
By Robert J. Kerr.

Upon my arrival at Veracruz on April 22nd, I immediately offered my services to Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, in command of the naval forces ashore, for anything which might be of assistance to him in his task. He consulted me from the very first about several matters of minor importance and finally asked me to take up and handle the question of the re-establishment of civil functions in Veracruz.

On the 22nd of April, at about the time of my arrival, he had published the following proclamation, hereafter referred to as Proclamation No. 1:

Proclamation to the People of Veracruz

The naval forces of the United States Navy under my command have temporarily occupied the City of Veracruz to inspect the Public Administration, because of the disturbed conditions now existing in Mexico.

All of the employees who serve the municipality of this port are invited to continue discharging their functions as they have heretofore done. The military authorities will not interfere minimally in civil and administrative matters as good order and peace are preserved in the town.

All peaceful citizens may, with perfect confidence, continue in the performance of their usual occupations and may be certain of protection of their persons and property and the maintenance of moral conditions.
Statement of the Events Which Led to the Formation

of a Civil Government Under Maritime Law

By the United States of America

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The Report of the


Proclamation of the President of the United States

The events which led to the United States' involvement in the conflict of 1930 in the Philippines were significant. The President of the United States, with the consent of Congress, has declared war against Japan, and the United States is now at war with Japan.

The President has called for a national emergency, and the Congress has declared the same. The President has also declared a state of war, and the Congress has declared the same.

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The undersigned commander offers assurance that there will be no interference with the civil authorities except in cases of absolute necessity and having always in view the observance of law and order.

The collection of taxes and the expenditure thereof will continue to be carried out as heretofore and in accordance with the law.

The Rear Admiral
Fletcher.

Admiral Fletcher stated to me that he wanted me to interview the several individuals who had been in charge of the various offices under the Mexican law, prior to the occupation of Veracruz by the United States forces, and learn first of all whether they would be willing to continue in the discharge of their respective functions; if they should express unwillingness to so continue, I was to make recommendations as to the proper course to be pursued.

I immediately started on the task of interviewing the numerous individuals who had held public office, and, incidentally attended a meeting of the Ayuntamiento, or Town Council, which was held at four o'clock, the afternoon of the 24th, at which time I made a speech to the members of the Council, in Spanish, which occupied an hour, and in which I explained to them the good intentions of the United States Government, as outlined in the Proclamation No. 1. That same evening at 9 P.M., I presented to Admiral Fletcher a report of my activities, which included everything done up to 2 P.M. of that day, just before the meeting referred to above. That report is as follows:

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Veracruz, Mexico, April 24, 1914.

Dear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher,

United States Navy.

Sir:

Complying with your request for an investigation and re-
The requested information about the Mexican law and its application in view of the case of a particular situation and the factors involved will be provided as outlined and as necessary and in cooperation with the appropriate authorities.

The Requested Information

The Mexican law will be applied as outlined and as necessary and in cooperation with the appropriate authorities.

The Report

Attend a meeting of the Advisory Committee at Town Council, which attended a meeting of the Advisory Committee at Town Council on the afternoon of the 1st of March, with which I made a request to the members of the Council in response to occupy the post of Town Clerk and in which I expressed my intention to work on the local government and to the United States Government as outlined in the program.

A letter has been received from the Council which reads:

"Due to the fact that you have taken the necessary steps to work on the local government and to the United States Government as outlined in the program, I am pleased to accept your offer.

Best regards,

[Signature]

[Date]
port upon the problem of the re-establishment of civil government in the city of Veracruz along the lines indicated in your proclamation of April 22nd last, I beg to submit the following:

In order to set forth more clearly the problems involved, I venture to make a general statement as to the organization of the Mexican government and the jurisdiction of its several departments and branches although I realize that the facts are well known to yourself and to our government.

Politically Mexico is a federation of states. Thus there are in Vera Cruz agents of the national or federal government, and the state of Vera Cruz and the municipality of Veracruz. The functions of all three of these governments are divided into three coordinate branches the same as under our system. In Veracruz the administrative and judicial branches of the federal government are represented and its agents administer federal government in accordance with federal laws and regulations. There are also administrative and judicial officials of the State government established in the city of Veracruz, while the municipality itself has its legislative, administrative and judicial officials.

The executive department of the federal government is represented by officials of the Port, those having charge of marine affairs, the post office and telegraph agents and the manager of the stamp office. This last office, by the sale of internal revenue stamps and the collection of special imposts in certain specified cases, is the agency through which the federal treasury collects a large portion of its revenue, and, in a city having the size and importance of Veracruz, the transactions of that office are very large.

The federal court is a very important one in this city
part show the problem of the re-establishment of city government.
In this city of Veracruz the city government is not complete.

In order to set forth more clearly the purposes in
the matter of April 23, 1924 (and I am to submit the following):

In order to set forth more clearly the purposes in
noting I venture to make a request that the Secretary of the Interior of the Mexican government and the President of the Senate
approve the necessary modifications I intend to make the above
will know to contact me by and to our government.

Politically Mexico is a federation of states. The three
states in Veracruz and the municipality of Arandas. The land-
state in all three of these governments are divided into districts.
In Arandas the administrative powers are divided among our deputies. In Veracruz the
administrative powers are divided among our deputies and legislative powers to the legislative government.

The executive department of the legislative government is the
responsible officers of the Portähl, the private office of the
secretary, the port police and secretary bureau and the municipal
office of the port. The last office, the office of internal revenue and the
post office and the collection of special imposts in certain places.

That office is the same in Veracruz and the Portahl, and to the
municipality of Arandas, the transposition of post offices.

The legislative part is very important one in this city.
because of the extensive shipping interests and the suspension of the functions of that court will shortly cause great embarrassment. All criminal offenses committed on the sea or within twenty meters of the shore line are within jurisdiction of this court, as well as the multitudinous civil actions connected with the shipping interests. The judge of this court is the only judge who has the power to apply the Mexican writ of amparo, similar in some respects to our writ of habeas corpus, but having an even more extensive application.

The executive official of the state government resident in Vera Cruz is called the Jefe Politico and his jurisdiction extends throughout the canton or country in which the city is located. Another important state officer is the collector of taxes for the state, reporting to the treasurer at Jalapa.

The judicial officers of the state government are numerous and their functions exceedingly important. There are four judges of the trial courts, called judges of the first instance, who have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and in all probate and guardianship matters. There are also judges of the peace having in jurisdiction in minor criminal and petty civil cases.

Probably the most important judicial official, from the point of view of the mass of the people and taking into consideration the imperative necessity of his services to rich and poor, high and low, nearly every day, is the judge in charge of the Civil Register, in which are recorded the births, deaths and marriages and who has sole authority to perform or authorize marriages. In this state this judge also has charge of the Public Register, as it is called, in which are recorded not only all contracts, wills and other documents affecting property and rights therein but also all commercial documents including a class of instruments having especial
The executive officer of the state government is the governor. He is elected for a term of four years and is the chief executive officer of the state. He is responsible for the administration of state affairs and the enforcement of laws. He also has the power to veto legislation and to call special sessions of the legislature.

The legislature, on the other hand, is the lawmaking body of the state. It is composed of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 40 members, elected for four-year terms, and the House of Representatives has 127 members, elected for two-year terms.

The executive officer and the legislature work together to govern the state. The governor is the head of the state government and is responsible for overseeing the operation of state agencies. The legislature, on the other hand, is responsible for making laws and appropriating funds to support state programs.

In addition to the executive and legislative branches of government, the state also has a judicial branch. The highest court in the state is the Supreme Court, which hears appeals from lower courts.

The state government also has authority over certain areas of state affairs, such as education, public safety, and transportation. The governor appoints the heads of these departments, who are responsible for overseeing the operation of these state agencies.

The state constitution, which outlines the structure and powers of the state government, is the highest law of the state. It is the foundation upon which all state laws are based.

In summary, the state government of Texas is a unicameral legislature, with a single house of representatives. The governor is the chief executive officer of the state, and the state constitution is the highest law of the state.
importance in a seaport, namely those affecting ships. This office should be open every day and the proper conduct of the business pertaining thereto is naturally of the very greatest importance.

In addition to the foregoing public officials, the business transacted by the notaries public is very important and is and must be entirely suspended until civil government is restored.

I have personally interviewed as many of the persons who hold these various offices at the time of the landing of the United States forces as I could find in the time at my disposal. I explained to each of them the desire and intention of the United States Government as expressed by you in your proclamation above referred to, all in accordance with your instructions, and have made notes of the replies of each.

Without going into details in each case I am able to report to you that up to this time the officials of the city government have shown a disposition to resume their functions. No one of them, however, is willing to act independently, all seeming to require the moral support of concerted action. To that end, acting on your request, a meeting of the Ayuntamiento or town council has been called for this afternoon at four o'clock. Pursuant to your instructions I offered to present myself before that meeting in order to further explain to the members of that body the attitude and intentions of yourself and the government as I had done to the individual officials. The suggestion was well received and a cordial invitation was extended to me to be present and to address the meeting.

I regret to be compelled to report an entirely different state of affairs in the case of federal and state officials. All
I have personally interviewed as many of the persons
who work for the various offices at the time of the incident of the
United States Forces as I could find at the time of my inspection.
I express my gratitude to each and every one of you for your assistance
with your information and suggestions, and hope
would serve as a basis of the testimony of each.
Without going into details, I can assure you that I
report to you that, at the time the offices of the city of
Washington, the officers of the various offices have shown a disposition to
cooperate to the utmost of their abilities, and assistance to
remain the most support of concern and
suffice on your request, a meeting of the Adams at your
co-will be held for the discussion of your question. But

want to your information, I offered to present what possible
means in order to find the explanation of the statement of that body
the situation and information of the present situation and the government as I had
The suggestion was well-received.

I regret to be compelled to report as antithetically
the state of affairs in the case of Fabian and state affairs.
of those whom I have been able to see, without exception, refuse to serve. They will return over their respective offices to any one whom you may name but they all say that they dare not continue in office. In view of the provisions of the law relative to the matter I cannot but approve their decision.

In my opinion it is of the greatest importance that provision be made at once for the discharge of the functions here-tofore performed by the officials in question. If your occupation of the city is part of an extensive military campaign, the problems presented can be very easily solved by the establishment of a purely military government whose acts would not be subject to question. If however it is desired to avoid the appearance of military conquest and occupation as far as possible, there is only one practical suggestion that I can make. It is out of the question to hope to fill all of these offices as soon as they should be filled or at least provided for, with reliable, capable and responsible citizens of Mexico. It is going to take much time and great patience to induce the right kind of men to serve their country and their fellow citizens in the manner you desire, during this, to them, unfortunate period. I believe, however, that as soon as they have had an opportunity to become accustomed to the unusual situation, enough public spirited Mexicans of the right sort can be found to fill the necessary offices. I have thought of several plans for securing the cooperation of the citizens along this line and I will be glad to explain these at length if desired.

Whatever plan be adopted it is of extreme importance to determine and publicly designate at once an official to be known as at the head of all civil as distinguished from military affairs. This official should by all means be an American and might be either a military man or a civilian as thought best.
In my opinion, it is of the greatest importance that the provision for the discharge of the functions here referred to be made at once. In my opinion, it is of the greatest importance that the provision for the discharge of the functions here referred to be made at once.

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The reason for such designation is that many of the ordinary legal acts performed in this city during this period will, at some time, in order to be legally effective, require to be legalized by some official who would act in the same capacity as governor of the state in his capacity as an executive head, under normal conditions. There is no local official who, under the Mexican law, can act in this capacity. In my judgment we owe it to the people of Veracruz, to the merchants and professional men who have occasion to do business here during the period of your occupation, however long or short its duration may be, to give them at once legal machinery by which their rights may be protected now and for all future time. The legality of the most ordinary acts of the official in charge of any office must, in the last analysis, by proved by the certificate of some person performing the functions usually performed by the governor of the state. The question of whether, when and how the officials of the Mexican government and of the other states of Mexico shall recognize such officials as having the necessary authority to act during this period is one that will have to be arranged by the two governments at some future time. Our ignorance now of how it is to be arranged cannot, in my humble opinion, excuse us from providing these people, whose city we have taken in charge, with the means for protecting the identity of their children, the sanctity of their homes, and the integrity of their family and social rights, as well as of establishing in an unquestioned manner a means of preserving legal rights, which may in some cases be as important and even necessary to them as the temporary preservation of their health and their lives by the adoption of sanitary precautions and means for providing them with food and drink.

In conclusion I recommend that a civil governor be appointed to act with the military authorities rather than that
The reason for such a presentation is that many of the officers who are assigned to this duty will be of some time in order to become effective in their office and to learn the rights, duties, and responsibilities of their position. The state of the law, as well as the Mexican law, can be interpreted in the same manner. In my judgment, we owe it to the people of the state to ensure the protection and promotion of the welfare and happiness of your organization. Whenever there is a request for the benefit of your organization, you must consider its mention and the appropriate action to be taken. With their rights being protected, you will not only promote the protection of the officer in question, but also in the interest of the state. The Constitution of the state and the interest of the state are the basis of the protection of the officer in question. In my opinion, it is not only important but necessary to frame as the Constitution and the law, the protection of these people, whose rights we owe to protect. In the interest of their law and society, rights as well as of their own, in the interest of their welfare and society, we owe to protect the rights of these people, whose rights we owe to protect. In some cases, it may be important and necessary to frame as the Constitution and the law, the protection of these people, whose rights we owe to protect. In the interest of their law and society, rights as well as of their own, in the interest of their welfare and society, we owe to protect the rights of these people, whose rights we owe to protect. In some cases, it may be important and necessary to frame as

any further
the whole matter be left to the military authorities themselves or to one of their number appointed as military governor. Such civil governor would of course act under and in accordance with the instructions and authority of the military forces under your command, his acts being subject to your control. His authority should extend to all purely civil matter and authorities throughout the district now occupied by the military forces of the United States and that to be hereafter occupied, if any, until further defined and restricted. He should be charged with the duty of re-establishing the various civil offices as rapidly as possible and until they shall be properly re-established and filled under his authority he should himself discharge all the governmental functions of the several federal and state offices above described and should provide for all the civil necessities of the people of the district except insofar as such offices may be retained and such duties performed directly by officers in your command in the line of their military duties. In line with your policy of continuing Mexican officials in office he should be instructed to select and deliver to new officials as rapidly as possible the several offices mentioned above in accordance with some definite plan to be worked out by him subject to your approval. In all matters he should be subject and subordinate to the proper military officer in charge of the military government of the district.

My reasons for suggesting the appointment of a civil governor are that in that manner you can best carry out the principles and policy expressed in your proclamation above referred to. Fourteen years experience and acquaintance with the Mexican people induce the belief and I may say conviction on my part that your plans will be more easily and satisfactorily accomplished by removing as largely as possible the appearance of military subjection and control.
the more weight of fact to the military superiority experienced. 

Now to one of their number opposing as militarily organized. 

Our own forces were only the ways are major wars in accordance with the interests and superiority of the military forces under your command, the same grade subject to your control. 

We consider the same as being a major war and in accordance with our adjustment on the military forces of the United States. 

Be sure and find to be present and this day of the army of 10.

He means to carry out the army of 10 as rapidly as possible.

and could act until de Property 10.

In a manner to manage the situation.

In accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of the Navy.

a state of affairs shows no signs.

and having been in the only purpose was to bring.

The object except interest in how it came in the main subject for interest of the Office of the State of Militia Affairs. 

In the words of the Secretary of State.

it being the result of the Mexican Office to office as shortly as possible.

several offices were taken as is shown by the following.

by the degree of merit to office as is shown by the following.

several offices were taken as is shown by the following.

In office in charge of the military government of the State.

My reason for suggesting the appointment of a special

excessive the Mexican Office in the branch.

are more weighty and affecting the superstructure of military and -

by remaining as radical as possible the superstructure of military and -

Technical and important.
You did me the honor to entrust the investigation of these matters to me, at the same time instructing me to act with
the Honorable William W. Canada, American Consul, by his instructions, because of his many other responsibilities, I have
made this investigation alone and make this report to you in my individual capacity, first submitting it to him for such en-
forcement as he may care to make.

I have the honor, sir, to express my appreciation of the confidence shown to be reposed in me by your having entrusted me
this investigation and it is with great pleasure that I further express my satisfaction at being able to serve my country in however humble a capacity at this time.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Robert J. Kerr.

I concur fully in the foregoing report and endorse the recommenda-
tions contained therein.

(Signed) Wm. W. Canada, American Consul.

The foregoing report was read by myself to Admiral Fletcher and Captain Huse, his Chief of Staff, and was discussed by us until after midnight.

At that time I had had no opportunity to study the pro-
visions of the American law, military and civil, on the effect of military occupation of foreign territory and the method of admin-
istering government in such territory. On the occasion of that interview, Admiral Fletcher prepared a cable, stating that his efforts to secure the continuance in office of the civil authori-
ties of Veracruz had largely failed and that a proclamation de-
claring the existence of martial law would shortly be made. At
You give me the honor to intimate the investigation of
these matters to me of the same importance to me with
the Honorable William Canada, American Consul, in the
act of my utmost endeavors to which I have
carried the question of my own accord. I make this
investigation now and make this report to you in

important capacity. I am compelled to give you some

Yours very respectfully,

W. Canada, American Consul.

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The foregoing report was read by the members of the
first meeting and was approved by all.

At that time I met the opportunity to supply the
lack of any meager statements of the American war
military operations, and the work of the

federal government in support thereof. On the occasion of that

important matter, it was proper to state the

afford to become the continuance of affairs at

the existence of matters in many respects of

At
this same time Admiral Fletcher invited me to make use of the
library on board his flagship and I spent the next day in the
study of General Orders Nos. 100 and 101, issued by the War depart-
ment. In order that all this information may be available in
connection with this statement, I append hereto portion of General
Order 100 and all of General Order 101.
The same time Admiral Halsey arrived to make me of the
trip on post. He left me and I spent the next day in the
afternoon at General's office here. 100 my 10th. I went to the War Depart-
ment in order to tell the information may be available in
connection with this statement. I spoke briefly to Mr. of General

Order 100 may or of General Order 10.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ARMIES OF THE
UNITED STATES IN THE FIELD

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General Orders

No. 100

WAR DEPARTMENT

Adjutant General's Office -
Washington, April 24, 1863.

The following instructions for the Government of Armies
of the United States in the Field", prepared by Francis Lieber,
LL.D., and revised by a Board of Officers, of which Major General
E. A. Hitchcock is President, having been approved by the presi-
dent of the United States, he commands that they be published for
the information of all concerned.---

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. Townsend
Assistant Adjutant General.---

SECTION I

Martial Law -- Military Jurisdiction -- Military Necessity --
Retaliation.

--- 1 ---

A place, district or country occupied by an enemy stands,
in consequence of the occupation, under the martial Law of the In-
vading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring Mar-
tial Law, or any public warning to the inhabitants, has been
issued or not. Martial Law is the immediate and direct effect
and consequence of occupation or conquest.---

The presence of a hostile army proclaims its martial
Law.---

--- 2---

Martial Law does not cease during the hostile occupation,
except by special proclamation, ordered by the Commander in chief;
or by special mention in the treaty of peace concluding the war,
when the occupation of a place or territory continues beyond the
conclusion of peace as one of the conditions of the same.

--- 3 ---

Martial Law in a hostile country consists in the suspen-
WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the General, April 25, 1918

The following instructions for the Government of Amiens
of the United States in the Field, prepared by the
Chief of the United States Artillery Office of the General
and General Staff, having been approved by the President
of the United States for transmission to the Commandant of
the Information of all Command.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

J. D. Towne
Assistant Adjutant General

SECTION I

War
--Military
Instructions

I.

A place, according to county commanders as early as
possible, in accordance with the instructions of the War
Depicted of county commanders, without any previous
notice or consultation with them. Notwithstanding any
previous instructions, and with the immediate and
immediate action, the War

The presence of the police squad, probably the War.

II.

Military Law is not to be enforced in the colonies or

except by special proclamation, after due notice to the Commandant in charge,

or by order in the presence of the Commandant, pending the

conduct of the Commandant of the police in the colonies, as one of the conditions of the same.

Military Law is not to be enforced in the colonies.
sion by the occupying military authority, of the criminal and civil law, and of the domestic administration and government in the occupied place and territory, and in the substitution of military rule and force for the same, as well as in the dictation of general laws, as far as military necessity requires this suspension, substitution or dictation.

The commander of the forces may proclaim that the administration of all civil and penal law shall continue either wholly or in part, as in times of peace, unless otherwise ordered by the military authority.

--- 4 ---

Martial law is simply military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war. Military oppression is not Martial Law; it is the abuse of the power which that law confers. As Martial Law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor and humanity -- virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men, for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed.

--- 5 ---

Martial Law should be less stringent in places and countries fully occupied and fairly conquered. Much greater severity may be exercised in places and regions where actual hostilities exist, or are expected and must be prepared for. Its most complete sway is allowed even in the commander's own country, when face to face with the enemy, because of the absolute necessity of the case, and of the paramount duty to defend the country against invasion.

To save the country is paramount to all other considerations.

--- 6 ---

All civil and penal law shall continue to take its usual course in the enemy's place and territories under Martial Law, unless interrupted or stopped by order of the occupying military power; but all the functions of the hostile government, legislative, executive or administrative, whether of a general, provisional or local character, cease under Martial Law, or continue only with the sanction, or, if deemed necessary, the participation of the occupier or invader.

--- 7 ---

Martial Law extends to property, and to persons, whether they are subjects of the enemy or aliens of that government.
The commander of the forces may direct that the mail, or in part, be in the hands of persons, whose opinions are adverse to the military martials.

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Military law is simply military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war. Military authority is not to be exercised except in time of war. Military law is not to be exercised except in time of war. Military law is not to be exercised except in time of war.

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Military law is not to be exercised except in time of war. Military law is not to be exercised except in time of war. Military law is not to be exercised except in time of war.
Martial Law affects chiefly the police and collection of public revenue and taxes, whether imposed by the expelled government or by the invader, and refers mainly to the support and efficiency of the army, its safety and the safety of its operations.

The law of War does not only disclaim all cruelty and bad faith concerning engagements concluded with the enemy during the war, but also the breaking of stipulations solemnly contracted by the belligerents in time of peace, and avowedly intended to remain in force in case of war between the contracting powers.

It disclaims all extortions and other transactions for individual gain; all acts of private revenge, or connivance at such acts. Offences to the contrary shall be severely punished, and especially so if committed by officers.

Commanding generals may cause the magistrates and civil officers of the hostile country to take the oath of temporary allegiance or an oath of fidelity to their own victorious government or rulers, and they may expel every one who declines to do so. But, whether they do so or not, the people and their civil officers owe strict obedience to them as long as they hold sway over the district or country at the peril of their lives.

The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations, of which it is a branch. Yet civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage.

Retaliation will, therefore, never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably; that is to say retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution.

Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation removes the belligerents farther and farther from the mitigating rules of regular war, and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine war of savages.

Modern times are distinguished from earlier ages by the
The law of war does not only restrict the activities and<br>harmful consequences resulting from the employment of<br>lethal force, but also includes the regulation of the<br>effects and the extent of the damage to the<br>interests of the enemy, the safety and the welfare of the<br>opponent's own forces. The law of war also<br>prohibits the taking of prisoners of war in a manner that<br>makes them powerless to resist or escape.

In combat zones, the exclusion of enemy and other<br>transnational personnel, and the prohibition of<br>interfering with the enemy's ability to conduct<br>intelligence or espionage, are specifically prohibited. The<br>law of war requires that these activities be conducted in a<br>way that does not cause harm or damage to other<br>peoples or property of the opposing forces. Consequently,<br>the taking of prisoners of war is prohibited.

Warfare and the law of war are not the same. Warfare is<br>a complex and multifaceted activity involving the<br>violent engagement of nations and peoples. The<br>law of war, on the other hand, is a body of<br>international law that regulates the conduct of<br>armed conflict and seeks to limit the use of violence to<br>the strictest possible limits. The law of war is<br>designed to protect the civilian population, neutral<br>persons, and legacies from the brunt of war. It also<br>prohibits the taking of prisoners of war in a manner that<br>makes them powerless to resist or escape. The law of<br>war also requires that these activities be conducted in a<br>way that does not cause harm or damage to other<br>peoples or property of the opposing forces. Consequently,<br>the taking of prisoners of war is prohibited.
existence at one and the same time of many nations and great governments related to one another in close intercourse.

Peace is their normal condition; war is the exception. The ultimate object of all modern war is a renewed state of peace. The more vigorously wars are pursued the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief.

--- 30 ---

Ever since the formation and co-existence of modern nations, and ever since wars have become great national wars, war has come to be acknowledged not to be its own end, but the means to obtain great ends of state, or to consist in defence against wrong; and no conventional restriction of the modes adopted to injure the enemy is any longer admitted; but the law of war imposes many limitations and restrictions on principles of justice, faith and honor.

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SECTION II

Public and private property of the enemy -- Protection of persons and especially of women; of religion, the arts and sciences--Punishment of crimes against the inhabitants of hostile countries.

--- 31 ---

A victorious army appropriates all public money, seizes all public movable property until further direction by its government. All the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation. The title to such real property remains in abeyance during military occupation, and until this conquest is made complete.

--- 32 ---

A victorious army, by the martial power inherent in the same, may suspend, change or abolish, as far as the martial power extends, the relations which arise from the services due, according to the existing laws of the invaded country, from one citizen, subject or native of the same, to another.

The commander of the army must leave it to the ultimate treaty of peace to settle the permanency of this change.

--- 33 ---

It is no longer considered lawful,-- on the contrary it is held to be a serious breach of the law of war,-- to force the subjects of the enemy into the service of the victorious government, except the latter should proclaim, after a fair and complete conquest of the hostile country or district, that it is resolved to keep the country, district or place permanently as its own and make it a portion of its own country.
SECTION II

Protection and Piracy of the Enemy -- Peace

The primary objects of this section are to protect the interests of the enemy and to prevent piracy.

A description of the property at the disposal of the enemy and the means of protection is given in the following:

1. The enemy's property is protected by the principles of good faith.
2. The power of the enemy to govern and control is recognized.
3. The enemy's property is protected by the law of nations.
4. The enemy's property is protected by the law of war.

The commission of the enemy must be prevented at all costs.

If no enemy is declared an enemy, no such commission is

The United States acknowledge and protect, in hostile countries occupied by them, religion and morality; strictly private property; the persons of the inhabitants, especially those of women; and the sacredness of domestic relations. — Offences to the contrary shall be rigorously punished.

This rule does not interfere with the right of the victorious invader to tax the people or their property, to levy forced loans, to billet soldiers, or to appropriate property, especially houses, lands, boats or ships, and churches, for temporary and military uses.

--- 38 ---

Private property, unless forfeited by crimes or by offences of the owner, can be seized only by way of military necessity, for the support or other benefit of the army of the United States. If the owner has not fled, the commanding officer will cause receipt to be given, which may serve the spoliator owner to obtain indemnity.

--- 39 ---

The salary of civil officers of the hostile government who remain in the invaded territory, and continue the work of their office, and can continue it according to the circumstances arising out of the war — such as judges, administrative or police officers, officers of city or communal governments — are paid from the public revenue of the invaded territory, until the military government has reason wholly or partially to discontinue it. Salaries or incomes connected with purely honorary titles are always stopped.

MILITARY OCCUPATION

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AS TO THE OCCUPATION OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

(Proclamation and Decrees during the War with Spain, p. 83)

General Orders

No. 101

WAR DEPARTMENT

Adjutant General's Office

Washington, July 13, 1898

The following received from the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion -

Washington, July 13, 1898.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: — The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the Eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, renders it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the
The United States is a country of laws and tradition, where the Constitution is the highest law of the land. It is a nation built on the principles of liberty, equality, and justice, and the Constitution is the foundation upon which these principles rest. It is a country of people who have fought for their freedom, and the Constitution is a testament to their bravery and sacrifice. It is a nation of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and all other laws and treaties must conform to its provisions. The Constitution is the source of the government's power, and it is the guarantor of the rights of the people. The Constitution is a living document, and it is a testament to the enduring values of the United States.

The Constitution is the foundation of American democracy, and it is a source of inspiration for people around the world. The Constitution is a symbol of the American ideal, and it is a reminder of the promise of the American dream. The Constitution is the cornerstone of the American experiment, and it is a testament to the enduring values of the United States.
military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy’s territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the Commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we do not come to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party of faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation shall be as free from severity as possible. Though the powers of the military occupants are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerents and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunal, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the Land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practical, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American Commander in chief will be such as has been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers, the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenue thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats, belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless
The effect of the military occupation of the territory is to keep the population in a state of fear and to prevent any communication with the outside world. The same applies to the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians. In these cases, the military authorities have complete control over the lives of the people.

The occupation has caused a lot of suffering and distress. The population is living in constant fear of reprisals and arbitrary actions by the military forces. The occupation has also led to a breakdown of the legal system and the rule of law.

In conclusion, the military occupation has had a profound impact on the people of the territory. It has led to a loss of freedom, human rights abuses, and a general decline in the quality of life. The situation is dire, and the people are calling for an end to the occupation.

Source: United Nations

[Additional information provided as needed]
in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, etc., are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction of intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or to corporations is to be respected, and can be confiscated only for cause. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants of the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for these other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army. Private property, taken for the use of the army is to be paid when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and, when cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of importation.

William McKinley.

By order of the Secretary of War:
H. C. Corbin,
Adjutant General.

On the evening of my conference with the officials of the municipality, the 23rd of April, there were serious outbreaks of firing (or "sniping") against the American sailors and marines in various sections of the city.

On the 24th the municipal officials called on Admiral Fletcher, expressing their regret that there had been so much sniping, and suggested that a proclamation be issued, inviting the
INCREASE OF MILITARY NEEDED.

ALL secures and enforces the military needed to carry out the necessary
protection and safety of property and persons, and to the necessary
extent of all necessary and essential services.

Private property, whether owned or controlled by individuals, is subject to
the same protection as public property, and may be condemned for the
same reasons and purposes. The condemnation of property for the
maintenance of the military is necessary to the success of the mission.

WHEREAS the right of the commander to
acquire and condemn property in furtherance of the mission
of the military is necessary to the success of the mission,

INCREASE OF MILITARY NEEDED.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

THE OAP OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

H. C. CORBIN.

AUTHORITY GENERAL.

On the occasion of my conference with the officials of
the Municiplity of the City of April, therein make certain
observations on the city's

INCREASE OF MILITARY NEEDED.

On the subject of the Municipal Alienation of property
necessary and essential to the successful performance of their duties,

INCREASE OF MILITARY NEEDED.

On the occasion of my conference with the officials of
the Municiplity of the City of April, therein make certain
observations on the city's
citizens of Veracruz to deliver their arms and ammunition to the military authorities. This proclamation was published and by noon of the 25th large quantities of ammunition and great numbers of arms had been so delivered. No further "snipping" occurred.

On Sunday, April 26th, Admiral Fletcher decided to issue a proclamation, declaring the existence of Martial Law, and, instead of issuing a rather severe proclamation which he had prepared in view of the sniping occurrences, at the last moment decided to modify considerably the tenor of the proclamation and issued the following proclamation which was published in both English and Spanish:

PROCLAMATION

TO THE

PEOPLE OF VERACRUZ

...........

The officials of the Mexican federation and of the state of Veracruz, who were in office in Veracruz at the time of the landing of the United States forces under my command have informed me of their inability to continue in the discharge of the functions of their respective offices. Although the municipal authorities of the city, with a fine consideration for the interests of their fellow citizens, have, in reply to my request, resolved to continue in the performance of their respective duties, there is no provision in the municipal laws and ordinances for the performance of many important functions of government.

These facts have created a condition which requires the adoption of different measures than those proposed in my proclamation of the 22nd instant. Therefore, in order to afford to the inhabitants of Veracruz and of the other territory hereafter described, the privileges of a government exercising all the functions necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the fundamental rights of men. I do hereby under my authority as Commanding officer of the military forces of the United States of America, in the city of Veracruz, proclaim that martial law exists in the city of Veracruz and the territory contiguous thereto now occupied by the forces under my command and that such law shall be hereafter extended to such additional territory as may hereafter be occupied by my forces.

I further proclaim, in accordance with the law of nations, and the usages, customs and conventions of my own and other governments, that I am vested with the power and responsibility of government in all its functions and branches throughout the territory
PROCLAMATION
TO THE
PEOPLE OF ARIZONA

The authority of the Mexican government of the state of Arizona, under the United States of America, having obtaining the necessary information of the condition of the territory in the said state, hereby designates as governor of the same, to the people of the state of Arizona, I, John A. P. McCarty, in virtue of commission from the United States of America, in the name of the United States, the existence of which is now established, do hereby designate as governor of the said state, the person of

John A. P. McCarty.

This is done in accordance with the law of Arizona.
above described. The proper administration of such government by martial law will be provided for in regulations to be issued from time to time as required, by the Commanding Officer of the forces of the United States of America.

Done at the City of Veracruz this twenty-sixth day of April, A. D., 1914.

FLETCHER
Rear Admiral United States Navy
Commanding the Forces of the United States of America now occupying Veracruz.

At two o'clock Sunday, April 26th, a copy of this proclamation was sent by cable to Washington, with a statement by Admiral Fletcher, that it had been issued and also there was sent a copy of the "Regulations", hereafter referred to, with a statement that they were about to be issued. That cable probably arrived at Washington about six o'clock Sunday evening.

About eight or nine o'clock Sunday evening, Admiral Fletcher received a cable from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, advising him that General Funston would arrive Tuesday morning and ordering him to deliver command of the city to General Funston.

Because of this order, Admiral Fletcher did not proceed on Monday with the formation of the civil government, as he had intended, but deferred the whole matter for the arrival of General Funston.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 28th, I was advised of the appointment of the officials whose names have been announced and was ordered to publish the "Regulations", as shown on attached sheet, headed "Regulations", published in both English and Spanish.

On Tuesday, April 28th, at 5 P. M., I was sworn in as Civil Governor and the other officials named were also sworn in, with the exception of Mr. Buckley who has never taken the oath of allegiance.

Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th of April, were
The 14th Annual Address of the Government of the City of
Vermont, March 8, 1914.

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure of informing you of the appointment of the following
officials, whose names have been announced by
the Secretary of the "Regeneration" and "Reconstruction," Ms. Lillian Gish and
Mr. D.W. Griffith.

On Thursday, April 7th, at 7 P.M., I was present in

City Hall, and the other officials were also there,
with the exception of Mr. Gish, who has never taken the oath of

assurance.

Wellesley and Tuxedo, the 26th day of April, 1914.
occupied by all of the officials and a staff of other Americans, anxious to help with the good work of establishing an American Government in Veracruz, in the preliminary steps involved in the preparation of offices for the use of the new officials and securing the necessary appliances for opening offices and establishing a government.

A formal call was made upon Admiral Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, which was promptly returned with due ceremonial, and also upon Admiral Fletcher, who had been in command of the land forces, until the arrival of General Funsten, April 29th, and, by Friday, May first, the new government was in full swing.

On that afternoon in response to requests from several American and Mexican newspaper men, all of the newspaper men of the city were received by me, and, after a full explanation of the situation and some indication of the plans of the new government, the representatives of the press were given an opportunity to ask questions about such other matters as seemed of importance to them.

A great many questions were discussed and general plans of action were outlined. This conference resulted in the publication by all of the Spanish papers of very favorable interviews; that published by "El Dictamen" on Saturday, May second, is reproduced herewith, translated, as fairly showing the attitude and intentions of all:

Translation of Article Published in "El Dictamen" May 2nd, 1914

THE GOVERNMENTAL PLANS OF THE AMERICAN MANDATORY IN THE PORT OF ---VERACRUZ---

The People Will Freely Choose Their Municipal Authorities

Important Projects for Regulating the Life of the Port

Education, Sanitation and the Monetary Problem Will Be the First to be Considered
Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock the newspaper men of the city were summoned by the Civil Governor for the purpose of giving them an account of certain prospects now under way, which the American government is determined to carry out, in order to regulate the life of the Port, the State, and such other points as may hereafter be occupied by the American forces.

At the hour indicated, the representatives of the entire press of the city gathered in the Palacio Municipal and were immediately received by Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Kerr commenced by stating that, upon taking possession of the office to which he had been named, he saluted the press because he considered that the press represented the opinions of the people of Veracruz, and that he wished to make public through that means the sincere sympathy that the American Government feels for the Mexican people and especially for the people of Veracruz. He hopes to make it possible to carry out in Veracruz the preliminaries of a national peace and in so doing will be guided by a feeling of the highest humanity, because he cannot tolerate any longer the anarchical condition of affairs prevailing in this unfortunate country.

He further stated that he would like to have the cooperation of all in publishing the truth of all facts and in narrating in the future exactly what happens, at the same time abstaining from exciting persons by the publication of unconfirmed rumors, which may not have had a reliable origin, but, which, nevertheless, may be believed by some persons, who would be affected by such rumors, which are in the highest degree unpatriotic and ought not to be tolerated. The talk of Mr. Kerr could be condensed into the following phrases:

"I respect and offer absolute liberty for the expression of all information worthy of credit, which may be published by a dignified press. I will reprove and punish, if the cause so requires, any alarming information which may be based on imagination or the publication of which may arise from ulterior motives."

The Fine Consideration Shown by Mr. Kerr and His Efforts.

Mr. Kerr charged us with great insistence to acquaint the people of Veracruz with the fact that upon taking possession of his office, the first thing that occupied him was the exercise of his authority to prevent the wounding of, not only the pride, but the slightest sensibilities of the Veracruz people, by any act which might be considered oppressive. By virtue thereof, and taking into consideration the repeated evidence thereof of the consideration he has for the people of Veracruz, and, in spite of the many difficulties, under which he was laboring, he had worked very hard and faithfully, conferring with military authorities, with Rear-Admiral Fletcher, and General Funston, Commanding General of the Land forces, to bring about the withdrawal of the American troops, now quartered in the Palacio Municipal, so that they might be quartered in other buildings, because he understands that it is very hard for
THE INTERIOR YET EATABLES, WITH AFRODITE KITE.

A deposit of silver, copper, and iron is the only deposit of this kind in the world. The silver is found in a deposit of about 50 feet in depth, and the copper in a deposit of about 100 feet in depth. The iron is found in deposits of various depths, ranging from about 1 to 200 feet. The deposits are located in the vicinity of the American frontier.

In the year 1847, the deposit of silver was discovered by the American government, and in 1850, the deposit of copper was discovered. In 1855, the deposit of iron was discovered. The deposits are located in the vicinity of the American frontier.

The deposits of silver, copper, and iron are worked by the American government, and the products are sold to the public. The proceeds from the sale of the products are used to support the government. The deposits are located in the vicinity of the American frontier.

In the year 1857, the deposit of silver was discovered by the American government, and in 1860, the deposit of copper was discovered. In 1865, the deposit of iron was discovered. The deposits are located in the vicinity of the American frontier.

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the people to look with friendly eyes upon the occurrences which have taken place during these days of occupation, in this edifice; which is the old palace of the people, and that he understands that something must be done to take care of the business of those citizens who may find it convenient to apply to the courts to collect claims, to secure employment or obtain information.

The aspirations of Mr. Kerr could not be satisfied at the moment, since the American military authorities indicated to him that, in as much as there might arrive in a short time at this port numerous forces of the American army, who might very well reach the number of thirty or forty thousand men, it would be necessary, until other quarters should be made ready for them, to occupy this and other public and private buildings as temporary quarters, but that, in the shortest possible time, the desires of Mr. Kerr would be satisfied, inasmuch as they are considered just and as the authorities agree with his reasoning.

For this reason, Mr. Kerr insisted that we should make the people of Vera Cruz see that the occupation of the Municipal Palace by the American forces should not be considered by the people of Vera Cruz as having any hostile end, yet, on the contrary, as being simply a matter of temporary necessity.

**Public Instructions.**

One of the problems which has aroused the most intense interest on the part of the American authorities and very especially on that of Mr. Kerr, is the question of the re-opening of classes in the various schools of instruction, since they have had the utmost regret that there was reason for the temporary suspension of public instructions, this being the foundation of strong and civilized peoples.

In this particular he explained to us that he had called the Inspector of Public Instructions of this port and all of the teachers to meet here this afternoon to take steps for the immediate re-opening of the classes. He stated to them that, not only would sufficient money be forthcoming to meet the expenses of the schools, but also all of the teachers and the other public officials and employees should return to occupy the places which they held, thus assisting in the return to normal conditions, this being their duty. They are their part were disposed to require that when the time shall come for the signing of the treaty of peace they shall be respected in their places without being molested in the least, for the reason that, far from meriting any reprimand, they are worthy of consideration. Mr. Kerr said that doubtless this point would be covered by a clause of the treaty, as this is esteemed to be just and in accordance with the original principles of the American constitution, which does not permit reprisals against useful and honorable citizens.

He made the same statement with regard to the future personal security of all those who might serve the press by expressing freely their opinions and publishing the news, provided it is based on truth.

**Hygiene and Sanitation**

This is also one of the points which has received the careful attention of Mr. Kerr and he assured us that it would be
THE SITUATION OF THE WOMEN OF THE "AMERICAN" RACE IS A MORTIFYING one to reflect on, if we are to take with truth the statement of Mr. John Hope, that "it is a fact that the Negro in the United States is the only colored people in the world that has a status above that of the domestic slave.

The question of the Women's rights of the Negro is one of the most pressing and painful, and yet the one in which the American people have been most neglectful. The women of the "American" race have been denied the right to vote, have been deprived of the opportunity to secure an education, and have been excluded from participation in the political and social life of the nation. This lack of recognition of their rights and needs has left them in a state of perpetual inferiority, with little hope of improvement in their status.

Public Information

One of the prerequisites of民主 and freedom is the dissemination of accurate and timely information to the public. In the case of the "American" race, this information is lacking. The need for accurate and accessible information about the issues affecting these women is urgent, and it is the responsibility of the government and the general public to ensure that such information is made available.

In this regard, the importance of Public Information cannot be overstated. The dissemination of timely and accurate information to the public is essential for the democratic process to function properly. It is through the provision of this information that the public can make informed decisions, and it is through the democratic process that the needs and rights of all people are addressed.

He who prides himself on the fact that he has no enemies is the man who has no friends. Those who have been the most successful in life are those who have been the most open to criticism. The man who is afraid of criticism is the man who is afraid of success.

Hope and Expectation

This is a time of hope and expectation for the "American" race. The recognition of their rights and the acknowledgment of their contributions to society are signs of the progress that has been made. The future is bright for these women, and they have reason to hope for a better tomorrow.

In conclusion, the situation of the women of the "American" race is one of the most pressing and painful. The lack of recognition of their rights and needs has left them in a state of perpetual inferiority, with little hope of improvement in their status. The dissemination of accurate and accessible information is essential for the democratic process to function properly, and it is through the democratic process that the needs and rights of all people are addressed.

But the greatest weapon of all is knowledge. Knowledge gives power, and power gives freedom. The more knowledge we have, the more control we have over our lives. It is through knowledge that we can overcome the obstacles of ignorance and prejudice, and it is through knowledge that we can achieve our goals and realize our dreams.

And so, we must continue to work towards a better tomorrow. We must continue to strive for justice and equality, for freedom and opportunity. We must continue to fight for our rights and our needs, and we must continue to be proud of who we are and of what we have accomplished.

But remember, the greatest weapon of all is knowledge. Knowledge gives power, and power gives freedom. It is through knowledge that we can overcome the obstacles of ignorance and prejudice, and it is through knowledge that we can achieve our goals and realize our dreams.

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only a few days before this most important service would be fully attended to.

Exploitation of Exchange

The American authorities, notwithstanding their many military duties, have not failed to observe the course which certain merchants are unscrupulously pursuing every day in connection with the exchange of money.

"Our boys", said Mr. Kerr, referring to the American troops, "are being defrauded by a number of merchants. The speculators in exchange give for each American dollar two or at most two and a half pesos, Mexican money, in cases where the purchasers desire to pay with American money, but, on the contrary, if the purchaser desires to change Mexican money into American currency, they charge three and a half and four pesos."

As an interesting point, he stated that yesterday and the day before, only two and a half Mexican money had been given for one dollar American currency, although the speculators themselves knew very well that the official quotation at that time in New York was from four to 4:25 Mexican money for one dollar American money, and 4:15 in the city of Mexico, there resulting therefrom a fraud which should not exist.

In view of this, the American authorities had desired that the local banks should take charge of the regulation of exchange, but certain difficulties have been encountered. For this reason, the night before offers were accepted which were made by a banker and an American attorney, who petitioned for authority to establish, in Veracruz, an exchange-bank with a capital of $100,000, which would be organized for the purpose of handling exchange, in accordance with the daily market quotations.

The Unjustifiable Scarcity of Necessities

Another matter of vital interest to the people of Veracruz is that which is involved in the great increase in the price of necessities and Mr. Kerr indicated to us that he was going to correct with the utmost energy unjust charges on the part of speculating merchants, and, in order to carry out this measure, he would request the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the principal merchants to take severe measures. And to this end they would make a thorough investigation into the prices which obtained on the twenty-first of April and those which are now being charged.

He said that he would be very glad to receive any suggestions which might tend to solve this most important problem and that in case of necessity the American government might send in provisions in large lots, so that everybody might purchase necessities at just prices, and the small merchant might resell them to the public at a moderate profit, which would be fixed and regulated by the American authorities, and that, if this should not give the desired result, they might even go so far as to establish, as has been done in times of crises in Europe, a regulating centre for supplies and prices, under the direction of the authorities. Anything, he said, would be better than to submit to the injustice and avarice on the part of those who wish to take advantage of conditions to rob the people by whose commerce they get their living.
EXPLANATION OF RESULTS

The American motorcycle news gives much space to the American
motorcycle industry. The attention given to the American
manufacturer is in no sense to the exclusion of European
factories. Two articles have appeared recently in magazines
published in America. One is an article in the Motorcycle
Monthly, the other in the American Motorcycle magazine.

These articles criticize the American motorcycle as a
whole, and recommend the European models as superior.

As an instructor point of view, I feel that these articles
may be misleading. The American motorcycle has many
good points that are not mentioned in the articles. The
American manufacturer has made many improvements in
his products in recent years. The demand for better
motorcycles is on the increase, and the American
manufacturer is responding to the demand.

The United States of America is the largest producer of
motorcycles in the world. The American motorcycle
industry is growing rapidly, and is expected to continue to
expand in the future.

In my opinion, the American motorcycle is a
Superior competitor to the European models. It is
reliable, durable, and easy to maintain. The American
manufacturer is constantly improving his products, and is
able to meet the demands of the market.

In conclusion, I believe that the American motorcycle is
a superior product. It is reliable, durable, and easy to
maintain. The American manufacturer is constantly
improving his products, and is able to meet the demands of
the market.

John Doe
Motorcycle Instructor
Establishment of a Municipal Government
Composed of Mexican Officials

The Civil Governor regretted that the Municipal authorities of Veracruz had refused to return to their respective offices, since the desire of the American authorities is to intervene in administrative matters to the least possible extent and only when they find themselves obliged to do so. They would prefer to be advisers, but, in view of the decision of the municipal officers, who have abandoned the people when their services were most needed, giving as a reason for their action scruples which ought not to be raised at this time, since it is apparent that such services would not be given to The American Government but to their own fellow citizens, it is necessary to decide this point in the shortest possible time. They do not wish in any manner whatsoever to appear as taking over all of the functions of government in the territory occupied by them.

For this reason attention is being given to the manner of establishing as rapidly as possible a new municipal government. The American authorities have not decided whether to appoint a commission made up from the respective residents of this port, including tax-payers and non-tax-payers, which should take upon itself the administrative functions of the municipality of to call elections. This last idea is in conformity with the democratic principles which govern the destiny of the American people, and, in this case, we should have the good fortune to see in Veracruz elections which would be truly general and free, and would give the utmost hope for the future, the end sought being to elect representatives of the people who sympathize with the people and would be honorable and efficient administrators of the public interests.

Supreme Chief of Justice

At the same time the Americans has not neglected the establishment of a judicial system in conformity with the law, inasmuch as a chief of the judicial power has been appointed who will reside in this port, but this does not mean that the services of the former judges will not be desired. If, however, these should refuse to serve, provisional judges will be named for the administration of justice, these to be preferably Mexican, acting under the orders of the chief justice.

Department of Complaints for the Public

Mr. Kerr also stated that he would personally devote his time to deciding whatever complaints might be represented by the public and that for the purpose of receiving complaints he had directed the establishment of a department of complaints in the office of the former Jefatura politica which would be under the charge of Mr. Joseph Wheeler.

Other Matters

Mr. Kerr also spoke of many other matters, among these being lotteries and gambling, which have heretofore been conducted with the tacit consent of the authorities. He said gambling must be suppressed. The American authorities are desirous of allowing the people all proper amusements, such as theatres and moving pictures, and, in regard to bull-fights, the one which is scheduled
The City Council, while following the principles of proportionate representation and the concept of the American democracy, has consistently opposed the principle ofบาย ترجمة هي:}

The American System, which is based on the principle of proportionate representation and the ideal of American democracy, consistently opposes the concept of majority rule. This is because majority rule can lead to tyranny, as it is based on the idea that the will of the majority should always prevail over the rights of the minority. This can lead to the suppression of individual rights and freedoms, and can result in the suppression of minority voices and perspectives. Therefore, it is important to ensure that minority voices and perspectives are heard and valued, and that the principles of proportionate representation and the ideal of American democracy are upheld.
for next Sunday may be the last one, although the government has not reached a definite decision in this regard, and will not without consulting the people of Veracruz.

Finally, Mr. Kerr desired that we should make known to the people of Veracruz that all of the sympathies of the neighboring republic are with the Mexican people, and that the mission of the Americans is simply to assist in the re-establishment of peace in this country.

We would mention that there were present four American newspaper men and that it was agreed to approve the idea of municipal elections, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Kerr, which was concurred in by the writer, Garcia de la Llana; also the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon were agreed to as stated times for receiving the press and that the members of the press would use a card or some other means of ready identification in their work.

On our part and consequent upon the very meritorious attitude of Mr. Kerr, who is vested with the character of first provisional authority of Veracruz, we propose to devote ourselves to the utmost to the best interests of the public, since we believe that by so doing we can best fulfill our mission at this critical time.

Five hours after the publication of the interview referred to and before some of the local papers, which carried similar stories, were printed, all expressing great satisfaction with the regime being established by the American civil authorities, came notice of the order of the War Department, removing all civil officials and terminating the civil government of Veracruz. Thus there was a sudden end to what promised to be a most interesting problem.

The first object of the officers of the civil government so suddenly terminated was to set in operation as soon as possible the machinery for the collection of revenues. The next, and of equal importance, was to open the courts of justice to the citizens of Veracruz. All other plans that had been considered during the few days during which the civil government lasted could be grouped together under the head of "municipal necessities and reforms".

The question of education appeared to be of paramount importance and steps had been taken to open the schools next Monday. The problem of furnishing banking facilities for the adjustment of exchange between the two money systems was one that we had just begun to solve. Fortunately we were able to place the whole matter of sanitation in the hands of an officer of the Public
We have no control over the consequences of the events that are occurring in the world today. The world is in a state of flux, and we must be prepared to adapt to the changes that are taking place.

The situation in the United States is particularly challenging. The economy is struggling, and many people are struggling to make ends meet. The government has been slow to respond to the needs of the people, and there is a sense of hopelessness among many.

However, we must not give up hope. There are many dedicated individuals and organizations working to make a difference. We must support them in their efforts and work together to create a brighter future.

In the meantime, we must focus on taking care of ourselves and our loved ones. We must be mindful of the impact that our actions have on the world around us, and we must strive to make a positive difference wherever we can.
Health Service of the United States, so that that matter seemed well taken care of.

The scarcity of food supplies and the necessity of regulating prices had received our attention. We had definitely ordered the closing of all gambling houses, had forbidden the sale of lottery tickets and the holding of bull-fights. We were preparing for the appointment of a charities commission to co-operate with the Red Cross authorities, who had placed the sum of $5,000 gold, in our hands to relieve the sufferings of the needy. To furnish the city with municipal officers we had authorized the holding of a municipal election on the petition of one hundred citizens. These win addition to the many opportunities for dispensing even justice which were presented to us every day by Mexicans of all classes and which we were handling through a legal aid bureau, comprised some of the plans which we had hoped to see inaugurated and carried through to a conclusion, which would reflect credit on American citizenship and demonstrate the virility and permanence as well as the adaptability of American ideals.
The necessity of food supplies and the necessity of accomplishing the
brings and receives our attention. The
progress of the farming process had produced the same of
pictures and the position of the next. We
were preparing for the
appointment of a special commission to co-operate with the
Chief Statistician, who had pressed for the sum of $300,000 to
serve intelligently on the
fee to receive the services of the weekly. To
substitute the only
with the utmost efficiency and with the utmost
attention to the laws of nature and the laws of the
subject to the many opportunities for
inconsistent with the
who were present to an early call of Mexico and the
methods we made frequent use of tests and present
some of the things which we had hoped to see in
America to congestion. For years, we had long
that the
activity and babbling as well as
the

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REGULATIONS

Promulgated by the Commanding Officer of the forces of the United States of America for the establishment of Civil Government under Martial Law in the Territory occupied by such forces in and near Veracruz, Mexico.

Article 1. All functions of government, legislative, executive, and judicial, shall be vested in one official to be known as Civil Governor of the territory affected hereby, who shall at all times and as to the exercise of all his functions be subject and subordinate to the will and direction of the Commanding Officer of the United States occupying said territory. He shall from time to time establish such departments, bureaus and branches as he may in his discretion think necessary for the proper organization and conduct of the governmental functions entrusted to his charge, with power to appoint and remove such officials, subordinates, agents and employees as may from time to time become necessary and may delegate to them such powers as he may think proper. Whenever the officials hereafter designated shall be appointed, the Civil Governor, in the document evidencing such appointment and in such other orders as may from time to time be required, shall specify the duties, powers and responsibilities of each of such officials. Until they are so appointed to their respective offices, all the powers and faculties naturally pertaining to their offices shall be exercised and performed by the Civil Governor under the general powers conferred upon him hereunder.

Article 2. In the organization and conduct of the government hereby created, the Civil Governor and all the other officials shall be governed by the rules and provisions of the substantive and remedial laws of the republic of Mexico, the State of Veracruz, and the Municipality of Veracruz which were in force and effect at the time of the occupation.
of the territory above described, by the forces of the United States of America, except insofar as the same may be modified by these or other regulations, decrees or orders made to be hereafter promulgated by the Commanding Officer of the forces of the United States of America or by the Civil Governor or any of the other Officials acting under him as hereby provided.

Article 3. So far as possible, the taxes and imposts, federal, state and local, heretofore regularly levied and collected in the territory hereby affected shall continue to be levied and collected by the Civil Governor and his subordinate officials without the creation of additional burdens or imposts, except when required by unusual exigencies, either military or civil. The expenses of the maintenance of the government hereby created shall be paid out of the moneys so received and any surplus shall be disposed of as hereafter directed.

Article 4. The civil Governor may appoint an official to have charge of the port and harbor of Veracruz, who may exercise the functions of all the officials heretofore concerned in the business carried on in such connection with such specific powers as may hereafter be determined. Such official shall be known as the Inspector of the Port.

Article 5. The collection, conservation and disbursement of all revenues of every class, including those heretofore collected under federal, state and municipal authority shall be entrusted to a Treasurer, under special regulations to be hereafter promulgated.

Article 6. The administration of Justice under the federal, State and Municipal laws and ordinances heretofore in force, and such additional laws and regulations as may hereafter be adopted, shall be entrusted to an official to be known as the Administrator of Justice, who shall perform all the functions heretofore exercised in said territory by Federal judges, State judges of the First and Second Instance Judge of the Civil Register, Judge of the Public Register, Notaries Public, and all other officials and agents discharging any duty in
of the territories of the United States of America, except Arizona, which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. The Governor of Arizona, as the representative of the United States, is empowered to make and receive all necessary laws and regulations for the governance of the territory. The Governor is also authorized to make all necessary acts and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the government and administration of the territory.

Article 5. The Governor shall have the power to make and receive all necessary laws and regulations for the governance of the territory. The Governor is also authorized to make all necessary acts and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the government and administration of the territory.

Article 6. The Governor shall have the power to make and receive all necessary laws and regulations for the governance of the territory. The Governor is also authorized to make all necessary acts and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the government and administration of the territory.

Article 7. The Governor shall have the power to make and receive all necessary laws and regulations for the governance of the territory. The Governor is also authorized to make all necessary acts and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the government and administration of the territory.

Article 8. The Governor shall have the power to make and receive all necessary laws and regulations for the governance of the territory. The Governor is also authorized to make all necessary acts and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the government and administration of the territory.

Article 9. The Governor shall have the power to make and receive all necessary laws and regulations for the governance of the territory. The Governor is also authorized to make all necessary acts and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the government and administration of the territory.

Article 10. The Governor shall have the power to make and receive all necessary laws and regulations for the governance of the territory. The Governor is also authorized to make all necessary acts and ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the government and administration of the territory.
connection with the administration of justice and such Administrator may appoint such judges, secretaries, government attorneys, notaries and other officials and agents as may hereafter be found convenient, under special regulations to be hereafter adopted.

Article 7. The functions of the municipal officials of the city as defined by the laws heretofore in effect shall be exercised by such persons as may hereafter be designated in accordance with the general provisions of these Regulations and others that may hereafter be adopted.

Article 8. Other functions and departments of government, including the post office, telegraph, police sanitation and all others that may require to be specially provided for, shall be administered in accordance with orders or regulations to be hereafter adopted.

Article 9. The officials to be appointed as herein contemplated may be either Americans of Mexicans or of any other nationality, it being the intent and purpose to extend to the inhabitants of the territory affected hereby as large a participation in the administration of the government hereby created as may be practical, with due consideration of the ends to be hereby accomplished.

Done at the City of Veracruz on the twenty-eighth day of April, A.D., 1914.

F. F. Fletcher

Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, Commanding Officer of the Military Forces of the United States of America at Veracruz.

I hereby announce that I have appointed the following persons to serve as officers of the Civil Government under Martial Law provided for in the above regulations:

Civil Governor: Robert J. Kerr
Inspector of Port: H. C. Stickney, Commander U.S.Navy
Treasurer: Chas. H. Stewart
Administrator of Justice: Wm. F. Buckley

Fletcher.
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commanding forces in Veracruz.

Veracruz, April 28th, 1914.
connection with the administration of justice and every American may
support every judge, secretary, government official, reporter, and
pectively, and serve as an expert on local government, and
be expected to be a respected member.

Article 5 The functions of the executive officers of the
county, as defined by the laws promulgated in the latest edition of the
same, are to be performed by the executive in accordance with the law
and by the provisions of these regulations and others that may be prescribed
as a supplement.

Article 6 Other functions, duties, and responsibilities of government in
compliance with the state constitution, secretaries, and other
officers and units of the government shall be performed in accordance with the
state constitution and other laws that may be prescribed as a supplement.

Article 7 The government is required to perform these functions
of the government in accordance with the state constitution, and in
the performance of these functions, the government shall be
performed in accordance with the state constitution.

Done at the City of San Francisco on the twenty-eighth day of
April, A.D., 1919.

[Signature]

J. E. Stanton
Postmaster of the United States

I hereby announce that I have adopted the following

I hereby announce that I have adopted the following

Chat Governor, Robert J. Kent
Assistant of the Post Office, U.S. Navy

I hereby announce that I have adopted the following

Commander, U.S. Navy

Assistant of the Post Office, U.S. Navy

commander, U.S. Navy
HEADQUARTERS
U. S. NAVAL FORCES ON SHORE
VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

Under my authority as Commander of the Military Forces of the United States now occupying the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and in accordance with the terms of my Proclamation declaring martial law in the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the territory contiguous thereto now occupied by the forces under my command which Proclamation was issued on the twenty-sixth day of the present month and further in accordance with the Regulations issued on the twenty-eighth day of this month I do hereby appoint Robert J. Kerr as Civil Governor under martial law of the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the territory contiguous thereto now occupied or that hereafter may be occupied by the military forces of the United States, this appointment to take effect at once.

(Signed) F. F. Fletcher
Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Commanding the Forces of the United States of America now occupying the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Vera Cruz, Mexico,
April 28, 1914.
Under my authority as Commander of the Military Forces of the United States, now occupying the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and in accordance with the terms of my Proclamation, General Order No. 6 of the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the Territorial Convention, now occupying the forces under my command with full authority in the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, I hereby announce that the troops may be ordered to occupy any portion of the city, and that the troops in occupation of the city at Vera Cruz, Mexico, may be ordered to the full extent of military forces of the United States, the appointment to take effect.

(Signed) T.J. Hodges, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Commander of the Forces at the United States at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.
April 8th, 1914.
HEADQUARTERS
U. S. NAVAL FORCES ON SHORE
VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

In entering upon the duties of the office of Civil Governor under martial law of the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and contiguous territory occupied by the Military Forces of the United States of America, I take and subscribe to the following oath:

J.
"I, Robert Kerr, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this oath freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

(Signed) Robert J. Kerr

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28, 1914.
HEADQUARTERS
U.S. NAVAL FORCES ON ECHTE
AREA CIRCA MEXICO

In accordance with the scales of the office of Civil Governor
under martial law of the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and confidential
attestation occupying by the Military Forces of the United States of
America, I take and subscribe to the following oath:

I, , do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and
render the Constitution of the United
States, and that I will bear true faith and
allegiance to the same; and that I will take
no part in any treasonable or seditious
activity with the purpose to advance; and that I will not
intrude upon the duties of the office
nor misuse the power to secure its help.

(Signed) Report 2, April 30, 1944

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 30, 1944.
GOVERNMENT OF VERACRUZ AND TERRITORY
CONTIGUOUS THERETO OCCUPIED
BY THE MILITARY FORCES
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Office of the Civil Governor.

By virtue of my authority as Civil Governor of Veracruz and the territory contiguous thereto occupied by the Military Forces of the United States of America I do hereby appoint, subject to the approval of the Commander of said Forces

Herman O. Stickney, Commander U. S. Navy,
to serve as Inspector of Port of said Government.

Done at the City of Veracruz this twenty eighth day of April A. D. 1914.

(Signed) Robert J. Kerr.

Civil Governor of Veracruz and contiguous territory.

I hereby approve and ratify the above appointment.

Veracruz, April 28, 1914.

(Signed) F. F. Fletcher

Rear Admiral, United States Navy
Commanding the Forces of the United States of America in Veracruz.
Government of Veracruz and Territory

Continuing Territory Occupied

By the Military Forces

of the United States of America

Office of the Civil Governor

By virtue of my authority as Civil Governor of Veracruz, the

territory continuing territory occupied by the Military Forces of the

United States of America, I do hereby appoint

Hermano O. Garcia, Commissioner U. &. V. Navy,

to serve as Inspector of Port of Veracruz

Done at the City of Veracruz, the twenty-eighth day of

April A.D. 1917.

(Signed) Robert L. Kent

Civil Governor of Veracruz and

Continuing Territory.

I hereby approve and ratify the above appointment

Veracruz, April 25, 1917

(Signed) I. H. Pellat

Reid Ambrose, United States Navy

Commanding the Force of the

United States of America in

Veracruz.
GOVERNMENT OF VERACRUZ AND TERRITORY
CONTIGUOUS THERETO OCCUPIED
BY THE MILITARY FORCES
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Office of the Civil Governor

By virtue of my authority as Civil Governor of Veracruz and the territory contiguous thereto occupied by the Military Forces of the United States of America I do hereby appoint, subject to the approval of the Commander of said Forces

Charles H. Stewart
to serve as Treasurer of said Government.

Done at the city of Veracruz this twenty eighth day of April A. D. 1914.

(Signed) Robert J. Kerr,
Civil Governor of Veracruz and contiguous territory

I hereby approve and ratify the above appointment,
Veracruz, April 28, 1914.

(Signed) F. F. Fletcher
Rear Admiral, United States Navy
Commanding the Forces of the United States of America in Veracruz.
Government of the United States of America

Office of the Civil Governor

By virtue of my appointment as Civil Governor of Vermont and the

Territorial Conference, the secretaries of the Territorial Governor of the

United States of America I hereby approve and appoint to the

appointment of the Commander of each Force

Charles H. Spearritt

to serve as Treasurer of said Government.

Done at the city of Vermont this twenty eighth day of

April 1864.

(Sealed)

Roger J. Kent

Civil Governor of Vermont and

Territorial Governor

I hereby approve and appoint the above appointment.

April 1864.

(Sealed)

T. H. Tabor

Acting Assistant United States Navy

Commander of the Forces of the

United States of America in

Vermont.
GOVERNMENT OF VERACRUZ AND TERRITORY
CONTIGUOUS THERETO OCCUPIED
BY THE MILITARY FORCES
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR

By virtue of my authority as Civil Governor of Veracruz and the territory contiguous thereto occupied by the Military Forces of the United States of America I do hereby appoint, subject to the approval of the Commander of said Forces

William F. Buckley

to serve as Administrator of Justice of said Government.

Done at the City of Veracruz this twenty eighth day of April A. D. 1914.

(Signed) Robert J. Kerr,

Civil Governor of Veracruz and contiguous territory

I hereby approve and ratify the above appointment,

Veracruz, April 28, 1914.

(Signed) T. F. Fletcher

Rear Admiral, United States Navy
Commanding the Forces of the United States of America in Veracruz.
GOVERNMENT OF VERACRUZ AND TERRITORY
CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY OCCUPIED
BY THE MILITARY FORCE
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR

By virtue of my authority as Civil Governor of Veracruz and the
territory contiguous thereto occupied by the Military Force of the
United States of America I do hereby appoint subject to the approval
of the Commandant of said Force

William D. Banks

To serve as Administrator of Justice of said Government.

Done at the City of Veracruz this twenty eighth day of

April A.D. 1847.

Robert L. Beale

Civil Governor of Veracruz and

contiguous territory

I hereby approve and ratify the above appointment

Veracruz April 28th 1847

(T. Ll. Tetxue

Rear Admiral, United States Navy
Commanding the Forces of the
United States of America in
Veracruz.)
HEADQUARTERS

U. S. NAVAL FORCES ON SHORE

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

In entering upon the duties of the office of
Inspector of the Port under martial law of the city of
Vera Cruz, Mexico, and contiguous territory occupied
by the Military Forces of the United States of America,
I take and subscribe to the following oath:

"I, Herman O. Stickney, Commander,
United States Navy, do solemnly swear
( or affirm) that I will support and
defend the Constitution of the United
States against all enemies, foreign and
domestic; that I will bear true faith
and allegiance to the same; that I
take this obligation freely, without
any mental reservation or purpose of
evasion; and that I will well and
faithfully discharge the duties of the
office on which I am about to enter,
So help me God."

(Signed)       H. O. Stickney

Vera Cruz, Mexico.
April 28, 1914.
HEADQUARTERS
U.S. NAVAL FORCES ON SHORE
AREA CIRC. MEXICO

In pursuance upon the authority of the office of
Inspector of the Port under written law of the city of
Vera Cruz, Mexico, and consistent with the duties
of the Military Force of the United States of America.

I take any steps necessary to the following order:

I, Herman C. Stieger, Commander
United States Navy, do hereby warn
that I will support and
see that the Constitution of the United
States is observed and enforce the law
and order and that I will prevent the theft
and misuse of the same.

The above named officials, and any other
officials of any grade, will meet said
inspector or his agent, and give
attendance at the office of
Vera Cruz, Mexico.

April 5th, 1914.
HEADQUARTERS
U. S. NAVAL FORCES ON SHORE
VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

In entering upon the duties of the office of Administrator of Justice under martial law of the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and contiguous territory occupied by the Military Forces of the United States of America, I take and subscribe to the following oath:

"I, William F. Buckley, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, So help me God."

(Signed)

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO.
April 28, 1914.
In accordance with the orders of the office of Admiral of the Navy.

I have been informed in my capacity as Commanding Officer of the United States of America the following:

By the authority of the President of the United States of America, I am directed to order...

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Date: 30th July 1914]
HEADQUARTERS

U. S. NAVAL FORCES ON SHORE

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

In entering upon the duties of the office of Treasurer under martial law of the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and contiguous territory occupied by the Military Forces of the United States of America, I take and subscribe to the following oath:

"I, Charles H. Stewart, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

(Signed) C. H. Stewart.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.
April 28, 1914.
May 11th, 1914.

Colonel Edward H. Plummer,
Provost Marshal General,
Veracruz,

Sir: Referring again to our conversation of this afternoon, with reference to the disposition of public records, at the time of the occupation of Veracruz by the military forces of the United States, I beg to make the following report:

At the time the Palacio Municipal was occupied by the naval forces, a lieutenant, whose name I do not now recall, but who can be easily identified, as he belonged to the command, which was quartered in that building, seized the records of the Juez de Registro Civil, which were kept in one of the rooms of that building.

Under the laws of Veracruz, these records include, not only births, deaths and marriages, but also records of the public register and commercial register. These were securely kept in boxes and cabinets by the naval lieutenant above referred to, and, upon the withdrawal of the naval forces and the coming in of the army, these records were given to Captain Graham, Adjutant of the 19th Infantry, who now has them, intact and under guard, ready to deliver them, as he has repeatedly told me, to the judge of the Civil Register, whenever this official is appointed and qualified.

The other records found in the Palacio Municipal, including those of the Secretaria del Ayuntamiento, of the City Engineer's Office, and the Juzgado de Paz, are all intact and in their old places.

In the building known as the Jefatura Politica we found
Col. Harold H. Plummer
Provisional Marine General

Veterans

Referring again to our conversation at the reception
with reference to the disposition of public records of the
time of the occupation of Veterans by the military forces of the
United States, I beg to make the following report:

At the time the Provisional Military was occupying the
neat forces a question arose among the officers as to how many of
the various units had been involved in that undertaking, as well the location of the
true in register Civil which were kept by one of the troops.

Under the laws of Veterans, there are records of the
only streets, streets and on the streets of the proper
register and possession register. These were sometimes kept in
pensions and compiled by the War Department, some to
and known as the register of the War Department, the common
the city. These records were given to Captain George A. Atwater
the 19th Infantry, who now has them with them and under writing to
Civil Register, and were given to the War Department.

The other records kept in the Provisional Military

Authority to the Secretary of the State as the register of the
Engineer's Office and the record of the

Please in the morning know as the document of the Police force

First aid please.