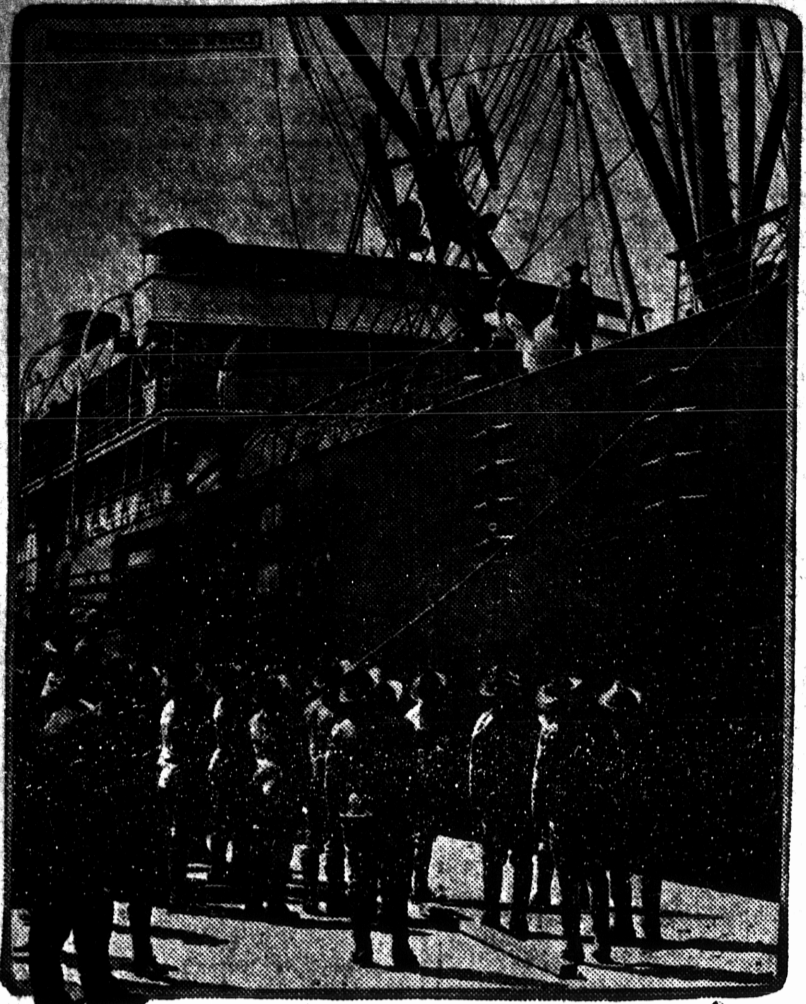


UNLOADING MACHINE GUNS FOR SHORE USE



Unloading machine guns from American vessels at Vera Cruz for the use of the United States forces holding that city.

HUERTA APPOINTS PEACE AGENTS TO ARGUE MEDIATION

Rabasa and Galindo Already Are Selected.

MEDIATORS ELIMINATE REBEL

Carranza Makes Further Inquiries About Negotiation—Contradictory Reports From Mexico City About the Waning of the Dictator's Power.

Washington, May 5.—General Huerta has informed the mediators that D. Emilio Rabasa, a Mexican jurist, and Augustine Garza Galindo, undersecretary of justice, have been selected as delegates to confer with the mediators, and that a third name will be submitted soon.

Mediators Eliminate Rebel. A-B-C mediators have eliminated Carranza from the peace proposals. They have notified him that as he has refused to agree to an armistice the invitation to him to join in the Mexican proceedings is withdrawn and that he need not send a representative. As Huerta has limited his representatives to a consideration of the Tampico incident, the mediation plan appears to be practically throttled.

It was learned from an authoritative source that Carranza had sent a further telegram to the mediators, inquiring as to their request for the appointment of a Carranza delegate, the extent of his functions, and whether this would be limited to the controversy between the United States and Huerta, beyond which Carranza has shown no signs of negotiating.

Is Huerta's Power Waning? Is Huerta weakening, and is his rule on the verge of a downfall? These are the questions to which the American administration earnestly is seeking answers.

The issue of war hangs on the situation in Mexico City. Every dispatch which comes from the place is scanned. The administration has heard that Huerta's will finally has been conquered, but it is heard also that he is as determined as ever and that words of his weakening are lies.

Vera Cruz Fight Feared. Every effort is being made by the Washington officials to get from Mexico City the true story of conditions. Even if there is confirmation of the rumor of Huerta's impending downfall there is keen fear lest, as a last act, he shall order the willing Maas to attack the forces of Funston at Vera Cruz and thus get in one last, venomous blow at the northern invaders.

There is reason to take the view of those students of the situation, who believe that the administration is not at all distressed because Carranza and Villa are insistent on their right to continue their fight against the federalists and their campaign against the capital.

Rapid Rebel Success Seen.

If confirmation shall come of the story that Huerta's position is being weakened through defections in Mexico City, President Wilson unquestionably believes that the constitutionalist leaders will make short work of conquest, will take Saltillo and San Luis Potosi rapidly and will make themselves masters of the capital.

The dread is here and, doubtless,

the administration shares it, lest Maas shall attack Funston while the constitutionalists are descending on the capital. Then while Huerta would be mourning over dead soldiers as it has been mourning over dead sailors and marines.

The A-B-C mediators are still at their peace-making work, but it seems as if matters rapidly were moving from the field in which the mediators are trying to operate.

Temporary Truce at Tampico. News of a temporary truce between the contending Mexican armies at Tampico came to the navy department in a report from Rear Admiral May.

It was taken for granted, however, that the cessation of hostilities would be short-lived, as constitutionalist representatives here declare that General Carranza has ordered the attack on Tampico to go forward with renewed determination.

General Zaragoza, federal commander of Tampico, has received reinforcements doubling 1,500 men and practically doubling the strength of the garrison.

Battleship New York Arrives. Vera Cruz, May 5.—At daylight Monday the New York, the world's largest superdreadnaught, arrived and anchored with the American fleet. Her sister battleship, the Texas, is on the way.

Although Mexico City newspapers assert there are 17,000 federal troops within a short distance of Vera Cruz, American aerial scouts report there are not 500 armed Mexicans within fifteen miles of the city. However, the outposts are on the alert and members of the marine signal corps are posted on city roofs and towers to keep a sharp lookout and rush reinforcements to any threatened quarter.

Carranza Refuses Armistice. Washington, May 4.—Carranza has refused to agree on an armistice with Huerta pending the mediation proceedings. This shatters the hope of the A-B-C mediators for the pacification of Mexico without further recourse to arms.

As the situation now stands, despite the prolonged discussions of the A-B-C envoys, the mediators will have only to do with the differences between the United States and Huerta. Succinctly expressed, the differences are these:

The refusal of President Wilson to recognize Huerta as de facto president of Mexico.

The refusal of Huerta to salute the American flag in honor for the Tampico incident.

Carranza has agreed to the establishment of a neutral zone at the Tampico oil fields, but refused to agree to an armistice which would preclude further attempts to wrest Tampico from the federalists.

The march of Villa on Saltillo, Tampico and his ultimate goal of Mexico City will proceed without regard to the mediation plans. It appears that there may be a temporary truce at Tampico while the arrangements for neutral zone at the oil fields are being made.

The mediators held several meetings and consulted with Secretary Bryan, but no announcement of progress was made.

Following reports from Mexico City to the effect that Huerta might attempt to render the American possession of Vera Cruz ridiculous by suddenly agreeing to salute the flag, it developed that there is a strong feeling in the senate committee on foreign relations against withdrawing from Vera Cruz without a complete reckoning with Mexico.

Only one senator out of five was of the opinion that the American troops could be withdrawn in the event that Huerta meets the apparently single issue between him and Wilson.

U. S. Troops Fired on by Federalists. Vera Cruz, May 4.—Shots were ex-

changed between a force of Mexicans and the American outposts at the waterworks at El Tejar, nine miles from this city.

The Mexicans threatened to "attack immediately unless the Americans surrendered their position at the water plant in ten minutes," but no general attack was made when the American troops failed to retire. Probably a half dozen shots were fired.

The Mexicans are still holding a position beyond the waterworks station and the American troops have received no orders to advance. At 11 o'clock in the morning a Mexican force estimated at from three to five hundred men appeared a mile beyond the waterworks station. As Major Russell of the marines had received orders not to assume the offensive he and his men watched the Mexicans with much interest.

Suddenly a Mexican lieutenant and a non-commissioned officer bearing a white flag advanced and presented a demand for the Americans to surrender within ten minutes.

Russell Sends Answer. Major Russell's reply was: "Hurry right back and do not waste any of the time your commanding officer has stipulated."

Major Russell then made preparations to resist any attack, at the same time sending a message to headquarters in Vera Cruz that his outpost was threatened. Back at headquarters Brigadier General Funston and his staff had been conscientiously working out the details of the new government which the brigadier had been instructed to establish. The wireless message from the waterworks station at El Tejar brought about a quick change from this comparatively prosaic work to that of active army duty.

Within a few minutes headquarters had notified Maj. John H. Russell that reinforcements were on the way to aid him, and in little more than an hour, instead of the 240 marines composing the command of Major Russell at the outpost of El Tejar, there were twelve hundred men, while the entire garrison of Vera Cruz was ready for any movement that might be ordered.

Huerta Ready to Quit.

Vera Cruz, May 4.—Persistent reports continue to circulate here that General Huerta intends to retire from the provisional presidency of Mexico on condition that he be assured a safe conduct to a port and placed on board a foreign warship. It is declared in this city that he was ready to resign a week ago, but was prevented from doing so by internal dissensions in his cabinet.

Rebel Refuses to Protect Oil Wells. Washington, May 2.—Carranza has notified the state department that he is not willing to make an agreement in regard to the neutralization of the oil well zone at Tampico, but so far as his forces are concerned, the operators may return to the oil wells without being molested.

The refusal of Carranza to agree to the establishment of the zone came quickly after Secretary of State Bryan had undertaken to bring it about without the aid of the British government. To help the negotiations, Secretary Bryan sent Consul Henry Miller back to Tampico. Mr. Miller had decided to leave Mexico.

American Held as Spy Is Freed. Vera Cruz, May 2.—Authoritative information has been received from the federal government in Mexico City that Dr. Edward W. Ryan, who had been arrested as a spy at Zacatecas, and who it was reported had been condemned to death, has been released. Doctor Ryan, it is officially announced, is on his way to Mexico City. President Huerta has agreed to insure his safe passage to Vera Cruz.

While the world's attention was focused on the efforts to settle the Mexican trouble by diplomacy the army and navy went ahead with preparations for eventualities and marked progress was made in work among the refugees landed at United States ports and those remaining in Mexico. Reports that Americans were making their way out of danger zones rapidly were pleasing to officials, who were employing all resources to clear all menaced country of United States citizens.

Reports at the navy department told of continued reorganization of government at Vera Cruz, where the army, working in conjunction with a civil executive, has taken control. Last reports from Rear Admiral Fletcher told of the release of prisoners from ancient Castillo de San Juan de Uloa. The old bastille is to be renovated and utilized as a naval arsenal. Three hundred and twenty-five prisoners, against whom there were no charges, were released as rapidly as they could be disposed of without turning them loose upon the city. There were 160 prisoners held on charges. They were taken to Vera Cruz.

Rebels Refuse Truce With Federalists. Chihuahua, Mex., May 5.—General Carranza will not permit his troops in front of Tampico to make a truce of any sort with the federal garrison defending the seaport. In reply to a message from Gen. Luis Caballero, commander of the constitutionalist forces at Tampico, asking for advice on the truce asked by the federal commander in the city, Carranza said:

"Do not enter into any truce under any circumstances."

General Caballero did not say for what reason the federalists desired an armistice. He reported to Carranza that the constitutionalist forces have taken possession of the waterworks outside of Tampico and that the water supply of the town is completely cut off.

WHAT MEXICANS HAVE FOUGHT FOR

Agrarian Democracy Has Been the Aim of the Peon Class for Past Century.

STRUGGLE STILL GOING ON

Position of Revolutionists and Constitution of 1857 for Which They Stand, Set Forth in Book by Señor de Lara.

In the confusion and lack of exact knowledge that attend the embroglio with Mexico the big issue that has moved the Mexican people to revolt against Huerta has been lost sight of or is not known to most Americans.

What the people of Mexico have fought for from the first war of independence, and what they are fighting for now under Carranza and Villa is the right to buy and till farms. For a hundred years the peon class has waged a continuous struggle to achieve agrarian democracy. Time after time the revolution has been carried to the verge of success, and time after time the Mexican ruling class has invoked foreign intervention in order to prolong its power.

All this and a great deal more is made clear in a book just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., "The Mexican People; Their Struggle for Freedom," by L. Gutierrez de Lara and Edgcomb Pinchon. It is frankly a statement of the position of the revolutionists, and shows why they believe American intervention in Mexico at the present time would only bring about more loss of life and worse conditions in the long run.

Señor de Lara has much to say about the constitution of 1857, that has been ruthlessly set aside by successive governments, and he gives a digest of that instrument, the heads of which follow:

Article I. The Mexican people recognize that the rights of men are the foundation and the purpose of social institutions. In consequence they proclaim that all the laws and authorities of the country must respect and sustain the warranties stipulated by this constitution.

Article II. In the republic every one is born free. The slaves who step into the national territory recover their freedom by this mere fact, and have the right of the protection of the law.

Article III. All education is free. The law will determine which profession needs a diploma for its exercise, and what requisites are to be fulfilled.

This fundamental principle was later amplified to make education universal, free, non-sectarian and compulsory.

Article IV. Every man is free to adopt the profession, trade, or work that suits him, it being useful and honest; and to enjoy the product thereof.

Article V. No man shall be compelled to work without his plain consent and without just compensation. The state will not permit to become effective any contract, pact or agreement with the purpose of the curtailment, the loss or the irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of any man, may the cause be for personal labor, education, or religious vows. The law in consequence does not recognize monastic orders, and will not permit their establishment, no matter what may be the denomination or purpose for which they pretend to be established. Neither will be permitted a contract or agreement by which a man makes a pact for his proscription or exile.

Article VI. The expression of ideas shall not be subjected to any judicial or governmental prosecution except in cases of attack upon the public morality, the rights of a third party, or the prevention of a crime or a disturbance of public order.

Article VII. The liberty of writing and publishing writings upon any matter is inviolable. No previous censorship nor imposition of bonds upon the writers nor the publishers for the purpose of curtailing the freedom of the press can be established by any law or authority, such freedom being restricted to respect of private life, morals and public business.

Article VIII. This deals with the right of petition to the government.

Article IX. This gives the right of assembly.

Article X. This establishes the right of every man to possess and carry arms for his safety and legitimate defense.

Article XI. This deals with immigration to the country and other traveling both from the country and into the same.

Article XII. This establishes the invalidity of all titles of nobility, prerogatives and hereditary honors.

Article XIII. In the Mexican Republic no one shall be subjected to private laws nor special courts. No man or corporation shall enjoy fueros or receive emoluments unless they be a compensation for public services and already fixed by law.

Article XIV. This establishes the principle that no one shall be tried by retroactive laws.

Article XV. No treaties can be made for the extradition of political offenders; neither for those criminals whose crime was committed in a country where they had been slaves; neither can a treaty or agreement be made by which the warranties or rights that

this constitution gives to man or citizen be altered.

Article XVI. This article establishes the principle that the family and domicile are inviolable, except for the purposes of arrest under a warrant from a proper court expressing the charge.

Article XVII. No one shall be arrested or imprisoned for debts of a purely civil character. No one shall exercise violence to claim his rights. The courts will always be ready for the administration of justice. This will be free, the costs being abolished.

Article XXVII. Private property shall not be taken without the consent of the owner, except in case of public utility, and by just payment therefor. Religious corporations or institutions, no matter of what denomination, character, durability or purpose, and civil corporations when under the patronage, direction or superintendency of religious institutions, or ministers of any cult, shall not have the legal capacity to acquire or manage any real estate except the buildings which are used immediately and directly for the services of the said institutions; neither will the law recognize any mortgage on any property held by these institutions.

Article XXVIII. State and church are independent. Congress cannot make any law establishing or forbidding any religion.

The practical abrogation of the constitution under Diaz and Huerta has resulted in the building up of a privileged class and the cruel exploitation of the people. Vast territories have passed into private ownership. The disinherited peon has become the virtual slave of the land owners, and freedom has been a privilege purchased from the government by those who had the means.

These are the conditions that De Lara pictures, and it is to end them the present fight of the constitutionals is waging.

FORCED TO BUY PROTECTION

Refugees Arriving at Vera Cruz Tell of Paying Money to Huerta's Soldiers.

Vera Cruz.—Sixty-three members of the Medina colony in the state of Oaxaca are among the refugees who have arrived here. They were held two days in Cordoba and report they were well treated, except that they were obliged to sleep on the floors of the barracks. They were relieved of guns, but not of the scanty belongings which they were able to bring with them.

J. W. Elliott, a locomotive engineer, was in Tierra Blanca when news of the occupation of Vera Cruz reached him. With his wife and children he started for Cordoba under guard of Mexican soldiers. At Cordoba the guards said they were hungry and demanded 50 pesos on the threat to surrender Elliott and his family to a howling mob which surrounded the station and filled the streets.

The money was paid and Elliott and his family were marched more than a mile through the streets to the barracks, hounded all the way by the mobs. They were kept in the barracks six days, during the first two of which crowds surrounded the place demanding their lives. On two occasions members of the mob forced their way into the barracks and except for the efforts of the colonel and two other officers Elliott and his family would undoubtedly have been killed. Toward the end of their stay the demonstrations ceased to a large extent.

Manager Boyd of the Motorosango Hacienda, when he arrived at Cordoba, was forced by the federal guards to pay 1,050 pesos for protection through the streets to the jail.

Circulars containing the words "Kill the Gringos" and urging the people to also and massacre the prisoners were posted about Cordoba.

One of the refugees who have arrived here from the interior is F. W. Lehmer, a ranch manager from Tuxtepec, whose home is in Omaha and who was on his way to Vera Cruz for a visit, not knowing of the developments here. He was picked up at Tierra Blanca by federal soldiers.

"I was placed with ten others in a train which was standing overnight, surrounded by a mob which continually threatened to attack us," he said. "The guards ate up everything available on the train, compelling us to go hungry. At every station up to Cordoba, on the following day, similar crowds looted the train and threatened us."

"While being taken through the streets of Cordoba a squad of young volunteers who had just been presented with a flag swept down upon us and tried to run us down. This happened at the corner where the municipal palace is located or otherwise we would not have escaped as well as we did. As it was, I was hit on the head with a flagstaff and a man walking beside me was struck on the head with a rock. His scalp was badly cut."

"It was due to the fine conduct of the Mexican colonel that we ever reached the palace. He rushed from the door with a squad of police and soldiers and plunged into the crowd, scattering them and surrounding us."

"Later we were put in the penitentiary and for six days we slept on the stone flagging. There were two women in the party, one with a little baby. We were allowed to send out and buy blankets, and managed to get enough to eat, such as it was."

"Monday we were placed on a train and brought down to Soledad. We spent that night on the tracks. There was one passenger coach left for us and in this the women and children slept, the rest of us sleeping on the ground."

FACTS ABOUT MEXICO CITY.

Mexico City is 7,415 feet above sea level, and by rail 264 miles west by north from Vera Cruz.

With a wet, undrained subsoil, and many thousands of Indians and half-breeds living in crowded quarters, the death rate has been notoriously high—46 to 56 per 1,000, though drainage works, underground sewers, and sanitation have tended to improve these conditions.

The name of a street changes with

almost every block, according to old Spanish custom.

The Paseo de la Reforma, the finest avenue in the city, is a broad boulevard almost three miles long.

There were (1908) 353 government schools in the city, including 13 professional and technical schools, and nearly 200 private schools; a geographical society, a geological society, an association of engineers and architects, and a society of natural history; also, a national library dedicated in 1892, of upwards of 225,000 volumes.



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"How do I know? He died last week."

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MOST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS OF THE OLD WAR WITH MEXICO

The events of the war which congress declared against Mexico, May 13, 1846, may be summarized:

1. The Navy.—The only important naval engagements were two: (1) The bombardment of Vera Cruz, March, 1847, by Commodore David Conner, who enabled 10,000 soldiers to land in one organized body in the space of four hours. (2) The second was the bombardment of Monterey by Squadron Commander John Drake Sloat, in anticipation of its occupancy by the British admiral at the very beginning of the troubles with Mexico.

2. The Army.—The most spectacular event of the war was the capture of Vera Cruz by Gen. Winfield Scott, immediately followed by his storming of Cerro Gordo, and his triumphant march thence through Puebla, Contreras, Chetumal, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, right on to Mexico City, every stage of his advance being marked with a victory.

In all fourteen important battles were fought from May 8, 1846, to October 9, 1847, in all of which the Americans were victorious. The total American losses in these battles were 3,397 killed and wounded.