

CARRANZA MAY UNITE WITH HUERTA TO REPULSE THE INVASION OF U. S.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS MAY UNITE WITH HUERTA FORCES AGAINST COMMON FOE, IS NOW BELIEVED

Carranza Declares That United States Erred in Taking of Vera Cruz, and That Action Intended Against Individual Huerta Was in Reality an Act of Hostility Against the Whole Mexican Nation—Washington Much Concerned.

REBEL HOSTILITY WOULD MAKE BIG CHANGE IN ARMY PLANS Believed That Army and Navy Board Will Recommend Restoration of Embargo on Arms. Huerta Planned Tampico Incident.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—General Carranza's note to President Wilson, declaring the seizure of Vera Cruz by American forces against the national sovereignty of Mexico, inviting the United States to suspend hostilities and withdraw its forces and suggesting that the constitutional government should receive demands for reparations offenses committed from Huerta stirred the Mexican situation to a new and acute crisis tonight.

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 ever has been. News that General Venustiano Carranza, constitutional chief, might regard the seizure of Vera Cruz by the American naval forces as an act of hostility to the Mexican nation, fell like a bomb shell in official circles tonight.

able of a friendly construction, but there was a belief that the subordinate officers under General Carranza might not be so conservative. Apprehension over the situation was manifest in many quarters. Should hostility on the part of the constitutionalists crystallize, army plans will be changed. There were reports during the day that the joint army and navy board already had recommended the restoration of the embargo on arms. 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 chief developments of the day. Officials expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the promptness of Rear Admiral Fletcher's forces 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 on Huerta of the first American act of reprisal.

There is every reason to believe that the railroad running inland from Vera Cruz for twenty miles, together with a valuable trestle, will be policed 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 plans.

Fears for Americans in Mexico City and elsewhere 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 Charge O'Shaughnessy for nearly forty-eight hours made President Wilson and Secretary Bryan uneasy.

Early tonight 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 made public a letter from a friend

Secretary Bryan received the Carranza note at his home just before midnight. No Comment. He did not comment on it. Secretary Garrison and assistant Secretary Beckenridge, who were waiting at the war department, were given copies of the message. Secretary who had been asleep hurried to the war department and Major General Wotherspoon, chief of staff, of the army, was summoned to join the conference. President Wilson was awakened about 1:30 o'clock and talked over the telephone with Secretary Tumulty. A few minutes later Secretary Garrison and Secretary Tumulty left the conference, entered a waiting automobile and drove away. As General Wotherspoon and Mr. Beckenridge left, the general stopped in the telegraph room. Rumors of a possible restoration of the embargo on arms, current during the day, were revived tonight 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 also were believed to be under consideration. The knowledge that Carranza while refusing to

Text Not Received. Secretary Bryan had not received the text of the Carranza letter up to a late hour tonight but indirectly was acquainted by one of the constitutionalists' representatives here of the substance of it. Carranza pointed out that the seizure of Vera Cruz would be regarded by the Mexican people as a hostile act, 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 that Huerta did not represent the Mexican nation, but on the other hand, feared the Mexican people might be inflamed and drawn into a conflict which would make them sacrifices to the usurpations of Huerta. Describes Rebel Victories. General Carranza described the constitutionalist successes, saying that Huerta was slowly being crushed and that the constitutionalists soon would be in possession of the Mexico City government. When they triumphed, he pointed out, ample reparation would be made for all offenses. In the meantime he wished the United States to take no steps which would excite the Mexican populace. The note, it was admitted, by many officials, was ca-

SIX AMERICAN LIVES LOST AND THIRTY WOUNDED PRICE PAID IN TAKING VERA CRUZ

Whole City is Now Under Control of American Forces, After Guns of Prairie and Chester Succeed in Silencing Heavy Fire From Naval College—Mexican Loss Not Known.

DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY

WASHINGTON, April 22.—This corrected list of the Americans killed and wounded in the first fighting at Vera Cruz yesterday was cabled today by Admiral Fletcher:

- Dead: Private, Daniel Aloysius Haggerty, 100th company, Second advance base regiment, United States marines. Next of kin, father, Michael Haggerty, Cambridge, Mass. Private, Samuel Marten, 16th company, Second advance base regiment; father, Mayer Marten, Chicago. George Poinsett, seaman, U. S. S. Florida, born April 10, 1894; William Poinsett, father, Philadelphia; enlisted at Philadelphia. John F. Schumacher, Coxswain, U. S. S. Florida, born December 5, 1889, Brooklyn. Isabella McKinnon, mother. Seriously Wounded Marines. Private, George Draine, 17th company, Second regiment, Mother, Estella Draine, St. Joseph, Mo. Private, Edward P. Peterson, 16th company, Second regiment, father, Walter Peterson, Malone, N. Y.

- Seriously Wounded Bluejackets. Clarence Rex Harshbarger, seaman, U. S. S. Utah, born March 31, 1892. C. O. Harshbarger father, Wasterly, N. Y. Joseph Lewis Kwapich, seaman, U. S. S. Utah, born March 6, 1893. John Kwapich, father, Rochester, N. Y. Henry N. Nickerson, Boatswain's mate, U. S. S. Utah, born December 22, 1888; home Wheeling, W. Va. Edward A. Gisburne, electrician, third class, U. S. S. Florida, born June 14, 1892. Home Quincy, Mass. John R. Gisburne, father, Washington, D. C.

- Wounded Marines. Private, George Maurice Davidson, 16th company, Second regiment, mother, Martha M. Davidson, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Private, John McMillan, 16th company, Second regiment; mother, Frances McMillan, Mayfield, Manitoba, Canada. Private, Richard Shaker, 17th company, Second regiment, mother, Frederica Shaker, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Private, Harry J. Reed, 16th company, Second regiment, mother, Irene Reed, Chicago.

- Wounded Bluejackets. William H. Mangels, seaman, U. S. S. Utah, born November 17, 1894; home, Yonkers, N. Y. Frederick Nause, ordinary seaman, U. S. S. Utah, born July 4, 1895; mother, Marie Nause, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nathan Schwarz, ordinary seaman, U. S. S. Florida, born April 22, 1893; home New York city. James Horace Copeland, seaman, U. S. S. Utah, born July 13, 1892; home, Monterey, Tenn.

RESERVE TO ORGANIZE. WASHINGTON, April 22.—The organization of the "reserve of trained and disciplined men," to respond to any call for volunteers for Mexican service was ordered today by General H. Oden Lake, national commander of the army and navy union. A general order to officers of the union which is an organization of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, commanded officers to call a meeting of all the honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in their jurisdiction and enroll such as are willing to respond to a call for volunteers.

JAPAN NEUTRAL. TOKIO, April 22.—Japanese officials today declared the attitude of the Japanese government in the Mexican situation was naturally one of strict neutrality. It was pointed out that the Japanese warship Idzumi was now at Guaymas, on the Pacific coast, and could arrange for the embarkation of Japanese residents in Mexico if that were necessary. THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, April 22.—Forecast for North Carolina: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; gentle to moderate winds mostly south.

BRITISH PAYMASTER WOUNDED ABOARD SHIP BY STRAY SHOT

English Jackies Line Decks of Their Vessel and Cheer Americans as They Go Into Action. Flags Half-Masted Honoring Dead.

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—Six Americans killed and about thirty wounded marked the complete investment of Vera Cruz at noon today by the United States forces. This morning, Mexican sharpshooters on the roofs put up a stubborn resistance. There was one brisk action, guns of the Prairie and Chester assisting in silencing a heavy fire from the naval college. Shells from the

walls. The number of Mexicans killed yesterday is estimated at 150 with many wounded. The Mexican loss today 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.

Cheer Americans. The British bluejackets crowded to the bows and vociferously cheered the American marines as they proceeded in shore for the landing.

The flags on the Essex and fortress San Juan de Ulua were half masted 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. An indication of this is found in the fact that his flagship has entered the harbor.

Major Smedley D. Butler, with marines from the Prairie, made a sortie up the railway for a considerable distance late today. Rear Admiral Fletcher's staff is composed as follows: Chief of staff, Captain Harry McL. Huse; Adjutant General, Commander Stone; Quartermaster, Lieutenant Commander Elward C. Kalbfus; Brigade Engineer, Naval Constructor Richard D. Gatewood; Ordinance Officer, Lieutenant Albert M. Cohen; Aide and Secretary, Lieutenant George McC. Courts; Aides, Ensigns Dood and Hery; Brigade Surgeon Middleton Elliott; Brigade Commissary Paymaster, C. J. Peoples.

GENERAL MOVEMENT. Rear Admiral Fletcher at 5:30 o'clock in the morning ordered a general movement for the occupation of all the town. A bluejacket column advanced and passed the uncompleted market place and naval college. When they had reached the walls of the college a terrific rifle fire was poured

in all directions from the roof and windows. The bluejackets, helped to return the fire against the stone walls, scattered. The Prairie, Chester and San Francisco opened with their six and six inch guns and shattered the walls. The bluejackets formed again and advanced against the fire, which had been diminished. By a quick dash was only a few feet from the future side of the tower. Battalion of bluejackets had made their way along the water front to the southern end of the town, and cleared several streets, but the shipping front beyond continued at intervals. The most serious danger pointed buildings on the outside with an inch shell fired over the heads of the men, sailors and officers, and scattered several men.

Madison Advances. The general movement from all the positions taken yesterday began in the direction of the main plaza. Marines under Lieutenant Colonel Wendell C. Neville moved to the southward along parallel streets toward the center, while marines commanded by Lieutenant Commander Buchanan, of the Florida, and Lieutenant Commander Arthur B. Keating, of the Arkansas, were ordered from their positions east of the center toward 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 guns of the Prairie and Chester. The ship's guns supported the movement of clearing the roofs to the south and east, occasionally dropping a shell a few hundred yards in advance.

Buchanan's men, under direct command of Lieutenant Gay W. O'Castle, who moved forward to a position one block directly east of the plaza. Other detachments occupied positions to the north and west. Both marines and bluejackets dragged light field pieces, but there was little work for them. There was no organized resistance, but from the beginning of the advance a smart fire came from defenders on house tops, which invariably drew a merciless fire from the advancing parties. The machine guns sounded their tap tap in all quarters, and American sharpshooters, posted at street corners and other points of vantage, picked off any man who appeared to them being suspiciously.

Wires Censored. MEXICO CITY, April 13.—(VNS Havana, April 22)—The following dispatch was sent by mail to Havana in order to avoid the censorship established by General Huerta, which is more strict than at any time heretofore: Every telegraph wire out of Mexico City—commercial, railroad or cable—is now watched over by a censor, chosen among the most reliable and intelligent men in the government service. These censors frankly inform would-be senders of dispatches that it is not a question of the veracity of messages, nor whether they disclose military movements, but is merely a question of suppressing all news not favorable to the government. Code messages are absolutely prohibited with the exception only of bank telegrams. The bankers succeeded in having the embargo on these messages raised, but only after they had proved that detention of dispatches would seriously embarrass the financial department of the government.

Newspaper correspondents were given to understand that if they were detected in using subterfuge to evade the censorship, they would find themselves in jail. Ignorance General. While Nelson O'Shaughnessy was acting as the messenger of the United States government to Huerta, in the endeavor to avert war between the two countries, more than 90 percent of Mexican residents in the capital went about their affairs as usual. (Continued on Page Nine.)