, father, Michael Haggerty, 16 Harding street, Cambridge, Mass.

PRIVATE SAMUEL MARTEN, 16th Co., 2nd A. B. regiment, enlisted June 23, 1913, at Chicago. Next to kin, father, Mayer Marten, 1817 Taylor street, Chicago.

Seriously Wounded.

Private George Draine, 17th Co., 2nd A. B. regiment, enlisted February 3, 1913, at Chicago, Ill. Next to kin, mother, Estelle Draine, 2312 Union street, St. Joseph, Mo.

PRIVATE SAMUEL MARTEN, 16th Co., 2nd A. B. regiment, enlisted July 31, 1913, at Cleveland, Ohio. Next to kin, father, William Peterson, 61 Cedar street, Malon, N. Y.

Wounded.

Private Geo. Maurice Davidson, 16th Co., 2nd A. B. regiment, enlisted April 16, 1911, at Chicago, Ill. Next to kin, mother, Martha M. Davidson, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Private John McMillan, 16th Co., 2nd A. B. regiment, enlisted March 11, 1913, at Chicago, Ill. Next to kin, mother, Frances McMillan, Mayfield, Manitoba, Canada.

Private Richard Shaker, 17th Co., 2nd A. B. regiment, enlisted June 21, 1913, at New York City. Next to kin, mother, Frederica Shaker, 45 South Bridge street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Private Harry J. Reed, 16th Co., 2nd A. B. regiment, enlisted August 2, 1913, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Next to kin, mother, Irene Reed, 418 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Sailors Dead.

GEORGE POINSETT, seaman, born April 10, 1894; home address, 5321 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Next to kin, father, Wm. Poinsett, same address.

Seaman Poinsett enlisted at Philadelphia, June 16, 1911, and was assigned to the Florida.

JOHN F. SCHUMACHER, coxswain, born December 5, 1889, home address 161 Harmon street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Next to kin, mother, Isabella McKinnon, same address. Coxswain Schumacher enlisted November, 1907, at the New York recruiting station and was re-enlisted November 5, 1910. He recently was transferred from the Wheeling to the Florida.

Seriously Wounded.

Clarence Rex Harshbarger, seaman; born March 31, 1892; home address 160 Center street, Waverly, N. Y. Next to kin, father, C. O. Harshbarger, 160 Center street, Waverly, N. Y. Enlisted January 21, 1911, at Waverly, N. Y. (recruiting party). Harshbarger was attached to the U. S. S. Utah.

Joseph Lewis Kwapich, seaman, born March 6, 1893; home address 21 Sobleski street, Rochester, N. Y. Next to kin, father, John Kwapich, 21 Sobleski street, Rochester, N. Y. Enlisted April 26, 1911, at Rochester, N. Y. Kwapich was attached to U. S. S. Utah.

Henry N. Nickerson, boatswain's mate, second class. Born December 22, 1888; home address 127 Twelfth street, Wheeling, W. Va. Enlisted March, 1907, and re-enlisted April 19, 1911, at Cleveland, Ohio. Was attached to the U. S. S. Utah.

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AMERICAN SHELLS SHRIEK THROUGH VERA CRUZ

Blow Down Houses in Which Mexicans Were Hidden and Shooting at Our Marines.

MAAS TAKES TO HEELS

Combined Forces of Admirals Fletcher and Badger Show What Real Fighting Is.

(By Bernard Rucker, United Press Staff Correspondent with Admiral Badger's Fleet.)

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—The combined fleets of Admiral Fletcher and Rear Admiral Badger are today shelling Vera Cruz, knocking down the houses where Mexican "snipers" have taken refuge in order to pick off American marines. The lighter guns of the vessels are being used, as the full bombardment power of the fleet is not necessary.

The bombardment started at 8 a. m. today after Rear Admiral Fletcher had sent an ultimatum to the mayor and other officials remaining in the city.

Fletcher demanded that the officials see that firing on the marines holding the streets in the vicinity of the consulate, the customs house and the wharves, cease and that business be resumed.

While awaiting a reply, the marines merely held the depot and customs house. They returned the fire of the Mexicans directed at them from the

FIRST BLOOD IS SPILLED ON STREETS OF VERA CRUZ WHEN FOUR MARINES FALL

Four Americans Killed and Twenty Wounded When the Marines Take Possession.

IN COMPLETE CONTROL

Admiral Fletcher Gave Two Hours Notice and Had No Trouble in Landing Men.

(By W. J. Lamont, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—Vera Cruz will be bombarded today by the American fleet under Rear Admiral Fletcher if further resistance is shown the marines and blue jackets now in possession of sections of the city about the United States consulate, the customs house, cable office and wharves.

This warning was sent to General Maas, military governor of Vera Cruz and commander of the federal garrison late last night.

When day broke today Captain

roofs of houses and the streets. Machine guns were brought into play and several adobe buildings were demolished.

Consul Canada today estimated the Mexican casualties in yesterday's fighting at between 100 and 150. All of the dead and wounded are natives of low caste. General Maas, commander of the garrison here, can not be found today and it was definitely learned that he had fled with his family.

Two trains bearing American refugees arrived here from Mexico City today. Two more trains are enroute but the railroad is believed to have been cut by the federals.

Capture Center of City.

(By W. J. Lamont, United Press staff correspondent.)

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—The American marines have captured the city hall of Vera Cruz, have stationed a guard in the barracks of the federal troops and are now holding the principal parks of the city.

The bombardment of the city by the American ships started at 8 a. m. today. Within a half hour the center of the city, which Colonel Neville and Captain Rush hesitated to invade because of danger to Americans in Hotel Delicias, had been taken. The marines and blue jackets advanced through the streets, using machine guns and rifles in dislodging sharpshooters and sweeping the thoroughfares of small squads of peons who resisted the advance.

The Mexicans are retreating rapidly before the steady advance of the marines. Shells from the fleet have wrecked many adobe houses. The bombardment was exceedingly heavy for some time.

The Chester and Prairie shelled the town with their five inch guns. Under cover of their fire 3,000 marines from the entire fleet, stormed toward the center of the city. A constant fire from rifles and machine guns was kept up as they advanced.

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MASSACRE OF AMERICANS IS FEARED WHEN TREACHEROUS SAVAGES BECOME INFLAMED

Unprotected and Innocent People May Suffer From Brutal Mexican Minds.

ANXIETY AT THE CAPITAL

A Day of Fear and Activity in Washington as Wires Are Watched for News.

(By John E. Nevin, staff correspondent of the United Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Over-shadowing everything else in the Mexican situation today was the position of many Americans and other foreigners in the interior of that country.

Grave apprehension for them was felt by every officer of the administration.

Minister rumors of anti-American massacres at several points have been circulated. They are, fortunately, not confirmed but they served to add to the general fear that a bloody

story of treachery will yet be told in the events immediately following Fletcher's marines and blue jackets at Vera Cruz.

President Wilson at the white house, Secretary Bryan at the state department and Daniels at the navy department, all were anxiously utilizing every avenue for news.

They tried to maintain an air of optimism, but failed to convince callers that it was genuine. They knew there were American men and women in Mexico City and all interior Mexico. They realized that the savagery of the native Mexican could hardly be restrained once he comprehended that Americans had invaded his country with arms in their hands.

No word as to the plans of the administration was forthcoming early today. President Wilson himself sent strict injunction to his subordinates not to talk. There was to be no leaking of the secrets of war.

It was certain that no orders to the troops or further directions to Rear Admiral Badger would be made public until after the president had affixed his signature to the joint resolution passed by the senate in the gray dawn of today and later to be approved by the house, endorsing his past acts and approving in advance any other steps he might take.

There was a direct wire set up

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