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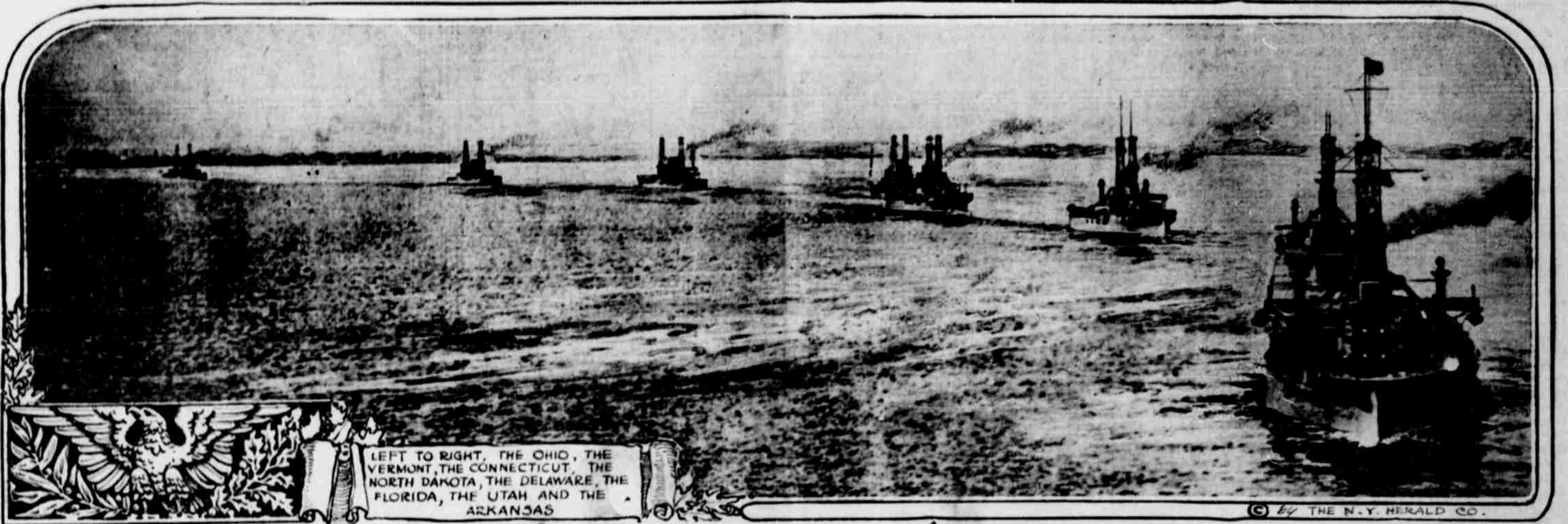
Forty-fourth Year.
Daily—Ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1914.

NO. 27

VERA CRUZ TAKEN AFTER BOMBARDMENT

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE STURDY FIGHTERS OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET STEAMING OUT OF HAMPTON ROADS FOR MEXICAN WATERS



LEFT TO RIGHT, THE OHIO, THE VERMONT, THE CONNECTICUT, THE NORTH DAKOTA, THE DELAWARE, THE FLORIDA, THE UTAH AND THE ARKANSAS

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MARINES LANDED AT TAMPICO SQUADRON SHELLS VERA CRUZ AND BLUEJACKETS TAKE CITY

Combined Fleet Bombs Seaport, Knocking From House Tops Mexican Sharpshooters—Only Light Guns Used—Marines Force Their Way Through City to Find Mexican Officials Have Fled, Leaving 150 Dead and Wounded—Chase Over House Tops Follows—Refugees From Mexico City Arrive—Others Not Heard From—Troops at Tampico.

By Bernard Rucker

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 22.—Admirals Badger and Fletcher's combined fleets shelled Vera Cruz half an hour today, knocking down the houses from which Mexican sharpshooters were picking off United States marines. Only the lighter guns were used, a full bombardment being unnecessary. The ships opened fire at 8 a. m. after Admiral Fletcher had sent an ultimatum to the mayor and other officials who remained in the city, demanding a guarantee that the shooting of marines should cease and business be resumed in the city.

While a reply was being awaited the marines merely held a small section about the custom house and consulate, returning the fire from the roofs and streets. Machine guns were used and several adobe buildings were demolished.

At last the fleet opened on the town when the attack on the shore forces seemed likely to continue indefinitely.

The Chester's and the Prairie's five inch guns did the work. The naval academy and the arsenal were demolished with solid shot. A shack occupied by money changers was wrecked and burned. Many smaller buildings were smashed into bits or badly damaged.

Under cover of this bombardment 3000 marines were forcing their way through the town, keeping up a constant rifle and machine gun fire.

Resistance was offered mainly by an unorganized rabble of peons. These ran terror-stricken before the Americans. Few Mexicans of the better class were seen. They had either fled or kept closely inside their houses.

When the city hall was seized it became evident that most of the municipal officials had fled, too, not even leaving enough to keep order, which was perhaps responsible for the indiscreet attack on the bluejackets and marines.

Mexican Officials Desert Forces and Flee

The Americans moved in perfect order until ordered to break into squads and search the houses for "snipers." A chase over the housetops followed. Few of the Mexicans stopped to show fight. They simply threw down their weapons and ran as fast as they could.

At the naval academy, afterward wrecked by the bombardment, some resistance was offered, however, a volley fired from the second story windows, wounding two marines.

While the fighting was in progress the mayor visited Consul Canada under a flag of truce. Nothing was accomplished, however, by his parley with the American representative. The Americans went on with their work.

Non-combatant foreigners had a safe place in the railroad station throughout the fighting. Few showed alarm and many struggled for favorable places to see the battle in progress outside.

American Troops Stop Pot-Shooting

"We don't want to hurt peaceable citizens," said Captain Rush while the hunt for "snipers" was in progress. "But we are bound to stop the pot-shooting of our men. We propose to surround the city so that the search may be thorough and everyone found with firearms in his possession will be arrested."

Mayor Roberto Diaz complained that it would be impossible to run the city government with Mexican officials under the domination of American marines, but naturally his arguments were unavailing.

United States Consul Canada estimated that yesterday's Mexican casualties were from 100 to 150. All were natives of the lower caste.

It was learned definitely today that General Mass, the military governor, had fled with his family.

MEXICAN CRISIS TODAY

The resolution approving President Wilson's Mexican course was adopted by both houses and signed by the president.

After a bombardment by the fleet and a short fight between the marines and the populace the United States forces secured control of Vera Cruz.

American marines landed at Tampico.

Admiral Badger's squadron was off Vera Cruz.

Two trainloads of refugees from Mexico City reached Vera Cruz, but there were fears for several other trainloads on the road, concerning which there was no news.

Unverified reports of massacres of Americans in Mexico were current, including the assassination of Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy.

MEXICAN REGULARS WORK AT CALEXICO

CALEXICO, Cal., April 22.—Mexican regulars at Mexicali, opposite Calexico, worked feverishly throughout the night throwing up earth works within a few feet of the international border.

It is estimated that there are three hundred well armed troops in the Mexican garrison.

Three hundred citizens of Calexico offered their services today to the commander of Troop D, First Cavalry, which arrived here yesterday.

ANTI-AMERICAN RIOTS REPORTED CITY OF MEXICO

Assassination of Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy Rumored, But Unconfirmed—Not Heard From Since Monday—Property Said to Be Destroyed—Arms Seized.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 22.—A radio message from Dr. George Tabor, American public health officer at Puerto, Mex., today said anti-American riots have broken out there with destruction of American and British property. Tabor was on board the steamship Dakotan.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary of State Bryan admitted this afternoon that he had received no word from American Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City since Monday.

It had been stated previously that O'Shaughnessy had reported yesterday.

Asked flatly what O'Shaughnessy had reported, Bryan admitted that the last word was a supplement to a message that General Huerta had broken off negotiations.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 22.—Attempts here today by commercial houses to confirm rumors that American Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy had been assassinated in Mexico City were futile. Among other unconfirmed rumors was one that Consul General Shanklin had been shot.

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—American (Continued on Page 6)

CONGRESS GIVES FULL APPROVAL TO WAR MOVE

Bloodshed Still Senate's Debate Over Trifles—House Adopts Resolution as Amended Without Debate—Mann Protests in Partisan Spirit and Vainly Objects.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Speaker Clark at 12:30 o'clock today, signed the resolution approving President Wilson's course in Mexico. President Pro Tem of the Senate Clark signed it at 12:30. It was sent at once to the white house.

The house adopted the resolution by a viva voce vote. No rollcall was asked. There were a few feeble "noes" but a roar of "ayes" drowned them out. There was practically no debate. It would be childish, Congressman Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, said to quibble over the measure's wording.

"In the bitterness of debate," he added, "the president has been assailed and his motives impugned, but when the air clears these criticisms will be recalled only to the detriment of those who uttered them."

Responsibility for bloodshed, declared Congressman Mann, the republican minority leader, rested on the democrats. It was a war, already started, he asserted, which could bring "neither honor nor glory to the country or the flag." He objected also, though vainly, to the immediate signing of the resolution by the speaker.

The house took a recess until noon.

H. I. Potts of Talent is a visitor in the city this morning.

BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ MOST EFFECTIVE

None of Larger Guns Used—Sharpshooters Dislodged and Forced to Retreat—Mexican Officers Flee—Four Americans Killed, 150 Mexicans Dead—City in Control.

(By W. J. Lamont)

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—Today's bombardment of Vera Cruz was a heavy one for a time, though none of the biggest guns were used. Many houses were wrecked.

While it was in progress the Americans were advancing briskly through the streets, clearing the way before them with their machine guns and a smart rifle fire. The sharpshooters and peons who were resisting them were dislodged rapidly and beat a hasty retreat.

Half Hour Struggle

The city hall was captured in short order and guards were stationed in the federal barracks and the principal parks.

The city was completely in the Americans' hands at 8:30.

The bombardment began at 8.

Dawn broke with the Americans in control of the waterfront and all the streets in the consulate's vicinity. Captain Rush and Lieutenant Colonel Neville, who were in command, did not think it wise to advance farther into the city last night. They could have taken the city hall and the main plaza but several hundred American women and children were in the Hotel Dilencias, which fronts on the plaza, and it was feared the Mexicans might raid the hotel and set it on fire.

To Seize Customs House

The main purpose of yesterday's landing was to gain control of the custom house and wharves but it was

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FIFTY SLAIN IN LUDLOW BATTLE WITH STRIKERS

"Slaughter of Innocents" is Designation of Colorado Mine Guard and Strikers' Fight—Bulk of Slain Are Women and Children—Five More Guards Killed This Morning.

DENVER, Colo., April 22.—It was announced at the governor's here at noon today that striking coal miners had killed five mine guards at the plant of the Victor American Fuel company at Delagua, Colo., early this morning.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 22.—The dead in the Ludlow district today as a result of Monday's clash between striking coal miners and militiamen was believed to total fifty. A thorough investigation of the situation was in progress this afternoon.

Slaughter of Innocents

Labor leaders here already have named the affair "the slaughter of the innocents." The miners charge that the militiamen deliberately fired the tented colony at Ludlow, but this was emphatically denied by the military authorities.

"We do not know how the fire started," said Major Hamrock. Militiamen charge that the strikers fired the first shot, but this also is denied by labor leaders.

John McLennan, district president (Continued on Page 6)

THIRD REGIMENT READY FOR SERVICE ASSERTS GOVERNOR

SALEM, Ore., April 22.—"The third regiment is ready for service."

This message was wired by Governor West to the secretary of war today. The governor is expecting orders before night calling out the militia. After spending most of the day conferring with Adjutant General Finger, Colonel C. H. Martin of the third regiment and Lieutenant Hennessey, the regular army officer assigned to the Oregon Agricultural college, Eugene, Governor West declared that the militia of this state was in excellent shape for immediate service.

AMERICAN ADMIRALS IN COMMAND FLEET IN MEXICAN WATERS AT SANTA CRUZ AND TAMPICO



REAR ADMIRAL C. J. BADGER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET



REAR ADMIRAL F. F. FLETCHER, COMMANDING WARSHIPS IN MEXICAN WATERS

ASKS \$500,000 TO TRANSPORT AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In a special message to congress this afternoon President Wilson asked for an appropriation of \$500,000 to bring Americans from Mexico. The senate adjourned as soon as the message was received, its members being worn out as a result of last night's proceedings.