

BATTLE CONTINUES AT VERA CRUZ; DEATH LIST 15

PENSACOLA WEATHER

Fair Friday; Saturday probably showers. Yesterday's temperature: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 63 degrees.

The Pensacola Journal.

The Journal's **WANT AD WAY** Is the Cheap Way and the Easy Way

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1914.

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VILLA REFUSES TO FIGHT UNITED STATES

O'SHAUGHNESSY LEAVES MEXICO CITY ON ORDERS OF HUERTA

WILL BATTLE TO TAKE VERACRUZ

SENATORS ARE VOLUNTEERING; EMBARGO ON ARMS RESTORED; MOVING TROOPS TO BORDER

URGE SELECTION OF PENSACOLA AS TROOP ASSEMBLING POINT

Mexicans Get Reinforcements and Will Again Move on City.

MAJ. BUTLER GOES TO OUTPOST DUTY

With Detachment of Marines and Light Field Pieces He Takes Up Position Several Miles Beyond City—The City Prepared Throughout the Night for an Attack by the Mexicans.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Vera Cruz, April 23.—Gen. Gustavo Maas, former Mexican commander at Vera Cruz, was reported today to be intending to move against the city with strong reinforcements brought up from Puebla. Major Smedley D. Butler, of the marine corps, was dispatched on outpost duty with a detachment of marines to a position a few miles beyond the western limits of the city on the railroad. They took light field pieces with them. Many troops were drawn from the Panama battalion formerly commanded by Major Butler. The city was prepared throughout the night for an attack by the Mexicans. Captain Rush, acting under the orders of Rear Admiral Fletcher, continued in immediate command of the garrison. With the exception of the tramping of detachments of sailors and marines, there was scarcely a sound in the city, but occasionally a sniping shot was heard from the suburbs.

TWELVE AMERICANS KILLED IN THE VERA CRUZ BATTLE

Vera Cruz, April 23.—Early yesterday afternoon the city of Vera Cruz was in undisputed possession of the American invading forces. Although there was no organized force against them and the snipers were less in evidence than at any time during the fighting, twelve Americans were killed and about fifty wounded. While the Mexicans suffered more severely, the number of their casualties has not been ascertained, but the best estimates indicated that in the engagements of Tuesday and Wednesday their dead amounted to about 150. No person knows how many Mexicans were wounded, as a large part of them were taken away and hidden by friends.

In the streets about the plaza Wednesday afternoon lay fifteen or twenty 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 disposal imperative. One of the first orders given after the town had been captured was to bury the Mexican dead.

When the city was taken the order was given to advance carefully and search every building for men bearing arms. EXPECTED EXECUTION. Scores of prisoners were taken, most of them protesting volubly, many hysterically, that they were not guilty of any unfriendliness toward the Americans. Accustomed as the Mexicans are to their own contending forces immediately shooting all prisoners taken, the captured men could not but believe that they would be executed. The guns found in houses were thrown by the marines and bluejackets to the pavement below.

The most spirited action of Wednesday was the taking of the naval academy. Aside from that fight there was no definite organized opposition. A hot fire was poured into the advancing Americans from the naval college which for a time held them back but a few well directed 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 bluejackets then were enabled to proceed with the task they had in hand. A squad of soldiers, despite the shelling it had received Tuesday, continued to give considerable trouble to the Americans from the battered Benito Juarez tower. After they had been silenced it was discovered that the shells from the warships Tuesday had torn away the stairways in the tower and the men had been unable to leave it and had no alternative except to fight. 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. At noon they had taken the barracks. When the city prison, which faces the main plaza of the city was captured, Lieutenant

REBELS AND FEDERALS UNITE AT TAMPICO TO OPPOSE ANY OPERATIONS BY AMERICANS

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Washington, April 23.—Word reached the war department here today that the Constitutionalists and the Huertistas at Tampico have united to oppose any American operations. The state department has been advised that between 800 and 1,000 American citizens are still in Mexico City. The department announced that the last message from Charge O'Shaughnessy said he expected to leave Mexico City tonight or tomorrow morning. He could by no means have reached Vera Cruz today, it was stated.

The Mexican Gunboat Progresso Enters Harbor at Vera Cruz; Leaves in Hurry When Ordered

GERMAN VESSEL WITH ARMS IS AT VERA CRUZ

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Washington, April 23.—Admiral Fletcher tonight reported that the German steamer Ypiranga, carrying machine guns, rifles and ammunition to Huerta, had docked at Vera Cruz.

PASSPORTS ARE HANDED CHARGE O'SHAUGHNESSY BY GEN. HUERTA

American Representative at Mexico City is Expected to Leave That City at Once—Charge Algara to Leave Washington.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Washington, April 23.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge d'affaires at Mexico City, has been handed his passports. He is expected to leave at once. Twelve Americans have been killed and fifty wounded at Vera Cruz. After two days of fighting the American naval forces hold the entire city. General Carranza, the Constitution-

Senators Fall, Sheppard and Weeks Are Ready to Take Up Arms.

MORE BLUEJACKETS KILLED AT VERA CRUZ

Death List is Now Fifteen, While Seventy-Five or More Are Wounded—Over Five Thousand Men Are Now Ashore at Vera Cruz. Artillery and Infantry Will Go to Vera Cruz.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Washington, April 23.—Senators Fall, of New Mexico, and Sheppard, of Texas, have written the president offering their services in the operations against Mexico. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, has already volunteered. Senator Williams, of Mississippi, wrote the president asking the appointment of his son, Robert Webb, as second lieutenant. All offers are being sent to the war department. Admiral Badger reported that 10 men killed and twenty-five wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz. All were sailors. The forces ashore are now five thousand, four hundred. The total death list is about fifteen, with seventy-five wounded.

TROOPS BEING MOVED. Three regiments of infantry at San Francisco and the artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, were tonight ordered to report to General Bliss for service on the Mexican border. A brigade of infantry and some artillery will be sent to Vera Cruz to assist the navy. Secretary Daniels said that these steps had been decided on tonight. Secretary Garrison announced at 9 o'clock that the embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico from the United States had been restored. After issuing a statement declaring the intention of the United States to enforce repairs on the coast and wherever the dignity of the United States is flouted President Wilson bent all the energies of the administration to the task of restoring order in Mexico. The president's statement issued after a cabinet conference in reply to the message received from the Constitutional chief, Carranza, declared that "we are now dealing only with those whom Huerta commands and those who come to his support."

MANY CONFERENCE. From dawn today, the war and navy departments, Secretary Daniels and the other cabinet officials hurried from conference to conference. At the White House the cabinet officials, with Counselor Robert Lansing of the state department, aided the president in formulating his reply to Carranza. At the war department Secretary Garrison, General Wotherspoon, chief of staff Major General Leonard Wood who has been designated to command the army in its Mexican operations, and General E. W. Weaver of the coast artillery, held several conferences discussing operations. Orders from the war department directed the army authorities at Fort Sam Houston to stop all importation of arms. The situation on the Mexican border was the subject of all the day's conferences. Any contemplated movement of the army to Vera Cruz by transport, it was reported, would be held up, as a result of the Carranza message of last night, until border

MARINES LOADING STORES ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP MISSISSIPPI AT THE PENSACOLA NAVY YARD



GEN. VILLA, THE REBEL LEADER REFUSES TO BE DRAGGED INTO A WAR WITH UNITED STATES

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. El Paso, April 23.—General Francisco Villa, the Mexican rebel leader, tonight informed George C. Carothers, the special agent of the United States, that he would not be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody.

Pensacola Selected for Troop Mobilization If It Becomes Necessary

ATTEMPT MADE TO BREAK JAIL

ODESSAR MURPHY, THE MEXICAN, REMOVES SEVERAL BRICK IN EFFORT TO LOOSEN STEEL BARS.

Odessar Murphy, the Mexican, who ran amuck in the lower section of the city Wednesday night, was last night detected in an attempt to break jail. He is confined in the city prison pending the payment of a fine of \$100. Murphy was not locked in a cell and therefore had access to the windows, over which there are steel bars. He climbed up on the top of one of these and was removing the brick so as to get to the steel bars when he dropped one of the bricks. It made such a noise that attention was attracted and he was afterwards locked in a cell.

Three Regiments, Composed of Full Brigade, Will Be Quartered at Fort Barrancas—Large Numbers May Come Later.

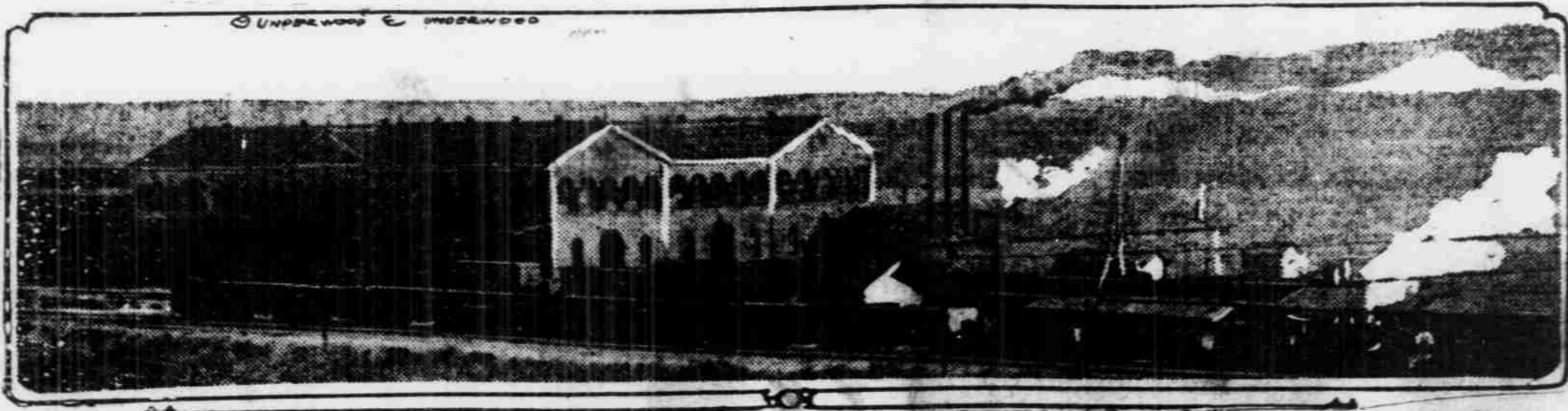
Should it become necessary to mobilize troops for service in Mexico, Pensacola will become one of the points for this assembling of men. It became known yesterday that the war department has already taken up this matter and that a full brigade, or three regiments, will be sent to Fort Barrancas and quartered on the large tract of land comprising that post.

The war department is in possession of information secured a year or more ago as to the advantages possessed by Fort Barrancas for troop mobilization as men can be brought here by either rail or water and moved in transports to Mexico. It is known that Barrancas has been designated as the mobilization point for one of the brigades, totalling about three thousand men, and this mobilization will commence without delay should the Mexican situation become serious enough to warrant such a movement.

MOTHER JONES BEFORE HOUSE MINE COMMITTEE

Washington, April 23.—"Mother" Jones strike leader today appeared before the house mines committee and described conditions in the strike district in the Colorado coal fields. "Mother" Jones said conditions in Colorado had led "to government by gunmen."

CUSTOMS HOUSE AT TAMPICO MAY SOON BE IN CHARGE OF UNCLE SAM.



Customs house and harbor at Tampico, Mexico.

Among the first acts of hostility on the part of the United States toward Mexico was the seizure of the customs houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz. The accompanying picture shows the customs house at Tampico, and a part of the harbor, which is now patrolled by a powerful fleet of American battleships.

Strong Committee Will Go to Washington and Present City's Claims.

LARGELY ATTENDED MASS MEETING HELD

Will Also Urge the Re-opening of the Pensacola Navy Yard and Establishment of a Naval Base—C. E. Dobson Already in Washington, R. W. Goodhart to Leave at Once, and Others Will Follow.

Pensacola will send a strong committee to Washington at once to present this city's claims before the departments there as a concentration point for troops and supplies in case of war with Mexico. The necessity of at once re-opening the navy yard and of establishing a naval base here will also be urged. President C. E. Dobson, of the Chamber of Commerce, who is now in Washington and R. W. Goodhart, who leaves for Washington tonight, will head this committee and other members will be appointed when it is ascertained who can and will go.

This was decided by a mass meeting of citizens held at the city hall yesterday afternoon at which Mayor Goodhart presided and W. C. Jones and J. F. Phillips acted as secretaries. After the election of a chairman and secretary W. E. Conroy, of the Anderson Naval Stores Co., formerly of Savannah spoke on the advantages that would accrue to Pensacola if it should be selected as a concentration point. He was himself in the Spanish-American war and had seen what it meant to Savannah to have a large number of troops quartered there. They spent much money at the time and many of them afterwards became valuable citizens of the town.

W. C. Jones, Frank L. Mayer, and R. W. Goodhart spoke on the importance of backing up the Florida senators and congressmen at Washington in their work for Pensacola. Mr. Goodhart read a comprehensive report by an army officer on the sites which Pensacola afforded for taking care of a large number of troops, all having the advantages of accessibility, perfect drainage, good water, and plenty of room.

J. N. Andrews said that now was a time when concert of action was necessary and that no better opportunity had ever been offered for urging the re-opening of the navy yard, the construction of a graving dock, and the establishment of a naval base at Pensacola.

J. O. Walker spoke to the same effect and added that he believed Congressman Emmett Wilson should be at Washington and not in Florida at this time.

Col. R. M. Cary, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, who knows conditions here and needs of the army as well, endorsed everything the army officer had written about Pensacola's advantages. Dr. J. H. Pierpont agreed with Mr. Walker that Congressman Wilson should be in Washington to help on this matter at this time. J. D. Carroll, Pensacola manager of Swift & Co., said Pensacola was within three and one-half days by fast freight from the largest packing houses and meat could be secured here at all times and in any necessary amount.

On motion of Col. R. M. Cary the sense of the meeting was expressed to the effect that Congressman Wilson be invited to accompany the committee to Washington. On motion of W. C. Jones a committee on resolutions was appointed, the chair appointing W. C. Jones, J. N. Andrews and John A. Merritt. A committee composed of J. H. D'Alembert, Henry Yonge, Geo. F.

(Continued on Page Six.)

Greater Pensacola Club Luncheon Served Promptly at 12:30 Today

The Greater Pensacola Club luncheon will be held at 12:30 today as usual. Two topics will be discussed as follows: Pensacola as a cotton port, by a member of the firm of Harris, Allison & Co., and a member of the firm of Virgin & Carter. The establishment of a station for

the Bay shore line near the San Carlos hotel, by Hon. W. A. Rawls. The luncheon will occur promptly at 12:30 and will adjourn at or before 3 p. m. Every Pensacolian is invited to be present. There are no dues or assessments, and all that is required for membership is attendance at the meetings.