



CARRANZA MAY FIGHT AGAINST UNITED STATES

Fears of Washington Government Confirmed by Telegram from Rebel Chief—May Restore Embargo.

FEARS FOR AMERICANS IN MEXICO ARE FELT

House Passes \$500,000 Appropriation for Refugees—O'Shaughnessy Safe—Volunteers Not to Be Called for Unless Congress Formally Declares War—Administration to Await Effect of Fall of Vera Cruz Upon Huerta before Taking Next Step—Marines to Police Railroad to Capital.

Washington, April 22.—General Carranza's note to President Wilson declaring the seizure of Vera Cruz by American forces a violation of the national sovereignty of Mexico, inviting the United States to suspend hostile operations and withdraw its forces and suggesting that the constitutional government should receive demands for reparation of offenses committed by Huerta stirred the Mexican situation to a new and acute crisis late to-night.

The opposition to the American government's action, coming from an unexpected quarter after the Washington administration had hoped for an attitude of neutrality and passive observation from the constitutionalists, brought the government face to face with possible hostility from the great body of Mexican forces lying in proximity to the southern tier of the United States.

Secretary Bryan received the Carranza note at his home just before midnight. He did not comment on it, Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, who were waiting at the war department, were given copies of the message. Secretary Tumulty, who was asleep, hurried to the war department, and Major General Wotherspoon, chief of staff of the army, was summoned to join the conference. It was reported that President Wilson, who had retired early, would be awakened and told of the situation.

Rumors of a possible restoration of the embargo on arms, current during the day, were revived to-night and it was believed this was the subject of the war department conference. Precautions against uprising on the border as a possible result of Carranza's opposition to the American government's course were also believed to be under consideration.

The joint army and navy board which met early in the day, it is understood, recommended the restoration of the embargo on arms into Mexico.

While Mexican representatives of Carranza here professed to see a tone of friendliness to the United States in the note of their chief, its blunt request for the withdrawal of the American forces from Vera Cruz and its virtual demand for recognition of the rebels as representing the constitutional government of Mexico, injected phases which made administration officials manifestly uneasy. Plans thus far made by the army and navy board to secure reprisals from Huerta had contemplated no move along the American border as it was not desired to make any demonstration that might be regarded by the Constitutionalists as directed toward them. Should hostility develop among the constitutionalists who are in control along the Mexican boundary of the United States, plans of the army will be changed immediately.

The knowledge that Carranza while refusing to make common cause with Huerta might be disposed of his own initiative to resent the acts of the American government made the problem admittedly more grave than it has ever been.

CARRANZA'S MESSAGE PROVES A BOMBSHELL

Washington, April 22.—News that General Venustiano Carranza, constitutionalist chief, had regarded the seizure of Vera Cruz by the American naval forces as an act of hostility to the Mexican nation fell like a bombshell in official circles to-night. President Wilson had especially disclaimed any act of hostility to the Mexican people, particularizing General Huerta as the object of the American operations to secure reparation for offenses at Tampico and elsewhere against the American flag. Consequently the Washington government had hoped the constitutionalists would remain silent and not interfere themselves in the embargo.

Secretary Bryan had not received the text of the Carranza letter up to a late hour to-night, but indirectly was acquainted by one of the constitutionalist representatives here of the substance of it. Carranza pointed out that the seizure of Vera Cruz would be regarded as a hostile act by the Mexican people and that it was advisable for the United States to withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz just as soon as was practicable. Carranza agreed with President Wilson

Battleship Vermont and Commander, Now at Vera Cruz



Photo by American Press Association.

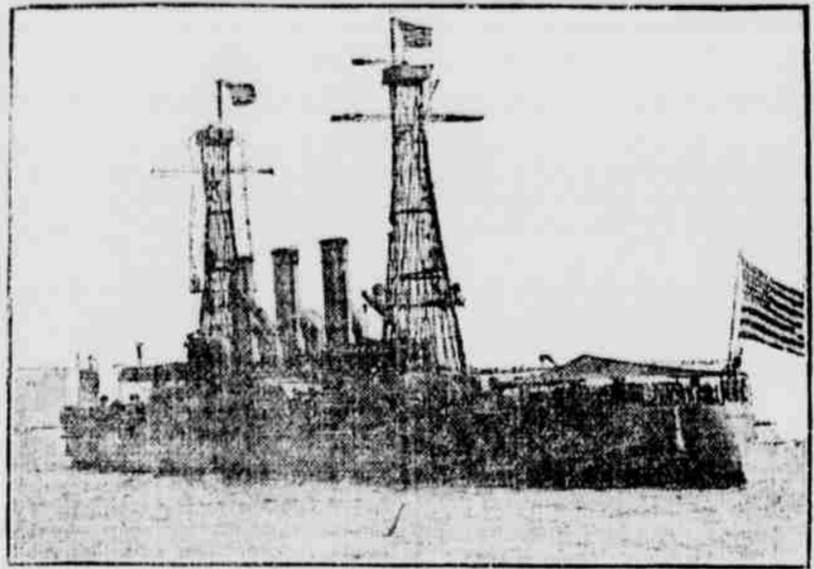


Photo by American Press Association.

Vermont Has Equipment of Twenty-four Guns.

THE Vermont is a battleship of the Second division, Atlantic fleet. She is of 16,000 tons, 16,500 horsepower and is commanded by Captain George W. Kline. She has twenty-four guns.

SIX KILLED AND 30 WOUNDED THE COST OF VERA CRUZ

CONGRESS SUPPORTS PRESIDENT.

Action by Congress approving the President's course in using the army and navy in view of the situation he had presented in his message and the receipt of details of the fighting at Vera Cruz, were the chief developments of the day. Officials expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the promptness of their approval of the President's course in taking possession of Vera Cruz and restoring order there.

Future steps are uncertain. The President has determined that his course shall be gradual. No orders have been issued to seize the customs house at Tampico. It is the purpose of the administration to keep order in Vera Cruz and await the full effect upon Huerta of the first act of reprisal by the American government.

There is every reason to believe that the railroad running inland from Vera Cruz for 20 miles, together with a valuable tract, will be seized by American marines and bluejackets. This section of the railroad is of supreme importance should future developments require a movement on Mexico City.

Beyond the holding of Vera Cruz and this railroad, the Washington government does not want to act at present, but persons in the confidence of the administration admit that action by Huerta or Carranza at any time may alter completely the plans.

Fears for Americans in Mexico City and other parts of the troubled republic are expressed in many quarters. The House today promptly passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 to care for refugees. The fact that nothing had been heard from General O'Shaughnessy for nearly 48 hours made President Wilson and Secretary Bryan very uneasy. Early to-night unofficial communication with Mr. O'Shaughnessy was established, but apprehension has not been allayed as there is little information about the temper of the Huerta government or the people of Mexico City since the capture of Vera Cruz.

In this connection a high government official tonight made public a letter from a friend, whom he regarded as trustworthy, which read as follows: "I have on reliable authority from a man arriving from Mexico City that Huerta personally with the Mexican foreign minister planned the Tampico incident, with a view of bringing on armed intervention and uniting the Mexican factions with him."

The same official expressed the view that Huerta had delayed his answer to the United States for a salute to the flag pending the arrival of the big shipment of ammunition on the German vessel.

Secretary Bryan said to-day that the status of Charge O'Shaughnessy and Charge Algara was unchanged so far as he knew. Charge Algara has had, however, notification from his government that he may leave when he deems it advisable. This is regarded as possibly forecasting Huerta's giving passports to O'Shaughnessy.

Though international lawyers and many in Congress are not exactly sure what the diplomatic relations of the United States toward Mexico are, whether a "state of war" exists without a declaration to that effect or whether, as many precedents have shown, the present situation is merely an act of reprisal "short

Vera Cruz, April 22.—Six Americans killed and about thirty wounded marked the complete investment of Vera Cruz at noon to-day by the United States forces.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher has taken up his headquarters at the terminal hotel. The entire city is strongly patrolled and quiet prevailed to-night. Rear Admiral Fletcher is now in command of the land operations, while Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief 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 to-day is not known, but it is thought to be heavy.

The paymaster of the British cruiser Essex, Albert W. Kimber, was wounded on board his ship by a sniper ashore.

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

The flags on the Essex and Fortresses San Juan de Ulua were half masted when the dead were carried to the boats.

Rear Admiral Badger had not yet decided whether to proceed to Tampico and it is believed his departure will be delayed. An indication of this is found in the fact that his flagship has entered the harbor.

BLUEJACKETS ADVANCE

Rear Admiral Fletcher at 8:30 o'clock in the morning ordered a general movement for the occupation of all the town. A column of bluejackets advanced and passed the uncompleted market place and naval college. When they reached the walls of the college a terrific rifle fire was poured in all directions from the roof and the windows. The bluejackets were helpless to return the fire against the stone walls and scattered.

The Prairie, Chester and San Francisco opened with their five and six-inch guns and shattered the walls. The bluejackets reformed and advanced against the fire which had diminished greatly.

By ten o'clock there was only occasional firing from the inshore side of the tower. Battalions of bluejackets had made their way along the water front to the southern end of the town and cleared several streets, but the sniping from houses continued at intervals.

GUNNERY NEARLY PERFECT

The great cruiser Chester pounded buildings on the outskirts with six-inch shells, bringing over the heads of the men ashore and showing almost perfect marksmanship.

The general movement from all the positions taken yesterday began in the direction of the main plaza. The marines under Lieutenant-Colonel Wendell L. Neville moved to the southward along parallel streets towards the center, while the marines commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Arthur H. Keating of the Arkansas were ordered from their positions east of the center towards the plaza.

The two forces swung forward with a rush for a distance of three blocks. The machine gun and rifle fire was supplemented by shell fire from the smaller

PRESIDENT AROUSED ORDER EMBARGO

Is Called from His Bed for Hurried Telephone Conference—General Wotherspoon Then Goes to Telegraph Office.

Washington, April 23.—President Wilson was awakened about 1:30 o'clock this morning and talked over the telephone with Secretary Tumulty at the secretary of war's office.

A few minutes later Secretary Garrison and Secretary Tumulty left the conference, entered a waiting automobile and drove away. As General Wotherspoon and Mr. Breckinridge left the general stepped into the telegraph room.

General Wotherspoon positively declined to discuss the subject of the embargo on arms. He said no orders for the movement of troops had been issued yet, but that the border forces might be strengthened at certain points, particularly along the Imperial valley. In this valley is located a great government irrigation project.

At 2:10 Secretary Bryan had been awakened and was discussing the situation over the telephone with the President. It was reported about the State, War and Navy building that word had come of several large shipments of arms nearing the border for the constitutionalists and that the army officers desired the embargo restored before morning.

None of the officials who participated in the conferences would talk, and it soon became apparent that no announcement would be made to-night. At 2:45 o'clock the lights were extinguished in the White House offices, which had been alive with officials and clerks for hours.

TWELVE AMERICANS KILLED.

Twelve Americans have been killed and fifty wounded in the occupation of Vera Cruz. This was announced in a dispatch from Rear Admiral Badger made public by the navy department at 2:45 a. m.

TORPEDO BOATS NOW DUE AT VERA CRUZ

Washington, April 22.—This bulletin statement giving the location of the American ships in Mexican waters at 9:30 p. m. is as follows:

Tampico—Cruiser Des Moines, hospital ship Solace, Dolphin, collier Cyclone. Vera Cruz—Battleships Arkansas, Florida, Utah, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Minnesota, transports Hancock and Prairie, scout cruiser Chester, mine layer San Francisco, Monitor—Armored cruiser California, fuel ship Orion. Guaymas—Collier Justice, cruiser Raleigh. Topolobampo—Collier Glacier, gunboat Yorktown. Salina Cruz—Gunboat Annapolis en route from Acapulco; cruiser Denver en route from Corinto.

REVENUE CUTTERS TO GO.

Nine vessels of the revenue cutter service are being held in readiness to proceed to Mexican waters to participate in the blockade of that coast.

The cutters available for Mexican service include the Albatross, at San Juan, P. R.; Androsogon, at Portland, Me.; Apache, at Norfolk, Va.; Gresham, at Boston, Mass.; at New London, Conn.; Hawk, at New York; Omoika, at Norfolk, Virginia; at Wilmington, N. C.; and Yamacraw, at Savannah, Ga. Each of the vessels carries a battery of three or four six pounders, which easily may be increased and a crew of about 100 men, fitted by hard training and experience for any duty which may call them.

VESSELS AVAILABLE.

The department also announced that with an allowance of 2500 men, the following vessels now on the Atlantic coast could be commissioned for service in Mexican waters:

North Carolina, Washington, Tennessee, Brooklyn, Salem, Sacramento, Catina. The complement of the following torpedo destroyers can be raised to full strength for use in a Mexican campaign: Phoenix, Reid, Preston, Monaghan, Street, Walker.

In addition to these, the department stated that the gunboats Marietta, Newport, Dubuque, Machias and Iola de Luzon, which have been loaned to State militia organizations can be used if necessary.

U. S. COMMITTED TO WAR NOW, SAYS LONDON PAPERS

London, April 22.—The editorial view of a majority 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.

The Daily Chronicle says: "We cannot suppose that President Wilson is asking his countrymen to spend money and shed their blood merely to replace a villain like Huerta by a villain like Villa."

All the papers recognize the magnitude of the possibilities opened up by the happenings at Vera Cruz. The Morning Post assumes that President Wilson, who has carefully studied the problem, has not yet completely revealed his plans.

The Daily Mail's Mexico City correspondent says that the cabinet has decided to promulgate a general amnesty measure so that all Mexicans may be united in defense of their country.

YALE MEN PLAN TO FORM CAVALRY TROOP

New Haven, Conn., April 22.—Preliminary steps were taken to-night for the organization of a Yale troop of cavalry to go to Mexico if called upon. Four hundred students attended a rousing meeting which was presided over by "Don" Markle, a substitute on last year's football team. Three hundred of those present signed enlistment cards. Seth Low, son of former Mayor Seth Low of New York, was one of those who spoke.

The meeting was addressed by cavalry officers of the Connecticut National Guard.

Algara Awaits Recall.

Washington, April 22.—Senor Algara, charge of the Mexican embassy here, having received messages from Mexico he might be called at any minute, was in constant expectation throughout to-day and to-night that General Huerta would notify him to call at the state department and request for passports from Secretary Bryan. In anticipation of his recall, Senor Algara spent the day in getting his personal effects in shape so that he could leave the city promptly.

It was expected that the embassy would be placed in the care of the French consul, by the Mexican authorities, with several of the clerks of the present Mexican embassy staff occupying the premises.

U. S. LOOKS UP TRANSPORT SHIPS IN LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, April 22.—Brokers acting in behalf of the United States government made inquiries in shipping circles to-day to ascertain what ships are available here if required for the transportation of troops, stores and coal from the United States to Mexico. The inquiries, it was stated, were mostly precautionary, with a view to the possible extension of the operations in Mexico.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF MONTEREY

Brownsville, Texas, April 22.—According to dispatches received in Brownsville opposite this place, fighting continues at Monterey between federal and constitutionalist forces. It is stated the fight has been carried into the streets of Monterey proper.

General Jasso Carranza, brother of Venustiano Carranza, head of the constitutionalist movement, is quoted as saying to-day that, while he did not like to see the American flag over any portion of the Mexican republic, he felt certain the taking of Vera Cruz by American forces was an act against Huerta and not against the constitutionalist forces.

General Carranza, who is military commander for the constitutionalists at Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, added that there was, in his opinion, no need for fear of any outbreak by Mexicans in constitutionalist territory against the United States.

OFFICER MARRIES BEFORE LEAVING TO JOIN REGIMENT

Newburgh, N. Y., April 22.—While awaiting orders to join his regiment, the 22nd Infantry, at Texas City, Lieut. Donald J. MacLachlan was married here to-night to Miss Cora E. Peters.

Eight Licenses Granted.

Montpelier, April 22.—The commissioners to-night granted eight liquor licenses to the following: First class Pavilion hotel, Montpelier house, Miller's inn, Macne & Mighlorn, A. W. Paley; second class, Edwin S. Meigs; Edward A. Ryan and Herbert O. King. There were 20 applicants, making 4 applications.

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