

GEN. CARRANZA'S REQUEST IS REFUSED
EMBARGO ON ARMS HAS BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED

Mobs Making Anti-American Demonstrations in Mexico City
--Americans Flocking To Embassy For Protection--
Twelve Marines Killed in Vera Cruz Battles.

Grave Problems Today
Confront Officials
Of Administration

The Note From Carranza Asking Americans to Evacuate Vera Cruz Was Subject of Hurried Conference--President to Set Forth Future Policy of Government.

Embargo on Arms Re-established--It Was Reported That Rebels and Federals at Tampico Had United to Oppose Any American Operations.

By Associated Press. Washington, April 23.--After declaring the intention of the United States to enforce reparation, whenever and wherever the dignity of the United States is flouted, President Wilson today aimed all the energies of the administration to planning for operations in Mexico. The president's statement, issued after a cabinet conference, in reply to the message received from the constitutionalist chief Carranza, declared "we are now dealing only with those whom Huerta commands and those who come to his support."

Reply to Carranza. From dawn wearied chiefs of the war and navy departments, Secretary Bryan and other cabinet officials, hurried from one conference to another. At the white house the cabinet officials with Counsellor Lansing of the state department aided the president in formulating a reply to Carranza. At the war department Secretary Garrison, General Wotherspoon, chief of staff, Major General Wood, who has been designated to command the army in any Mexican operations, and General E. W. Weaver, chief of the coast artillery, discussed operations. Orders from the war department directed Fort Sam Houston to stop all importation of arms consigned to the Huerta forces in Piedras Negras. This led to a report that the embargo on arms had been re-established at the northern border against both federal and constitutionalists.

Some officials said it was probable no arms would be allowed to cross the border, although the department hesitates to issue a blanket order until the exact attitude of the constitutionalists can be demonstrated.

The Border Situation. The border situation was the subject of all the day's war department conferences. It was believed movement of the army to Vera Cruz would be suspended because of the Carranza messages until border conditions permitted the withdrawal of troops there. Suggestions were made that before any extensive army movement could be ordered the militia would have to be called out, by congressional action, and money supplied for the mobilization of a large army.

Word was received that the destroyer Botilla from Vera Cruz had reached Tampico and another report stated rebel troops about Tampico had formed an alliance with the Huerta forces to withstand any attack by the American forces. The department staff conferred as to conditions at Vera Cruz and it was understood the next move by Admiral Bagder's forces would be the seizure of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Control of this road would be absolutely necessary if Vera Cruz were to be made the basis of further aggressive operations. The president in his statement on Carranza's note which had asked this government to withdraw from Vera Cruz and recognize the constitutionalists, flatly announced that the course of the Washington government would be continued in Huerta's direction and his adherents but that the United States had no quarrel with the Mexican people as a whole.

As yet the Washington government does not expect open hostilities from the constitutionalists, hoping they will remain neutral. Carranza's request for the withdrawal of American forces from Vera Cruz on the ground that it "was a violation of the national sovereignty of Mexico" and a hostile act to the Mexican nation gave the president and his cabinet advisers much concern. The white house statement was issued to inform Gen. Carranza that the United States could not recognize him or seek reparation from him as he requested but must deal with authorities in control of the territory where the offences were committed. The fact that Charge O'Shaughnessy had been handed his passports by General Huerta added an acute aspect to the situation but has been more or less expected. Citizens of the United States will be looked after by one or two of the other foreign legations. Secretary Bryan said the withdrawal of the charge d'affaires did not necessarily mean war had reached Vera Cruz were not credited by the state department. It was stated that he had not had time to reach the coast. The department said that from 800 to 1,000 Americans were in Mexico City. Senator Shively, acting chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate, conferred with the president about noon. Afterwards he said that the aggressive policy in Mexico would not be abandoned. (Continued on Page Thirteen.)

PASSPORTS GIVEN
O'SHAUGHNESSY-
ALGARA MAY GO

By Associated Press. Washington, April 23.--Charge Algara of the Mexican embassy, after conferring with Secretary Bryan today, said he had formally demanded his passports and expected to receive them late today. He said he would leave Washington tonight and probably would go to Europe. Algara said that no foreign representative here had yet been designated to handle Mexican affairs but that the situation would probably be turned over to the French embassy. Officials here stated that Mr. Algara undoubtedly would ask this government for his passports before leaving Washington. Whether the request would be granted was said to be problematical owing to non-recognition of the Huerta government.

O'Shaughnessy to Leave. Washington, April 23.--Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge at Mexico City, has been handed his passports by General Huerta and is preparing to leave Mexico City. Huerta's handing of passports to Charge O'Shaughnessy was regarded as a most sensational development in the situation as it was believed to forecast a declaration of war on the part of Huerta. The giving of passports to a minister or charge d'affaires in most cases, though not invariably, has preceded a declaration of war.

President Issues
Statement On
Carranza Note

LET IT BE KNOWN THAT UNCLE SAM WILL NOT CHANGE PRESENT POLICY--WILL NOT LIKELY RETIRE FROM VERA CRUZ UNTIL SATISFACTION IS HAD FROM HUERTA--CANCELS ALL ENGAGEMENTS TO DEVOTE ENTIRE ATTENTION TO MEXICAN SITUATION.

Washington, April 23.--President Wilson issued the following comment on the Carranza statement: "I wish to reiterate with the greatest earnestness the desire and intention of this government 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 profound 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, to international rights or the rights of its citizens invaded, or its influence rebuffed 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 rightful demands upon those whom the existing authorities at the place where we act do, for the time being, represent."

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

Mecklenburg Declaration
Society Endorses Mexican
Policy Of Administration

The President, White House, Washington, D. C. April 23rd, 1914.

The Mecklenburg Declaration Society of Charlotte, North Carolina, descendants of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence promulgated May 20th, 1775, our first declaration of independence, and the citizenship of Mecklenburg County, in regular meeting assembled, heartily endorse your action in defending the honor and dignity of the flag and respectfully urge you to plant the American standard upon Mexican soil and keep it there.

F. BREVARD M'DOWELL, President.

WILL INCIDENT END WITH VERA CRUZ? WEATHER FORECAST: Forecast for North Carolina. Partly cloudy tonight and Friday. Moderate to fresh northeast winds on the coast.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS MORE FRIENDLY. By Associated Press. Washington, April 23.--Secretaries Bryan and Daniels were called to the white house late today. Prior to the conference Mr. Bryan had communicated with a representative of the constitutionalists and it was reported that indications had been received of a more friendly attitude on the part of the constitutionalists than that expressed in the Carranza note last night.

EMBARGO ON
ARMS HAS BEEN
RE-ESTABLISHED

San Antonio, Tex., April 23.--Headquarters of the Southern division, U. S. Army, received instructions early this morning to at once re-establish the embargo on arms and ammunition to Mexico. This statement was made at Fort Sam Houston.

No Official Announcement. Washington, April 23.--Official announcement of the restoration of the embargo on arms at the Mexican border has not been made here but in high authority it was stated the order had been sent here early today to stop all consignments of arms and ammunition for Mexico. The report from San Antonio that such an order had been received was not doubted in official circles.

Order From War Department. San Antonio, Texas, April 23.--The order came from the war department and was issued here early today. At department headquarters Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Heard, adjutant general, said enforcement of the order would be commenced just as soon as troops on the border could be notified.

Stop All Shipments. Washington, April 23.--At the war department it was reported that the officers at Fort Sam Houston had been ordered to stop all shipments of arms consigned to the Mexican Federal troops at Piedras Negras, across the border.

According to information given out at departmental headquarters the embargo is operative at all points along the border within the confines of the department, but officers would not discuss its details. Both federals and constitutionalists control Mexican ports of entry opposite this jurisdiction.

Immediately upon receipt of instructions from the war department, re-establishing the embargo, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commander of the southern department, sent telegraphic orders to all border points in the department that could be reached by such means, notifying officers in command to intercept all shipments of munitions of war intended for importation into Mexico. In a short time the embargo was operative over a stretch of more than 1500 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande at Brownsville to the California boundary line. It was stated at department headquarters that the patrol along that stretch has an average strength of about 10,000 men.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT
FOR PATROL SERVICE.

By Associated Press. San Antonio, Texas, April 23. All available troops at Fort Sam Houston were ordered out for border patrol service late today. Battery B goes to El Paso and cavalry troops to Eagle Pass, Laredo and Brownsville.

Capture Of Vera
Cruz Cost Twelve
American Lives

REBELS AND
FEDERALS AT
TAMPICO UNITED

Washington, April 23.--Word reached the war department today that constitutionalists and Hueristas at Tampico had united to oppose any American operations.

AMERICANS IN
MEXICO CITY
ARE IN PERIL

Washington, April 23.--Private advices reaching here today in code from Mexico City disclosing that Americans there were in danger have been communicated to government officials. The despatches, which were from a source of unquestioned trustworthiness and bore today's date set forth that mobs of Mexicans were forming for anti-American demonstrations, that Americans on the streets had been menaced and threatened with violence and that they were concentrating at the embassy for mutual protection.

PLAN TO SEIZE
RAILROAD
AT VERA CRUZ

By Associated Press. Washington, April 23.--It was learned today that the navy and war departments had made plans for the early seizure of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. A reconnoitering force has reported still intact two bridges on the railroad, one 10 miles and one 18 miles from Vera Cruz. Officers at Vera Cruz reported these bridges must be protected if Vera Cruz is to be a base of further operations because they could not be readily rebuilt if destroyed. When Mr. Algara reached the office of the Mexican embassy this morning he said he did not know exactly when he would ask for his passports, but probably would do so today.

Fifty Marines Were Injured in the Fighting Which Preceded the Complete Occupation of Vera Cruz--Many Prisoners Taken.

It is Estimated That 150 Mexicans Lost Their Lives--Graphic Account of Yesterday's Fighting for Occupation of City.

By Associated Press. Vera Cruz, April 23.--The city of Vera Cruz was in undisputed possession of the American invading forces early yesterday afternoon. Although there was no organized force used against them and the snipers were less in evidence than at any time during the fighting, twelve Americans were killed and some 50 wounded.

150 Mexicans Dead. While the Mexicans suffered more severely the number of their casualties has not been ascertained but the best estimate obtained by Captain Florida, indicated that in the engagement of Tuesday and Wednesday their dead amounted to about 150. No person knows how many Mexicans fell wounded as large part of them were hidden by friends.

Bodies in Street. In the streets about the plaza Wednesday afternoon lay 15 or 20 bodies a majority of them attired in citizens' clothing. Some of the men evidently had been dead since the engagement of Tuesday and the tropical heat made their immediate disposal imperative. When the city was taken the American marines were ordered to advance carefully and search every building for men bearing arms.

Scores of Prisoners. Scores of prisoners were taken, most of them protesting that they were not guilty of any unfriendliness whatsoever toward the Americans. Accustomed as the Mexicans are to their own contending forces shooting immediately all prisoners, the captured men could not believe that they would receive less drastic treatment at the hands of the Americans.

A Spirited Action. The most spirited action of Wednesday was the taking of the naval academy. Aside from that fight there was no definite organized opposition encountered by the Americans. A hot fire was poured into the marines from the naval college which for a time held them back but a few shots from the cruisers Chester, San Francisco and Prairie tore gaping holes in the stone walls and silenced the rifle fire of the Mexicans inside. The jackets then were enabled to proceed with their task.

Big Guns Wrought Havoc. A squad of soldiers continued to give considerable trouble to the Americans from the battered Benito Juarez tower. After they had been silenced and moved from the tower it was discovered that they had continued fighting for lack of ability to do anything else. The shells from the warships Tuesday had torn away the stairway in the tower and the men had been compelled to remain in it.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the Americans were in undisputed possession of all the city except the southwest quarter in which the barracks are situated and a few outlying districts. (Continued on Page Eleven.)

TORPEDO BOATS SAIL
FOR TAMPICO.

By Associated Press. Norfolk, Va., April 23.--The torpedo boat destroyers Cassin, Cummings, Parker and Benham sail at noon today for Tampico, via Key West.