

VERA CRUZ TODAY IS IN THE HANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

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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 Montesinos street, where a federal outpost was stationed.

At 12:30 the firing became general and at 1 o'clock the guns of the 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 3-inch guns. The first shots from these pieces were directed against the ancient Benito Juarez 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 tower down.

The women of the American colony in Vera Cruz had been placed aboard the chartered steamers Esperanza and Mexico, but the foreign colony, especially the American section, was greatly augmented this morning when three trainloads arrived from the capital. Some of these remained ashore but many were taken aboard the steamers. So far as can be learned no refugees were injured.

The foreign ambassadors in Washington were summoned during the day by Secretary Bryan and informed of developments. All declined to talk but it is understood they were given the same information transmitted abroad to American embassies and legations, being especially told that the American government would not attempt to confiscate goods in the customs house at Vera Cruz, but would detain shipments, giving the shippers an opportunity to recover their property. There will be no attempt to interfere with foreign vessels but it is believed the American fleet will keep a close watch on ships which might be carrying arms to Mexican ports, seizing their cargoes after they are landed.

While the army has received no orders to move, should it become apparent that there will be resistance to the holding of Vera Cruz, the four army transports at Galveston, carrying four or five thousand troops, will be ordered under way.

General Charles J. Bailey of the coast artillery will command the first detachment from Galveston when sent, and will be followed by Major General Wood, in supreme command.

His term as chief of staff expires tonight. The movement of troops would bring into play the plans of the joint army and navy board. Ever since the war between the states there have been controversies over the range of army and navy officers in joint operations. A scheme has been worked out to prevent friction. Five thousand marines, more than half of the corps, will be assembled on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico and take a prominent part in the American government's plans.

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, whose son is an officer of marines at Vera Cruz, was at the navy department seeking information about the killed and wounded. There were tears in his eyes as he left. He said he had heard the marines probably would march on Mexico City.

Secretary Bryan tonight, as a precaution, had extra police sent to guard the Mexican embassy here. There

were no signs of disturbances, but it was thought best to take this precaution.

The postoffice, government telegraph and the cable office were the first buildings occupied after the customs house. A squad of marines was placed in charge of the cable office. The telegraph wires were found intact and enough Mexican operators were retained to man the lines to Mexico City.

After General Maas had been driven from his position in Central Plaza, the Americans found themselves the object of insults from rooftops. It was learned only to night that most of those engaged in this resistance were civilians. They stationed themselves at points of vantage and did much to prolong the action.

Lieutenant Colonel Wendell C. Neville commanded the marines from the Prairie and Majors Reid and Berkley and Captain Hughes, Hill and Dyer along the lines have been reinforced by a detachment which originally was in position beyond the terminal works.

Towards the middle of the afternoon a large body of Mexicans evacuated their position and are now somewhere in the sand hills back of the city, where it is reported from Mexican sources they are expected to be joined by reinforcements sent down from the capital.

This withdrawal, however, was not entirely premeditated. Those watching on the ships observed through their glasses a large force of Mexicans moving over the hills in the western outskirts of the city apparently with the intention of flanking a battalion of marines in the railway yards and along Montesinos street, which runs east and west not far from the American consulate.

Immediately the 5-inch guns of the Prairie began breaking the Mexican formation and causing a hasty retreat. This ended the flanking movement.

Only a few minutes before the 3-inch guns of the Prairie were used effectively near shore. A small detachment of Mexicans had gained positions near the customs house and their concealed marksmen were causing some trouble. A few shots from the Prairie's guns silenced them. From time to time the same guns played their shells along the line of the shore, keeping the territory comparatively free of sharpshooters.

In the action about the customs house two bluejackets in a launch that carried a rapid fire gun were wounded.

While on the eastern side of the city it seemed as if the rebels had withdrawn to the western side, in the northern side and with the Americans unable to do more than hold on an opposing fire from houses they captured, about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon sent under a flag of truce a message addressed to Gen. Maas, in which he was again summoned to be in command to ask if he would surrender. It was learned that unless the Mexicans yielded Captain Bush had his choice of continuing fighting under the terms he was using, or changing all positions or of calling on the whites for a bombardment.

Captain Bush reluctantly agreed to a bombardment and did not refuse to allow any more men by charges. He recognized that the forces of the Mexicans might seize possession of the fortifications in their positions but knew that it was not impossible that those who were snapping from the roofs might be forced to do so. General Maas refused to demand Gen. Maas that while there were still only a few more than one thousand men, there would be available for the American forces by morning some 10,000. It was left to Gen. Maas to draw his own inference and hold the town. He called upon him to surrender in the name of humanity and assist the Americans in keeping order.

General Maas realized that capitulation was impossible and asked the general for a personal parley. The general informed General Maas that he had no instructions to grant a parole and ended the conversation. He then called the redoubt and the customs collector in telephone and informed them of the Japanese's having surrendered for their reparation in the篆inistration of justice.

The customs collector requested time in order to attend to certain duties and neither could promise assistance.

Bear Admiral Fisher, aboard the battleship Florida, by this time was in communication with Capt. Bush. Admiral Fisher, commanding-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, who was spending his

vacation in Europe, had been informed of the situation by the American consul here.

There was no answer from the Mexican side and it is supposed their artillery pieces were taken from the city early in the day.

Bribery was shown everywhere among the Americans. The young

men who were serving in the

United States Atlantic Fleet Which Arrived at the Port of Vera Cruz Yesterday in Time for the Fighting on Shore

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