

satisfactory to the United States government and that none short of a complete compliance with President Wilson's demand for a satisfactory answer by 6 o'clock p. m., April 19, would be acceptable to this government.

HUERTA'S FINAL REFUSAL

Huerta's final refusal to salute the flag was handed to Mr. O'Shaughnessy at 6 p. m., April 19.

President Wilson immediately called a special meeting of the cabinet for 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, April 20, and arrangements were made for a joint session of congress on the same day.

At 3 o'clock p. m., April 20, President Wilson appeared before a joint session of congress and personally read his message on the Mexican situation, which will be found on another page.

The house of representatives, after a debate of more than two hours the night of April 20, by a vote of 337 to 37, passed the administration resolution approving President Wilson's purpose: to use the armed forces of the nation to obtain from Huerta and his followers in Mexico the fullest recognition of the honor and dignity of the United States.

The senate delayed action on the resolution until April 22. As adopted by a vote of 72 to 13, all of the negative votes being cast by republicans, the senate resolution was a substitute reported by the senate foreign relations committee for the resolution adopted by the house. The house accepted the senate amendment and the resolution was signed by the president. The resolution adopted by the senate read:

"In view of the facts presented by the president of the United States in his address delivered to congress in joint session on the 20th day of April, 1914, in regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico, be it

Resolved, That the president is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for the affronts and indignities committed against the United States; be it further

Resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon them."

VERA CRUZ SEIZED

In the interim between the appearance of the president before congress and the passage of the senate resolution, the naval forces of the United States took possession of the port of Vera Cruz with a force of marines and sailors from Rear Admiral Fletcher's fleet, with a loss of four killed and 20 wounded on the American side, and an estimated loss of 200 killed and many wounded and captured on the Mexican side.

A generous exodus of Americans and other foreigners began from Mexico City, and responding to a message of President Wilson, congress appropriated \$500,000 for his use in bringing home American refugees from Mexico.

On April 22, a note from General Carranza to President Wilson declared that the seizure of Vera Cruz by American forces a violation of the national sovereignty of Mexico, and invited 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.

The separation of diplomatic relations between the government of the United States and the de facto government of Mexico were made complete on April 23, when Senor Don A. Algara R. de Terreros, charge d'Affaires of Mexico in Washington, received his passports from the state

department. This action was taken at the request of Algara.

After a conference at the White House April 23, participated in by the president, Secretaries Bryan, Daniels, Garrison and Lane, and Robert Lansing, counsel of the state department, the president gave out the following comment on the statement of General Carranza:

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE TO CARRANZA

"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, its 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."

EFFORTS TO RESTORE PEACE

Formal efforts to restore peace in Mexico were begun April 25, when the three greatest South American nations, realizing that the Vera Cruz undertaking was rapidly developing into a state of actual and definite war, proffered their services as mediators between the United States and the Huerta administration and this the government accepted. The tender of good offices came from the governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chili, acting through their diplomatic representatives at Washington. Prior to making the suggestion in a formal way, Senor de Gama, the ambassador of Brazil; Senor Naon, the Argentine minister, and Senor Saurez, the Chilean minister, discussed the proposition with Secretary Bryan and found him agreeable to the efforts proposed. After the conference the three South American representatives put their tender of good offices in the form of a note, which, together with Secretary Bryan's reply, follows:

"Legation of the Argentine Republic. Washington, April 25, 1914.—Mr. Secretary of State:

"With the purpose of subserving the interests of peace and civilization in our continent and with the earnest mediation desire to prevent any further bloodshed to the prejudice of the cordiality and union which have always surrounded the relations of the governments and peoples of America, we, the plenipotentiaries of Brazil, Argentine and Chili, duly authorized thereto, have the honor to tender to your excellency's government our good offices

for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico.

"This offer puts in due form the suggestions which we have had occasion to offer heretofore on this subject to the secretary to whom we renew the assurances of our highest and most distinguished consideration.

"D. DA GAMA,

"R. S. NAON,

"EDUARDO SUAREZ MUJICA.

"To His Excellency, William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, Washington."

REPLY OF SECRETARY BRYAN

The reply of Secretary Bryan to the note follows:

"The government of the United States is deeply sensible of the friendliness, the good feeling and the generous concern for the peace and welfare of America manifested in the joint note received from your excellencies tendering the good offices of your governments to effect, if possible, a settlement of the present difficulties between the government of the United States and those who now claim to represent our sister republic of Mexico.

"Conscious of the purpose with which the proffer is made, this government does not feel at liberty to decline it. Its own chief interest is in peace of America, the cordial intercourse of her republics and their people, and the happiness and prosperity which can spring only out of frank, mutual understandings and the friendship which is created by common purposes.

"The generous offer of your governments is, therefore, accepted. This government hopes most earnestly that you may find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory, and therefore, permanent settlement. If you should find them willing, this government will be glad to take up with you for discussion in the frankest and most conciliatory spirit any proposals that may be authoritatively formulated, and will hope that they may prove feasible and prophetic of a new day of mutual co-operation and confidence in America.

"This government feels bound in candor to say that its diplomatic relations with Mexico being for the present severed, it is not possible for it to make sure of an uninterrupted opportunity to carry out the plan of intermediation which you propose. It is, of course, possible that some act of aggression on the part of those who control the military forces of Mexico might oblige the United States to act to the upsetting of the hopes of immediate peace, but this does not justify us in hesitating to accept your generous suggestion. We will hope for the best results within a time brief enough to relieve our anxiety, lest ill considered hostile demonstrations should interrupt negotiations and disappoint our hopes of peace.

"WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
"Secretary of State."

ELIMINATION OF HUERTA

It was made known by Secretary Bryan that the United States government would not consent to the settlement of the Mexican situation through mediation on any terms short of the elimination of General Huerta from the presidency, and the re-establishment of a government in Mexico in accordance with the terms of the national constitution.

On April 26, the Spanish ambassador at Washington announced that he had received private advices from Mexico stating that General Huerta had accepted the offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chili to use their good offices to bring about an amicable

settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico. Huerta's formal acceptance was sent later.

Pending the peace negotiations the status of affairs at Vera Cruz will remain as it is. The United States government will not withdraw its armed forces from that city or order its fleet to leave Mexican waters. Its acceptance of the mediatory services of the three South American governments is to be taken as an earnest desire that there shall be no further hostilities and it seems to have been settled that, pending the outcome of the efforts of the mediators, there will be no aggressive movement by this government towards carrying out its hostile plan. The last move on the part of the United States was the landing of the Fifth Army Brigade at Vera Cruz, April 27, under General Frederick Funston.

General Carranza, designated as the first chief of the constitutionalists, accepted the principle of mediation in the proposed settlement of Mexico's troubles, but the mediators withdrew their invitation to him to take part in the conference called by them to discuss measures for bringing peace to Mexico.

The conference of the various representatives of the governments concerned in the peace negotiations will be held at Niagara Falls, Canada, on the 18th of this month.

SUPPORTS WILSON

The Ohio State Journal, the oldest and one of the most influential papers published in Ohio, recently was attacked by one of its exchanges because it had said words commendatory to President Wilson. It makes a lengthy reply in the course of which it says:

"We can assure our anxious friend that we never praised the president because he is a democrat, but because he is a man, who seemed almost like a friend, so nearly in accord did his democratic deeds come to our republican ideals. Indeed this fact inspired us to say in these columns one day, perhaps foolishly, that most of the president's work was in harmony with republican principles.

"The field of politics is not a barbed wire fence. It is a prairie with boundless horizons, where integrity, virtue and honor are arrayed for the achievement of the highest good. There is where the democrats will have to stand if they remain in power; that is the position the republican party will have to take to regain office. We are more interested in the republican party being worthy of power than of merely holding it.

"Woodrow Wilson has made a great president, because he has not been essentially a democratic president. His last message was the grandest state paper written since the days of Lincoln and it was great because its party faith was changed to patriotic devotion, in which republican ideals glowed like a morning sun. It was the spirit that rose above the letter that made it a great message and which elicited so much republican praise. We couldn't hide behind the party fence and not do our share of shouting. A republican who doesn't see merit in anybody but himself is a bogus republican."

The Way to Unlock

The red-haired office boy was whistling a late popular air, but he didn't carry the tune very well.

"You will break into song occasionally, will you?" remarked his employer.

"Sometimes," answered the auburn-haired youth.

"If you'd get the key you wouldn't need to break in," retorted the boss.

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