

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 occupation 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 additional 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 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 occupation of the city.

After my appointment as Civil Governor, on the morning of April 23rd, I took possession of the three floors of this building. At my request and under my direction a force of Americans under Mr. 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 additional 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



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



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 12th Regiment to officials properly appointed to perform the civil functions formerly performed by the several officers in that building, will demonstrate beyond doubt that none of these records have been tampered with, lost or destroyed.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. Kerr

(Signed)



## 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, Porfirio Diaz, was opposed by ~~any~~ 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 ~~xxx~~ 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 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, Porfirio Diaz, was opposed by a 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.



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 triumph as her enemy". There the matter rests. By some <sup>the</sup> 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



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 President Roosevelt 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 conclusion of last disputed and the right of President Wilson to investigate certain facts positively 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 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 <sup>re-</sup>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 ~~this~~ 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



been obtained pointed to as causing the American government to be made  
ridiculous in the eyes of the world and American prestige to have suf-  
fered a severe setback.

"Nothing succeeds like success." If the president is right in  
his conclusions of fact, if he is right in forecasting the speedy collapse  
of the Huerta government and the <sup>rest</sup> establishment of law and order through-  
out 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 situa-  
tion? Will the policy of no intervention be endorsed? Will the voices  
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 justi-  
fied 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 fi-  
nally 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



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 to their 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 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!!!



attempted to send them. They should be classed as barbarians and treated as such. If that is their true character, the kind 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 their 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 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 her difficulties and give her a stable and consitutional 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<sup>minded</sup> enough and magnanimous<sup>enough</sup> 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<sup>for</sup> ourselves. Wherever the truth lies, the policy of non-action is untenable. The situation demands action.



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 her 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 few 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 enough 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.



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 found  
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 mater-  
ial.

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 popu-  
larly 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 access-  
ible 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 a 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 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

found  
Since at least 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 two subjects: the very limited duration  
of that Administration and therefore limited correspondence;  
and the extent of the search made to find documentary mater-  
ial.

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 popu-  
larly 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. Rider  
declaring he is well qualified for the position, May 2,  
2:5; his system dropped by General Punston; he has  
indexed Mexican laws, May 3, 111, 2:2; refused interview  
with Pres. Wilson; recalls his Mexican policy, May 20,  
2:5; says American policy in Mexico was unfair, May 21,  
2:7.

The material referred to in this Times Index was easily access-  
ible 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.



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.

*or at most from Apr. 28 at 5 P. M. to May 2*  
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 <sup>mention</sup> ~~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 <sup>with</sup> 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. ~~and all.~~



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 opinion 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 ("Researcher") of course are not supposed to indulge in opinions) that the Admiral blundered, that a Republican and a Hurta 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 fruitfully 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 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.



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 least 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 <sup>and to the office of Infantry Journal</sup> 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 Winthrop, 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

*Sid Evans*

*Washington, D.C., May 13-1921*



This Historical Section I might add was unable to find even a mention of Kerr and the name 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. Gahan, 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. Tania) it was who gave me the best suggestions and he is quite certain that only through the consuls would there be the least 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 thought 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. Garmack, 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, completed the record 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. Stanton Winthrop, ex-Judge Advocate General's Office, the two men said to have had final charge of all records at Vera Cruz. State Dept. Div. 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. Dec. 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

*W. C. Clegg*

Washington, D.C., May 13-1921



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 axe 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 ~~along that~~ to 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.

Rear Admiral Frank E. 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 Hunston, 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 Admiralty. 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 opinion 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 ~~xxxxxxxx~~ to 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



--2--Admiral Fletcher

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 ~~xxx~~ 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



--S--Admiral Fletcher

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 wishes 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 at 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,

RLK P



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 30, 1914.

Mr. Joseph Tumulty,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tumulty:

You will recall that on the occasion of my visit in

May you stated 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

RLK:P



September 30, 1914

Honorable 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 advices 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

Honorable 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.



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. This 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 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 Hetcher, 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. This 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-



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 vouches 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



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 vouches 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 your regarding 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



whatsoever 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,



whatsoever 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,



C O P I E S O F C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

Vera Cruz,

Spetember 21, 1914.

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



C O P I E S O F C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

Veracruz.

September 21, 1914.

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



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~~ 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



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 low-est and most degraded bandits, the people without principle or culture, and the miserable 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 sting 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 advice 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 xxxxxxxx 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



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 soldiery which rides 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 aroused for ~~xxxxxx~~ 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



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 guarantee. Many of them have been assassinated and clandestinely buried. All of the horses which there were are in the possession of the soldiers which rides them through the streets. Drunkenness is continuous and scandals. In many Catholic temples there have been veritable orgies with drunken public women.

All this is nothing compared with what is happening at Puebla, Guadalupe, 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 aroused 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



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 ~~money~~ 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 persons supposed to have money and afterwards 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



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 swiftesting 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 thieves.

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 money 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, while the little chiefs keep or melt and give in exchange worthless paper. A parcel 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 licenses. The subordinate chiefs ordered the arrest of any person supposed to have money and afterwards 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 assassinate whenever he cannot secure things of value.

The so called first chief does not go out on the streets and



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.



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 hacendados 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 Madrazo 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.



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 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.



Chicagoan an aid in Mexico. News: April 24

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 Mrs. Kerr at her Oak Park home.

Mr. Kerr, who is the legal representative of many Mexican financial interests, has passed much of his time during the last fourteen 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 bombarded Vera Cruz. He reached Vera Cruz Tuesday noon, following the American occupation.

In addition to the information that he was assisting the naval officer in the restoration of civil government, Mr. Kerr wired Mrs. Kerr that he was transacting his legal business 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.

Glad Kerr is named Vera Cruz Governor.

Chicagoans Pleased Over Announcement of Honor to Lawyer of This City. April 24  
(Appointed April 28; Sworn in at 5 pm)

Knows Much of Mexico

Father, Talking at Oak Park, Says Son is Well Liked by People of Southern Republic.

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 her last night.

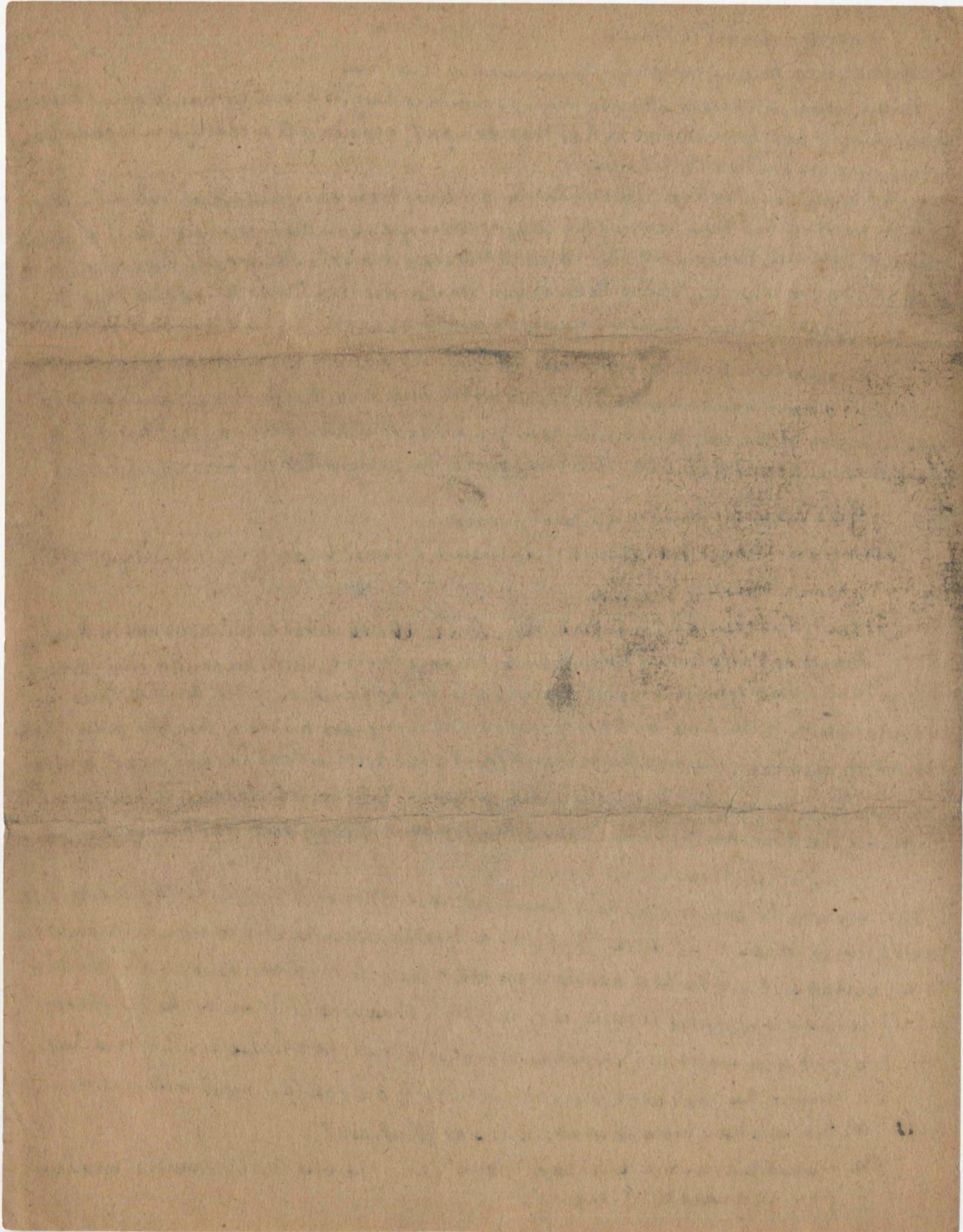
Father Hears from Kerr.

"My son was to leave for Chicago tomorrow" said attorney Samuel Kerr of Oak Park, law 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. Has guarded U. S. interests'







(2)

"My son has seen some thrilling times in Mexico. He left Mexico just a few days before Madero was shot and Huerta 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 J. Kerr Made Civil Governor of the City

[By the Associated Press.]

Washington, D.C., April 29. — American civil government, under martial law, was set up in Vera Cruz at 5 p.m. yesterday with Robert J. Kerr, a lawyer of Chicago and Mexico City, as civil governor. Admiral Fletcher cabled 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 Stickney, U.S.N.; administrator of justice, William F. Buckley, lawyer of Austin, Tex., and Mexico City; treasurer, Charles H. Stewart of Indianapolis, Ind., and Cordoba, 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 yesterday 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 cars in the railroad yards disclosed 900 tons of storable articles of provisions consigned to Vera Cruz merchants. Admiral Fletcher reported that this would relieve anxiety on account of food for some time.

On same page: another column

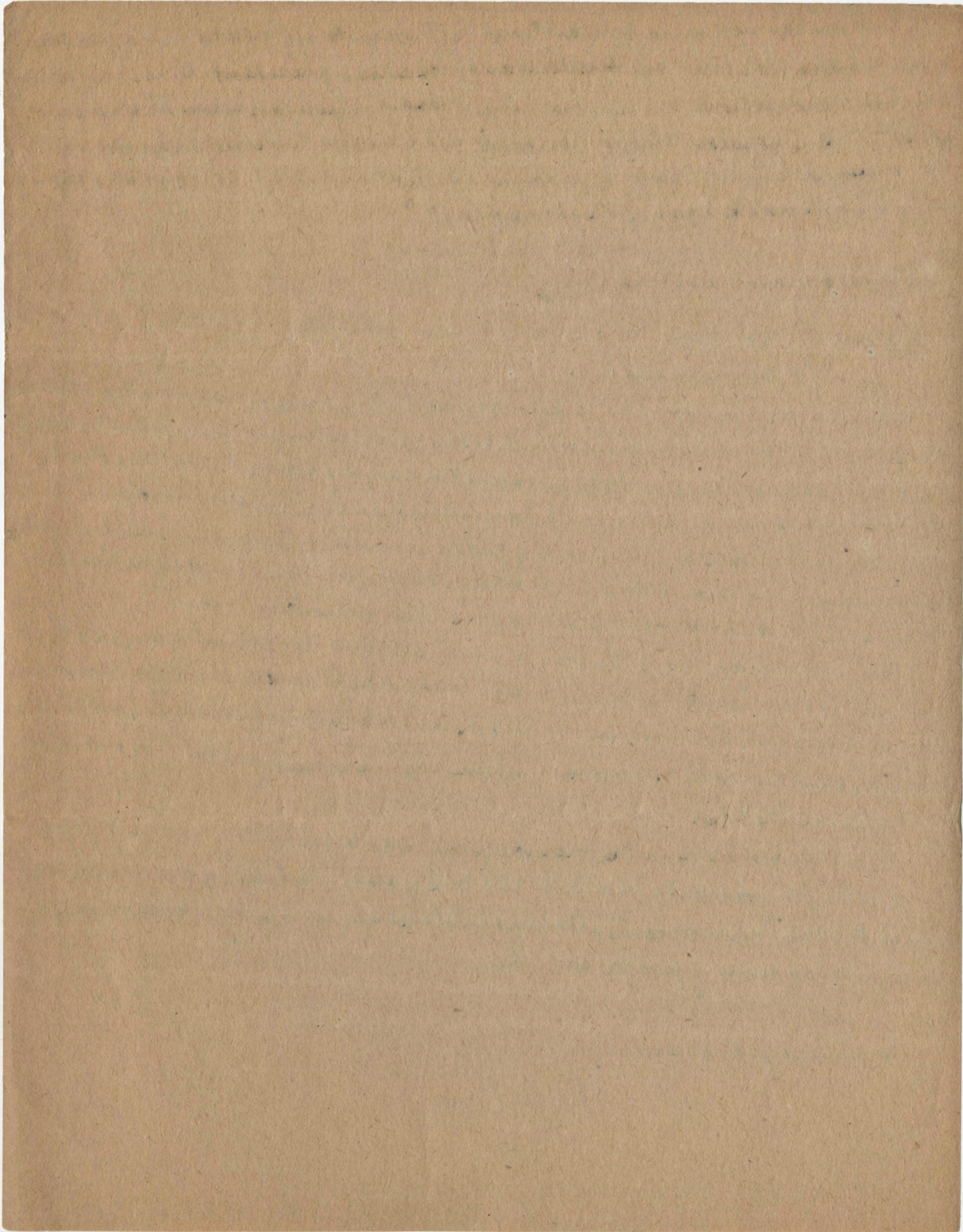
Robert J. Kerr.

(Port).

Chicagoan Appointed Civil  
Governor of Vera Cruz

[Photo by Haynes, Rockford, Ill.]







Kerr cables he has big task

April 30.

(3)

Chicagoan Names Vera Cruz Gov.

Kerr Sends 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 ardor, according to ~~the~~ 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:

"Working hard. Gen. Funston enthusiastically cooperating. Tremendous task. Every one here enthusiastic."

Mr. Kerr's first work, according to his father, will be the bettering 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 Mexicans and Americans will be on the same footing under the municipal administration.

Vera Cruz returns to Civil Authority

April 30.

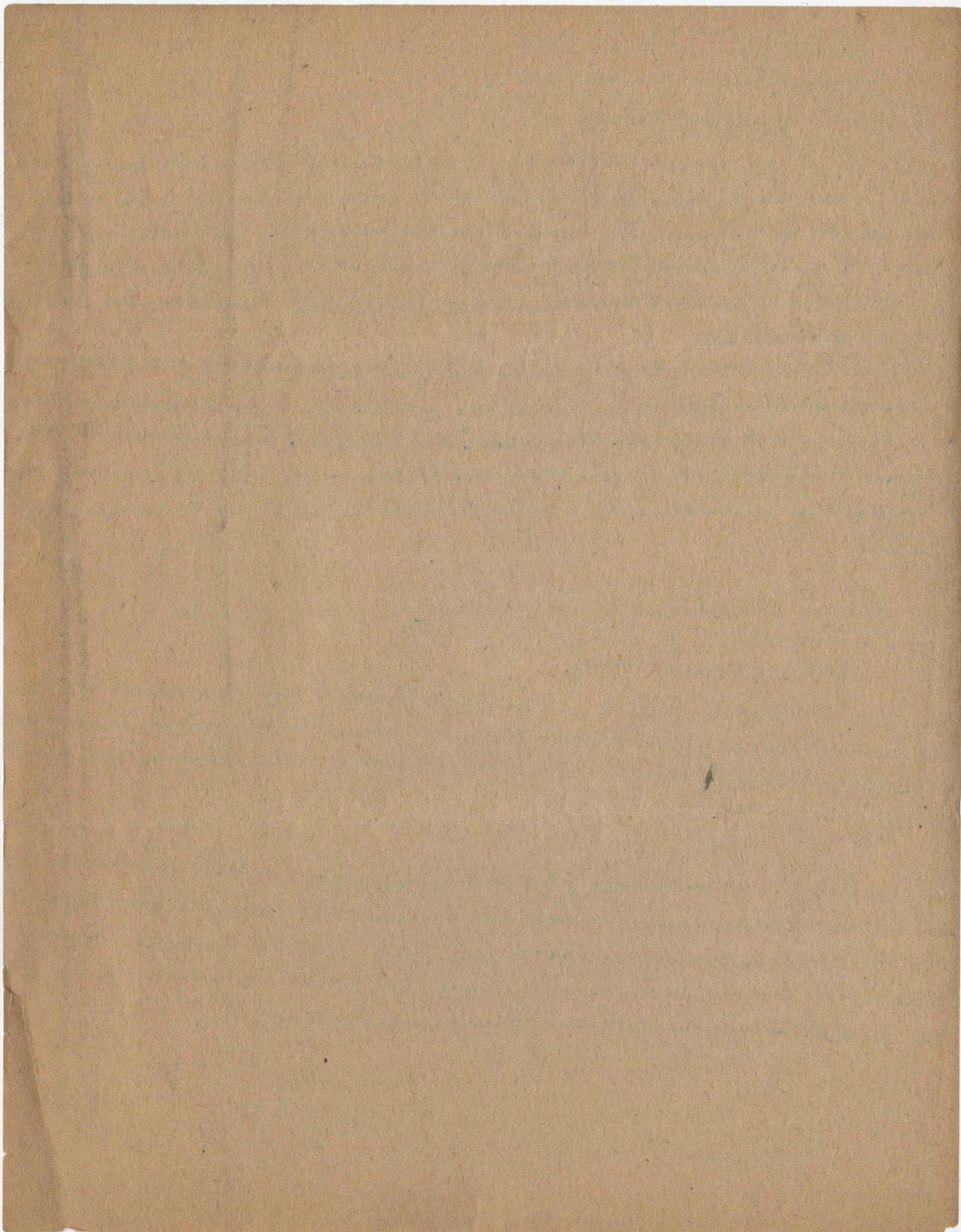
[By the Associated Press.]

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

X X X

Gov. Kerr has been ransacking the civil offices, examining books and accounts and interviewing men formerly connected with the civil government, one result being 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 subjected to taxes accruing since the occupation.







(4)

Chicago Lawyer Vera Cruz Chief

Robert Kerr Has Been Appointed Civil Governor of Mexican City.

Second only to Funston

Tribune 29th

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. Funston. 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 H. Stewart of Indianapolis, who has lived for some time at Cordoba, was appointed treasurer of the civil government, and Commander Stickney of the navy was named inspector of customs. William F. Buckle, an Austin (Tex.) lawyer, who has business interests in Mexico City, was appointed administrator of justice.

The functions of civil government became operative at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Funston Rule at Vera Cruz begins today (Tribune 30th)

x x  
Kerr Urges Officials to Remain at Posts Under Americans

By Dudley Harmon

[By Cable to the Chicago Tribune.]

Vera Cruz, April 29. — The United States navy 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 forces ashore, relieving Rear Admiral Fletcher, and Robert J. Kerr 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. Kerr, who has begun to work out the details of the municipal government as inaugurated by Rear Admiral Fletcher, has announced that it will adhere as closely to that in the Philippines as possible.

That means that all Mexicans who can be prevailed upon to resume their duties



also p. 2.  
all w/imp 388.  
p. 3.  
Americans  
Circ. 3888.



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 forces ashore, relieving Rear Admiral Fletcher and Robert G. Herr of Chicago will become the head of the municipal government as civil governor.

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

Gov. Kera, who has begun to work out the details of the municipal government as inaugurated 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 prevailed upon to resume their offices will be taken, and will be allowed to proceed as before, with the governor acting as supervisor.

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 <sup>Mexicans</sup> ~~Americans~~ to understand. They cannot comprehend why some Americans with the power to do it will not become rich.

(In next paragraph American businessmen urge freedom from customs duties!!!)  
Only refused because it would bring along protests from all foreign nations!!!

### Ask Ruling on Trials

[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 far the military authorities, who have established martial law, may proceed in courts martial.

The recent proclamation of Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander of the naval forces, provided a military commission to try cases of murder, in which Americans were involved, as well as cases of arson and seditious utterances. The creation of a department of justice under the civil government has raised doubt as to how far the military commission may go, and Gen. Funston consequently has referred the matter to Washington.

### Americans Close Cells of Torture

Vera Cruz, April 29. — The fortress of San Juan de Ulua, notorious for centuries as the foulest prison on the American continent, has been ordered closed by Rear Admiral Fletcher.







When the Americans occupied Vera Cruz there were in this prison, which is constructed in the form of an island in the harbor, some 400 prisoners, most of them confined for political offenses. Three hundred of these men have been released or transferred to other prisons, but there remain 116, and now these men are to be sent elsewhere.

Civil Gov. Kern conferred with Rear Admiral Fletcher this morning as to the disposition 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 liberated.

Chicago daily News. May 1.

### 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. Kern has ambitious plan

#### may open Postal Bank at Vera Cruz

By Charles V. E. Starrett

(Staff Correspondent of the Daily News.)

#### Special Cable to the Daily News.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 1. - In an interview today with Gov. Kern that energetic official informed me that he had been given full power and complete authority over the civil departments of the city. He has been conferring with Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Funston 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 scalping of money, from which persons leaving the country are particularly suffering.

Gov. Kern said that the idea is to make Vera Cruz the best possible funded stronghold for our 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 city's administration from the shoulders of Gen. Funston, so that if an advance is ordered no army officers will have to be left behind to administer the affairs of Vera Cruz. However the city would remain the military base, and, therefore would have the adequate guard of soldiers.







City Districted By Junston.

[By the Associated Press.]

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 1. — x x x

Charles H. Steward the American city treasurer has obtained from former Customs Collector Ascarra 40000 pesos belonging to the government, which, with 320000 pesos in stamps already located, make up the treasury balance to date. Twentyseven thousand pesos of the money obtained from Ascarra 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. Anton Oster, of the navy, has been relieved as chief of police. He was succeeded by Maj. Edward Sigerfoos of the 7th infantry. Gov. Kerr is planning to re-establish the police force with Mexicans under a chief formerly in the Mexican secret service.

The city is quiet. All soldiers 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

Garrison Announces that Civil Government at Vera Cruz Will End Soon.

Kerr Writes to Chicago

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 Garrison announced today that the government established at Vera Cruz by the naval authorities would be replaced by a military government under Gen. Junston and that all the civil officers now exercising authority at Vera Cruz will be removed.

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 offered" 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 practice 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 the harbor of this city on the morning after the American occupation began. As you have learned from my brief telegrams, I immediately open







my services to the admiral in charge, with the result that he asked me to interview for him all the civil officials in line with the enclosed proclamation which was gotten out on the 22d. I did so and prepared a long written report which has gone to the state and navy departments. I presented the report (have kept a copy) at ~~nine~~ 9 o'clock 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 the regulations under which a new government will be established. He offered me his library on his flagship and I spent this morning out there boning 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 government <sup>or</sup> of all the territory in the hands of our troops, and by the time this reaches you unless there is a decided change of plans, I will be the first civil appointee in Mexico with the title of civil governor of all the territory occupied by the American forces, with plenary powers, subject to the supervision of the commanding officer of the military forces, over the collection of taxes, the post, post-office and courts. I have lots of time I would have long enough to get the work well organized.

#### Chance to Serve Country.

"Today Capt. Burnside, military attaché at Mexico City came out with Chas. Cathlamet, my nephew and also my old friend, the lawyer Buckley. Admiral Fletcher immediately ordered me to consult with them. I have done so, explaining my plans which meet with their approval and I am about to write out the details. Of course I am not looking for a job, but think of the opportunity to serve my country and be identified in an honorable way with the new government, I am very happy over it.

Last night I addressed for an hour (in Spanish) the Ayuntamiento (city council), explaining the intentions and plans of the admiral and today they have decided to be good, but the other and more important officials have refused, and there now seems no doubt but that the martial law plan will go through. Capt. Burnside was provost marshal at Manila at the time of the establishment of the government there and we have the benefit of that experience.

"If this does not develop will probably leave last of next week. If it does it is a matter of five or six weeks I should think."

Mr. Kerr inclosed a copy of Admiral Fletcher's proclamation, already printed.

News (May 2).

#### Special Cable to the Daily News.

Vera Cruz, Mex., 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 navy. Martial law is in operation once more. The general hold



1. The first part of the book is a history of the  
 2. The second part of the book is a history of the  
 3. The third part of the book is a history of the  
 4. The fourth part of the book is a history of the  
 5. The fifth part of the book is a history of the  
 6. The sixth part of the book is a history of the  
 7. The seventh part of the book is a history of the  
 8. The eighth part of the book is a history of the  
 9. The ninth part of the book is a history of the  
 10. The tenth part of the book is a history of the



and cockfights are announced for tomorrow and gambling, it is asserted will be resumed in the city Monday.

### 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 Gov. Kerr's office today and wished to know if they would be protected if they brought in supplies. The order 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 boundaries 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 laws. 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 find Mexican change and every \$5 bill presented 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 brought from the interior. In some cases instances they have paid as high as four to one, while some business houses are demanding two to one, the result being unreliable exchange quotations.

X X

### Kerr hears he must step out

Vera Cruz Civil Governor to Be Supplanted by Army Man.

[By the Associated Press.]

Vera Cruz, Mex., May 2. — Civil Governor Kerr

p. 4. also bullfights

May 4. 1. 1. The admiral of Col. Gen. H. P.



and therefore are unnecessary for business and government, it is essential that we should be prepared to meet the crisis.

Report of the Committee on Finance

and the Committee on the Currency

It is a matter of great importance to the Government to know the state of the currency and the amount of the public debt. The Committee on Finance and the Committee on the Currency have the honor to report to the Senate the results of their inquiries into these matters. The Committee on Finance has found that the public debt is now \$1,000,000,000, and that the interest on this debt is \$100,000,000 per annum. The Committee on the Currency has found that the amount of the currency in circulation is \$1,000,000,000, and that the amount of the currency in the hands of the public is \$1,000,000,000.

and the Committee on the Currency

It is a matter of great importance to the Government to know the state of the currency and the amount of the public debt. The Committee on Finance and the Committee on the Currency have the honor to report to the Senate the results of their inquiries into these matters. The Committee on Finance has found that the public debt is now \$1,000,000,000, and that the interest on this debt is \$100,000,000 per annum. The Committee on the Currency has found that the amount of the currency in circulation is \$1,000,000,000, and that the amount of the currency in the hands of the public is \$1,000,000,000.

X X

Report of the Committee on Finance

and the Committee on the Currency

and the Committee on the Currency

and the Committee on the Currency

and the Committee on the Currency

and the Committee on the Currency



Kerr Hears he must step out

News: May 2

Vera Cruz Civil Governor to be supplanted by Army Man.

[By the Associated Press.]

Vera Cruz, Mex., May 2. Civil Governor Kerr was told today of Secretary Garrison's decision that the civil government of Vera Cruz was to be replaced by a military government under Gen. Funston and that all the civil officers exercising authority at Vera Cruz were to be removed. He said he had not been notified of Washington's determination he was, however, convinced that the statement was true and he said the business of his office would be virtually suspended pending the ~~replacement~~<sup>appointment</sup> of military officials. At military headquarters there were frank expressions of regret that the military is to be incumbered with civil duties.

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

Plans to bar bull fighting:

Vera Cruz City Council Proposes to Abolish the Old Sport.

[By the Associated Press.]

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 2. — Bull fighting will be barred in Vera Cruz, if the suggestion 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 their own people of their most popular sport there was much surprise in the governor's office.

That there will be little <sup>opposition</sup> objection to the aldermen'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 Francisco Madero's rule that permission to revive it was given.





# 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
9. Recessional: "Angels of Jesus" . . . . . The Choir
10. Reception . . . . .

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE

|                           |                         |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| CLARENCE A. BURLEY        | REV. R. O. COOPER       | GENERAL WALTER R. ROBBINS |
| M. ANTONIN BARTHELEMY     | MRS. CHAS. B. PIKE      | MRS. MOSES WENTWORTH      |
| COLONEL MILTON J. FOREMAN | RABBI FELIX A. LEVY     | MARQUIS EATON             |
| MRS. ARTHUR RYERSON       | MRS. W. J. CHALMERS     | MISS C. M. McILVAINE      |
| COLONEL H. L. JACKSON     | LIEUT. FRANK L. SCHOELL |                           |

## STAFF OF USHERS

THATCHER HOYT, Chief

|                           |                                |                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| MAJOR A. A. SPRAGUE       | CAPTAIN MARSHALL FIELD         | COLONEL HORACE OAKLEY |
| CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. TAYLOR | COLONEL LEROY STEWART          | ANGUS HIBBAKD         |
| ARCHIBALD FREER           | COLONEL WILLIAM NELSON PELOUZE | FRANK S. AYERS        |

SOLDIERS

SAILORS

MARINES



Vera Cruz Civil Governor, a Chicagoan, may lose job. 2nd.  
May. 1.

Robert J. Kerr, Fletcher's Appointee, Not in Sympathy with Wilson's Mexican Policy, Washington Hears.

Washington, D.C., April 30. — [Special.] — Brig. Gen. Funston, commanding officer of the American forces at Vera Cruz, will decide whether Robert J. 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 the President'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 headquarters in Mexico City for a number of years, maintaining offices there and in Chicago. He has represented a number of American business interests in Mexico.

By Dudley Harmon.

[By Cable to the Chicago Tribune.]

X X

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

Postal Savings Bank Wanted.

A request has been made of Washington to establish a United States postal savings bank. Not only do the soldiers avail themselves of this, but many American refugees who have large sums of cash with them are earnestly seeking some depository which they know to be safe.

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

All merchants and business men have been asked to report all business 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 showed that they meant it when it announced that there would be no looting in Vera Cruz. An American, whose name was given as Mulceby, 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.





# 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 Chaplain 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
9. Recessional: "Angels of Jesus" . . . . . The Choir
10. Reception . . . . .

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE

|                           |                         |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| CLARENCE A. BURLEY        | REV. R. O. COOPER       | GENERAL WALTER R. ROBBINS |
| M. ANTONIN BARTHELEMY     | MRS. CHAS. B. PIKE      | MRS. MOSES WENTWORTH      |
| COLONEL MILTON J. FOREMAN | RABBI FELIX A. LEVY     | MARQUIS EATON             |
| MRS. ARTHUR RYERSON       | MRS. W. J. CHALMERS     | MISS C. M. McILVAINE      |
| COLONEL H. L. JACKSON     | LIEUT. FRANK L. SCHOELL |                           |

## STAFF OF USHERS

THATCHER HOYT, Chief

|                           |                                |                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| MAJOR A. A. SPRAGUE       | CAPTAIN MARSHALL FIELD         | COLONEL HORACE OAKLEY |
| CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. TAYLOR | COLONEL LEROY STEWART          | ANGUS HIBBAKD         |
| ARCHIBALD FREER           | COLONEL WILLIAM NELSON PELOUZE | FRANK S. AYERS        |

SOLDIERS

SAILORS

MARINES



It was learned, however, that Mulcahy went with his squad to a gambling house, where he appropriated \$5000 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 five years imprisonment forthwith. He will be transferred to the United States to serve his sentence in some federal prison.

Ind. May 2.

Military Order will oust Kerr

Brig. Gen. Funston Instructed to Abolish Civil Government at Vera Cruz  
Army Rule in its place.

Will Relieve Wilson of Embarrassment as Result of Chicagoan's Appoint-

ment.

[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 of their duties all civil officers named by Rear Admiral Fletcher.

The order was issued, it is said, because the administration became aware of Kerr's friendliness 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 seize upon it as a further indication of the unfriendliness of the Wilson administration to him.

No Reflection on Kerr Intended.

While Kerr's enmity toward the administration policy is said to be the reason for the change, Secretary of War Garrison said no reflection was intended on the men 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 legal officers and others qualified to handle a government such as was the case in Cuba after





# 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 Chaplain 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
9. Recessional: "Angels of Jesus" . . . . . The Choir
10. Reception . . . . .

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE

|                           |                         |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| CLARENCE A. BURLEY        | REV. R. O. COOPER       | GENERAL WALTER R. ROBBINS |
| M. ANTONIN BARTHELEMY     | MRS. CHAS. B. PIKE      | MRS. MOSES WENTWORTH      |
| COLONEL MILTON J. FOREMAN | RABBI FELIX A. LEVY     | MARQUIS EATON             |
| MRS. ARTHUR RYERSON       | MRS. W. J. CHALMERS     | MISS C. M. McILVAINE      |
| COLONEL H. L. JACKSON     | LIEUT. FRANK L. SCHOELL |                           |

## STAFF OF USHERS

THATCHER HOYT, Chief

|                           |                                |                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| MAJOR A. A. SPRAGUE       | CAPTAIN MARSHALL FIELD         | COLONEL HORACE OAKLEY |
| CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. TAYLOR | COLONEL LEROY STEWART          | ANGUS HIBBARD         |
| ARCHIBALD FREER           | COLONEL WILLIAM NELSON PELOUZE | FRANK S. AYERS        |

SOLDIERS

SAILORS

MARINES



announcement made of the selections likely to be made soon.

Brig. 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 of it highly. It will mean that army and navy officers will become heads of <sup>the</sup> 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.

2nd.  
May 3.

x x x

Gen. Funston, in command at Vera Cruz, was instructed to institute a complete military government over the city. This would automatically result in the removal from office of Robert Kerr of Chicago, who had been appointed civil governor of Vera Cruz by Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Funston.





# 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
9. Recessional: "Angels of Jesus" . . . . . The Choir
10. Reception . . . . .

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE

|                           |                         |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| CLARENCE A. BURLEY        | REV. R. O. COOPER       | GENERAL WALTER R. ROBBINS |
| M. ANTONIN BARTHELEMY     | MRS. CHAS. B. PIKE      | MRS. MOSES WENTWORTH      |
| COLONEL MILTON J. FOREMAN | RABBI FELIX A. LEVY     | MARQUIS EATON             |
| MRS. ARTHUR RYERSON       | MRS. W. J. CHALMERS     | MISS C. M. McILVAINE      |
| COLONEL H. L. JACKSON     | LIEUT. FRANK L. SCHOELL |                           |

## STAFF OF USHERS

THATCHER HOYT, Chief

|                           |                                |                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| MAJOR A. A. SPRAGUE       | CAPTAIN MARSHALL FIELD         | COLONEL HORACE OAKLEY |
| CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. TAYLOR | COLONEL LEROY STEWART          | ANGUS HIBBAKD         |
| ARCHIBALD FREER           | COLONEL WILLIAM NELSON PELOUZE | FRANK S. AYERS        |

SOLDIERS

SAILORS

MARINES



## Pleased with Army Rule.

[By cable to the Chicago Tribune.]

Vera Cruz, May 2. — Americans here generally approve of the abolishment of civil government and the substitution of army officers for Robert Kerr, civil governor and his subordinates who were appointed by Rear Admiral Badger on orders from the secretary of the navy. It is believed that a military regime (sic) will bring better results than an authority shared by both civilians and army men.

Kerr has not been displaced because of any desire on the part of Brig. Gen. Funston to run affairs in his own way. Instead Funston wanted to keep his men free to do military duty and requested Rear Admiral Fletcher 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 invest 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 of Secretary of War Garrison has done a great deal to increase confidence.

### Funston Takes Full Charge.

This morning the formal ending of the civil governor's brief authority ended. 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 disposing of the plans outlined by Rear Admiral Fletcher for the civil government of the city.

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





# 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 Chaplain 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
9. **Recessional: "Angels of Jesus"** . . . . . The Choir
10. **Reception** . . . . .

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE

|                           |                         |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| CLARENCE A. BURLEY        | REV. R. O. COOPER       | GENERAL WALTER R. ROBBINS |
| M. ANTONIN BARTHELEMY     | MRS. CHAS. B. PIKE      | MRS. MOSES WENTWORTH      |
| COLONEL MILTON J. FOREMAN | RABBI FELIX A. LEVY     | MARQUIS EATON             |
| MRS. ARTHUR RYERSON       | MRS. W. J. CHALMERS     | MISS C. M. McILVAINE      |
| COLONEL H. L. JACKSON     | LIEUT. FRANK L. SCHOELL |                           |

## STAFF OF USHERS

|                           |                                |                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| THATCHER HOYT, Chief      |                                |                       |
| MAJOR A. A. SPRAGUE       | CAPTAIN MARSHALL FIELD         | COLONEL HORACE OAKLEY |
| CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. TAYLOR | COLONEL LEROY STEWART          | ANGUS HIBBAKD         |
| ARCHIBALD FREER           | COLONEL WILLIAM NELSON PELOUZE | FRANK S. AYERS        |

SOLDIERS

SAILORS

MARINES



the Spanish-American war.

According to war department officials, it is absolutely necessary to make the courts at Vera Cruz military tribunals or damage suits against the civil government there might result in claims against the American government, martial 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 administration was fully advised. News of Kerr's selection by Rear Admiral Stecher came as a distinct shock to the administration.

Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Navy Daniels today washed their hands 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 country to speak against the Wilson administration's attitude toward the Huerta 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 7 last. That speech is on file at the State department now.

### Kerr's letter home.

Robert J. Kerr's letter to his father under date of April 25, telling of his impending selection as civil governor of Vera Cruz, was given out yesterday by the father, Samuel Kerr. It follows:

Vera Cruz, April 25, 1914

Dear Father

x x x

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

tc. 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
9. **Recessional:** "Angels of Jesus" . . . . . The Choir
10. **Reception** . . . . .

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE

|                           |                         |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| CLARENCE A. BURLEY        | REV. R. O. COOPER       | GENERAL WALTER R. ROBBINS |
| M. ANTONIN BARTHELEMY     | MRS. CHAS. B. PIKE      | MRS. MOSES WENTWORTH      |
| COLONEL MILTON J. FOREMAN | RABBI FELIX A. LEVY     | MARQUIS EATON             |
| MRS. ARTHUR RYERSON       | MRS. W. J. CHALMERS     | MISS C. M. McILVAINE      |
| COLONEL H. L. JACKSON     | LIEUT. FRANK L. SCHOELL |                           |

## STAFF OF USHERS

THATCHER HOYT, Chief

|                           |                                |                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| MAJOR A. A. SPRAGUE       | CAPTAIN MARSHALL FIELD         | COLONEL HORACE OAKLEY |
| CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. TAYLOR | COLONEL LEROY STEWART          | ANGUS HIBBAKD         |
| ARCHIBALD FREER           | COLONEL WILLIAM NELSON PELOUZE | FRANK S. AYERS        |

SOLDIERS

SAILORS

MARINES