

COMMANDERS IN MEXICAN WATERS



1, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet; 2, Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet; 3, Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commanding the fourth division, at Tampico; 4, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the first division, at Vera Cruz.

FLAG HOISTED IN VERA CRUZ

AMERICANS CAPTURE CITY AT COST OF THREE LIVES AND SCORE WOUNDED.

SHARP VOLLEYS IN RETURN

Bluejackets and Marines, Assisted by Guns of Transport Prairie, Soon Rout Enemy—Loss to Huerta's Forces Unknown.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—This dispatch from Vera Cruz was made public at 3 a. m. today by the navy department.

Vera Cruz, April 21.—At a late hour tonight the American forces in Vera Cruz numbered 1,200. The first landing party consisted of more than 500.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—Consul Canada at Vera Cruz reported as follows:

Marines and bluejackets landed at 11:30 o'clock this morning, immediately taking possession of cable office, postoffice, telegraph office and custom house, also railroad terminals and yard with rolling stock.

Vera Cruz, April 21.—Vera Cruz tonight is in the hands of forces from the United States warships, but the occupation of the port was not accomplished without loss of American lives.

The water front, the custom house and all important piers, including those under the terminal works, from which extend the railroads to the capital, have been occupied.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of the United States warships, pressed his occupation of the port by a demand, through the American consul, for the surrender.

WAR THRILLS THE CAPITAL

THOUSANDS EAGER TO CAN NEWS OF BATTLE—CLERKS AT DESKS ALL NIGHT.

SENATE STILL IN A WRANGLE

Unable to Reach Agreement on Resolution to Uphold Wilson's Course—President Proceeds Without Consent of Lawmakers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The senate at 3:21 o'clock this morning by a vote of 72 to 13 passed the administration resolution declaring that "the president is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amends for the affronts and indignities committed against the United States" in Mexico.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The senate at 2:40 a. m., by a vote of 47 to 35, rejected the substitute Mexican resolution proposed by Senator Lodge. It would have based the "justification" of the use of force in Mexico upon general conditions there instead of upon the Tampico incident alone.

An amendment proposed by Senator Gallinger "justifying the president in the use of force to protect American citizens in Mexico," as well as to demand reparation for the Tampico incident, was defeated, 43 to 40.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—At 2 o'clock this morning the navy department announced that a relayed wireless dispatch from the cruiser Des Moines said "All is quiet at Tampico." The message had been picked up by Rear Admiral Badger's flagship Arkansas, steaming for Tampico from Vera Cruz.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—The navy department announced tonight that Admiral Badger, who is on the flagship Arkansas, has been ordered from Vera Cruz to Tampico. The ships which arrived with him—the Louisiana, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, South Carolina and Michigan—will be divided according to his discretion.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—The national capital was thrilled with excitement tonight. Crowds thronged the senate and listened to the debate.

Joint plans of the army and navy were worked over at the departments during the night and the wireless, cable and the telegraph carried scores of government orders over land and sea making preparations for all eventualities.

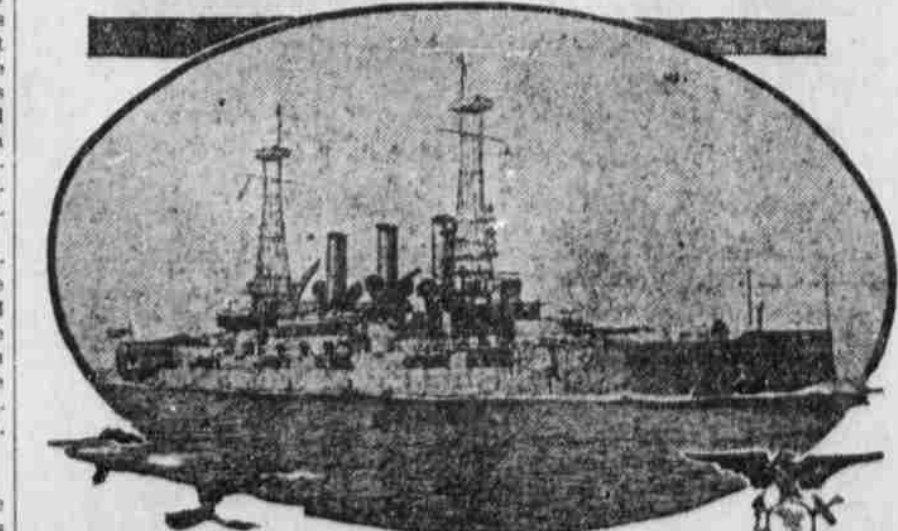
The salute to the flag which Huerta refused will not be satisfactory reparation. It is understood a declaration of apology, as well as a salute and a guarantee that the rights and dignities of the United States would be respected, can alone cause a withdrawal of the American forces.

While the American marines and bluejackets were fighting the senate debated the Mexican situation before crowded galleries. The joint resolution which had passed the house supporting the president's proposal to use the army and navy to obtain reparation was being debated in the senate at midnight with prospect of an all night session.

The women of the American colony in Vera Cruz had already been placed aboard chartered steamers Esperanza and Mexico, but the foreign colony, especially the American section, was greatly agitated this morning when three train loads arrived from the capital.

The postoffice, government telegraph office and the cable office were the first buildings occupied after the custom house. A squad of marines was placed in charge of the cable office. The telegraph wires were found intact, and enough Mexican operators were retained to man the lines to Mexico City.

ONE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS AT TAMPICO



The United States battleship Connecticut, one of the fighting vessels now at Tampico, is of 16,000 tons displacement and carries 46 guns in her various batteries.

WAR CHRONOLOGY

April 9—Assistant paymaster and squad of bluejackets of the dispatch boat Dolphin are arrested at wharf in Tampico while loading gasoline into whaleboat. Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, senior naval officer there, demands apology and firing of national salute to American flag to make complete amends for the warlike act.

April 10—Gen. Zaragoza, Mexican commander at Tampico, makes apology, but asks for permission to communicate with President Huerta as to firing of salute. Mail orderly from American battleship in Tampico is arrested, but later released.

April 11—President Wilson instructs Charge O'Shaughnessy to demand that Huerta order firing of salute at Tampico. Cipher message from state department to O'Shaughnessy is held up by military censor in City of Mexico.

April 13—Huerta apologizes for Tampico arrests, but refuses to order firing of salute to the American flag.

April 14—President Wilson rushes fleet to Tampico and other Mexican ports and renews demand for firing of salute.

April 15—Huerta gives conditional promise to fire salute and inquires whether it will be returned by American vessel. He is informed that it will be returned, as originally promised by Admiral Mayo.

April 16—Huerta asks whether United States will agree to firing of "simultaneous salute," but is informed that he must fire salute first and it will then be returned by American vessel.

April 17—Huerta submits another dilatory message, which President Wilson rejects without consideration.

April 18—Tired of Huerta's quibbling, President Wilson sends ultimatum demanding firing of the salute before 6 p. m. April 19, or a promise to fire one at a stipulated date.

April 19—Huerta asks that Charge O'Shaughnessy give assurance in writing that United States will return salute. He asks also for more time to consider ultimatum. Both these requests are refused.

April 20—Wilson reads "war" message in congress. Plans for enforcing demands continue.

April 21—Rear Admiral Fletcher seizes custom house at Vera Cruz as ordered. Four Americans killed and twenty-one injured.

DEFENDS HIS ACTION

Huerta, in His Answer to the United States, Claims the American Flag Was Not Insulted at Tampico by Federal Soldiers.

Portillo y Rojas, minister of foreign affairs, in announcing that it would be impossible to agree to the demand of the United States that the flag of that country be unconditionally saluted, gave out the following statement.

"On the 9th of the present month, between 11 and noon, a boat without an American flag and with nine marines and one officer landed at a point called the Beach of Turbide, in Tampico. Col. Raymond Hinojosa, who has charge of defending that point, detained the marines and officer and conducted them to the presence of the general who had command of the fort, Ignacio Morones Zaragoza.

"It should be remembered that at this time the port not only was under military control, but was under an attack by rebels. Gen. Zaragoza immediately and without even investigating the case put the marines and the officer at liberty, placed Hinojosa in prison, and sent an apology to Rear Admiral Mayo, the commander of the American fleet.

"The term was later extended when diplomatic post parlors were between the sub-secretary of foreign affairs in Mexico, the minister being absent at that date, continued until now.

"The president of Mexico, when informed of the facts, ordered an investigation of the facts and punishment of the guilty officer, if it were proved he was blameworthy. He also authorized the minister of foreign affairs to express regret on account of the incident. When he became aware that the American government supported the request of Rear Admiral Mayo relative to a salute of the American flag, which had not been insulted, he proposed to show his good will toward the American people, though he did not think that such a request was just, proposing that the flags of the two nations be hoisted and saluted reciprocally and simultaneously.

"The American government did not agree with that idea, but insisted on Rear Admiral Mayo's request, giving assurance that in accordance with international practice the salute would be returned by American cannon in answer to the salute of the American flag. This was not accepted by President Huerta, who insisted on his proposition.

"Then the American government determined that the four parlers be brought to an end by the final declaration of President Huerta within a term which expired at 6 o'clock tonight, announcing that if by that time he had not agreed to the salute of the American flag as requested the affair would be presented to the American congress for decision.

WAR CHRONOLOGY

Rejected by Huerta. The Mexican government, believing that the salute in question was of no importance unless previously and formally agreed on by both parties, proposed the signing of a protocol, and the minister of foreign affairs presented, last night, a draft of such protocol to the American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

O'Shaughnessy answer that he must consult his government; that he would advise the minister of the nature of this answer and this afternoon he communicated to the minister the fact that his government did not accept the idea of a signature of any protocol whatever, but wanted an unconditional salute of the American flag.

This the Mexican government refused, feeling it has done all possible, in view of the friendly understanding between the two governments, and believing the acceptance of such an imposition would be equivalent to yielding by Mexico to humiliation.

The Mexican government is confident that the civilized world will find its conduct has been wise and temperate, that it has observed all the requirements of international law and that the refusal to yield further is inspired only by a regard for its honor and dignity.

Huerta's Proposal. The draft of the protocol by Mexico, refused signature by the United States, follows:

"With a view of putting to an end the lamentable incident which occurred on the 9th instant at Fort Tampico, caused by the detention of nine men and one officer, considering that such marines were immediately put at liberty by Gen. Zaragoza, commander of Fort Tampico, and that said officer presented an apology to Rear Admiral Mayo, commander of the American squadron in those waters; that afterwards when the president of the republic of Mexico became advised of the facts he expressed regret through the office of foreign relations for the incident and ordered that a full investigation be made to the end that the guilty might be punished, if any be found guilty; and finally that the action in question was due to the zealousness of a subaltern which might be regarded as excusable if it is taken into consideration that the marines when detained had gone ashore in uniform without permission of the military authorities the port being at the moment attacked by rebels, the charge d'affaires of the United States and the minister of foreign relations of Mexico, acting in their official capacities, agree as follows:

Not to Be Thought Of. She—"You really should give up smoking; it affects the heart." He—"By that reasoning I ought to give up you also."—Boston Transcript.

1. That the Mexican government, inspired by a desire of showing the good will it feels toward the people of the United States, and acting in the same manner wherein the United States has done in similar cases, binds itself that the American flag be saluted at Tampico by 21 guns from the Mexican shore batteries or a Mexican warship in those waters.

2. That the cannon referred to in the preceding article shall be fired at the moment the American flag shall be hoisted to a masthead on the American-Mexican shore.

3. That the government of the United States binds itself to salute the Mexican flag immediately following the salute of the Mexicans to the American flag with 21 guns of the man of war Dolphin or of any other battleship at anchor in those waters.

4. The guns to which the preceding article refers shall be fired at the moment when the Mexican flag shall be hoisted to the top of a mast of the foresaid man of war or of any other warship in those waters and to this end both contracting parties attach their signatures.

This formal reply of the Mexican government to the demands of the United States was handed to Nelson O'Shaughnessy the American charge d'affaires at exactly 6 o'clock Sunday evening at the foreign office. The charge, however, had been aware previously of the nature of the document.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy had seen Senator Partillo y Rojas late in the afternoon in the suburbs of Coyocacan where he had gone to line with some friends.

Provisional President Huerta displayed comparative indifference to the crisis and passed several hours listening to the military band playing in Chapultepec park.

Several hundred American residents spent the evening at the American club, where a dinner and entertainment were given.

CHAPLAINS TO SAIL

Daniels Orders Them to Proceed to Mexico at Once. Washington, D. C., April 21.—Secretary Daniels tonight issued orders for all chaplains on duty at shore stations to proceed immediately to Mexico by the first available battleship.

Minneapolis.—The First regiment, Minnesota National Guard, is ready to leave for Mexico if called. Col. E. D. Luce, in command, said that his regiment of 1,000 men could be placed on the way within two hours.

FIND RELIC OF BYGONE DAYS

VALUABLE INVENTION BY RAILROAD MAN.

NEWS FROM OVER THE STATE

What is Going on Here and There That is of Interest to the Reader is Throughout Nebraska and Vicinity.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS

- Meeting of Spanish War Veterans at Lincoln, April 24 and 25. State convention of Nebraska Modern Woodmen at Hastings, May 4 to 6. Annual encampment Nebraska G. A. R. at Grand Island, May 13 and 14. Camp of instruction for N. N. G. at State Fair grounds, June 1 to 10. State convention of Nebraska Eagles at Hastings in June. State Sunday school convention at Aurora in June. Meeting of Nebraska postmasters at Lincoln, June 9, 10 and 11. Outing of Nebraska Press association at Epworth Lake park, Lincoln, June 18 to 25.

Stella—As fresh and shining as the day they were placed on the walls of the old James hotel in Shubert more than a quarter of a century ago, show bills announcing the wonders to be seen under canvas in a circus touring the continent in 1886 were brought to light when the weather-boarding of the old hotel was torn away recently. The ancient history is being converted into a modern residence and during the dismantling the weather-boarding was torn away, showing the clowns, acrobats, aerial artists and other circus wonders of a bygone day.

To Prevent Railroad Accidents.

Fremont.—C. C. Hole, a well known Northwestern passenger conductor on the Scribner-Oakdale branch, has just perfected a device by which railroad men believe wrecks can be prevented. It is an attachment for the rails to be operated in connection with the block signal apparatus, by which the brakes on trains will be automatically set when the block signal is set for "Stop." It would serve to prevent collisions in instances where the engineer had gone to sleep or for some other reason failed to notice a stop signal. Conductor Hole has been working on his device for several years and only recently has succeeded in perfecting it to his satisfaction. He has made application for a patent on it.

Joins New Race Circuit.

Pawnee City.—President W. T. Parkinson of the Pawnee County Fair association attended a meeting at Seneca, Kas., at which a new race circuit was formed. The list of towns in the circuit includes Smithville and St. Joseph, Mo.; Hiawatha and Seneca, Kas.; Pawnee City, Tecumseh and Auburn, Neb. Beatrice may also be included. The purses in the harness races will be \$300 each.

Craig—Gustave Anderson, a wealthy farmer living near Craig, had both hands and both feet amputated recently at a hospital in Omaha. Anderson was walking from Tekamah to Craig during a blizzard on February 22, when he had an attack of epilepsy. When he was found the following day by some farmers, his hands and feet were frozen.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The city council met Wednesday evening and canvassed the vote for city commissioners and found that Henry Katzenstein and Bert Ryder were elected and that Paul Topping and O. A. Roos tied. After a lengthy session it was decided to have the two gentlemen flip a coin, which was done, and Roos won.

Omaha, Neb.—The veteran mule that for a score of years has done valiant service in hauling candidates for initiation into Ak-Sar-Ben to their slaughter in the den, is dead at the reputed age of 46 years. Secretary Weaver of Ak-Sar-Ben declares that this is the first mule to die a natural death.

Qualifies for Free Delivery.

Seward.—The receipts from the sale of postage stamps at the Seward postoffice for the year ending April 1 exceeded \$10,000. As this is the required amount for free city delivery, application will be made at once to the postal department to place Seward on the free delivery list.

Every member of the family was present at the celebration at Superior last week of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Harrington.

Health Officer Makes Recommendations.

Hastings.—Weekly scrubbing of all the school rooms of the city, better room facilities and physical examination of teachers with whom the district is about to contract were among the recommendations of Dr. J. W. Straight, health officer, to the Hastings school board.

Fremont.—An 80-acre farm northeast of Arlington, unimproved, sold for \$170 an acre, which set a new record for Washington county land.