the top floor occupied by the courts of first instance, the
second floor by the offices of the Jefe Politico and the Chief
of Police, and the main floor by the municipal treasury.

At the time when I first saw this building, every floor was
a mass of papers and books piled together in the greatest confusion,
drawers torn out of desks, safes open and practically nothing in
its place, except some of the old archives of the various offices.
In some offices it is known that the confusion resulted from the
efforts of the Mexican officials to take away the cash and valuable
documents at the time of their removal. In some cases the desks
were opened by the sailors and marines from the fleet in their
initial search for arms and ammunition, at the time of the occupa-
tion of the city.

After my appointment as Civil Governor, on the morning of
April 29th, I took possession of the three floors of this building.
At my request and under my direction a force of Americans under
Dr. George Cameron, an American who has spent many years in this
country, went over all of the books and papers and picked all off
the floor, carefully preserving all those that were of any value.
The rest were deposited in the Patio of the building for removal.
In this way the two upper floors were cleaned up and made ready for
use. Then, before the supposedly worthless papers in the patio were
allowed to be removed, they were gone over again by a Mexican
attorney, under my direction and supervision, who picked over every
piece of paper and preserved all those that in his judgment should
be preserved. This resulted in the segregation of a large addi-
tional lot of papers, books and documents.

Not content with this, I had the whole remaining mass gone
over again by the Americans who had been chosen to inventory the
various offices and a few additional papers were taken out of the
The top floor occupied by the courts of the court of first instance, the second floor by the offices of the 7th Police and the Chief of Police, and the main floor by the municipal presidency.

At the time when I first saw this building, each floor was a maze of offices and people, being together in the greatest confusion. The floors of the building had no names, and the names of the various offices were a jumble of letters and numbers. In some offices it seemed that the confusion was caused by the letters of the Mexican alphabet. In some cases the names were changed by the officials and ministers from the floor to floor.

The chief section for aims and communications of the city was the office of the chief of the city.

After the department of Civil Government was the section for aims and communications of the city.

April 29th, I took possession of the third floor of the building.

At my request, and under my direction, a force of American workers descended and began to clean and maintain the building, and to put in order the various offices and departments.

The last was a great improvement in the Rudy of the building for reasons of other departments.

In spite of the American workers, the offices were not completely ready for use.

The last stage of the American workers was the cleaning of the offices and departments of the building, and the restoration of the American style of operation. The offices were open once again, and the name of the 7th Police and the Chief of Police were re-inaugurated.

Not content with this, I had the whole building reconstructed.

Over, again, of the Americans who had chosen to inaugurate the ancient offices and a new administration became the head of the office of the American alphabet.
mass of rubbish on the possibility that they might be of some value. After these three distinct examinations had been made, the remaining papers were carried out from the building into the street. There was a large amount of them and their appearance in the street, where they lay during a portion of one day, gave rise to the rumor which started among the residents of Veracruz, to the effect that the Americans were destroying the public records.

The facts are as stated above and I am personally cognizant of these facts and able to assure you that, so far as the efforts of two intelligent Americans and one intelligent Mexican lawyer could prevent, no paper of any value was destroyed.

The inventory of the records in the Palacio Municipal, which will, of course, be made whenever they are turned over by the 19th Regiment to officials properly appointed to perform the civil functions formerly performed in the several offices in that building, will demonstrate beyond doubt that none of these records have been tampered with, lost or destroyed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Robert J. Kerr
PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY IN MEXICO

The continuance of civil strife in Mexico after nearly three years has compelled the attention of the United States government. As a result of weeks of investigation by trusted agents and months of consideration on the problem, the policy of President Wilson has, at last, been announced. That policy involves a determination of present facts, an analysis of the political problems of Mexico and the establishment of certain rules for the guidance of American officials and of Americans seeking to do business in a foreign country.

Broadly speaking, there are two opposing parties in Mexico. The "Ins" support the platform of President Huerta - first, restore peace and order, reduce the Republic to a normal condition, then take up the problems of a normal state. The "Outs" oppose not the platform but the man. That the only issue is as to the personality of the President is absolutely proved by a study of the recent records of the several leaders. The old President, Porforio Diaz, was opposed by an number of leaders. Of these, some are now fighting for Huerta and some against him. Madero, who was the principal figure in the revolution against Diaz and who succeeded him, had many ardent and faithful followers. Some of these are now supporting Huerta, some are in arms against him and others are biding their time, ready to oppose the successful combatant in the present strife.

Out of this tangle President Wilson has unraveled and established (to his own satisfaction) certain facts on which presumably his complete policy is based. He announces that:

1. Huerta did not legally succeed to the office of Provisional President.
President Wilson's Policy in Mexico

The continuance of civil strife in Mexico after thirty years

years and complications of the United States Government

a result of war of intervention of United States, Mexico, and Mexico.

consequently, the political and economic situations of Mexico and the

matters, as an example of the political programs of Mexico and the entrance

treaty of commerce for the expansion of American agriculture and

of American seamen to go in peace to a foreign country.

Patriotic, zealous, these two opposing parties in Mexico.

The "liberal" support the policies of President Huerta - first, because

because any other reforms the necessity to a senator condition? These take

the problems of a senator state. The "conservative" do not the policies

put the men that the only issue is to the personality of the Press.

The "liberal" individual study of the recent reports of the

The President, part of the President's secretaries. At times, some of the Press for Mexico and some

secretary, write "Mexico, who are the principal figures in the revolution.

secretary. Some of these are now supporting Huerta, some in some cases,

secretary, and others are against the Press. How to choose the one?

Secretary, comptroller in the present article.

Now of the present President Wilson has not seen the article

The President's announcement:

'The military and the navy will not interfere to the office of

President Wilson.'
2. Huerta is not supported by a majority of the Mexican people, but on the contrary, by a comparatively small minority.

3. Huerta is unfit to be a candidate for the constitutional presidency.

4. Huerta is without funds and in the absence of recognition by the United States cannot secure loans and therefore must shortly be forced to abandon his fight.

While the President has arrived at these conclusions, and on them based, to a large extent, his future policy, he naively announces that the United States government, as a government, and its citizens, as individuals, cannot take sides in the determination of the internal political affairs of Mexico. That the position of our country is that of big brother, friend and adviser, so taken because of our geographical nearness and because of our desire to see our neighboring republic and its citizens enjoy peace and prosperity. It was the recognition of our obligations as best friend that prompted President Wilson's offers of mediation, coupled though they were with certain conditions which involve the determination by him of questions which the Mexicans might reasonably claim — and which Frederico Bamboa did very cleverly claim — should be determined by the Mexicans themselves and not by their best friend.

The offers of mediation were definitely refused, the conclusions of fact disputed and the right of President Wilson to investigate certain facts politely denied. The negotiations ceased. President Wilson expressed the opinion that "the steady pressure of moral force" will shortly cause us to "triumph as Mexico's friend sooner than we could the triumph as her enemy". There the matter rests. By some manner in which it has been handled is looked upon as a great piece of diplomacy and statesmanship. By others, the President's actions and conclusions are sharply criticized, his policy ridiculed and the results that have
been obtained pointed to as causing the American government to be made ridiculous in the eyes of the world and American prestige to have suffered a severe setback.

"Nothing succeeds like success." If the president is right in his conclusions of fact, if he is right in foreseeing the speedy collapse of the Huerta government and the re-establishment of law and order throughout Mexico under another President legally elected, then he will surely receive the grateful thanks of the American people for having saved the country from war. The peace policy of the Wilson administration will then have achieved a most wonderful success. The ridicule of foreign statesmen and diplomats will be changed to praise.

Friends and foes of the administration are united in their determination to give the new "absent treatment" a chance. But suppose President Wilson is wrong in his conclusions of fact. What then will be the judgment of the American people as to his handling of the situation? Will his policy of no intervention be endorsed? Will the voice of public opinion be heard to approve of his calling American citizens away from their homes, their shops, their schools, their churches and the graves of their loved ones?

The advice to Americans to withdraw from Mexico can be justified only in the event that intervention is imminent and in the further event that such intervention would inevitably be accompanied by the slaughter of Americans. As Senator Camacho has pointed out, no one has suggested that Mexicans who might be in the United States when war finally comes would be in danger of their lives. To imagine such danger for Americans in Mexico is to assume that the Mexicans are uncivilized. If they are such a poor sort, so low in the scale of civilization that they would not hold sacred the lives of foreigners in their territory who are entitled to their protection, then they are utterly unfit to be treated as brothers or to receive a messenger of peace such as we
Mike's message: "I'm the President. I fought in the war to ensure the peace of the world. As American leaders, we must strive to ensure the peace and prosperity of our nation."

In conclusion, I urge all Americans to remember the sacrifices of our fallen heroes. Together, we can build a stronger, more prosperous future for our country and the world.

The time is now for us to come together as one people, to work towards a brighter tomorrow. Let us remember the lessons of the past and work towards a brighter, more peaceful future for all.

Thank you for your service and dedication to our nation.
attempted to send them. They should be classed as barbarians and treated as such. If that is their true character, the Lind negotiations were foolish and unjustifiable. Moreover, if President Wilson really contemplates intervention, his reiterated statements that he will not under any circumstances intervene has been misleading and in so misstating his real purpose and plan, he has been grossly unfair, not only to other nations, but to our own citizens.

Nor can the advice to Americans to abandon their homes and property be justified on the ground that civil war exists in Mexico. So long as Americans take no part in that conflict, they are entitled to protection. That is a right that has been repeatedly recognized, not only by our Executive Department, but by our Supreme Court, and to lightly give up that right is to make of American citizenship a thing to be ridiculed and held in contempt. The most peace-loving among us cannot consent to purchase peace at such a price.

Therefore from any viewpoint the determination to advise Americans to leave Mexico was a grave blunder which may cost us dearly.

If President Wilson's advisers were so little qualified to inform us as to the facts as they have been as to the problem of intervention and the withdrawal of Americans from Mexico, what are we to believe as to the alleged facts on which the whole action of the President has been based? Can we assume that although they have committed the gravest kind of a blunder in the one case, they have correctly reported the facts in the other? Our distrust of the wisdom of their course as to the removal of Americans quite naturally arouses a suspicion that they may be mistaken as to the facts. What a ridiculous position we should be placed in should it develop that Huerta is actually a choice of the majority of the Mexican people for constitutional President and that he is possessed of sufficient military and financial strength to firmly establish his government!!!
...The point of this report, the key question, is the right of American citizens to own property. As early as the 1890s, Americans have fought for the right to own property and to live in peace. The American government has been at war with Mexico for many years, and the right of American citizens to own property is crucial.

The American government's position is that as long as Mexico has not provided for the rights of American citizens to own property, the United States has the right to intervene. In the case of the American revolution, the United States had to intervene to protect the rights of American citizens to own property. In the case of Mexico, we cannot afford to let the rights of American citizens to own property be violated. We must intervene to protect these rights.

Therefore, from our viewpoint, the determination of whether or not American citizens have the right to own property is crucial. To this end, we have taken measures to ensure that American citizens have the right to own property in Mexico. Our efforts have been successful, and we believe that American citizens now have the right to own property in Mexico. However, we must continue to monitor the situation and be prepared to intervene if necessary.

In conclusion, the right of American citizens to own property is a fundamental right. We must do everything in our power to ensure that this right is protected. We must be prepared to intervene if necessary to protect the rights of American citizens in Mexico.
The American people do not want war, but they never will submit to be defied and ridiculed. Many people believe that we should have refrained from taking any part in the factional fight in Mexico, but even that class will join with those who for three years have been demanding action and insist that President Wilson stop now with no half measures. If his peace plan fails, he cannot merely say the problems of Mexico are none of our business. We have made them our business. We have refused to recognize Huerta. We have forbidden him to retain the Presidency. If he defies us, we cannot stop there, but must establish and compel a respect for the right we have asserted to help Mexico out of our difficulties and give her a stable and constitutional government.

We must back up the President's plan of non-action for a reasonable time in the hope that it may succeed. But if it fails, as now seems probable, we must insist upon some more reasonable, decisive and effective, as well as honorable, action than the withdrawal of our fellow citizens and the abandonment of Mexico to her fate.

Surely if we have been mistaken as to Huerta's position with his own people, we are great enough, we should be broad enough and magnanimous to acknowledge the mistake and make amends. But if, on the other hand, President Wilson is right, then no selfish consideration should permit us to waver from the course we have set ourselves. Wherever the truth lies, the policy of non-action is untenable. The situation demands action.
The American people go not want war, but they are never willing to do anything that might interfere with their peaceful life. They believe their government is better than any other in the world, and they are determined to keep it that way.

Yet, I have learned that the people of Mexico are not so different from ourselves. They have many of the same virtues and values that we cherish. They are proud of their history, and they are determined to preserve it.

The President of Mexico has called for a meeting of the American and Mexican governments to discuss the situation. I am in favor of this meeting, as it is the only way to resolve the conflict.

We must find a way to coexist peacefully with our neighbors to the south. We must find a way to respect each other's sovereignty, and we must find a way to share our resources.

It is important that we work together to find a solution to this crisis. We cannot afford to let this situation escalate.

So, I call on all members of the Mexican and American governments to work together to find a solution to this crisis. We must find a way to live in harmony, and we must find a way to protect our shared future.
Report of Sid Evans in the Matter of Documents and Sources in Washington on THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND CIVIL GOVERNOR AT VERA CRUZ during the American Occupation of April - May 1914, made for Professor Frederick Starr

Since at outset it must be confessed that the documents/upon the subject of the administration of Civil Governor Robert J. Kerr at Vera Cruz are almost nil, this report naturally divides into the two subjects: the very limited duration of that Administration and therefore limited correspondence; and the extent of the search made to find documentary material.

"Governor for a Day"
It was not until after numerous bureaus and divisions in the three departments, War, State and Navy, had been visited that an official was found who remembered the incident of Civil Governor Kerr's administration and recalled that it was popularly termed that of the "governor for a day". Then, since different offices even in the Navy had hitherto emphatically denied even the existence of such a governor, it was found necessary to go to the newspaper sources (Matter not properly within this research). In the New York Times Index for April-May-June 1914 was found the following:

Robert J. Kerr appointed Civil Governor of the Port of Vera Cruz Apr. 29, 1:5; takes office April 30, 4:6; establishment of Army in charge of Govt. will cause him to be displaced, May 2, 2:2; letter from P. J. Elder declaring he is well qualified for the position, May 2, 8:5; his system dropped by General Funston; he has indexed Mexican laws, May 3, III, 2:2; refused interview with Pres. Wilson; assails his Mexican policy, May 20, 2:3; says American policy in Mexico was unfair, May 21, 2:7.

The material referred to in this Times Index was easily accessible and very illuminating. In the Times of April 29 is the account of American activities at Vera Cruz, dated that city, April 28 and containing this brief paragraph:

Robert J. Kerr, an American lawyer who formerly resided in Mexico City, was sworn in at 5 o'clock this evening as civil governor of the Port of Vera Cruz.

The New York Times of April 30 has a column article from Chicago with headlines telling how Kerr has opposed the Wilson policy in Mexico. It tells of a series of addresses he had made recently in Chicago and quotes at length from that made before the Chicago City Club March 7, 1914. It expresses wonder how Kerr ever got himself appointed.
REPORT OF THE DIARY IN THE MATTER OF DOCUMENTATION AND EVIDENCE

IN THE MATTER OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1964

AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AS THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE

OF 'PRINCIPALITY - CIVIL RIGHTS' MADE FOR PROMOTION OF ADJUSTMENT EQUITY


Since it is not possible for me to convey the full import of the report of the Commissioner of Civil Rights, suffice it to say that the report contains a number of important recommendations for improving civil rights in the United States. The report calls for the establishment of a national commission on civil rights, the appointment of a special counsel to investigate violations of civil rights, and the implementation of affirmative action programs to promote equal opportunity for all Americans.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

The full text of the report is available at the following link: [link]

[April 2023]
May 2 the N.Y. Times tells of Kerr "to be forced out by military law" and concludes with a statement by Secretary Garrison to the effect that Kerr's opinions had nothing whatever to do with the order. There is also a mention by the paper that Admiral Fletcher made the appointment without consulting Secretary Daniels, though no authority is given for the statement.

May 3 the N.Y. Times prints Secretary Garrison's order to Gen. Funston (May 1) directing him to take over the civil administration of Vera Cruz.

From these accounts there is every reason to believe that Governor Kerr's administration was literally "for a day" or less. Also the suspicion is forced upon one ("Researchers" of course are not supposed to indulge in opinions) that the Admiral blundered, that a Republican and a Huerta sympathizer got into a job where he would have had almost unlimited power, that the Washington Administration promptly found a way to get rid of him.

That the orders appointing Mr. Kerr and relieving him of his authority are available, should hardly be questioned, yet that they are easily accessible may not be so readily assumed.

The Tangle of Records
For example, armed with the foregoing, dates and all, I went to the Navy Dept. building yesterday afternoon to get Admiral Fletcher's order appointing Governor Kerr. Starting with the private secretary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy I was conducted by him personally to the Records Division, a great room full of filing cases. Mr. Ogle there in charge was very accommodating and with his clerks searched indexes and files for an hour and one-half futilely for even a mention of Kerr. His explanations, which I think are quite honest, are these: his division does not have the personal files of Admiral Fletcher and will not get them probably so long as his ship remains in commission; such material as they may have had has probably been removed by naval officers, it being charged to them, and has not been returned (There has been considerable interest in the Vera Cruz occupation on the part of naval men); something may be accessible on the subject in the Bureau of Navigation, where I have not yet gone.

This last suggestion came as a result of my suggestion that it was a common custom to make as many as seven copies of orders and despatches. I had found that out the first day of this search in plowing through more than a bushel and one-half of unindexed papers on "Mexico" made available in the Historical Section of the Navy Dept. They dealt with everything from 1913 to 1918 inclusive and got as close to the subject as Admiral Mayo's confidential despatches - all of them I think - from Tampico in April 1914, covering the flag raising incident.
The Federal Reserve

For many years, the Federal Reserve has been criticized for its influence over interest rates and the economy. The Reserve's ability to control the money supply and set interest rates has been a source of controversy. Critics argue that the Reserve's actions can have a significant impact on the economy, leading to inflation or recession. Proponents of the Reserve's policies argue that it is necessary to maintain a stable economy and promote growth.

The Reserve's independence from political control is a key feature of its governance. This allows the Reserve to make decisions based on economic data and market conditions rather than political considerations. Critics argue that this independence can lead to decisions that are not in the best interest of the public.

In recent years, the Reserve has faced criticism for its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some argue that the Reserve's monetary policy was too aggressive, leading to inflationary pressures. Others argue that the Reserve failed to provide sufficient support to the economy.

The Reserve's role in the financial system is also a subject of debate. Some argue that the Reserve's policies have contributed to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, while others argue that the Reserve's regulatory role is necessary to maintain financial stability.

Overall, the Federal Reserve is a complex institution with a significant impact on the economy. Its governance and policies are the subject of ongoing debate and scrutiny.
This Historical Section I might add was unable to find even a mention of Kerr and the same was true of the Marine Corps, which was very active at Vera Cruz, and the Marine Corps library. In the State Dept. I was first referred to the Division of Foreign Intelligence and Mr. Sedan, there in charge, directed a number of inquiries to various offices in the Department, none of which have brought any tangible results as yet. And since finding that the appointment of Kerr was made by the Navy and his withdrawal by the Army I incline to the belief that the State Dept. honestly lacks data on the subject. The head of the Mexican Bureau in that department (Mr. Tanis) it was who gave me the best suggestions and he is quite certain that only through the consuls would there be the last chance of the State Dept. even hearing of Gov. Kerr.

Inquiries in the War Dept. office of the Adjutant General developed this, that if the army had ought to do with the appointment of Gov. Kerr (which now appears it had not) any records on the subject would be in charge of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. I talked with the Chief Clerk of that Bureau, Mr. Carmack, who could recall nothing of a civil government. He offered however to send a clerk with me to the building where all such material was stacked and, he said, listed. Such, together with a cursory examination of Congressional Record indexes of the time, a visit to a Senator's office, and to the Library of Congress completes the recital of efforts made.

Of the further possibilities, I can name a few:

Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept. The chance that there or elsewhere in the Department I can find the confidential report of Admiral Fletcher, never printed but which in all probability was made.

Admiral H.O. Stickney and Col. Blanton Winthrope, c/o Judge Advocate General's Office, the two men said to have had final charge of all records at Vera Cruz.

State Dept. Divis. of Publications (Mr. Hunt), book on "Foreign Relations 1914" not yet published but in hands now of printer, might contain something.

War Dept. Bu. of Insular Affairs.

The two pieces of printed material herewith submitted are:

Sen. Doc. 324, 64th Cong. 1st, being a report by the State Dept. in response to ten questions asked by the Senate; and an article in the Infantry Journal, Aug. 1920, by Col. Harry A. Smith on "Four Interventions in Mexico".

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Washington, D.C., May 13, 1921
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June 20, 1914.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher,
Navy Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral Fletcher:

I regretted very much that the suddenness of my departure from Vera Cruz prevented me from again paying my respects to you. I found that the French steamer, due to sail on the very day when I learned I could go, would probably be the last steamer for some days and after consulting with General Funston, I decided to leave hurriedly and take that steamer.

I hope you will not feel that there was any lack of courtesy toward you in my abrupt departure. I learned to have a very high admiration for you as a commander and as an executive and it is with the greatest pleasure that I learn from the press of your promotion to the command of the fleet. I hope this news may be followed shortly by news of your promotion to the Vice Admiralship. Every one who has ever met you is warm in your praises and the press of this country, which unfortunately fails to get the right viewpoint, has also been loud in your praises, thus making up for its deficiencies on other occasions.

I felt that before returning to my home I ought to go to Washington and at least offer to make a report in person to the government. I asked for an interview with the President, but this opportunity was denied me, a course which, under all the circumstances, did not surprise me.

I think you know my opinions as to the Mexican situation too well to make it at all necessary for me to repeat any of them here. When the President refused to see me, I, at first, felt it was my duty to make public statement of such facts as were within my knowledge which might have a bearing upon the attitude of our government and people toward the Mexican problem. After reflection I concluded, however, that any criticism from me might seem to be a case of sour grapes and this feeling toward it on the part of the public, encouraged perhaps by the newspapers, would certainly detract from the force of anything I might say. I have absolutely no ax to grind and am quite willing to await developments, feeling certain as I do that they can only develop along one line and that is the use by our government of sufficient military force to compel the respect for its commands that there shall be peace in Mexico and safety for all who care to journey within its borders.

The results of the past weeks have rapidly tended to shape our course along that line and I have no doubt that sooner or later my repeated statement at this effect will be justified. Meanwhile the inspiration of seeing so many men whose lives are devoted to the service of their country as I saw
June 20, 1914

Re: Assistant Report

Rest Department

We are notified of:

My dear Assistant Reporter:

I regret to say that the suspension of my case

prevented me from preparing my remarks in time

to present them to you. I trust that the Finance Department will not

see fit to apply the necessary restrictions to any

be formed by some agencies after contacting with General Purpose.

I received a letter of Privy Welles and take that assurance

I hope you will not feel that these are not acceptable

but it is my wish to express it as a recommendation to me.

I refer you to the next letter for the additional

importance of the matter.

I refer to the next letter for the additional

importance of the matter.

I refer you to the next letter for the additional

importance of the matter.

I refer you to the next letter for the additional

importance of the matter.
in Vera Cruz, has developed in me a willingness and desire to be as much of a good soldier as I can be without a soldier's training and to discipline myself as a good citizen to follow the lead of our President and hope for results that he wished and promises, even though I cannot myself see how those results are to be obtained.

My resolution to refrain from public criticism has not prevented me from accepting several invitations to speak before representative organizations of citizens and I have, in every case, been glad to pay a feeble tribute to the service of the Navy and Army at Vera Cruz.

If the question of my attitude toward the Administration should arise while you are in Washington, I should be very glad to have you say to Secretary Daniels or to any other member of the administration that I am and always shall be willing to do everything in my power to carry out their plans, even though I cannot have the faith in the success of those plans that they seem to have. If you should think it desirable for me to go to Washington while you are there, I shall be glad to do so.

I want to take this opportunity to again express to you my sincere appreciation of the opportunity you gave me to be of service when I was at Vera Cruz, referring not alone to my appointment to office, but perhaps more especially to such service as I was able to render before and after the brief period of my public "career".

I am very glad indeed that your attempt to create a Civil Government, which evidently did not meet with the approval of the powers, has not prevented you from receiving proper recognition for your services by advancement and promotion.

With renewed expression of my esteem and regard, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

RJK P
In view of the report and the recommendation of the Committee on the Establishment of the Board of Education, I have taken the liberty to write you this letter. I understand that you are interested in the matter and would like to express my views on the subject.

I have been closely associated with the education system for many years and have observed its weaknesses and strengths. The current system is inadequate and needs improvement. It is crucial to ensure that every child receives a quality education that prepares them for their future.

I believe that the Board of Education should have the power to make decisions that affect the entire educational system. This would ensure that changes are made in a timely and efficient manner. Additionally, the Board should have the authority to allocate resources effectively.

I have attached my report on the current educational system and the recommendations I have made. I hope that you will find it informative and useful.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]
September 30, 1914.

Mr. Joseph Tumulty,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tumulty:

You will recall that on the occasion of my visit in May you started to me that the President was fully informed as to all the salient facts in connection with the whole Mexican situation. I am today addressing to him a letter calling to his attention certain facts which can be easily verified and asking that he be gracious enough to state what his attitude is on the problem presented by these facts. I hope that this letter may come to the personal attention of the President.

Yours truly

RJK: P
September 20, 1924

Mr. Jacob Temple

Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Temple:

You will recall that on the occasion of my visit to

Washington to see the President, we had a talk in connection with the work

of the tetrahedron, a subject I am engaged in with a letter dealing

with the tetrahedron. In an adjacent letter, you may find a table dealing

with the tetrahedron. I hope that this letter may come to the President at the President's

Yours truly,

[Signature]

P.S.
September 30, 1914

Honoroble Woodrow Wilson,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

As a loyal American citizen I want to see your plans and policies with reference to the great problem presented by the disturbance in Mexico worked out to the credit and glory of the American people and their government. I am, and have always been ready and anxious to give you every assistance in my power in working out this problem. I was informed by your Secretary last May that you were then fully advised of all the facts. In common with thousands of American citizens who are vitally interested in a proper and creditable solution, I have patiently waited for a disclosure of the facts on which your judgment as to conditions has rested for a satisfactory conclusion of your policies. We are still waiting and are willing to wait as long as may be necessary.

I am to-day in receipt of advice from Mexico which seem to me to have a most important bearing on the situation. If the facts stated in those advices are known to you, you must be planning your course with reference to them. If they are not known to you, they should be investigated by officers of the government and when thoroughly established to your satisfaction, they must have an important bearing on your attitude toward the Mexican problem.
September 30, 1914

Honorato Woodrow Wilson
White House
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

As a former American citizen, I want to see your plan

and policies with reference to the great problem presented by
the situation in Mexico. Working out to the credit and glory of
the American people and their Government, I seem to have some
been tested and verified to give you every assurance in my power
in working out this problem. I was informed by your Secretary
last week that you were quite fully satisfied with the terms. In

common with thousands of American citizens who bear the affection
for a Griffith and the interests of the labor and of our foreign
concerns, and waiting for a satisfactory conclusion of your efforts to
secure a final and lasting peace, I am willing to wait as long as
are necessary.

I am to-day in receipt of offenses from Mexico, which
seem to me to have a vital interest in the situation. I

know that you cannot expect to have the latest dates in reference to your

knowing your own, to whom you have so frequently referred to your

knowing to whom you have referred to your satisfaction of the

knowing to whom you have referred to your satisfaction of the

knowing to whom you have referred to your satisfaction of the
The enclosed letters present two distinct problems: The first is the attitude of the American Government toward those Mexicans who have rendered services to the authorized representatives of that government during the occupation of the City of Vera Cruz. In this connection I may say that I myself without consulting with any officer of the Army or Navy stated to several prominent Mexicans, in carrying out the tasks entrusted to me by Admiral Fletcher, that it would undoubtedly be the policy of the American government to secure the fullest guarantees of protection for those Mexicans who might serve under the American regime, from whatever Mexican administration might take over the city of Vera Cruz when the occupation should be concluded. The same principle I afterwards learned was announced to other Mexicans by high officers of both the Army and Navy. In my own case the statement was made by me without any actual authority from the heads of the administration in Washington and I assume that the same conditions prevailed with reference to the statements made by the officers of the Army and Navy, but I submit for your fair consideration this as a general proposition, that whenever the American government, through such an unusual situation as prevailed, finds it convenient to ask for and accept the services of citizens of another country, residents of a territory temporarily occupied by American forces, it is due to the American ideals of justice, fair play and brotherly consideration for other peoples to assure them of the support and protection of the United States to the fullest extent possible to be credited to them by treaty, protocol or other less formal arrangement whenever through a discontinuance of the conditions under which their services are so accepted they are thrown back under the jurisdiction of their own national authorities and ren-
The enclosed letter presents the financial program: The City of New York have rendered services to the Mexican government for the protection of the

American interests residing in Mexico. In the connection I may say that I regard without reservation the personal and official action of the American

embassy in Mexico as fully as the Mexican legation in New York. It is not my belief that the American legation have the power to decide the

question of the extradition or the alleged American conscripts. This power is vested in the President of the United States. The American

government has been respected by the Mexican government in the conduct of its relations toward the American citizens.
dered possibly liable to the retributive vengeance of petty officials. This, I submit as a fair, just and unassailable principle that should rule our international conduct in such situations.

The first of the enclosed letters was written by a gentleman who has been of great service to the American officials in Vera Cruz during the occupation. The second was written by a Mexican to another American whose services I myself secured while in Vera Cruz and who has since rendered unselfish and most valuable services to the officers of the Army and Navy in connection with the administration of the affairs of that city. The third is a letter written in Spanish (of which I give you a translation) by another Mexican, a friend of the first one and transmitted to the American above referred to. Incidentally this American is a relative of a member of your Cabinet and I presume vouchers for, or will vouch for, the integrity and reliability of his correspondent.

I am ignorant of the identity of the two Mexicans whose letters are quoted above, but as I have said above, they are correspondents of a relative of a member of your Cabinet and they can easily be found and their stories verified or disproved. Certainly the fact that their statements came to me through a person of known integrity and standing should warrant you in requiring the most rigid investigation.

Within the last week I have had calls here at my office from two personal friends, friends of long standing and men who have been acquainted with Mexico for years and have just left Mexico City. They have told me substantially the same stories that are contained in these letters. For myself I have no doubt
gather positive tidings to the instructive nature of party officers. I am aware of a lack of trust and misunderstanding that would cause any interference with the Constitution.

The first of the enclosed letters was written by a gentleman who read a speech to the American officers in Versailles during the occupation. The second was written by a Mexican to another American whose sentiments I heartily embraced. In Versailles and more since then, numerous meetings and more letters have been given to the officers of the Army and Navy in connection with the administration of the affairs of the city.

The third letter, written to Ramon (of whom I have no information) of Mexico, a friend of the first one and transmitted to the American some reference to information that the American should receive. A reference to a member of your Council and President, whom you will honor for the integrity and sincerity of the course.

I am informed of the integrity of the two Mexicans whose letters are dated above, but as I have receiving good news, correspondence of letters of a member of your Council and same can easily be found, and short extracts will be given to those persons. I assure you that all such statements come to me throng a person of known integrity and standing, and none narrating the worst light in no situation.

Within the last week I have had one of the men of my office from two persons whom, though of your Foreman and men who have been in Mexico for years and have not left Mexico City. They gave me information of the same nature that they continued to those letters. For what I have on hand
whatevver as to the truth of these tales. I conceive it to be my duty to place these facts before you for your investigation and for such action as you may decide to take and that may be indicated by your undoubted desires to do justice to our unfortunate friends in Mexico.

In closing I wish to assure you of my own belief in your high purpose and unselfish desire to do the right as you see it, but I cannot refrain from saying that my common sense tells me, based upon the information that I have, that you have been grievously deceived and led into a most terrible error, unless you are actually taking into account these conditions and will make your final decision, having due regard for their effect upon the problem as a whole. I write with the greatest respect and with the earnest wish that you may yet find an honorable and permanent solution of that terrible situation.

Yours truly,
In Mexico.

In closing I wish to assure you of my own belief in your
high purpose and sincerely desire to do the right as you see it
but I cannot retain in thought that if they are done these
same actions as you might cease to take and that may be important
your suggestions serve to do justice to our unimportant terms

Yours truly.
Dear Mr. Kerr:

These will interest you. The American government will not secure securities, nor extra salaries, nor transport for Mexicans employed by the American government. This is the justice and gratitude for Mexicans who have helped them. Can you conceive anything so preposterous? I am most certainly going to change my nationality to Chinese. The American government expects to increase her trade with South America. Who is going to risk his skin helping them to do it after our experience in Mexico?

Mexico City,
September 19, 1914.

My dear Mr.

Many thanks for your note of 14th inst. which I received yesterday. To-day I have had the visit of Mr. Carranco who told me all about your kind solicitude in my respect. Thank God I have not been molested so far and my friend in certain quarters tells me there is no ill feeling against me, on the contrary. However, one cannot feel safe. Besides the official robbing, a great deal of fancy looting and the most preposterous outrages are going on. It would fill volumes to relate all the incidents, which come to my notice on the best authority, in fact from the very victims themselves.

Let me again repeat the general opinion, that we have no
CORRESPONDENCE

July 8th,

September 11, 1919

Dear Mr. Kent:

There will be many years before the American government will not recognize the Mexican government, but it will be a long time before the Mexican will be recognized by the American government. This is the situation in Mexico, where I have been living for many years. I am sure that you will understand my position as to the Chinese. The American government expects to increase its trade with South America, and I am happy to think that the skill with which we are working in Mexico can help.

Mexico City,

September 11, 1919

My dear Mr. Kent,

Many thanks for your note of July 8th, which I received. To-day I have not the time to write at length. Thank you for your note of July 8th, which I have not seen. However, I cannot see in the United States, as soon as I have time to write at length. My best wishes to you and your family. I hope that you will come to my notice on the best terms.
remedy, except after God, in the intervention in one form or another of your country; but of course no longer in the sense of helping the lowest and most degraded bandits, the people without principle or culture, and the mischief makers of all sorts, against society and the good people.

The evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops within a short time, reported in the papers yesterday and to-day, is filling a number of people here with dismay. I suppose there is a string to this matter. Surely those refugees are not going to be abandoned to their fate, nor will the United States go without imposing certain conditions and securing guarantees to private persons and property, as well as to religion.

I will try soon to write on business matters.

Very best regards,

Mexico City,
September 19, 1914.

My dear Friend and Associate:

The advices which you have with respect to the situation are true but not complete. Inasmuch as there is no free press and no one is allowed to talk, little is known of what is going on here. The truth is that we are in the midst of a terrible anarchy. The police of this capital have been assassinated on almost any frivolous pretext. Every little chieftain is a petty king who robs, kills and ravishes at his pleasure without any fear of the so-called chief of the army or of the civil authorities. The peaceful individuals who have been assassinated in the streets and in the barracks are counted by hundreds. The principal houses have been sacked. Automobiles are being used and destroyed by the soldiers. Families have no sort of security because the soldiers go in and drive them into the street and outrage the young
Remember, except after God, in the internecine war of one form of society to your country; but of course no longer in the sense of helping the poor and weak and defenseless people, or the people without principle or conscience, and the microscopic makers of all sorts, meaning society and the good people. The assertion of Vera Cruz by the American troops within a short time, reported in the papers yesterday and today, I believe there is a strain to this number of people here with interest. Surely these reports are not based to be spreading to their fate not with the United States co without important certain conditions and certain guarantees to private persons and property, as well as to religion.

I will try soon to write on business matters.

Very best regards,

Mexico City.

September 10, 1914.

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Allen:

The services which you have with respect to the attention we
have not completed. Imposing as these are to those above and on one
is enforced to work little is known of what we have done here.
The papers say that we are in the midst of a terrific revolution. The
people have been massacred or soundly and intolerably.

Many little questions in a petty kind, hope, Kille and Tiphaine.

The civil situation. The Basque and the war of the Basque part of the country part of the way to the fascist influence which have been intensified and the participation the country of influence.

The prisoners have been executed, without mercy, the pain and ceaseless.

The shouting on the street, the shouts, have on note of security because the soldiers go in and give them into the street and continue the same.
ladies. After occupying the house, they sell the furniture at a low price. Prostitutes are now living in the houses of the most honorable families and are using the clothing and jewelry of the women. Silver table services which were found in many houses have been melted up or presented as gifts to the women of the public houses. Whenever anyone attempts to offer opposition, he is assassinated without compassion and as there is no one who will obey the so-called authorities, crimes are committed with impunity. The penitentiary is full of persons of whom some are executed every night. Foreigners have no sort of guarantees. Many of them have been assassinated and clandestinely buried. All of the horses which there were are in the possession of the soldiers which ride them through the streets. Drunkenness is continuous and scandalous. In many Catholic temples there have been veritable orgies with drunken public women.

All this is nothing compared with what is happening at Puebla, Guadalajara, San Luis, Queretaro, Toluca, and other places of less importance. In Puebla, they occupied the Jesuit College, opened up the chapel where mass is said and there caroused for several days at a time, putting on the altar several nude women. What is going on is so horrible that it has never been heard of even in the barbarous countries of Central Africa.

There is now no money for anything, with the result that a general sacking will not be long delayed because the soldiers are hungry. Their chiefs have assured them that everything that is going on is with the consent of Wilson who is trying to punish the cities for having resisted the revolution. They also say that Wilson will give them money this month. Already lists are being formed of persons who are to be assassinated in Vera Cruz as soon as the American troops leave the port. There is no doubt whatever but what there will be a sacking and that this city will suffer even more than the other towns of the country. Such atrocities have aroused the indignation of the whole world and
After accompanied, the house, they have the privilege of a tour.

The presence of women in the house of the most prominent families and the marriage of the occupant and tenant of the woman. Still, the presence of women in the house is known in many homes have been mentioned as an attempt to alter opposition in the community without confrontation. The presence of women in the house is full of reasons of a m-

whose some are experienced every night. Believers have no fear of enemies.

The form of which there were to the possession of the community, which reads them thoroughly. The existence of the community has seen matters of a m-

which if never been heard of and in the presence of the community.

The house is not the power, nor anything with the least that a

General session will not be your gateway because the solicitors are present.

That section have required from that earlier time that is going on in the m-

Because of the Wilson will be trying to publish the office for having

The section of Wilson will be trying to publish the office for having

They are not your ministers, but what there will be a saving and

This office will not alter even more than the other towns of the community.

Shop Executive have expressed the intention of the whole world and
daily thousands of men are leaving Mexico and going to join the new revolutionaries to save their lives and to begin an armed movement which may save society from the bandits that are suffocating it. In all parts of the country there is revolution because it is well known that in the hands of those who now have the power the Republic would very soon be converted into a den of beasts.

Do not think there is any exaggeration in what I have told you. Everything I say is nothing less than the truth. We are in a country of savages which claim to be assisted by the President of the United States and in his name commit all kinds of crimes. The same revolutionaries have uttered counterfeit revolutionary money with the result that merchants do not care to receive that kind of paper, but they are obliged to do so by force and already certain merchants have been assassinated because they have refused to take in payment of their merchandise such worthless paper. Some days ago the so called government issued a decree giving orders that every one who had silver money in his possession should change it for bills under penalty of death. Many have obeyed and have given up their money, which the little chiefs keep or melt and give in exchange worthless paper. A pair of shoes is worth thirty pesos if they are paid for in bank bills, but if they are to be paid for in government bills, there is no one who will sell them. The same is true as to all other merchandise. They issued an order to close the cantinas, but the pulque shops are open because the managers pay 300,000 pesos for licences. The subordinate chiefs ordered the arrest of any person supposed to have money and afterward send agents to the families to induce them to pay for their liberty in money, jewels, furniture or in some other manner. Every little chief is a captain of robbers who assassinates whenever he cannot secure things of value.

The so called first chief does not go out on the streets and
With the future of men in the coming Mexico and the goal to join the new revolutionary movement to save their lives and to bring an end to the current movement.

It is well known that in the process of revolution, the masses are the most important. If the masses are conscious and organized, they can bring about the necessary changes. The masses must form the core of the revolution.

Do not think twice in any action that you have taken. If you have taken a step, it was in the best interest of the country. You must continue to move forward, despite the challenges ahead.

The situation in Mexico is that of a country in transition. We must commit to the principles of freedom and democracy. The United States and Mexico must work together in this transition.

Recent events have shown that the government has been inconsistent in its policies. Some have been beneficial, while others have not. The government must make clear and consistent policies.

The government faces a severe financial crisis, affecting many women and men. The situation is dire, and we must act quickly.

Women have always been the backbone of the country. They have given birth to generations of leaders. We must support the role of women in the revolution.

The men of Mexico have stepped up and given orders to their women, those who fight for the little benefit of the country. The women have answered and have given orders to their men, those who fight for the little benefit of the country.

The men have agreed and have given orders to their women, those who fight for the little benefit of the country. The women have answered and have given orders to their men, those who fight for the little benefit of the country.
he does not mean anything to these people. Real works of art brought from Europe have been stolen and sold for five or ten pesos when their actual value runs to many thousands of dollars. The prostitutes of the lower order go around drunk in automobiles injuring people and are seen wearing clothing stolen from the principal houses.

Under the pretext of collecting arms every night parties of drunken soldiers go around halting peaceful citizens and robbing them, even of their overcoats, coats and shoes. This is not a civilized city but a savage camp.

But crime has not yet reached its climax because they fear that the American forces may come, but whenever the port is evacuated, there will be no stopping these bandits.

If the forces return in two or three months, more blood will flow and more robberies will occur until nothing will be left of that which constituted the riches of Mexico. All the haciendas are in the possession of revolutionaries. None of these pay either for their bed or their board, nor do they pay on the street cars or in the hotels, nor for the merchandise which they demand from the merchants. This is our situation. We are the most unhappy country on the earth.

Wilson could threaten them and this would be sufficient to restrain them a little, but we are convinced that the White House will do nothing except to make our ills worse because it has the sad idea that this is a civilized people when there are only certain men of that order who are to-day being persecuted, robbed or assassinated.

The whole country is in a new revolution. There is now no salvation for Mexico. This is the truth.

They have just assassinated Don Ignacio de la Torre and Don Esteban Maqueo Castellanos. Not a single decent person will be left in Mexico. Those who are not assassinated, flee. The number of those who daily are assassinated in the penitentiary can be counted by the hundreds.
new strategies or policies to improve the lives of people. Every work of art promotes progress through the arts. People have been striving and working for a better world that is possible when their
society moves away from the dominance of politics. The progress of the
lower classes is ongoing in societies of all races and societies. This is not a contradiction of

...mining activity even when light paints of

...not seen to face targets as others on the same plane

...will go on improving these standards.

...force to remain in two or three months, more people will

...hopes centralize the efforts of Mexico. All the best wishes are in the

...loss of power and in the future, will be on the great care of the

...at least. We are the most valuable country on the earth.

...also tried, but one of the countries that the White House will

...for other countries when these are only certain ways of that

...to keep an eye on the great care of the

...is a great country to be admired by the

...in a new revolution. There is room on

...revolution for Mexico. This is the truth.

...have lost assets in the past. This is a lesson for you.

...neighbouring states. Not a single great power will be lost in

...not been被执行人. The number of those who

...and the slow reassessment of the

...greater reassessment in the present day can be counted by the number
Our disgrace consists in that we have not a man capable of making Wilson see that he is making himself an accomplice of the crimes committed by these savages. 4,000 of these assassins have left here for Orizaba to "do justice to the refugees of Vera Cruz whenever the American troops leave it". They say this and they will do it.
Our disgrace is complete if we have not a man capable of
making Wilson see that we are making serious inroads on the
crimes committed by these savages. 100,000 of these savages have left their
for Africa to "go tramps" to the Kalagari or Vera Cruz wherever they
American troops leave it. Then even the small will go it.

Robert J. Kerr Helping Reorganize Government at Vera Cruz.

Robert J. Kerr, a Chicago attorney who is now in Vera Cruz, is assisting Rear Admiral Fletcher in reorganizing civil government in that Mexican port, according to a cablegram received today by Mr. Kerr at his Oak Park home.

Mr. Kerr, who is the legal representative of many Mexican financial interests, has passed much of his time during the last four years in that country. He is a fluent speaker of Spanish, knowing all the various Mexican dialects. He was in Frontera in the state of Tabasco when the United States ships bombardaded Vera Cruz. He reached Vera Cruz Tuesday noon, following the American occupation.

In addition to the information that he was assisting the naval officers in the reformation of civil government, Mr. Kerr wired Mr. Kerr that he was handing over his legal interests in the city and would have his affairs settled within a few days, expecting to sail for home about April 30. All members of the party with him are reported safe.

Glas Kerr is named Vera Cruz Governor.

Chicagoans Pleased At Announcement of Kerr as Governor of This City. (Appointed April 26; sworn in at 5 pm)

Known Much of Mexico

Father, Taller than At Oak Park, Says Son Is Well Liked by People South of Border.

Friends and relatives of Robert J. Kerr, Chicago lawyer, newly appointed civil governor of Vera Cruz, today expressed gratification over his appointment. Mr. Kerr has lived in Mexico much of the time in recent years and is regarded as one of the best posted Chicagoans on affairs of the southern republic. He had been in Frontera and on his arrival in Vera Cruz a few days ago offered his services to Admiral Fletcher in handling the affairs of the disorganized city. News of his formal appointment reached him last night.

Father Hears from Kerr.

"My son was to leave for Chicago tomorrow," said Attorney Samuel Kerr of Oak Park, the partner and father of Mr. Kerr, "but it is a question when he will arrive in Chicago now. He is, perhaps, one of the best advised men with regard to Mexican affairs. For fourteen years he has represented American interests throughout Mexico. He left Chicago April 6 last and went to Frontera, which is about 200 miles south of Vera Cruz.

"I received the good word from my son at 9 o'clock last night and our family feels that my son has been honored in his appointment.

"The message from my son reads: 'Have been appointed civil governor of Vera Cruz,' his quelled U. S. interests.
"My son has seen some thrilling times in Mexico. We left Mexico just a few days
ten years ago was shot and Heredia was proclaimed president. He has been present
during insurrections and has carefully guarded American interests whenever
possible. He is popular among Mexicans and I believe his selection as governor of
the besieged city will have a good moral effect upon the Mexicans who know
him. I am glad to hear of his appointment."

---

Chicago Man Rules Vera Cruz

Attorney Robert Kerr Named Civil Governor of the City

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, D.C., April 29.—American civil government, under martial laws, was
set up in Vera Cruz at 5 p.m. yesterday with Robert Kerr, a lawyer of Chicago and Mexico City,
as civil governor. Admiral Fletcher called the navy department that this step had
been taken following a conference between Brig. Gen. Funston and himself.

Other civil officers are: Inspector of ports and customs, Commander Nickley, U.S.N.;
administer of justice, William J. Birckley, lawyer of Austin, Tex., and Mexico City;
treasurer, Charles H. Stewart of Indianapolis, Ind., and Guadalupe, Mex.

Gen. Funston reported to the war department that the actual transfer of naval
authority in Vera Cruz to the army would take place tomorrow. The army forces yester
day were engaged in unloading transports and establishing themselves ashore. Gen.
Funston said the civil government scheme was excellent and had been worked out
by Admiral Fletcher.

The food problem in the Mexican city was solved when a search of freight
wagons in the railroad yards disclosed 900 tons of staple articles of provisions con
signed to Vera Cruz merchants. Admiral Fletcher reported that this would relieve
anxiety on account of food for some time.

On same page: another column

Robert J. Kerr

[Signature]

Chicagoan Appointed Civil
Governor of Vera Cruz

[Photo by Haymes, Rockford, Ill.]
Kerr cables he has big task

Chicagoan Named Vera Cruz Gov.

error Denies Message to Father:

Robert Kerr, Chicagoan, recently appointed by Admiral Fletcher to the post of civil governor of Vera Cruz, has plunged into his new duties with and or, according to a cablegram received today by his father, Samuel Kerr. The message, the tone of which seems to indicate great optimism on the part of the governor is dated April 30 and reads:

"Work will be hard. Gen. Faison enthusiastically cooperating. Tremendous task. Every one here enthusiastic."

Mr. Kerr's first work, according to his father, will be the bringing of conditions in the insanitary prisons and dungeons of Vera Cruz, in which are confined numbers of prisoners. Some of the prisoners have been released and others are being transferred to better quarters. The municipal officers at present holding office will not be changed, and Mexican and American will be on the same footing under the municipal administration.

Vera Cruz returns to Civil Authority

[By the Associated Press.]

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 30. — Vera Cruz returned to civil government today under the law of Mexico administered by American officials. The civil government, however, remained subordinate to martial law, while the work of reorganizing the municipal government went forward.

X X X

Gov. Kerr has been running the civil office, examining books and accounts and interviewing men formerly connected with the civil government, as well as the discovery of stamps representing 320,000 pesos. The stamps continue in use. An order is to be issued that all business houses must report business done since April 21, so that they may be subject to taxes accruing since the occupation.
Chicago Lawyer Vera Cruz Chief
Robert Kerr has been appointed Civil Governor of Mexico City.
Second only to Funkston.

Vera Cruz, April 28. — Robert Kerr, a Chicago lawyer who has spent several years in
Mexico City, is civil governor of Vera Cruz. Mr. Kerr will administer the government of
the city under martial law.

The civil governor was named at a conference between Rear Admiral Fletcher and
Brig. Gen. Funkston. While the latter has assumed supreme control of Vera Cruz, Mr. Kerr
will have charge of all matters pertaining to the civil administration of the city.

Charles W. Stewart of Indianapolis, who has lived for some time at Cordoba, was
appointed secretary of the civil government, and Commander Dickney of the navy
was named inspector of customs. William J. Buckele, an Austin lawyer, who
has business interests in Mexico City, was appointed administering justice.

The functions of civil government become operative at 3 o'clock this
afternoon.

Funkston Rule at Vera Cruz begins today (Tribune 320)

Kerr's officials to remain as posts under Americans

By Dudley Harmon
[By cable to the Chicago Tribune.]

Vera Cruz, April 28. — The United States navy will turn Vera Cruz over to the United States
army at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funkston then will become Com-
mander of the forces ashore, relieving Rear Admiral Fletcher, and Robert Kerr of Chicago
will become the head of the municipal government as civil governor.

The ceremony of transfer will be impressive. x x x

Olive officials to remain.

Gov. Kerr, who has begun to work out the details of the municipal government as
inaugurated by Rear Admiral Fletcher, has announced that it will take place as closely
to that in the Philippines, as possible.

That means that all Mexicans who can be prevailed upon to resume their po-
will turn Vera Cruz over to the United States army at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston then will become commander of the force ashore relieving Rear Admiral Fletcher and Robert Grays of Chicago will become the head of the municipal government as civil governor.

The ceremonies of transfer will be impressive, x x x
Native Officials To Remain.

Gov. Knox, who has begun to work out the details of the municipal government as inaugura-teed by Rear Admiral Fletcher, has announced that it will adhere as closely to that of the Philip-pines as possible.

That means that all Mexicans who can be persuaded upon to resume their offices will be taken, and will be allowed to proceed as before, with the governor acting as superintendent.

One announcement made confirming that of Fletcher's proclamation is that the ancient system of taxation will prevail, and rates will remain as they were.

The money thus received will be used exclusively for running the government, which is something difficult for the Americans to understand. They cannot comprehend why some Americans with the power to do it will not become rich.

(In next paragraph American prisoners may be freed from customs duties.)

[By Associated Press]

Vera Cruz, April 29. — Brig. Gen. Funston has asked Washington for a ruling on a point which has arisen in the administration of justice in Vera Cruz.

Out of the peculiar condition of a civil government existing side by side with a military government there has come the question of how the military authorities, who have established martial law, may proceed in courts martial.

The recent proclamation of Rear-Admiral Stretcher, commander of the naval force, provided a military commission to try cases of murder in which Americans were involved, as well as cases of arson and seditions utterances. The creation of a department of justice under the civil government has raised direct need to have for the military commission May go, and Gen. Funston consequently has referred the matter to Washington.

Americans Climb Cell of Torture.

Vera Cruz, April 29. — The fortress of San Juan de Ulúa, notorious for centuries as the first prison on the American continent, has been used, closed by Rear Admiral
When the Americans occupied Vera Cruz there were in this prison, which is con-
structed on the island in the harbor, some 400 prisoners, most of them engaged
for political offenses. Three hundred of these men have been released or transferred to
other prisons and there remain 116, and now these men are to be sent elsewhere.

Civil Gov. Kerr conferred with Rear Admiral Fletcher this morning as to the disposal
of these prisoners, and was given orders to transfer them. The details were left to him. It
is probable that some of the men will be exchanged.


Bulletin.
[By the Associated Press.]

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 1. - H. B. Wheeler has been appointed auditor under the
new municipal civil government. Mr. Wheeler, who is engaged in business in Vera Cruz,
came from Chicago.

Gov. Kerr has ambitious plan.

May Open Postal Bank at Vera Cruz.

By Charles V. S. Starrett,
(Staff Correspondent of the Daily News.)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 1. — In an interview today with Gov. Kerr, who has just
arrived from the States, Vice-Admiral McElroy, the American consul, informed me that he
had been given full power and complete authority over all the civil departments of the city. He has been conferring with Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Totten as to the possibility of opening an American postal savings bank in the city for the protection
of the money of all classes of the inhabitants. He has also suggested that a standard rate
of exchange be established to do away with the outrageous dealings of money, from
which persons leaving the country are particularly suffering.

Gov. Kerr said that the idea is to make Vera Cruz the best possible prepared place
in the event of further war operations. Therefore, which to serve soldiers for inland work in the event of further war operations. Therefore
the civil police are to be restored and the governor is to take all responsibilities for the
the civil administration from the shoulders of Gen. Totten, so that if an advance is made
no army officers will have to be left behind to administer the affairs of Vera Cruz. Now
ever the city would remain the military base, and, therefore would have the adequate guard
of soldiers.
Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 1. — x x x

Charles H. Steward, the American city treasurer, has obtained from former Custom Collector Ascencio 40,000 pesos belonging to the government, which, with $20,000 pesos in stamps already located, make up the Treasury bolt account. Seventy-five thousand pesos of the money obtained from Ascencio was in gold coin, which recently was taken from J. B. McManus, an American, who, it was alleged, was attempting to smuggle the gold from the country.

Lieut. Antonio Foster, the navy, has been relieved as chief of police. He was succeeded by Maj. Edward H. Biltons of the 1st infantry. Gen. Kerr is planning to re-establish the police force with Mexicans under a chief formally in the Mexican secret service.

The city is quiet. All officers are held to the barracks temporarily with the idea of not giving needless offense to the natives.

Kerr to be replaced by a military ruler

Jenison Announces That Civil Government at Vera Cruz Will End Soon

Kerr Writes to Chicago

In a letter to father tells of duties of position and movements of Admiral Fletcher.

Bulletin

[By the Associated Press.]

Washington, D.C., May 1. — Secretary of War Jenison announced today that the civil government established at Vera Cruz by the naval authorities would be replaced by a military government under Gen. Biltons and that all the civil officers now exercising authority at Vera Cruz will be removed.

x x x

Kerr Writes from Vera Cruz:

Robert J. Kerr, of Chicago, civil governor of Vera Cruz, in a letter his father received here today, tells of the events that led up to his appointment and details some of the conditions under which Admiral Fletcher had to work in re-establishing order in the Mexican port.

"I have just been released," says Mr. Kerr, "a brand new typewriter to do the work that I will shortly tell you about. And before commencing I am going to procure by writing a letter to you. Several times in my life I have been lucky, but the greatest stroke of luck I have had in years was that which brought me into this harbor of this city, on the morning after the American occupation began. As you have learned from my telegraphic dispatches, I immediately offer
my services to the admiral in charge, with the result that he asked me to interview him and all the civil officials in line with the enclosed proclamation which was gotten out on the 23d. I did so and prepared a long written report which has gone to the State and Navy Depart-ments. I presented the report (have left a copy) at noon last night and was with the admiral and his chief of staff until after midnight, with the result that he decided to declare martial law and establish a civil government.

Helped Prepare Cable.

"I helped in the preparation of his cable to Secretary Bryan announcing this fact, and he has just shown me the answer giving him free rein. He then instructed me to get up his proclamation and regulations under which a new government will be established. He informed me his library on his flagship and spent this morning and were coming up on international law and particularly the law of military occupation. I have prepared the proclamation, which will be issued tomorrow, and am now working on the regulations. They contemplate the immediate appointment of a civil governor for the territory in the hands of our troops, the settlement of all the territory, the appointment of a civil government, and the establishment of a civil government. I am now working on this."

Chances to Serve Country.

"Today Capt. Bermudez, military attaché at Mexico City, came in with Charge d'Affaires Farrington and told me my old friend, the lawyer Buckley. Admiral Petit finally decided to send me to consult with them. I have done so, explaining my plans which meet with their approval."

Last night I addressed for an hour (in person) to the citizens and today they have decided to be good, but the other and more important officials have refused and now seem no doubt but that the military and more important officials have refused and now seem no doubt but that the military law will go through. Capt. Bermudez was present at the time, and we have the benefit of that experience. If this does not develop will probably leave last night. If it does it is a matter of five or six weeks."

With the retirement of Governor Kerr on orders from Washington, Vera Cruz comes under complete control of the army and will not have martial law or action of any more than a military character."

"Special Cable to The Daily News."

Vera Cruz, May 2, x x x x

With the retirement of Governor Kerr on orders from Washington, Vera Cruz comes under complete control of the army and will not have martial law or action of any more than a military character."

News (May 2)."
and cockfights are announced for tomorrow and gamblers, it is asserted will be turned out.

The city today.

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Appeal to Kerr in vain

Ask Kerr for Protection.
[By the Associated Press]

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 2. — XXX

Many ranchers from the northern and southern truck gardens a few miles out called at Kerr’s home today and wished to know if they would be protected if they sought in supplies.

The orders not to extend the American lines, however, prevents giving the protection desired and the only ranches which the authorities can count upon are those within the narrow band of the outposts or within range of the pickets’ rifles.

The money situation also is peculiar. The banks have been virtually at a standstill for all except small exchange business, because of the lack of stamps required by the Mexican authorities. Nearly 400,000 pesos worth of captured stamps were placed in circulation today to relieve the situation.

Hard to get Small Change.

It is getting almost impossible to get Mexican change and every 5 is not present to pay for a small purchase, causes a disturbance, for there is virtually no Mexican silver, and the supply of small bills is exhausted.

Some merchants are doing business on a double standard. Goods bought in the United States or abroad are sold only on a gold basis, while goods bought in Mexico City are sold for Mexican money.

Little American change is available and small business is hampered. The city is becoming flooded with Mexican bills of large denomination through the efforts of refugees to obtain American money for Mexican money bought from the interior. In some cases instances, they have paid as high as four to one, while some Mexican banks are demanding two to one, the rates not being unreliable exchange quotations.

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Kerr says he must stop out

Vera Cruz, Civil Governor to be supplied by Army Man.
[By the Associated Press]

Vera Cruz, May 2. — Civil Governor Kerr

P. S. Also bullfights.

May 4. L. L. The admiral of Geo. W. P.
Vera Cruz, Mex., May 2. — Civil Governor Kerr was told today by Secretary Gar- niss that the civil government of Vera Cruz was to be replaced by a military government under Gen. Furstow, and that all the civil officers exercising authority at Vera Cruz were to be removed. Mr. Kerr, however, continued that the statement was false, and he said the Secretary of War, in his office would be virtually suspended pending the appointment of military officials.

The paper of Vera Cruz devotes much space to the statement issued yesterday by Mr. Kerr, outlining his policy. The paper was particularly friendly toward him and his ideas of administration.

Plan to bar bull fighting:

Vera Cruz City Council Proposes to Abolish the Old Sport.

[Vera Cruz, Mex., May 2. — Bull fighting will be barred in Vera Cruz, if the sug- gestion of the native city council is approved by Civil Governor Kerr. It is not the intention of the civil government to interfere with the customs of the people, any more than is necessary, and when the aldermen in session last night proposed depriving them of their most popular sport, there was much surprise in the governor's office.

Thus there will be little objection to the alderman's suggestion is practically certain. Bull fighting is not indulged in so much in this state as in most of the others, and for many years it was prohibited. It was not until France's mercy rule that permission to revive it was given.

[By the Associated Press]
Program of Exercises

On the Occasion of the Awarding of Diplomas of Merit by the French Government to the Next-of-Kin of Chicago’s Hero Dead
Washington’s Birthday, Nineteen Hundred Twenty

Auspices

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2. Star Spangled Banner sung by the Assemblage, Mrs. Morris Townley and the Choir Leading

3. Opening Address
   President of the Chicago Historical Society
   Clarence A. Burley

4. Invocation
   National Chaplain O. A. R.
   Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows

5. Anthem: “God of Our Fathers” (Kipling)
   The Choir

6. Presentation Address
   French Consul
   M. Antonin Barthelemy

7. La Marseillaise
   Miss Berenice Chapman, Accompanist
   Mrs. Morris Townley

8. Acceptance of Diplomas on Behalf of Next-of-Kin of Chicago’s Hero Dead
   Commander Milton J. Foreman
   Illinois Department American Legion

9. Recessional: “Angels of Jesus”
   The Choir

10. Reception

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FRANK S. AYERS

SOLDIERS

SAILORS

MARINES
Washington, D.C., April 30. — [Special] — Brig. Gen. Hunter, commanding officer of the American forces at Vera Cruz, will decide whether Robert Kerr, the Chicago lawyer appointed civil governor of the Mexican city by Rear Admiral Fletcher, shall continue in office or be displaced by some one more in sympathy with Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy.

The White House was considerably surprised to learn today that Kerr had been outspoken during a recent visit in this country in his opposition to President Wilson's Mexican program. The reasons why he was chosen civil governor have not been made known to the administration.

Kerr is thoroughly familiar with Mexican customs. He has made his head-quarters in Mexico City for a number of years, maintaining offices here and in Chicago. He has represented a number of American business interests in Mexico.

By Dudley Harmon.

[By cable to the Chicago Tribune.]

The civil government under Mr. Kerr has taken hold and the prospects are bright that Washington is to be asked to permit Mexicans to participate more extensively in the government.

Postal Savings Bankwanted.

A request has been made of Washington to establish a United States postal savings bank. Not only do the soldiers avoid themselves of this, but many American refugees who have large sums of cash wish them to be safely deposited which they know to be safe.

The temporary accountants have gone over the books of the administration which quiet when the attack was made, and the city in a fair condition.

All merchants and business men have been asked to report all losses done since April 21, when the demoralization of business began, in order that the proper taxes may be imposed. The merchants are responding very readily to this.

The United States shows that they meant it when it announced that there would be no looting in Vera Cruz. An American, whose name was given as Mulesky, volunteered to assist in the search for arms because of his knowledge of the Spanish language and his acquaintance with Vera Cruz. He had a squad of soldiers assigned to him and did some effective work.
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6. Presentation Address M. Antonin Barthelemy

7. La Marseillaise Missionary Chaplain, Accompanist

8. Acceptance of Diplomas on Behalf of Next-of-Kin of Chicago's Hero Dead Commander Milton J. Foreman


10. Reception

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ADMIRALS SAILORS MARINES
It was learned, however, that Mulcahy went with his crew to a town called Inez, where he appropriated $5,000 in gold in the name of the United States. The proprietors made a complaint, Mulcahy was brought up before the military court at once and tried. He was found guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for three years. He will be transferred to the United States to serve his sentence in some federal prison.

Militar Order will meet Kerr

Brig. Gen. Funston Instructed to Establish Civil Government as Heretofore

Army Rule is to place:

Will relieve Wilson of Embarrassment as Result of Chicagoan's Appointment

[By a Staff Correspondent.]

Washington, D.C., May 1. — [Special.] — Robert Kerr of Chicago, civil governor of Vera Cruz, will be removed by Brig. Gen. Funston probably tomorrow.

To relieve the administration of an embarrassing situation, Secretary Garrison ordered Gen. Funston to install a complete military government at Vera Cruz. This order automatically relieves them of their duties all Civil officials named by Rear Admiral Fletcher.

The order was issued, it is said, because the administration became aware of Kerr's partiality to the Huerta government and his opposition to the Wilson-Mexican policy. By restoring military rule, Kerr will not be given a chance to protest against his removal, according to the administration, and Huerta cannot rely upon it as a further indication of the unfriendliness of the Wilson administration to him.

No Reflection on Kerr Intended.

While Kerr's attitude toward the administration policy is said to be the reason for the change, Secretary of War Garrison said no reflection was intended in the man already chosen, as he did not know any of them, but that it was customary under military occupation for all officers to be directly responsible to the War Department.

He said Admiral Fletcher had chosen civilians because the navy did not have the machinery for a municipal government, the army having its officers and other qualified to handle a government such as was the case in Cuba after...
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SOLDIERS
SAILORS
MARINES
Announcement made quite certain likely to be made soon.

Gen. Funston proposes to follow out the system used by the American forces after the capture of Cuba and the Philippines. He has had ample experience with that form of government and approves it highly. It will mean that army and navy officers will become heads of departments and that Mexicans will be asked to fill subordinate positions in which their intimate knowledge of affairs will be highly valuable.

By Henry M. Hyde.

May 3.

Gen. Funston, in command at Vera Cruz, was instructed to institute a complete military government over the city. This would automatically result in the re-

moral from office of Robert Kerr of Chicago, who had been appointed civil governor of Vera Cruz by Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Funston.
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FRANK S. AYERS

MARINES

FRANK S. AYERS
Please with Army Rule.

[By cable to the Chicago Tribune.]

Vera Cruz, May 2.—Americans here generally approve the abdication of civil government and the substitution of army officers for Robert Kerr, civil governor, and his subordinates who were appointed by Rear Admiral Badges in accordance with the wishes of the navy. It is believed that a military régime will bring better results than an authority shared by both civilians and army men.

Kerr has not been displaced because of any change on the part of Brig. Gen. Funston to run affairs in his own way. Instead Funston wanted to keep this man free to do military duty and requested Rear Admiral Hetcher to have a civil governor in office before the army took over the captured port.

Kerr Replies to Charges.

Mr. Kerr answered tonight the statements of local Americans that he had been ousted because of opposition to him in Washington, inspired by the corporation connections and his friendship for Gen. Huerta. He said he had no corporation connections whatsoever that would embarrass him in the discharge of his duties.

He also said that he stipulated that neither himself nor any of his associates here should receive a single dollar in the exchange bank or in any other enterprise that might cast reflections upon him.

In general there was opposition to the appointment of Kerr among the Americans here. All are pleased that the army men are to take control of affairs, and the announcement yesterday that Secretary of War Garrison has been agreed to increase confidence.

Funston Takes Full Charge.

This morning the formal ending of the civil governor's brief authority under Brig. Gen. Funston then formally declared the city under the direction of the military branch. At 9 o'clock he received a message from Washington disapproving of the plans outlined by Rear Admiral Hetcher for the civil government of the city.

A few minutes later he went into conference with Admiral Badges, commander of the fleet, on the flagship Arkansas. The details of the military government were understood to have been outlined at this conference, and in
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SOLDIERS

MARINES

ANGUS HIBBAKD
FRANK S. AYERS

THE CHIOR
THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

According to war department officials, it is absolutely necessary to make the

Court of Inquiry military tribunals or damage suits against the civil govern-

ment. These might result in claims against the American government, materi-

al law removing that possibility.

Kerr Enemy of Administration?

The reason for the order, it is believed, lies in the fact that Kerr made public

statements during a recent visit to the United States declaring that the Wilson-

Bryan Mexican policy identical with the Standard Oil Mexican policy.

At the time he made his speech before the Chicago City Club, the Administra-

tion was fully advised. News of Kerr's selection by Rear Admiral Fletcher came as a dis-

turbing shock to the administration.

Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Navy Daniels today wrote

their disapproval of the responsibility for the Kerr appointment.

The State department has kept in close touch with all Americans in Mexico

for the last few months and especially with those who have returned to this coun-

try to speak against the Wilson administration's attitude toward the Santa Fe
government.

Secretary Bryan received a copy of Mr. Kerr's speech before the City Club of

Chicago within a few hours after it was delivered on March 7th. That speech is on

file at the State department now.

Kerr's letter home.

Robert Kerr's letter to his father, under date of April 25, telling of his impending

decision as civil governor of Vera Cruz, was given out yesterday by the father,

Samuel Kerr. It follows:

Vera Cruz, April 25, 1914

Dear Father

Y Y Y

I am well and thin, thank heaven. If this does not develop

--Love to all the family.
Program of Exercises

On the Occasion of the Awarding of Diplomas of Merit by the French Government to the Next-of-Kin of Chicago's Hero Dead
Washington's Birthday, Nineteen Hundred Twenty

Auspices

AMERICAN LEGION

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1. Processional: "Onward Christian Soldiers" lead by the Choir of St. James's Episcopal Church under direction of John Wesley Norton

2. Star Spangled Banner sung by the Assemblage, Mrs. Morris Townley and the Choir Leading

3. Opening Address Clarence A. Burley
   President of the Chicago Historical Society

4. Invocation Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows
   National Chaplin G. A. R.

5. Anthem: "God of Our Fathers" (Kipling) The Choir

6. Presentation Address M. Antonin Barthelemy
   French Consul

7. La Marseillaise Mrs. Morris Townley
   Miss Bernice Chapman, Accompanist

8. Acceptance of Diplomas on Behalf of Next-of-Kin of Chicago's Hero Dead Commander Milton J. Foreman
   Illinois Department American Legion


10. Reception

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

CLARENCE A. BURLEY
M. ANTONIN BARTHELEMY
COLONEL MILTON J. FOREMAN
MRS. ARTHUR RYERSON
COLONEL H. L. JACKSON

REV. R. O. COOPER
MRS. CHAS. B. PIKE
RABBI FELIX A. LEVY
MRS. W. J. CHALMERS
LIEUT. FRANK L. SCHOELL

GENERAL WALTER R. ROBBINS
MRS. MOSES WENTWORTH
MARQUIS EATON
MISS C. M. MELVAINE

STAFF OF USHERS

THATCHER HOYT, Chief

MAJOR A. A. SPRAGUE
CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. TAYLOR
ARCHIBALD FREER

CAPTAIN MARSHALL FIELD
COLONEL LEROY STEWART
COLONEL WILLIAM NELSON FELOUZE

SAILORS

SOLDIERS

MARINES

ANGUS HIBBARD
FRANK S. AYERS