

With the Compliments of

The Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

VOLUME LXXIII.—NO. 104

Copyright 1914, by THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

* PRICE ONE CENT. IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

MORE U. S. TROOPS GO TO COLORADO; MILITIA ACCUSED

Garrison Orders Force in Mine Zone Increased After Conference with Wilson.

LUDLOW TRAGEDY RECITED

Witnesses at Inquest Say They Heard Order to "Clean Out" Miners' Tent Colony.

DEATH OF LEADER IN QUESTION

BULLETIN. Washington, D. C., May 1.—Orders to quadruple the force of federal cavalrymen in the Colorado coal strike regions went from the war department late tonight.

The entire Eleventh regiment, from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and two troops of the Twelfth regiment, from Fort Robinson, Neb., were ordered to proceed to the scene at once, Col. James Leckett of the Eleventh to take supreme command of the situation.

In a report to Secretary Garrison, Maj. Holbrook, in charge of the federal troops in the Colorado strike field, said the opposing forces, strikers and operators' representatives, in the vicinity of Walsenburg, Colo., had agreed to surrender their arms.

Trinidad, Colo., May 1.—The direct charge that an officer of the Colorado national guard gave an order to "clean out" the Ludlow tent colony of mine strikers and to burn their tents, was made before the coroner's jury today by R. J. McDonald, stenographer for the military commission. McDonald testified in the inquest over the victims of the Ludlow battle and ten burning of April 20, at which time two women and eleven children were burned to death and several combatants killed.

The witness said the order was given by either Maj. Hamrock, commander of the state troops at Ludlow, or Capt. Carson, he was not certain which.

McDonald was questioned about the capture and death of Louis Tikas, Greek leader of the strikers. He said that while near the scene of the battle he heard a commotion behind some box cars, and was told that Tikas was a prisoner and probably would be hanged.

Death of Leader in Question. McDonald said that a little later he met Lieut. E. K. Linderfelt. He asked Linderfelt if Tikas had been hanged.

"No," he testified Linderfelt replied, "I gave instructions that Tikas was not to be killed, but I spotted a good rifle."

The witness swore that Linderfelt was carrying his rifle over his shoulder, stock to the rear, and holding it by the barrel. The physician's autopsy showed that Tikas' skull was fractured.

G. A. Hall, a chauffeur, told the jury that he had heard a militia officer give the order to "clean out" the tent colony and burn the tents.

Woman Recites Soldiers' Threats. Mrs. Pearl Jolly was another witness. She said that on the day before the Ludlow battle a man wearing a militia uniform remarked to a woman who had laughed at four militiamen:

"That's right, girls; have your big Sunday today and tomorrow we'll have the roast."

Mrs. Jolly did not know the name of the man who she said made the statement.

The witness said the militia turned a machine gun on the tent colony and fired explosive rifle balls into the camp.

"Several times during the day of the battle I went from one tent to another and I never once made my appearance without being shot at," she testified. "Once a bullet shot off the heel of my shoe."

Tells How Battle Began. Mrs. Jolly gave her version of the beginning of the battle. She said that on the morning of Monday, April 20, after a baseball game, four militiamen came to the tent colony and asked Louis Tikas to permit them to arrest a man who, she said, was not in the colony.

"Louie said he would like to talk to Maj. Hamrock," the witness testified. "The major sent word to Louie to come half way to the military camp. Louie went to the designated spot, but Hamrock was not there. Later he went to the Ludlow station and met the major."

After his return to the tent colony Tikas told me that he saw two machine guns near the railroad station. Maj. Hamrock said he would recall his soldiers if Tikas would control the men in the tent colony.

"Tikas was on the way back to the tents when two bombs were fired and the shooting began."

Says Militia Fired Tents. Mrs. Jolly said Tikas was not killed until the night of April 20. She did not see the Greek's death.

THOUGHTS FOR SUFFRAGE DAY.



SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Table listing news sections such as 'FOR IGIN', 'LOCAL', 'POLITICAL', 'STATE', 'TRADE AND INDUSTRY', 'SPORTING', 'MEXICO', 'LABOR', 'WASHINGTON', and 'WIRELESS REPORTS'.

SIBERIA IS SAFE; WILL LAND SOON; CAPTAIN WIRES

Manila Receives Message Following Report Steamer Sunk Off Formosa Coast.

MANY BOATS GO TO RESCUE

Passengers on Board Number 521; Wife of Philippine Governor General One.

STORY OF PIRATES DISCREDITED

BULLETIN. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) MANILA, May 2.—(Chicago time, May 1, 11 p. m.)—The Transpacific steamship Siberia arrived here late last night after an uneventful passage. Passengers and crew all safe and sound.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] MANILA, May 1.—A wireless message received at the station on Corregidor island, at the entrance to Manila bay, tonight announced that the Pacific Mail steamship Siberia, which was believed to have foundered off the coast of the island of Formosa, was safe.

The message, which was sent out by the Siberia and relayed to Corregidor island by the United States cruiser Galveston, said the steamer was in good condition.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] TOKYO, May 1.—Repeated wireless calls for assistance were received along the coast of Japan from the Pacific Mail steamship Siberia from early this morning until 10 o'clock tonight (about 9 a. m. Friday—Chicago time).

The calls merely asked for help and gave the vessel's position at a point off the coast of Formosa. The calls were picked up by a number of vessels, including the liner Minnesota of the Great Northern Steamship company, which was on its way to Nagasaki. It started at once for the point from which the calls had been sent out.

The Japanese government sent two steamers to the scene, and the British warship Minoata, which had picked up the calls, rushed there at top speed. It was expected to reach the Siberia at a late hour tonight.

Hear Vessel Is Sinking. The fact that Siberia said nothing in the calls for help as to what the trouble was, led to the most alarming reports. The first rumor was that the vessel was sinking, while it was said later that it was on the rocks and in grave peril off the coast of Formosa.

A late rumor was even more alarming. It suggested that Chinese pirates may have had something to do with the disaster. The Siberia sailed from San Francisco on April 7 for Manila. It carried 621 passengers—seventy-one in the first cabin, fifty in the second, and 400 in the steerage. The crew numbered 300.

Mrs. Harrison on Board. Among the passengers on the boat are Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the governor general of the Philippines, and Mrs. John B. Rentiers, wife of the newly appointed British consul at Manila; Gov. Egan of the Province of Batanes, Philippines, and a number of other persons sent from San Francisco by the insular bureau of the war department.

Wireless Tolls of Accident. The first calls from the Siberia conveyed the information that the boat had met with an accident and was in distress. The message was picked up in mutilated form by the Japanese wireless station at Osezaki, off the coast of Kiusiu island.

The message was repeated to all vessels within receiving distance and it is supposed that several steamers in addition to those named above, started to the assistance of the liner.

There was no ship in the radius of the wireless calls that could reach the Siberia in less than six hours. A message from Mr. Williamson, the American consul at Ternau, Formosa, after telling of the Siberia's calls, said that law.

"I do not know, except that it was to take over the debentures."

"You know there was a law in Massachusetts forbidding the New Haven from owning trolley lines in western Massachusetts. Could that law?"

"It might have been for that purpose."

The Billard company made no contributions to political parties, the witness said.

DR. E. W. RYAN SAFE; DROP 'SPY' CHARGE

Huerta Balks Planned Execution of American; Gives Him a Guard of Soldiers.

ON WAY TO MEXICO CITY.

Dictator Holds Gen. Barron of Zacatecas Responsible for Life of the Accused Physician.

MUST NOT DELAY TRAIN.

BULLETIN. (BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.) Vera Cruz, May 1.—United States Consul William W. Canada has been informed officially by the Brazilian minister at Mexico City that Dr. Edward W. Ryan has been released and is on his way to Mexico City.

The orders for Ryan's release went direct from Gen. Huerta this morning to Gen. Modino Barron, military governor of Zacatecas, who had sentenced the American physician to death as a spy. They were peremptory and carried a notice that Barron himself would be held responsible for the man's safety while in the state of Zacatecas.

Ryan was to be provided with an adequate military guard immediately after his release from prison, and this escort was to accompany him to the capital.

Must Not Delay Train. At the same time, it is understood, orders were transmitted to the military commanders and governors of Jalisco, Guanajuato, Queretaro, and the state of San Luis Potosi that they were to see the train proceeded without any interruption.

The city of Zacatecas is about 439 miles north of Mexico City, but Ryan will arrive some time tomorrow morning, it is understood. He will be allowed to depart immediately, either for Puerto Mexico or Vera Cruz.

No details of the charge upon which Dr. Ryan was seized and condemned have reached Vera Cruz. It is only known that he was convicted of being a spy by a court-martial because of some letters from Secretary of State Bryan found upon him and a cipher or code book.

Ryan a Volunteer Peacemaker. Ryan is known in Vera Cruz, where he first appeared about eighteen months ago, and few believe that he would be selected as a spy. It is suspected that he is more likely to have been a volunteer peacemaker, who contributed general information gratis to the United States.

This would be in the nature of the state of feeling of Constitutionalists and Federalists towards each other rather than any revelation of strategic value to the war department.

It is known that since the fall of Madero he has been working for Felix Diaz. He was attached to the Mexican White Cross for a time and later to the Red Cross. He has been most useful in a medical capacity at various times. During the seven days at Mexico City when Madero was deposed he performed valiant service to the wounded on both sides.

Ryan Case Test for Huerta. The Ryan case stirred up the authorities of Vera Cruz more than anything since the occupation. It was apparent from the orders that Washington would make it a vital test of the present attitude of Gen. Huerta toward the United States.

Consul Canada, Consul General Shanklin, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy were kept busy all night forwarding communications to Mexico City to the Brazilian minister, who represents this country. The representations, it is said, were of the strongest kind.

The state department representatives are now actively engaged in securing the release of Augustus B. Emery of Boston, manager of La Fe mine, and Charles A. Smith, a British subject, engineer of the mine, both of whom are held for ransom by Gov. Barron's men. The mine is located at Guadalupe, a suburb of Zacatecas, and the men are imprisoned there under a demand for about 20,000 pesos.

Mine Party Paid Ransom. One party from the mine arrived at Mexico City on Thursday, after having paid something like 30,000 pesos ransom, and went on to Puerto Mexico. Among them was Mrs. Emery. The husband and Smith, as chiefs of the mine, were held for the larger sum.

It is more than likely that they will be released, as Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister, is working with the American representatives to bring about the release of the men. Gen. Huerta is careful not to incur the ill will of Great Britain at this critical time.

TWO MISSING MISSIONARIES SOUGHT BY ILLINOIS FRIENDS. Secretary Bryan Wires Canada at Vera Cruz to Locate Grace Hollister and Rena Handley.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—Secretary Bryan today wired Consul Canada at Vera Cruz and the Brazilian minister in Mexico City for information as to the whereabouts of Miss Grace Hollister of Loda, Ill., and Miss Rena Handley, also of Illinois, two Methodist missionaries in Mexico.

REBEL CHIEFS BALK PLAN OF A-B-C ENVOYS

Ignoring of Armistice Halts Pacification of All Mexico.

UP TO U. S. AND HUERTA

Mediators Find Situation in Its Original State; Peace May Fail.

BULLETIN.

Mexico City, May 1.—It is reported here that a tripartite agreement to an armistice was signed this morning by representatives of the United States, the Federals, and the rebels.

Jose Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian minister, confirmed the report except as to the actual signing of the agreement.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN. Washington, D. C., May 1.—[Special.]—The administration tonight is facing the fact that mediation in the Mexican situation, as originally accepted by Secretary Bryan, has failed.

The failure is attributed to Gen. Carranza and Villa, leaders of the Constitutionalists, who have not replied to the proposal for a suspension of hostilities, but who have indicated by their plans for further military operations that they will not agree to the creation of any such condition.

The situation therefore is in its original state.

Hope Carranza Will Bend. All hope has not been given up, however, with reference to Carranza's attitude. The administration has been in communication with the Constitutionalists and has been impressing upon them that if they are to have any consideration they must agree to the suspension of hostilities.

The mediators are hopeful that this pressure will be effective, but if not they will regard Carranza's course as not finally terminating their efforts.

In this event the situation will be resolved back into its original state. That is to say, such mediation as was attempted—and the administration is seeking it—will be between the United States and Gen. Huerta.

Relieves U. S. of Responsibility. There will be this little difference, however. Instead of the United States desisting directly with Huerta, its interests in a measure will be directed by the representatives of the A-B-C combination of South America.

It will not be possible to create the proposed commission, consisting of agents of this government, Gen. Huerta, and Gen. Carranza.

Yet the administration hopes some profit will be gained from the developments that have taken place.

It will fall back upon its long held hope that the Constitutionalists will drive Huerta from power.

By continuing the mediation with Huerta it believes the latter will be weakened financially through his inability to obtain the customs revenue now being collected at Vera Cruz by American army officers.

Keep Up War Preparations. The war department, under the direction of Secretary Garrison, indicated tonight that it was preparing for the worst in the mediation situation. It announced that the transports Meade, Sumner, and McClellan, which conveyed Gen. Funston's 4,000 men to Vera Cruz, had left that port on noon today for Galveston.

The fact of the return of these vessels establishes that the president does not propose immediately to evacuate Vera Cruz. It means further that these ships will be available at Galveston to take on board another brigade and hasten to reinforce Gen. Funston if the army plan for the capture of Mexico City should be adopted as a result of the total collapse of the peace negotiations.

Light on Oil Situation. Some light was thrown tonight on Gen. Carranza's attitude with reference to the cessation of hostilities by a dispatch received from him at the state department in regard to the British proposal for the neutralization of the oil fields at Tampico. Secretary Bryan made the following statement in this connection:

Gen. Carranza has notified the state department that he is not willing to make an agreement in regard to the neutralization of the oil well zone at Tampico, but so far as his forces are concerned, the operators may return to the oil wells without being molested.

May Be Under Fire. It does not follow from these assurances that the operators will be protected after their return. They will be under fire, if Federal attack from the direction of the