

## MEDIATORS OBTAIN DEFINITE RESULTS

### Pave Way For Armistice Among All Warring Factions.

## ENCOURAGEMENT IN CARRANZA'S ACTION

### Crucial Stage in Negotiations Still to Be Met, However—Diplomatists Surprised That So Much Has Been Accomplished in Short Time—Mediators Consult Men Identified With Mexican Factions—Proposal to Carranza.

Washington, April 30.—It was asserted here today on unquestionable authority that the South American envoys who are seeking to avert a crisis in Mexico have appealed to European governments for friendly offices to facilitate mediation between Mexico and the United States. The appeal, it was stated, did not include a request, as reported from abroad, that the powers use their influence upon President Wilson to name conditions which would insure success of the negotiations.

Washington, April 30.—It also was learned that a proposal to General Carranza, as the head of the constitutionalists, to join the armistice proposed between the United States and Huerta, has been made by the mediating envoys. The proposal was forwarded to General Carranza following his acceptance of the good offices of Brazil, Argentina and Chile, and is a part of the plan of the envoys to secure a general cessation of hostilities in all Mexico pending the mediation negotiations.

Washington, April 30.—The mediators of the South American republics who are seeking to compose the Mexican crisis resumed their sessions at the Argentine legation today. Their plans were for a morning session from 10:30 o'clock until 1, an afternoon session and the evening to be devoted to conferences and possibly a late night session as circumstances might require.

The mediators were greatly encouraged in their work by the definite results already accomplished, first, in paving the way to an armistice among all the warring factions and, second, in bringing Carranza within the scope of their intermediation. It has been a matter of surprise to diplomatic and official circles generally that this much has been accomplished by the mediators in the few days that they have been at work and doubts as to their efforts which prevailed in some quarters during the early stages are giving way to a more general feeling of confidence.

It is still felt, however, that the crucial stage in the negotiations yet is to be met and that this will develop within the next few days. Notwithstanding this, the spirit of concession thus far shown gives

## BILL REPORTED TO REPEAL TOLLS ACT

### Goes to Senate With Simmons Amendment Without Recommendation.

Washington, April 30.—Administration leaders yesterday won the second round of their fight to repeal the free tolls provision of the Panama canal act, when the senate committee, by a vote of 3 to 6 ordered the house bill carrying the repeal to be reported to the senate. Coupled with the bill will be reported an amendment proposed by Senator Simmons and approved by the committee, which reads:

"Provided, that neither the passage of this act, nor anything therein contained, shall be construed or held as waiving, impairing, or affecting any treaty or other right possessed by the United States."

This amendment, it is said, met President Wilson's approval. Administration leaders were confident that with it attached, the repeal bill could be passed by the senate; and some senators opposed to repeal agreed with this view.

The report of the committee will be made without recommendation and the scene of the fight for and against repeal will be shifted to the floor. Chairman O'Gorman, for the committee, last night expected to report the bill with the amendment today and it was said the committee's direction will ask that it be placed on the senate calendar. Senator Simmons will ask that the bill be made the unfinished business of the senate and if this suggestion is agreed to, the battle will begin immediately.

Administration leaders hope to conduct the fight along the lines followed in putting through the tariff and current bills. If this is adhered to the attention of the senate will be directed as closely as possible to the tolls matter and after a debate of a few weeks, a vote will be reached.

The committee's session yesterday developed several surprises. The first vote was taken on the amendment by Senator Shields, proposed as a substitute for that offered by Senator Simmons. It provided that the act should not be construed as an admission that the United States has no right to exempt its coastwise ships from tolls. It was beaten, ten to four.

Washington, April 30.—Swift developments in the Mexican crisis that brought Carranza, constitutionalist chief, within the scope of proposed settlement plans, presented a broadened field of endeavor to the South American mediators today and it was believed their next move would be a request for an armistice between Huerta and the northern rebels. Carranza's entry into this first big arena of Pan American diplomacy was confirmed early today by his acceptance in principle of tender of the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

His reply, forwarded from Chihuahua, thanked the envoys for their offer "in an attempt to solve in a peaceful and friendly way the differences between Mexico and the United States." It was pointed out that Carranza made no reference whatever to Mexico's internal strife. Whether that might have any effect upon the reported proposal of the mediators to ask for a cessation of hostilities between the constitutionalists and Huerta's army could not be foreseen.

All Elements Included. Carranza's acceptance of the invitation to enter into the preliminaries of proposed mediation practically brings within range of the aim of the three envoys all elements affected by the long strife in the southern republic. That development followed the request of the mediators that Huerta and the United States government suspend all military aggression pending the outcome of the mediation attempt. The mediators believed today such an armistice would be agreed to. In its reply to the armistice proposal the American in Mexico will be regarded as a violation of the truce.

Great Hopes. Carranza's advent as a factor in the mediation was slightly surprising in official circles where first it had been believed that the intermediaries would confine their efforts to prevention of strife between the Huerta government and the United States. It developed, however, that they pitched their endeavors at settling the entire vexing problem. Carranza's acceptance was pleasing to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and today their hopes of a broad and satisfactory adjustment of the Mexican crisis apparently were raised.

In the event that each factor in the three-cornered problem of diplomacy were to agree to a general truce, the next move of the envoys could not be foreseen. What demands likely would be made on all sides and what might be conceded, were absorbing conversation topics in diplomatic and official circles today.

Up to this time neither Huerta nor the Washington government has signified what points will be demanded if terms for mediation are reached. They simply have accepted the "good offices" of the South American republics. (Continued on Page Nine).

## VERA CRUZ NOW HAS CIVIL RULE

### Martial Law to Predominate, However, Until Civil Government Has Been Fully Organized.

### FUNSTON'S BRIGADE ESTABLISHED ON LAND

### Tranquility is Restored—Refugee Trains From Mexico City Are Delayed at Some Place.

Vera Cruz, April 30.—Vera Cruz went back 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.

General Frederick Funston's brigade was taken off the transports and marched to the sand hill barracks and other quarters to relieve Rear Admiral Fletcher's bluejackets who went back to the men-of-war. Funston established his headquarters in the barracks deserted by General Maas, and Fletcher withdrew his staff. The marine was distributed to work with the army.

Exodus Continued. Refugees continue to arrive and preparations are being carried forward for their departure. The navy transport Hancock today is lying at Puerto Mexico to take aboard those coming down from Mexico City. They will be brought here for transportation to New Orleans and other points on the transports Monterey and Morro Castle. Late last night the refugees from Mexico City had not arrived at Puerto Mexico. It could not be learned where they were detained but it is known that in the surrounding country there is no evidence just now of federal activity. Consul Canada's advice from General Maas indicated the latter far inland and close to Mexico City.

Tranquility Restored. Vera Cruz, roused from a tropical drowse by the street battle and landing of foreign forces, has gone back to its lethargy, its dancing and its promenading through the plaza.

There are no evidences here that Mexico is in a throes of a crisis. The shops, scarred by rifle balls, are busy again. Women who hid in terror of what they believed would be the consequences of the landing of foreign troops again walk safely about. Men who held closely to walls in fear of snipers now go boldly about their business. The inhabitants have taken a new and enlightened view of the Americans. They have learned that the troops have come neither to loot nor ravish but to govern, not harshly but well.

Express Gratification. The release of the prisoners from the water-soaked dungeons of Fort San Juan de Dulon, where many came forth blinded from the years spent in darkness, was a revelation of the character and attitude of the United States.

Mexicans of the better class openly express gratification at the restoration of order and the resumption of business. But aside from the fact that the troops are here, Vera Cruz knows little and only wonders when the invaders will leave or will go to Mexico City.

The progress of mediation is entirely unknown here but is discussed with animation. Opinion among competent observers is divided, some believing that Huerta by accepting the proposal for mediation in spirit as reported in Washington dispatches, is playing for more time for a surprise as he did in the Tampico incident.

Nearly All Accounted For. Shuttle trans continue to run from Vera Cruz to the point where General Maas destroyed the railroad to the capital and there most passengers from trains coming down from Mexico City. Consul Canada says that practically all Americans in this district have been accounted for.

Rear Admiral Fletcher's order for the withdrawal of bluejackets issued today, paid a high tribute to officers and men, not only for valor in action but also for orderly conduct and the resourcefulness which resulted in the quick restoration of normal living conditions for the citizens of Vera Cruz.

Among the wireless messages reaching Rear Admiral Barger's flagship was one from the cruiser South Dakota on the west coast. It said the cruiser had aboard 65 refugees from various points.

Hopeful Signs. Washington, April 30.—One of the hopeful signs in the Mexican situation were instructions issued today by the state department to consuls in Mexican cities. The instructions authorized the consuls to return to their posts and resume their official duties "in their personal discretion."

## DRASTIC STEPS IN COLORADO PLANNED

## ENTOMBED MINERS MAY YET BE ALIVE

### Rescue Party Encounters No Gases When They Reach Wrecked Tunnels.

Eccles, W. Va., April 30.—After 24 hours of effort, mine inspectors early today reached the bottom of shaft No. 5 of the New River Collieries company where 178 miners were buried by an explosion last Tuesday. They found little gas and no damp and expressed the belief that conditions were such that some of the entombed miners may still be alive.

All night the throng of waiting people kept their places on the mountain side. Many of the mines of the district closed yesterday and the miners and their families joined the people of stricken Eccles in their weary watch for news. Many of the miners have been deputized by the sheriff to assist in keeping back the crowds and controlling the situation when the real extent of the catastrophe becomes known.

Early today J. W. Paul, chief engineer of the Pittsburgh station of the bureau of mines, descended the shaft in company with a government rescue man. A short distance from the bottom they found six bodies huddled together and so badly burned that identification was impossible. Penetrating further into the galleries they located other bodies.

## ROOSEVELT AND KERMIT ARRIVE AT MANAOS

### Message States Expedition was Unusually Successful—Indian Tribe Discovered.

New York, April 30.—Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit have arrived in Manaus, Brazil, according to a brief cablegram received by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., at his office here today. The message made no mention of the other members of the exploring party but stated that the trip was unusually successful. Mr. Roosevelt declined to give out the text of the message. He said he expected further word from his father.

The announcement from Rio Janeiro that the colonel had discovered a new tribe of Indians in the wilds of Brazil had been predicted by scientists, according to anthropological authorities of the American Museum of Natural History. Charles W. Meade, assistant curator of the department of anthropology, said it was not surprising in view of the fact that only about one fourth of the entire territory from northern Argentina and the Caribbean sea has been explored. It is believed that fully 500 different dialects are spoken in that vast area.

## QUIMET OUTCLASSED IN OPENING ROUND

Sunnysdale, England, April 30.—Francis Ouimet, the American golf champion, was hopelessly outclassed today in the opening round of the 36-hole stroke competition for the golf illustrated gold vase, an event second in importance only to the British amateur championship.

The competition brought out 123 players including five Americans. Besides Ouimet the American entrants were: C. W. Inslee, New York; Arthur J. Lockwood, Boston; Harold Wether, Toledo, and Fraser Hale, Chicago. Two other American players, Jerome D. Travers and Frederick Hierreshoff, have been showing signs of over training and were scratched.

M. Ouimet and Harold H. Hilton, the British amateur champion, were partners. The turn of the first round found Ouimet seven strokes behind Hilton who went out in 35. The showing of Weber also was mediocre. He took 41.

On the homeward journey Hilton increased his lead. Ouimet was unable to find his game and the round finished with Hilton 74 and Ouimet 83. This put the American out of the running for the gold vase.

## SAYS FEDERALISTS AND REBELS ARE FIGHTING

Washington, April 30.—Federalists and constitutionalists are fighting at Mazatlan and Acapulco, according to a dispatch received here from Admiral Howard, commander of the Pacific fleet. Admiral Howard reported further that the news of mediation, "through A. B. C. is favorably received by the better class of citizens at Mazatlan. Message was sent through the lines to the constitutionalists."

## Ammons Looks To U. S. Troops To Stop Bloodshed.

## AT LEAST NINE MEN KILLED YESTERDAY

### Physician Slain While Trying to Save Life—Desperate Battle at Forbes—Most Serious Fighting of Strike's History Occurred at Walsenburg Where the Federal Troops Are Going—Strikers Fire During Truce.

Denver, Col. April 30.—Nine identified dead and probably many more whose deaths have not been reported, was the result of the fighting yesterday and last night in the strike zone of the southern Colorado coal fields. The killing of Major P. P. Lester, a prominent physician of Walsenburg, while trying to save the life of a wounded guardsman, was one of the agencies which added to the tense feeling today. Thirty soldiers who had served in the militia under Major Lester forgot their alleged grievance against the state on account of not receiving back pay and late last night went to Walsenburg to offer their services in any future conflict with the strikers.

Drastic Action Planned. The battle at Forbes where seven mine guards and two strikers were known to have been killed yesterday, caused state officials to announce that drastic action would have to be taken immediately to prevent further bloodshed. For this work Governor Ammons looks to the United States troops who now occupy portions of the strike-torn section of Colorado. The troops from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, arrived in Canon City yesterday and took charge of affairs in that section which earlier in the week was the scene of desperate fighting. The troops from Fort Leavenworth have arrived in the Trinidad district, and it was expected a detachment would be sent into Walsenburg where the most serious fighting of the strike's history has taken place.

Walsenburg Battle. The battle at Walsenburg yesterday was between 100 state soldiers divided into two commands of about 50 each and more than 400 strikers entrenched in rifle pits behind the lava formation of the hills which form a semi-circle around Walsenburg from north to south for a distance of three miles. The militia had started to the Walsenburg mine at the far end of the ridge to aid in the defense of that property.

Under Lieutenant Scott one detachment advanced along the hills. Captain Swope commanded the other which followed a valley across an arroyo from the first detail and at considerable distance in the rear. The soldiers were armed with rifles and service revolvers and proceeded without thought of attack.

Militia Outnumbered. Suddenly from the rifle pits came a rain of bullets over the heads of the first detachment. Lieutenant Scott drew his men up in fighting line and ordered the fire returned. Soon he saw that the attacking force greatly outnumbered his men, that they had the advantage of the natural fortification and he ordered his men into the arroyo.

Captain Swope hurried to reinforce the vanguard, his men firing as they ran. When the two commands joined gradually withdrew from the arroyo and advanced upon the trenches.

Truce Arranged. Then from the south came a small command under Captain Barrett, Barrett, hurrying to relieve them. Captain Swope deployed his men back to the north flank of the strikers, who faced fire from three sides. Finally Horace N. Hawkins, attorney in Denver for the United Mine Workers of America, who was in telephone communication with the strikers, called upon Colonel Verdeckberg in Walsenburg to agree to an hour's truce, to consider terms of surrender. It was said the strikers agreed to deliver their arms to the soldiers provided they were not held prisoners. To this it was said Colonel Verdeckberg agreed. It was arranged that seven officers were to go forward to receive the arms of the strikers as they filed past.

Firing Renewed. Colonel Verdeckberg so informed the militia and they ceased firing. The officers, it was stated, advanced a considerable distance and the strikers left their position, passed the militia and then renewed firing.

Major Lester Killed. It was at this moment that Major Lester was killed. During the lull in battle he had gone forward to the (Continued on page 9)

## WM. V. ASTOR WEDS MISS HUNTINGTON

### Ceremony Is Performed In the Presence of Few Friends And Relatives.

Staatsburg, N. Y., April 30.—William Vincent Astor, son of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, and Miss Helen Dinmore Huntington, whom he has known since childhood, were married here shortly after noon today in the big oak paneled library of Hopeland house, home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington.

Less than fifty persons witnessed the ceremony and of these three were the superintendents of the Astor, the Huntington and the Dinmore estates respectively. The other guests were relatives and close friends of the families. Plans had been made for an elaborate church wedding but Mr. Astor's recent illness which threatened pneumonia made necessary the abandonment of these plans. Eighteen hundred wedding announcements were sent out after today's ceremony but the small company that witnessed it had been invited by informal notes, penned by Mrs. Huntington's secretary.

A fine rain was falling when the few guests from New York city arrived at the 409 acre Huntington estate. Guards had been posted at the entrances and only those whose credentials were unquestioned were admitted.

Mr. Astor himself is a deputy sheriff of Dutchess county and some of his fellow deputies acted as sentinels at the gates.

Green foliage and spring flowers from the Huntington conservatories and from New York hung everywhere throughout the rooms of Hopeland house. Buried in blossoms with here and there a touch of green was the marble mantel piece in the library before which the couple stood. Miss Huntington entered the room on the arm of her father. At her throat gleamed a magnificent necklace of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

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Gazette-News, Thurs. Apr. 30

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