

3,000 U. S. FORCES CAPTURED ENTIRE CITY OF VERA CRUZ

Following the Seizure of the Water Front and Customs House of the City on Tuesday After Sharp Encounter With the Mexican Forces in Which American Casualties Were 24

ADVANCE WAS MADE UNDER WARSHIPS' GUNS

Desultory Firing on the American Forces From House Tops Continued During the Night But Consul Canada Cables That Americans Are Now in Full Control.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The American forces are in complete control of Vera Cruz, and firing has ceased, according to a dispatch received from Consul Canada this afternoon.

In an earlier dispatch, Consul Canada reported that the American forces commenced an advance for taking the entire city, to complete the partial capture on Tuesday, early this morning, when Admiral Badger landed a large force before daylight, and the advance was begun under cover of the guns from the warships.

Canada said he had sent messages to all the hotel keepers to reopen, promising full protection. The customs house and warehouses were afire early this morning, but the flames are now extinguished.

The first two sections of the train carrying refugees from Mexico City arrived before the fighting was resumed to-day. The third section is on the way but has not been heard from up to the present time.

While the orders of President Wilson were being carried out to the letter, it was made apparent in a conference at the White House that the United States will sit tight at Vera Cruz and that no further steps of pacification will be taken at this time.

Vera Cruz, April 22.—Desultory firing continued throughout the night from the roofs of houses in this city, which yesterday was partially occupied by the bluejackets and marines from the American fleet.

In addition to the four Americans killed, four others of the twenty injured were in a serious condition to-day.

The water front, the customs house and all important piers, including those under the terminal works from which extend the railroads to the capital, were occupied by the Americans, while all the territory around the American consulate was strongly patrolled and other sections of the city were held by detachments.

Demand for Surrender Refused.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of the United States warships, prefaced his occupation of the port by a demand, through the American consul, W. W. Canada, for its surrender.

Shortly afterwards 10 whaleboats were sent off from the side of the transport Prairie, loaded with marines. These boats effected a landing in the neighborhood of the customs house before noon and a few minutes later Captain William R. Rush of the battleship Florida, who was in command of the operations ashore, brought his flag in.

Mexicans Fired First.

The coming of the American forces was not heralded by any great excitement, but small crowds gathered to watch the landing. Soon the bluejackets and marines marched through the streets leading from the water front and along the railroad yards. Others proceeded to the American consulate, while still others were deployed along the approaches to Central Plaza, in which General Maas had concentrated his men.

These maneuvers were effected without opposition, but suddenly General Maas challenged the advance with the first shots—a volley fired from a point three blocks from the marines and two blocks south of the main plaza. The marines replied immediately but the action ceased in a moment. There was a lull for 10 minutes and then another brief exchange from the west end of

Wilson Sorry Over Loss of Life.

Washington, April 22.—"I'm sorry, terribly sorry," were President Wilson's words when the news of loss of life at Vera Cruz first reached him.

To-day the president was sad and disheartened. As he walked slowly to his office his head was bowed and his face was a study in deep feeling and gravity.

At 12:30 the firing became general and at 1 o'clock the guns of the transport Prairie went into action.

Prior to this a detachment of bluejackets from the Utah, holding the ground between the consulate and the water front, opened with two of their three-inch guns. The first shots from these pieces were directed against an ancient tower which once served as a lighthouse. This was occupied by Mexican sharpshooters. Lieutenant Commander Buchanan of the Florida ordered that it be destroyed. Five shots brought the old Benito Juarez tower down.

After General Maas had been driven from his position in Central Plaza the Americans found themselves the object of fusillades from the tops of houses, where small groups of soldiers and citizens were taken up positions. It was learned only that the greater part of those engaged in this resistance were civilians who refused to accept the

(Continued on fourth page.)

SENATE UP-HOLDS WILSON

By Vote of 72 to 13 Passed Resolution Justifying the Use of Force

AFTER REJECTING LODGE RESOLUTION

Action Taken in Support of Administration at 3:21 in the Morning

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The Senate at 2:40 this morning, by a vote 47 to 35, rejected the substitute Mexican resolution proposed by Senator Lodge. That resolution would have based "justification" of the use of force in Mexico upon the general conditions there instead of upon the Tampico incident alone.

Then the administration resolution was taken up and at 3:21 was passed by a vote of 72 to 13. This resolution declares that the president is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amends for the affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico.

The House at once concurred in the Senate substitute resolution when it came from the Senate this morning. There was no debate and the viva voce vote was almost unanimous. The House then took a recess until noon to allow time for agreement of the resolution. At that time the resolution was to be signed by Speaker Clarke and then go immediately to the White House.

Senator Root's Speech.

Senator Root opened the night session with a speech supporting the Lodge substitute.

"I shall not prolong this debate," he said, "for I believe that whatever action we shall take ought to be taken to-day. There should be no further delay."

As Senator Root began speaking the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, took a place in the diplomatic gallery.

Senator Root said that the foreign relations committee resolution, while omitting the name of Huerta, made it plain that it was directed against him. He expressed the "highest regard for the president of the United States and the highest confidence in his purposes."

"But we are not asked to express our confidence in him," he continued. "We are asked as a part of action in certain conditions to be justified. We are called upon to do our duty to the hundred million people of this country and our duty to the civilized world."

The resolution Senator Root said called for "forceful armed compulsion of the de facto government of a friendly nation to make amends for an insult to the flag of this country."

"We cannot justify this," he continued, "on our confidence in the president. We must justify ourselves before the conscience of the people of our country and before the eyes of the civilized world. What is that justification? Mark you, I do not say there is no justification. I ask what it is?"

Senator Root reviewed the Tampico incident as the avowed "justification" by the president. He said the incident was an "insult to our flag."

"But, sir," he said, "amends were immediately made. The officer who made the arrest was himself arrested, the command at Tampico apologized and General Huerta also apologized. These amends were not sufficient to justify the commander of the American vessels and he demanded a salute to the flag."

Senator Root said he agreed that the amends were not sufficient as coming "from a de facto government," although they would have been sufficient coming from an individual. A dispute arose, he said, as to the details of further amends, the customary and usual incidents surrounding such a salute.

"This was the matter in dispute between this government and the de facto government of Mexico and this is the justification upon which the resolution now before the Senate is based."

"This justification, it seems to me, is painfully inadequate. If this is all that there is between this government and the poor harried people of Mexico, it is painfully inadequate. But is this all?"

"We learn to-night that Vera Cruz has fallen; that four American marines lie dead; that 21 lie suffering from wounds."

"Is there nothing else but this dispute of the number of guns—the form and ceremony of a salute to justify the sacrifice of the American lives?"

"Deeply as the president desires to limit the scope of his action—the maintenance of peace—all history suggests that once lighted the fires of war cannot be quenched at will. It is in its essence that we are to vote to justify to-night. What will be the result of these incidents no man can tell."

"Men will die—men dear to us will die, because of the action we are to take to-night. American homes will be desolated, American children will go through life fatherless because of the action we will take to-night and when they turn back the page to find why their fathers died, are they to find that it was about the number of guns or the form of salute?"

"We are to justify! What is the justification? Is there none but that?"

As Senator Root paused he raised his hands heavenward and turning to the senators around him said:

HUERTA RECALLS ALGARA

Passports of the Mexican Charge D'Affaires at Washington Requested from Secretary of State Bryan, a Movement Preliminary to Declaration of War

ALSO REQUEST RECALL OF O'SHAUGHNESSY

According to Good Authority in Washington, Although No Official Announcement Has Been Made—Senate Adopts the Resolution Supporting the President

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Mexican Charge D'Affaires Algara, credited to the United States, has been instructed by Huerta to request his passports from Secretary Bryan.

Huerta also has requested the United States to withdraw Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires at Mexico City. This is stated here on good authority but has not been officially announced.

When seen at the Mexican embassy, Senor Algara admitted that he had received several messages indicating that he might be recalled any moment but he asserted that not yet had he been ordered to ask for passports.

Secretary Bryan denied that O'Shaughnessy had been asked by Huerta to leave Mexico.

MONTEPELLIER MAN COMMANDER.

Edward Baker Heads the Vermont G. A. R. Department.

Burlington, April 22.—The department of Vermont, G. A. R., elected the following officers at its convention here yesterday afternoon: Commander, Edward Baker, Montpelier; senior vice, A. W. Adams, St. Johnsbury; chaplain, the Rev. J. E. Goodrich, Burlington; assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, Hiram M. Pierce, Montpelier; secretary, the Rev. W. H. C. Carr, President, Mrs. Emily Marsden, Bennington; senior vice, Mrs. Luella Buckford, Bradford; junior vice, Mrs. Helen Bonnett, St. Johnsbury; secretary, Mrs. Ruth Smith, Bennington; treasurer, Mrs. Elsie M. Wood, Bennington.

The Sons of Veterans elected: Commander, George G. Brigham, Barre; senior vice, D. S. Frechette, St. Johnsbury; junior vice, H. W. Ferris, Brandon; The Sons of Veterans auxiliary elected: President, Mrs. Nellie Stone, Morrisville; vice-president, Mrs. Cora Guild, Lyndonville; treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Fay, Morrisville. The ladies of the G. A. R. elected: President, Elizabeth Cramelly, Middlebury; senior vice, Mrs. Clara Rock, Northfield; junior vice, Mrs. Myrtle Puffer, Burlington; treasurer, Mrs. Lura Merison, Middlebury; secretary, Miss Florence Eddy, Middlebury; chaplain, Mrs. Sarah Spaulding, Burlington. The national president was presented with a silver lemon set from the department and the department president with a china loving cup from her secretary. Mrs. Alice E. Jones of Burlington, a purse of gold from the department, a bouquet of roses from her aides, a sapphire ring and brooch from her officers and a gold bracelet from her staff.

At the campfire last evening the speakers were the department commander, G. A. R., department president, W. R. C.; Judge J. T. Gleason, Lyndonville; commander-in-chief, G. A. R.; national president, W. R. C.; Judge Walter P. Smith, the Rev. E. E. Phillips, and other representatives of the societies in attendance.

voice that sank almost to a whisper, "the capture of Vera Cruz, the death of our American marines, the wounds and the suffering of those who live there to-night, demand something more, far more, than a formal insult, for justification. The recitals of the substitute preamble are weak in the face of death and suffering in Vera Cruz to-night. The sub-preamble is weak, but it gives formal, adequate grounds for the great forcible movement of the great naval and military power of this government. It gives the justification that is needed."

THREE PEOPLE DEAD IN PHILADELPHIA FIRE

Life of 300-Pound Woman Saved When She Landed on Man in Street After Jumping from Window.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Three persons lost their lives in a fire that destroyed some of the buildings early this morning. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Schulze and their son, Paul. The son's wife, who weighs 300 pounds, jumped from a window and fell on a man in the street. Neither was seriously hurt.

A MASONIC ELECTION.

Was Held Last Evening With Arthur C. Tilden Made E. H. P.

A large number of Masons assembled in the barracks in the Blanchard building last night for the annual convocation of Granite chapter, No. 26, R. A. M. Reports from the several officers were followed by the election of officers for the coming fiscal year. Encouraging gains in membership as well as commensurate progress in the matter of finances led the officers to conclude that the chapter has just passed through the most prosperous year in its history. There has been a quickening of interest in the principles for which Masonry stands and the attendance at the regular meetings has been invariably encouraging.

MEXICANS ENLISTING TO REPEL INVASION

Become Aroused When They Hear That American Marines Occupied Vera Cruz—They Are Ordered to Saltillo.

Federal Pass, Tex., April 22.—All the federal forces have been ordered to concentrate at Saltillo, "to repel the American invasion." Last night when the people of Piedras Negras, opposite here, learned that the American marines had occupied Vera Cruz, a dozen recruiting offices opened and arms were loaned to volunteer companies as fast as they were organized. More than 1,300 volunteers, it is said, enlisted during last evening.

Weather Forecast.

Partly cloudy to-night and Thursday; moderate west winds.

70TH SESSION OF CONFERENCE

Methodists Gathered To-day at Hardwick for the Formal Opening

BISHOP LEETE WAS PRESIDING OFFICER

Fraternal Messages Received from Other Delegations

Hardwick, April 22.—The 70th annual session of the Vermont Methodist conference opened this forenoon at 9 o'clock with the sacrament of the Lord's supper, Bishop Frederick D. Leete of Atlanta, Ga., presiding, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. B. Hingley of Chicago, secretary of the board of claimants, and by the three district superintendents. More than 200 people received communion. Followed the roll call, which referred to three deaths during the year. Rev. Alanson L. Cooper of Randolph, Rev. William E. Allen of Barton and Rev. Carroll L. Lance of Newport. There were responses from 17 conference members and four probationers. The transfers of Rev. Frederick A. Londrum from the Mexican conference to Vermont and Rev. Peter Black of St. Johnsbury to the New England conference were announced. Morning elections for the conference sessions were as follows: Rev. F. W. Lewis of Groton, secretary; Rev. E. L. M. Barnes of South Royalton, statistician; Rev. S. B. Smith, White River Junction, treasurer; Rev. Joseph Hamilton of Randolph, biographical secretary. The secretary appointed as his assistants, Revs. W. R. Davenport of Springfield and I. A. Hanny of Cabot. The office of railroad secretary was abolished.

Fraternal delegates from other denominations were introduced by Rev. John Jones, pastor of Bethany M. E. church as follows: Rev. H. H. White of the Baptist church, the Vermont State Baptist convention; Rev. E. G. French, pastor of the Congregational church, Congregational state convention; Rev. David L. Sanford, diocesan missionary for the Vermont diocese. Rev. Mr. Sanford brought the personal greeting represented the diocese itself, he said. Rev. E. E. Phelps represented the Free Baptist denomination in Vermont. Bishop Leete replied to the messages.

This afternoon's session opened with a testimonial meeting and was followed by a memorial service.

QUARRELED EXCESSIVELY.

Said Cynthia J. Spencer in Testifying Against Ira D. Spencer.

The derailment on the Montpelier & Wells River road caused a delay in the opening of county court yesterday afternoon, as Judge L. P. Slack was considerably late in arriving in Montpelier from St. Johnsbury.

Only one case was heard, that relating to the application of a divorce by Cynthia J. Spencer from Ira D. Spencer. Mrs. Spencer was the first witness and testified that she lived in Marshfield, was married to Mr. Spencer between 42 and 45 years ago and that they lived quite peaceably together for some ten or twelve years, but since then he had treated her cruelly and drank excessively.

It was two years ago that she tired of it all and left her husband, she asserted. She said he was so poor a provider she had to borrow clothes to wear if she went away from home and that a friend in Barre furnished her apparel on the occasion of one visit to Cabot, although her husband was getting \$15 a month pension. There are six children, all married, and the youngest, aged 18 years, has been married two years. Mrs. Spencer declared her husband not only failed to provide the family with provisions and other necessities of life, but would not even pay his own bills. Two cows, which she stated belonged to her, Mr. Spencer traded for a horse. When she told him she should leave him, he made no objection.

President Thomas Speaks. Once again a Barre audience was privileged to listen to one of Vermont's foremost educators, who was introduced by the chairman, President Thomas was greeted with a hearty ovation as he advanced to the center of the room to begin to speak. What the head of Middlebury college had to say on the Carnegie report was not confined to a single phase of that exhaustive review of educational conditions in Vermont; his commendatory words in dealing with the report were not directed at one paragraph or a single section of the report, nor were his criticisms leveled solely at the strictures which the investigators placed on the college institutions in relation to state aid.

One the contrary, the speaker made his greatest appeal to the audience by conducting an entirely impartial and dispassionate review of the findings which the commission made at the best of the last legislature. His appeal for a hearing on the defense was by no means a prayer lifted in behalf of the college he represents or of any individual college. In fine, his remarks were confined to the early history of education in Vermont, its developments, erring departures in its evolution, its present-day defects and the splendid opportunities for realizing the greater good from the findings of the commission. If President Thomas did nothing else, he convinced his hearers that he is capable of giving an unbiased opinion on a subject that is just now challenging the attention of thinking men throughout the state. Unconsciously, perhaps, he created a stimulus for reading the report with eyes of candor and fairness and not of prejudice.

In preface his remarks, the speaker briefly traced the history of education in Vermont from the day when learning among the young was a private matter to be taken up by the family alone. He spoke of Horace Mann's dictum that the resources of the state are liable for the education of her youth and how that declaration had so material an influence in shaping educational influences in New England. From the early method of families uniting in groups to defray the expense of education, evolved the district school system, which is a law unto itself. Finally it became the duty and the governing of schools was left

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The gathering of Board of Trade members at the business meeting was but slightly smaller than the assembly which listened to the program. The retiring president, Henry A. Phelps, was in the chair and a number of important matters were considered before the nominating committee brought in its report for the new official slate to serve during 1914. Reports from both the secretary, Charles H. Wishart, and the treasurer, George N. Tilden, indicate that the board in 1913 passed through a period of unusual activity and that its efforts progress at this time to be crowned with success in an uncommon measure. In its financial aspects, the report of the treasurer, satisfactory in every detail, augurs a continuance of that large sphere of effort that has characterized the efforts of the board in years past. Both reports were accepted by a unanimous vote.

Complete unanimity prevailed in confirming the election of the following list of officers: President, Marshall S. Rounds; vice president, Harrison G. Woodruff; secretary, Charles H. Wishart; treasurer, George N. Tilden; auditor, Frank McWhorter; directors for four years, Rufus G. Robinson, Guy R. Varnum. In completing the business session it was the sense of the meeting that the directors be authorized to assess the members each the sum of \$4 per year as dues.

Retiring President Phelps' Address. One of the notable features of the evening's doings was the retiring message of Mr. Phelps. The 1913 president surveyed the work of the organization and ventured a number of thoughtful suggestions for its guidance in the future. He favored certain steps that would look toward an old home week celebration in Barre the coming summer as well as the most thorough provisions for entertaining the New England Association of Cemetery Superintendents, who are to be the guests of local organizations June 16 and 17. In his opinion, the opportunity for giving Barre granite another big boost would not be allowed to suffer through lack of preparation. Mr. Phelps paid a passing tribute to the generosity of Ira C. Calef, as well as to the untiring efforts of the men and workers who made of the recent hospital campaign a moving success. For the Board of Trade he favored a resolution conveying to the president of the United States a protest against the dissolution proceedings which are now perplexing the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads. In closing, Mr. Phelps thanked his co-workers for their liberal assistance during his tenure of office and bespoke for his successor the same helpful co-operation.

Mr. Rounds Takes Chair.

At this point the newly elected president took the chair and made his maiden speech take the form of a set of 10 commandments which he hoped would help to guide the board in its future activities. The stone tablet on which the new president inscribed his commandments bristled with cautions against "knocking," suggestions as to the best methods of civic betterment, and epigrammatic homilies on the duty of a city to its neighbors. The latest president of the Barre Board of Trade shared alike in the applause that was accorded the new head and his predecessor.

Other License Applications. Several applications as to acquisition of rights were also taken upon. E. L. Church was given a license for license. A. H. Buzzell was given a license to conduct a pool room and a bowling alley; and along with the favorable report on his applications the license committee reported adversely on Mr. Buzzell's request for reduction of the fee on the ground that the season really constitutes only part of the 12 months.

Mr. Buzzell also was granted hotel license. Although no action was taken, it was generally understood by the council, it seemed that a licensed baker, meatman, fruitman, etc., might have as many teams out as he desired without being required to secure a license for each. This latter matter was brought up on a complaint that some dealers had several agents and teams out.

Building Applications. Several permits to build were granted: To H. E. Powers to build a piazza to his house, provided a fire-proof wall was built; to Louis DeBois, granite dealer, to erect storehouse, 12x12, and one story high, of West Second street; to A. L. Noyes to build dwelling house, 24x28, and one and a half stories high, off 162 Washington street; to R. G. Robinson to re-cover roof at 36 Keith avenue with galvanized iron; to Mrs. Domenico Sanguineti to cover roof of block numbered 7, 9, 11, and 13 on Central street with fire-proof material; to Mrs. Clementina Bianchi to build piazza on rear of house at 33 Granite street and to re-shingle front part of roof; to F. X. Z. Archambault to remodel roof of ell, cover same with tin and extend the piazza up one story; the place being at 9 Merchant street; to Mrs. Maggie Prunova to build a piazza at 15 Brook street, with fire-proof roof; to Stephen Rizzi to re-tin piazza and baywindow roof at 322 North Main street; to A. Villa to remodel roof of wagonshed on Berlin street.

The application of A. H. Buzzell to build an all-steel structure on Pearl street for amusement purposes, notably roller-skating, was discussed at some length with Building Inspector Rand and then it was decided for the committee of the whole to visit the site this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The chief point at issue was the request that the building be placed within six inches of the sidewalk. Council members thought the proposed slant roof would deposit snow and water on the sidewalk. Inspector Rand reported verbally that he thought the plans called for a structure strong enough to meet the demand of the weight.

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By far the most successful meeting in the history of the Board of Trade culminated in an informal program of speeches with President John M. Tilden of Middlebury college as the principal speaker in the Victoria club last evening. The annual business meeting of the board at 7:30 o'clock was followed by President Thomas' address on the Carnegie Foundation's educational report for Vermont and five-minute talks by local men identified with municipal and semi-civic organizations. Pleasurable musical selections were contributed by the Orpheus male quartet and a tempting buffet luncheon brought the affair to a close.

The gathering of Board of Trade members at the business meeting was but slightly smaller than the assembly which listened to the program. The retiring president, Henry A. Phelps, was in the chair and a number of important matters were considered before the nominating committee brought in its report for the new official slate to serve during 1914. Reports from both the secretary, Charles H. Wishart, and the treasurer, George N. Tilden, indicate that the board in 1913 passed through a period of unusual activity and that its efforts progress at this time to be crowned with success in an uncommon measure. In its financial aspects, the report of the treasurer, satisfactory in every detail, augurs a continuance of that large sphere of effort that has characterized the efforts of the board in years past. Both reports were accepted by a unanimous vote.

Complete unanimity prevailed in confirming the election of the following list of officers: President, Marshall S. Rounds; vice president, Harrison G. Woodruff; secretary, Charles H. Wishart; treasurer, George N. Tilden; auditor, Frank McWhorter; directors for four years, Rufus G. Robinson, Guy R. Varnum. In completing the business session it was the sense of the meeting that the directors be authorized to assess the members each the sum of \$4 per year as dues.

Retiring President Phelps' Address. One of the notable features of the evening's doings was the retiring message of Mr. Phelps. The 1913 president surveyed the work of the organization and ventured a number of thoughtful suggestions for its guidance in the future. He favored certain steps that would look toward an old home week celebration in Barre the coming summer as well as the most thorough provisions for entertaining the New England Association of Cemetery Superintendents, who are to be the guests of local organizations June 16 and 17. In his opinion, the opportunity for giving Barre granite another big boost would not be allowed to suffer through lack of preparation.

Mr. Phelps paid a passing tribute to the generosity of Ira C. Calef, as well as to the untiring efforts of the men and workers who made of the recent hospital campaign a moving success. For the Board of Trade he favored a resolution conveying to the president of the United States a protest against the dissolution proceedings which are now perplexing the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads. In closing, Mr. Phelps thanked his co-workers for their liberal assistance during his tenure of office and bespoke for his successor the same helpful co-operation.