

Funston Assigned to Command Brigade Ordered to Vera Cruz

MILITARY GUARD AROUND EMBASSY

Life of City Almost Normal, and Many Americans Are Seen on Streets.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, April 23.—A special cable dispatch to the Daily Mail to-day from Mexico City says:

"A military guard was placed on the United States embassy this afternoon and arms and munitions which had been there some time were removed, as they are considered unnecessary in view of the present condition of the Mexican government. The life of the city is almost normal. Many of the shops have shutters up, but nearly all are open for business. Some of the residents wear rosettes of the British colors. Many Americans remain and are seen in the streets. There are some processions with flags, but no disorder worth mentioning.

"Passports for Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States Charge d'Affaires here, were formally handed to him to-day. In the note accompanying them, Secretary of State Taft said that the Mexican government has observed personally and through the Mexican government and people, strictly correct conduct in so far as the representative of the government with which such serious difficulties have arisen.

"The exact time of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's departure has not yet been determined, but probably to-morrow the embassy staff will leave in a special train, with a military escort, either for Vera Cruz or Manzanillo.

"Mr. O'Shaughnessy this afternoon saw President Huerta, who cordially invited Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy to be present at the reception of the President's son, Major Victor Huerta, to Miss Concepcion Hernandez, to-morrow morning.

Anti-American Rioting.
San Diego, Calif., April 23.—Telegraphic advices received here at 8:30 P. M. from American Consul Guyant tell of anti-American rioting at Ensenada, Mexico, yesterday. The rioters were attacking the Americans. The monitor Cheyenne, now in San Diego harbor, will leave in a special train under rush orders for the Mexican city.

BRIGADE ORDERED TO GO TO VERA CRUZ

Infantry and Artillery Must Arrive at Port City at Earliest Possible Moment.

Washington, Tex., April 23.—Rush orders to the Fifth Brigade of Infantry and the First Artillery to go to Vera Cruz immediately. The Fifth Brigade of Infantry and the First Artillery will leave for Vera Cruz at the earliest possible moment.

THREE REGIMENTS SENT TO BORDER

Washington, April 23.—Three regiments of the United States Army have been ordered to report to the border immediately. The regiments are the First, Second and Third Regiments of Infantry.

Under orders from the department no mobilization of war will at present be permitted to go over the border.

Bodies Will Be Brought Home.
Washington, April 23.—The Navy Department is arranging to bring to the United States the bodies of sailors or marine killed at Vera Cruz, and other forward them to relatives or make final interment in a national cemetery, as the families desire. All expenses of transportation will be borne by the United States.

Home Guards Being Armed.
Computes Being Organized in Town on Mexican Border.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Austin, Texas, April 23.—Governor Colquhoun today authorized the Adjutant-General's Department to provide arms and ammunition to a number of companies of home guards that have been organized in Texas and communities this side of the Rio Grande. The home guard force will operate separately from the National Guard, and will be in command of officers of the State ranger force. Many telegrams were received by the Governor to-day from border points, urging the military protection be afforded to prevent threatened uprising of Mexicans.

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PLANS TO RAISE REVENUE FOR WAR

Secretary McAdoo and Administration Leaders Prepare for Eventualities.

Washington, April 23.—Administration leaders to-day laid plans for raising war revenue in case the army has to go into Mexico. Secretary McAdoo discussed plans from Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne and signed his intention of taking it up later with Chairman Underwood, of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee.

The first measure planned would impose a stamp tax on checks and legal documents, similar to that invoked during the Spanish War, would tax sweet wine and fortified brandies, and probably beer. According to the estimate this measure would net the treasury about \$116,000,000 a year, and if the situation demanded, a tax would be imposed on cigarettes, cigars and tobacco.

It is not the present intention, in any way, to alter the present tariff laws, although such legislation might be found necessary later.

The Treasury Department under existing law has authority to issue without further action by Congress \$100,000,000 worth of Panama Canal bonds and it is probable this means will be taken at once to raise money in case of eventualities. Adoption of this plan would give Congress a better opportunity to discuss a war tax measure carefully before passage.

First War Victim



GEORGE D. POINSETT

MEXICAN GUNBOAT ALLOWED TO LEAVE

The Progreso Steams to Vera Cruz Harbor Mouth, and Is Hailed by American Flagship.

Vera Cruz, April 23.—The Mexican gunboat Progreso, with more than 500 soldiers aboard, steamed to the harbor mouth this evening, but no farther. The commander of the Progreso had no word that the Americans were in possession of the city.

The Progreso was hailed by the flagship and boarded by Lieutenant Byron McDaniel of Rear-Admiral Badger's staff, who informed the commander that he had the choice of remaining under the guns and searchlights of the flagship or putting out to sea. He was informed that the United States was not at war with Mexico, but that the presence of Mexican gunboats and soldiers at Vera Cruz was not desirable.

When Lieutenant McDaniel reached the Progreso he asked that a gangway be lowered, but this was refused, and he jumped for the side of the vessel and clambered aboard. The interview was brief, and ended by the Mexican gunboat putting to sea.

The Progreso came from the south, probably from Frontera. The captain of the Mexican steamer Tehuantepec and a government fire boat moved their craft into the harbor to-day, and then discovered that they were "detained." The Tehuantepec carried a detachment of thirty regulars. In charge of 250 prisoners, detained for service in the Mexican army. The two vessels anchored near the deserted Mexican training ship Zaragoza, which was in the harbor when the port was taken.

The Tehuantepec and the fire boat came from Frontera. The former carried twelve American passengers, who were taken off in launches and put aboard the battleship.

WHEN EVERY EFFORT TIRES YOU OUT

Don't let the idea that you may feel better in a day or two prevent you from getting a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to-day and being at once on the road to health and strength. Your blood is impure and impoverished. It lacks vitality. Your digestion is poor, and all the functions of your body are impaired. Ask your druggist for Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will build you up quicker than anything else. It gives strength to do and power to endure.—Adv.

MUST DEAL WITH THOSE IN CONTROL

President Wilson Issues Comment on Statement of Protest by Carranza.

Washington, April 23.—President Wilson to-day issued the following comment on the statement of General Carranza:

"I wish to reiterate with the greatest earnestness the desire and intention of this country to respect in every possible way the sovereignty and independence of the people of Mexico. The feeling and intention of the government in this matter are not based upon politics. They go much deeper than that. They are based upon a genuine friendship for the Mexican people and a proud interest in the re-establishment of their constitutional system.

"Whatever unhappy circumstances or necessities may arise, this object will be held steadily in view, and pursued with consistent purpose, so far as this government is concerned. But we are dealing with facts. Wherever and whenever the dignity of the United States is flouted, its international rights, or the rights of its citizens invaded, or its influence repudiated where it has the right to attempt to exercise it, this government must deal with those actually in control. It is now dealing with General Huerta in the territory he now controls. That he does not rightfully control it does not alter the fact that he does control it.

"We are dealing, moreover, only with those whom he commands and those who come to his support. With these we must deal. They do not lawfully represent the people of Mexico. In that fact we rejoice because our quarrel is not with the Mexican people, and we do not desire to dictate their affairs. But we must enforce our rights and demands upon those whom the existing authorities at the place we deal with represent.

After issuing this statement the President canceled the day's routine engagement to devote his attention to the Mexican situation.

Ordered to Prepare for Service.
Norwalk, Conn., April 23.—Commander E. Hill, Jr., of the Connecticut State Naval Militia, late this afternoon received orders from the Navy Department at Washington to prepare his men for service at once.

Commander Hill left to-night for New Haven, where the naval cutter Machias is now lying, and where the headquarters of the State Naval Militia are maintained.

Villa Is Against War With United States

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Juarez, April 23.—General Villa, upon his arrival in Juarez from Chihuahua this afternoon, said:

"We do not want a war with the United States, or any other foreign nation. Mexico has troubles of her own, and Mexico can settle them, if it is but given a little time. Personally, I believe they are on the point of settlement now. I came to Juarez to meet my good American friends to extend to them a hand of friendship, and to thank them for the great interest they have taken in the efforts of the Constitutionalists to restore peace to my unhappy country.

"I do not want war, and I am sure your people do not. We have always been good friends, haven't we? Why shouldn't we continue that way? You may rest assured I will do all in my power to see that there is no change in our relationship."

UNITED STATES NOT IN STATE OF WAR

President Admits, However, Crisis Is Serious, and Will Not Discuss Future Policy.

Washington, April 23.—President Wilson told the Washington correspondents to-day that so far as his authority was concerned the United States was not in a state of war with Mexico.

The President said that while Charge O'Shaughnessy had been given his passports and Charge Algora had been granted his in return, such a step, while always preceding war, did not always result in war.

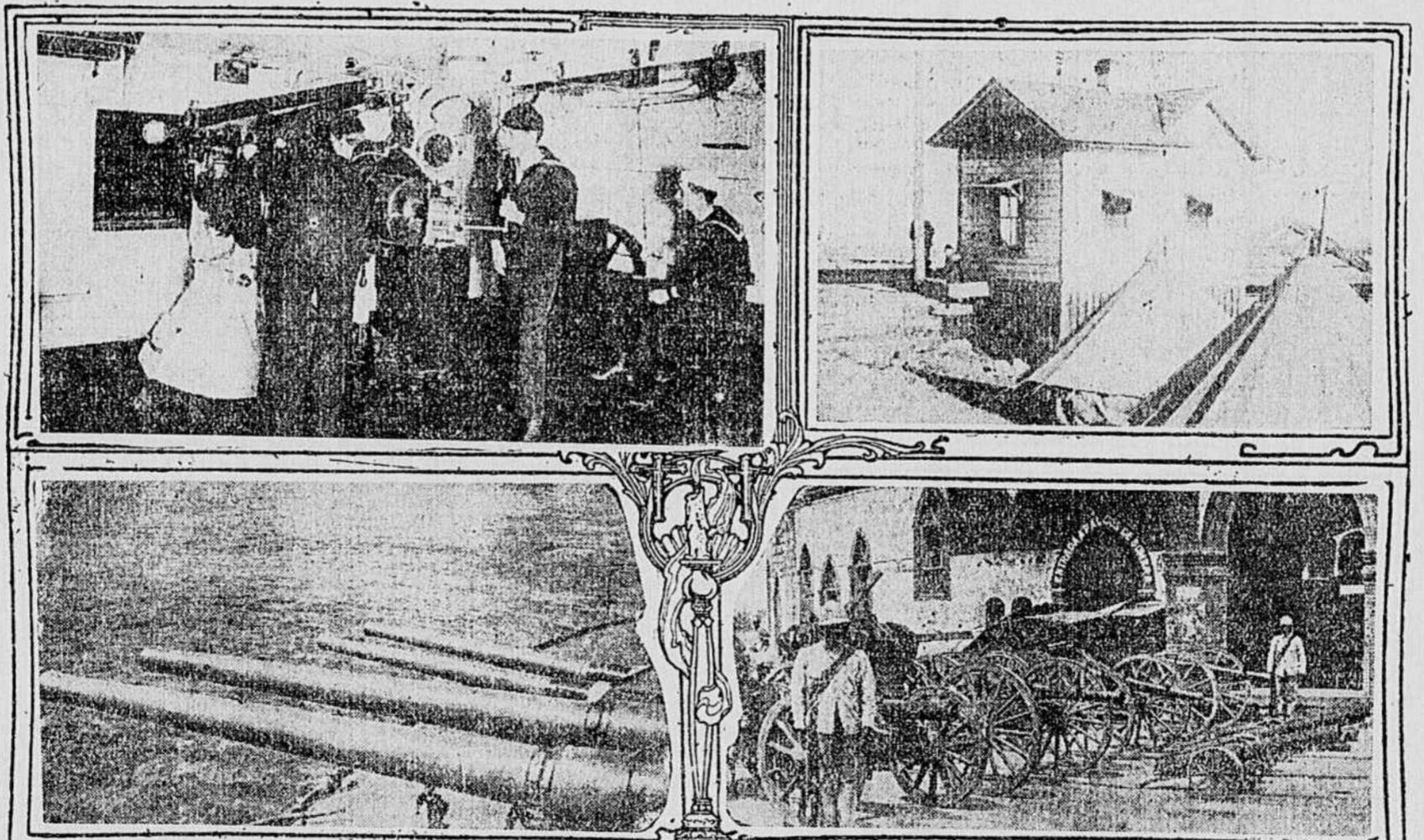
Mr. Wilson explained that the American government was taken somewhat by surprise when Mr. O'Shaughnessy was given his passports, and, therefore, no arrangements had yet been made for taking over by any foreign government of American affairs in Mexico.

The President referred to the crisis as very serious, and said he thought it was his duty, in discussing it at present, to confine himself to facts, not revealing what several steps of policy would be taken in the future, as it was not desirable that every one should know them.

No notification up to to-night had gone to the powers of any intentions of the American government communication being confined solely to facts as they have occurred.

Referring to the statement made in answer to the note of General Carranza, the President said he intended it as a clarification or restatement of his position that there was no quarrel with Mexican people as a whole. When asked if it was a warning to Carranza that if he sided with Huerta, the United States would continue to enforce its demands for reparation from the united Mexican forces, the President smilingly declined to interpret it.

SCENES IN CONNECTION WITH MEXICAN TROUBLE



Sighting a five-inch gun on the battleship North Dakota. Four of twelve-inch guns on the U. S. S. Michigan. U. S. Sentries on American side of International Bridge at El Paso, Texas. Some of the cannons used by the Mexican Federal forces. The small "stove-pipe" guns in front are dynamite guns.



A view of the political prison, San Juan de Ulam in Vera Cruz Harbor from the deck of the battleship Michigan. Jackies carrying their belongings aboard the North Dakota at the Brooklyn Navy Yard preparatory to leaving for Tampico and Vera Cruz.

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SPANISH PAPERS FRIENDLY TO U. S. SPECIAL SQUADRON FOR EAST COAST

Madrid, April 23.—Leading Spanish newspapers have adopted a well balanced and even friendly attitude toward the United States in commenting on the Mexican situation.

El Liberal expressed belief that Mexican independence will be respected by the United States, "although General Huerta brought intervention upon himself." It would be well for the United States to intervene also in the Mexican provinces where Carranza and Villa exercise authority.

The Monroe Doctrine is now being modified to mean "America for the North Americans." The war will end in the adoption of an imperialistic policy by the United States.

Reserved in Attitude.
Tokyo, April 23.—Most of the leading newspapers of Japan are moderate and reserved in their attitude regarding the Mexican situation. One or two of the less responsible journals, however, to-day suggest that advantage should be taken of the present embarrassment of Washington to present the issues outstanding between Japan and the United States.

Accurate Work by Navy Gunners
Galveston, Texas, April 23.—Commenting on the accuracy of shell fire by American warships at Vera Cruz, several weeks the navy gunners have had the city of Vera Cruz and vicinity shelled, with all ranges worked out precisely.

"In case we have to fire on Vera Cruz," navy men here said, "we can just look on the chart or the range of whatever place we want to hit, set the gun to the range and fire."

All the Second Army Division now is back in camp here and at Texas City. There has been considerable discussion of what use will be made of Texas City, where the larger portion of the Second Division has been in camp for more than a year. If the regulars, now occupying it, go to the front, tentative plans have been laid before the college of the city and regulars, now drilling large bodies of men. The plans embraced fully the Texas City and Galveston camp sites with national guardsmen or volunteers.

NUEVO LAREDO EVACUATED
Federal Irregulars and Volunteers Rapidly Abandon Town.
Laredo, Texas, April 23.—Nuevo Laredo was evacuated by the Federal irregulars and volunteers late to-day, and the Mexicans rapidly abandoned from here were then rapidly abandoned by women, children and civilians. In the wake of the soldiers, the regular Federal army departed southward yesterday, presumably to join other Federal forces at Saltillo. Much excitement attended the flight to-day, as the refugees hastily departed on foot, laden with curious bundles of clothing and food, and set down with some household possession.

There was no disturbance on the American side. Practically all Americans have left Nuevo Laredo and surrounding country.

Into Charleston for Repairs.
Charleston, S. C., April 23.—The United States cruiser Boston, en route to join the American fleet at Tampico, put into Charleston to-day for repairs, having broken one of the blades on her propeller. The propeller will be repaired here immediately.

PROCLAMATION BY FLETCHER
Vera Cruz, April 23.—The first proclamation issued in this city by America since the war between the United States and Mexico ended in 1848 was posted to-day and read with interest by the Mexican inhabitants.

The proclamation was issued by Rear-Admiral Fletcher and was addressed to the people of Vera Cruz, and read as follows: