

SEND REGRETS IN WORDS OF ABE LINCOLN

Wilson and Daniels Tender Condolences to Parents of Marines Who Gave Lives in the Engagement at Vera Cruz

LINES OF MARTYR EXPRESS FEELING

"Pray Heavenly Father May Assuage Anguish and Leave You Only Cherished Memory of the Loved and Lost"

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Letters expressing the profound sorrow of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels at the death of the four sailors and marines at Vera Cruz yesterday, were dispatched by the secretary of the navy to the parents of the men. Letters were addressed to William Dinkens of Philadelphia, Mrs. Isabella McKinnon of Brooklyn, the mother of Coxswain Schumacher, Mayer Martin of Chicago and Michael Galberry of Cambridge, Mass.

Daniels wrote to each: "This morning's dispatches from Vera Cruz conveying the distressing news that your son was among the first to give his life for his country, saddens all America as the tragedy brings gloom into your home.

"My feeling and the feeling of President Wilson to you, in this sad hour, was expressed by President Lincoln when on November 21, 1864, he wrote Mrs. Bixby of Boston, whose five sons gave their lives while fighting for the American flag.

"I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine, should I attempt to beguile you from a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that must be found in the thanks of the republic they have died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

A Former Policeman
WINNIEG, April 22.—Private John McMillan, who was seriously wounded fighting at Vera Cruz yesterday, formerly was a member of the Vancouver and Winnipeg police forces. His mother and sisters reside in Mayfield, Manitoba. His father died two weeks ago.

HURL BLUEJACKETS

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ammunition reported to Fletcher his willingness to take aboard all refugees for whom he had room. Fletcher thanked him, informing him there was still space aboard the Esperanza.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher has taken up his headquarters at the Terminal hotel. Rear Admiral Fletcher is in command of the land operations, while Rear Admiral Padger, chief in command of the Atlantic fleet, has brought his flag into the harbor on the Minnesota.

After the general advance began this morning Mexican "snipers" on the roofs put up a stubborn resistance. There was one brisk action, the guns of the Prairie and Chester assisting in silencing a heavy fire from the naval college, shells from the Prairie finally shattering the walls.

The number of Mexicans killed yesterday is estimated at 150 with many wounded. The Mexican loss today is not known, but is thought to be heavy.

The paymaster of the British cruiser

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MOVE TROOPS OVER WORLD'S FAIR TRACKS

In Event It is Necessary to Call on Land Forces Presidio Can Connect Direct With Dry Docks — War News from All Around

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Arrangements to use the railroad tracks on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds to carry troops and supplies from the Presidio to the army transport docks in the event that shipment of forces by water are to be ordered were made today at a conference between Brigadier General Pershing, the commanding officer at Presidio, and A. M. Mortenson, traffic manager of the exposition. The Presidio adjoins the exposition grounds, and by laying fifty feet of rails, it can be brought into direct communication with the transport docks.

To Use Mallory Steamer
GALVESTON, April 22.—Army headquarters has ordered the steamer Denver to stop loading and hold herself in readiness for emergency use by the government. The Denver is now on Mallory liner carrying both passengers and freight, was due to sail for New York this afternoon.

Revenue Cutters Join Fleet
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Nine vessels in the revenue cutter service on the east coast are being held in readiness to proceed to Mexican waters to participate in the blockade which is already practically established.

West Coast Preparations
SEATTLE, April 22.—The cruiser Albany sailed from Puget Sound yesterday at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the Mexican west coast via San Diego. The armored cruiser West Virginia, which has been ordered to join Howard's fleet on the Pacific side of Mexico, is in drydock, and cannot get away in less than seventy-two hours. The cruiser St. Louis will sail for San Francisco Saturday morning, towing the Seattle-built submarine H. 3.

Hobson Praises Youth
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, told the house today that the average age of men off the Mexican coast today is 21 years. Hobson, in paying a tribute to the valor of the "plain private," said that during the Spanish war, when he called for seven volunteers for the sinking of the Merrimack at the mouth of Santiago harbor, 1000 young men responded.

Fighting in Monterey
BIRMINGHAM, April 22.—According to dispatches received at Matamoros, opposite this place, the fighting continues at Monterey between the federals and constitutionalists. It was stated the fight has been carried into the streets of Monterey proper.

They Will Just Leave
GALVESTON, April 22.—The Mexicans at Salina Cruz on the Pacific coast of Mexico have announced they will retreat about fifteen miles into the interior, tearing up the railroad behind them, if the Americans seized that port, according to a cable message. No resistance is planned.

Essex, Albert W. Kimber, was wounded, heard his ship by a sniper ashore.

The British bluejackets crowded to the bows and vociferously cheered the American marines as they proceeded ashore for the landing.

The flags on the Essex and Fortress San Juan de Ulua were lowered at half mast when the dead were carried to the boats.

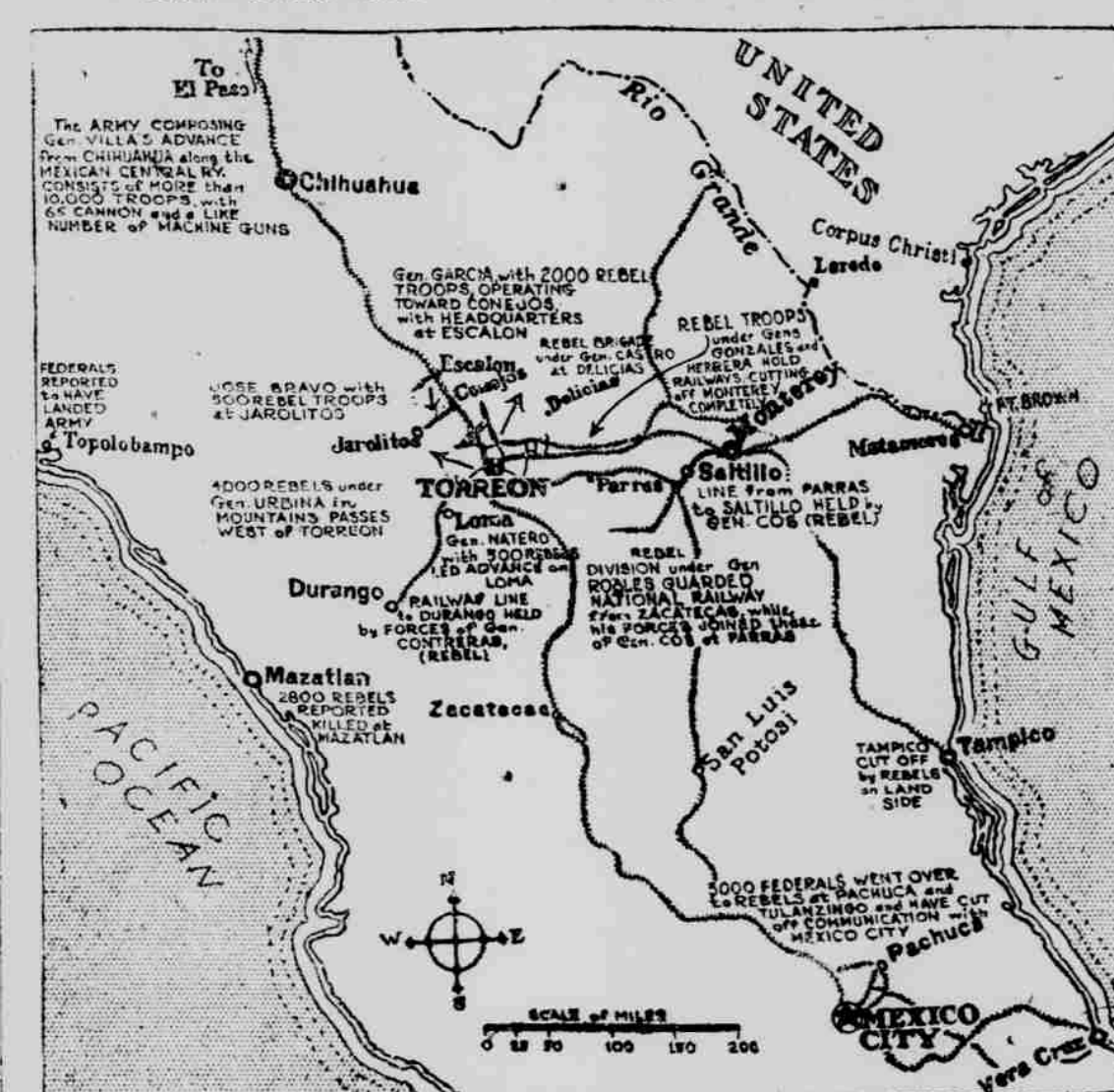
Rear Admiral Badger has not decided whether to proceed to Tampico and it is believed his departure will be delayed.

Indications of this is found in the fact that his flagship has entered the harbor.

Major Snodden in the Butler, with marines from the Prairie, made a sortie up the railway for a considerable distance this afternoon.

News Reaches Tampico
TAMPICO, April 22.—Via Galveston—Notice was posted today in Consul Clarence Miller's office that Mexico had refused the American demands to salute the flag and that President Wilson had referred the matter to congress. The news produced a profound sensation in the American colony.

Both These Coasts Patrolled By Uncle Sam's Boats



WITHERSPOON NOW AT HEAD OF THE ARMY

With the Retirement of Major General Leonard Wood, Assistant Becomes Chief of Staff for Few Months

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Important changes affecting a number of the highest officers of the army were put into effect today as a result of the expiration of Major General Wood's tour of duty as chief of the general staff. Major General Witherspoon becomes chief of staff in succession to Major General Wood, who has been assigned to the command of the eastern department with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y. For some time past Major General Witherspoon has been assistant chief of staff, in which position he is succeeded by Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, late in command of the troops at Fort Bliss, Texas. The new chief of staff will serve only until November 16, when he will be retired from the service on account of age.

Major General Wood's rise in the army has been spectacular. He was first heard of as colonel of the famous Rough Riders. He was a physician and army surgeon, a man of extraordinary personal magnetism. Roosevelt picked him as an ideal type of commander. Personally he and Wood were cronies. Wood rode horseback like a centaur, so did Roosevelt. The Rough Riders waxed famous after Santiago, and Wood also. He was called into the reg-



Major General Witherspoon

ular army and went ahead by leaps and bounds. His rapid promotion was the cause of considerable comment in the army and was accentuated by the old fight between the "line and staff." As a surgeon in the army, Wood was of the staff faction. His rise to power made the West Pointers and others of the "line" faction peevish. But most of intervention, it was feared, might precipitate an attack on the Americans, and if the outbreak should occur the Imperial hotel, which is filled with Americans, is likely to be the center of attack.

Battle Fleets In Mexican Waters Ready For Fray

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The navy department today issued a statement giving the location of the American ships in Mexican waters at 4 P. M. as follows:

- At Tampico: The cruisers Des Moines, hospital ship Salado, Dolphin and collier Cyclops.
- At Vera Cruz: The battleships Arkansas, Florida, Utah, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Minnesota; transports Hancock and Prall; scout cruiser Chester, mine layer San Francisco and fuel ship Orion.
- At Guaymas: The Collier Justin.
- At Matatlan: The armored cruiser California and cruiser Raleigh.
- At Topolobampo: The collier Glacier and gunboat Yorktown.
- At Salina Cruz: The gunboat Annapolis en route from Acapulco; the cruiser Denver en route from Corinto.

The department also announced that with the allowance of 25000 men, the following vessels now on the Atlantic coast could be commissioned for service in Mexican waters: North Carolina, Washington, Tennessee, Brooklyn, Salem, Sacramento, Cassin.

The complement of the following torpedo destroyers can be raised to full strength for use in a Mexican campaign: Flusser, Reid, Preston, Monaghan, Stovett, Walker.

FORAKER SAYS TREATY NOT MADE FOR BRITAIN

Former Ohio Senator Claims There was no Understanding England Had Other Rights to Canal

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Former Senator Joseph Foraker, of Ohio, today testified before the senate inter-oceanic committee that as a member of the foreign relations committee that had reported the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to the senate, it had never occurred to him that the United States would not have an unrestricted right to use the canal as it pleased for its war, and merchant vessels.

COULD FINANCE MEXICAN WAR WITHOUT FUND

Government's Finances in Such Excellent Condition Even Treasury Officials Give Only Tentative Consideration to Subject

WASHINGTON, April 22.—That the United States could finance a war with Mexico and scarcely feel it is the view authoritatively expressed today. The government's finances are considered to be in excellent condition, so good, in fact, that even the treasury officials have given only tentative consideration to the subject of providing a war fund.

It is said today that no plans for raising money yet have been considered as the current appropriations for the navy and army, in the view of officials, would be sufficient for present needs, and as it would cost no more to maintain the fleet in Mexican waters than in United States waters.

In the event of extraordinary expenses, the money could be raised, it is pointed out, as it was raised during the Spanish American war, through extraordinary taxes.

The condition of the United States treasury at the beginning of business today, showed a net balance in the general fund of \$55,292,607.

Total receipts yesterday, \$2,248,602. Total payments yesterday, \$1,140,175. Deficit this fiscal year, \$30,421,412, against a surplus of \$8,206,605 last year, exclusive of the Panama canal and public debt transactions.

CARRANZA OBJECTS

(Continued from Page One)

seizure of the customs house there.

"Until we receive a complete report from Rear Admiral Badger about the situation at Vera Cruz," Secretary Daniels said, "we have nothing to say about Tampico."

Senator Shively, acting chairman of the foreign relations committee who conferred with Secretary Tumulty, spoke also of the Washington government's intention to proceed slowly, hoping that its successive acts of reprisal might force Huerta to yield from his stubborn position and avert war.

The official translation of the text of Carranza's letter follows:

"United States Consul J. C. Carothers, in answer to the message of Mr. Secretary of State Bryan, which was communicated to me through you, please transmit to the said Mr. Bryan the following note addressed to Mr. President Wilson:

"Awaiting the action of the American senate on your excellency's message directed to said body caused by the lamentable incident which occurred between a crew in a whaleboat of the cruiser Dolphin and the soldiers of Huerta, certain acts of hostility have been executed by the naval forces under command of Admiral Fletcher at the port of Vera Cruz and, in the face of this violation of national sovereignty which the constitutionalist government did not expect from a government which had professed its desire to maintain peace with the Mexican people, I am using the duty of elevated patriotism in directing this note to you with a view to examining all honorable means before two friendly nations sever the pacific relations that still unite them. And the Mexican nation, the real people of Mexico, have not recognized as its executive a man who had pretended to launch a campaign on its national integrity, dishonoring I had his free institutions, consequently the acts of the usurper Huerta and his accomplices do not signify legitimate acts of war, which they do not constitute a real public functions of interior or exterior relations, and much less do they represent sentiments of the Mexican nation, which are of confraternity towards the American people.

"The lack of a representative character of General Victoriano Huerta, as concerning the relations of Mexico with the United States as well as with the Argentine Republic, Chile, Brazil, Cuba, is already established with the justifiable attitude of those nations who have refused to recognize the usurper in this way tending to a valuable moral support to that noble cause I represent.

"The usurped title of the president of the republic can not invest Gen. Huerta with the right to receive a demand for reparation on the part of the United States, nor the right to grant satisfaction as due.

"Victoriano Huerta is a culprit who is amenable to the constitutional government, today, the only one in the abnormal circumstances of our nation, which represents the national sovereignty in accord with article 128 of the political legislation of Mexico. The illegal acts committed by the usurper Huerta, his partisans and those which they may yet perpetrate be they of an international character as these which recently occurred at the port of Tampico, or of a domestic character, shall be tried and punished with inflexibility and promptness by the tribunals of the constitutionalist government.

"Individual acts of Victoriano Huerta never will be sufficient to involve the Mexican nation in a disastrous war with the United States because there is no solidarity whatsoever between the so-called government of Victoriano Huerta and the Mexican nation for the fundamental reason that he is not the legitimate organ of our national sovereignty.

er the state of peace and friendship with the Mexican nation and in contradiction also with the resolution of the American senate which has just declared that the United States does not assume hostilities against the Mexican people, neither do they propose to levy war against it, considering also that the hostile acts already accomplished exceed those exacted by equity, for the desired end, which may be considered as satisfied.

"It not being, on the other part, the usurper, who in all cases should have the right to constitute a reparation, I interpret the sentiment of a great majority of the Mexican people, which is at once jealous of its rights, and respectful of foreign rights, I invite you solely to suspend the hostile acts already initiated, order your forces to evacuate all places which they hold in their power in the port of Vera Cruz, formulate before the constitutionalist government which I represent, as constitutionalist governor of the state of Coahuila and first chief of the constitutionalist army, V. Carranza."

The letter from Carranza was inspired by the following to him from Secretary Bryan:

"The president does not desire any resolution which could be construed as authorizing him to engage in war; all he asks, all that will be given is a resolution declaring that he is justified in using the armed forces to compel respect of a specific integrity. He has been careful to distinguish between General Huerta and his supporters on the one side, and the rest of the Mexican people on the other. He has reiterated his friendship for the Mexican people, and his desire to see them establish for themselves constitutional government. The taking of the customs house at Vera Cruz was made necessary by Huerta's refusal to make proper reparation for the arrest of the American sailors.

"The constitutionalists are reported in the newspapers as standing aloof from the controversy. This is a very proper attitude, we hope they will not misunderstand the president's position or misconstrue his acts."

BITS OF NEWS

Want More Ships
LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Shippers acting in behalf of the United States government made inquiries in shipping circles to ascertain what ships are available here if required for the transportation of troops, stores and coal from the United States to Mexico. Inquiries, it is stated, merely were precautionary with a view to a possible extension of the operations in Mexico.

Situation Serious
LONDON, April 22.—The editorial view of the London papers is that the United States is now committed to war with Mexico and that it will be impossible to localize the war against Huerta.

Shipwreck Disturbed
SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Trouble between the United States and Mexico has already made itself felt in the mercantile commerce of the Pacific coast. According to officials of the American Hawaiian Steamship company its Tehuantepec service is seriously disturbed.

Wireless reports received state that ships and cargoes at terminal ports are intact, but that labor is becoming demoralized. If it is found advisable to abandon the Tehuantepec route, the steamers will be diverted to the Panama railroad terminals and service on either coast can be resumed by vessels of the company.

Should the conditions make it impossible to return to Tehuantepec, steamers now bound for Salina Cruz on the Pacific coast for Puerto, Mexico, on the Atlantic will not enter any Mexican port unless full protection is assured.

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