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## MEXICANS CLAIM THAT UNITED STATES WARSHIP BOMBARDED MANZANILLO

### REFUGEES FLEEING FROM MEXICO WIRE WILSON TO FIGHT IT OUT

### THREE HUNDRED STRONG, ON ONE SHIP, THEY DECLARE OUTRAGES SUFFERED IN MEXICO SHOULD BE REVENGED BY AMERICAN GUNS

### Consultation Is On In Washington As To Advis- ability of Mobilizing the Militia of South Carolina and Other States and Colum- bia Will Be Muster Ground If Call To Assemble Is Made

(By Associated Press.)

New York, April 29.—Brigadier General Robert J. Evans, commanding the Department of the East of the United States army will go to Washington tomorrow to take up with the war department the question of sites for the training camps of the ninth and tenth divisions of the state militia in the event of a general mobilization.

In the ninth division are the national guards of Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and in the tenth Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky.

### REFUGEES ENTER VIGOROUS PROTEST TO ENDING WAR

New Orleans, April 29.—Hundreds of United States refugees aboard the Ward liner Mexico, now at quarantine ninety miles down the river, are preparing resolutions protesting against the mediation of differences existing between this country and General Huerta of Mexico, and urging that the United States army move on to Mexico City.

The resolutions will be wired to President Wilson from New Orleans Saturday when the Mexico docks here.

The refugees on the Mexico number 393 and all are from the Mexican capital. They tell of insults and mistreatments endured on their trip from Mexico City to Vera Cruz, but bring no reports of deaths of Americans from violence at the time of their departure.

The 21 refugees from Progreso, who were brought to quarantine by the British steamer Qyvisbrook tell of the stopping of the American consulate at Progreso on April 23 and the hoisting of the Mexican flag over the building after the Stars and Stripes had been torn down. Serious rioting at Progreso was reported.

### STATE TROOPS TO MUSTER AT CAROLINA CAPITAL CITY

Washington, April 29.—It was learned at the war department this afternoon that Columbia will be the mobilization point for the South Carolina militia if it is called into service for duty in Mexico or on the border.

### MEDIATION PROGRAM SPREADS TO EMBRACE ALL MEXICAN AFFAIRS

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, April 29.—The scope of mediation plans for the settlement of the Mexican crisis was suddenly broadened tonight so as to include the entire range of Mexican affairs—not along the critical issue between the United States and the Huerta regime, but also the conflict between the elements of northern and southern

Mexico which have rent the republic for many months.  
**Carranza Accepts Plan.**  
This signal enlargement of the mediation program followed the receipt late today of a formal acceptance by General Carranza of the constitutionalists, of the principle of mediation, as proposed by the ambassador from Brazil and the ministers from Argentina and Chile.  
Already the United States and

General Huerta had accepted the good offices of these South American envoys and now as a further step, General Carranza has been brought into the deliberations so as to draw every element and faction within the range of any settlement which may be attained.

#### Ask For Armistice.

Early in the day the mediators made another decisive move, in asking the United States and General Huerta to agree to an armistice by which all aggressive military movements would be suspended pending the outcome of the negotiations. The mediators confidently expect both sides to accept the armistice proposal. A separate proposal for an armistice as between Huerta and Carranza will be made, and with its acceptance all of the warring elements throughout Mexico as well as the American forces, would maintain a military status quo.

The American government in its formal reply to the armistice proposal will stipulate expressly that any untoward act toward Americans will be regarded as infraction of the armistice.

The South America envoys were in session throughout the day. Up to adjournment they had progressed steadily on their plans, and foresaw a definite statement within the next few days of their contemplated action. During the evening the envoys individually conferred with their colleagues in the diplomatic corps from Central and South America to lay before them what had been done and discuss the general situation.

#### Effect on American

This emphasized what the mediators have been seeking—a purely American settlement of a crisis which affects the political integrity of all Spanish-America. The patriotic unity of all Mexico and all Spanish-America was expected to give a signal evidence to the world at large, and particularly to Europe of what the American republics could do for the tranquility of the western hemisphere at a time of supreme crisis.

The American government tonight had not made formal reply to the first proposal of the intermediaries for an armistice, but it was understood one would be made within the next twenty-four hours. The United States has no objection to the request for an armistice, for while the term usually implies a suspension of hostilities during a state of war—which the United States does not recognize as existing—there had been a decision by the Washington administration to permit no acts of aggression by the army and navy at Vera Cruz while the mediation was being carried on.

In formulating the agreement to suspend hostilities, the American government, however, will stipulate that Americans in interior points of Mexico must be afforded protection. When asked about the armistice Secretary Bryan's only comment was: "I assume there will be no hostilities during the process of mediation."

Secretary Bryan conferred only with the Brazilian ambassador during the day, and from him received the formal proposal for the armistice. The report that Europe was asked by the envoys from Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use its influence with the United States to obtain the withdrawal of the question of eliminating Huerta from the proposals of the American government, was met with the comment at the state department that the United States had not submitted any terms on the main points involved.

#### Vanarobles Lines Merge.

New York, April 29.—Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company today adopted the agreement consolidating the Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Southern and various subsidiaries of the Vanderbilt lines. This merges all their properties under one head with a blanket mortgage of \$18,000,000 recently authorized by the interstate commerce commission.

### DANIELS SCOUTS NAVAL ATTACK

### MEXIC OFFICIALS DECLARE U. S. WARSHIP SHELLED MANZANILLO

### TROOPS TO FRONT

Funston Will Have Complete Unit of Army When Soldiers Reach Vera Cruz

(By Associated Press.)

Mexico City, April 29.—The port of Manzanillo on the Pacific coast was bombarded yesterday by an American warship according to a telegram received here today by General Aureliano Blanquet, minister of war, from General Jose Maria Mier.

According to General Mier's message the warship entered Manzanillo harbor at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on April 28. At 4:30 the telegraphers left their posts carrying their instruments with them and at 5 o'clock the bombardment began.

The telegram says the wharves and adjoining buildings were destroyed by shell fire.

#### Daniels Declines Attack

Washington, April 29.—Secretary Daniels said tonight he did not believe the Mexico City report that a western seaport had been bombarded by an American warship or that marines had been landed at Salina Cruz. He said he was in constant communication with Rear Admiral Howard, whose last report was that all was quiet on the Pacific coast.

#### More Troops To Front.

Galveston, April 29.—A complete unit of the United States army will be under command of Brigadier General Frederick Funston when the troops of the Sixth Cavalry, regimental headquarters of the field artillery and the horses and mules of both the cavalry and field artillery, sailing on the converted transport San Marcos today, reach Vera Cruz Saturday.

The San Marcos carries to Vera Cruz the necessary cavalry for covering the advance of artillery, while the 350 mules aboard will pack the mountain guns already enroute to Vera Cruz. With the arrival of the ship at Vera Cruz, army officers here said today that General Funston would be in position to make a campaign toward Mexico City along the line of the Mexican railroad.

Other troops and great quantities of supplies are here ready to be sent to Vera Cruz.

Colonel Lucien G. Berry, of the Fourth Field Artillery, was senior in command on the San Marcos, which carried 17 officers, 300 enlisted men and 360 horses and mules.

#### Brazil Acts For U. S.

Mexico City, April 29.—The archives and documents of the United States embassy were handed over to the Brazilian minister by Sir Lionel Carden today at noon.

Jose Manuel Cardozo De Oliveira, the Brazilian minister, in a statement to the Associated Press said: "Every protection it is humanly possible to give will be afforded by me to the Americans who yet remain in Mexico. The Brazilian legation and its staff is at their disposal."

Archives of the American embassy had been turned over to Sir Lionel Carden by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, when he departed for Vera Cruz.

### 24 DYNAMITERS APPEAL DENIED

### RYAN AND PALS MUST SERVE PRISON SENTENCE SAYS APPEALS COURT

### SIX GET REHEARING

Expected Defendants Who Lost Out Will Be Ordered to Penitentiary May 16

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, April 29.—The United States circuit court of appeals today granted the petition of the government for a rehearing of the appeals of Olaf A. Tveinnes, Richard H. Howland and William Bernhart, labor leaders, convicted in the dynamite conspiracy trials in Indianapolis.

Hearing May 16.  
The court also directed that argument on the petition for a rehearing be set for May 16 and that all the defendants in the dynamite cases appear in court that day.

Another order denied the petition for a rehearing filed by William Shupe, of Chicago, and Peter J. Smith and George Anderson of Cleveland.

The order of the court of appeals directing the presence of counsel for all the men found guilty in the dynamite trials whose cases are now before it, was interpreted as indicating that the court either will direct that the defendants be taken directly to the Leavenworth penitentiary to finish their terms or that a mandate be issued directly to the Indiana District court to execute its sentence on the men on bonds after the court of appeals took jurisdiction.

Those who Lost.  
The twenty-four men whose sentences were affirmed today are: Frank M. Ryan, Chicago; Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco; Michael J. Young, Boston; Frank C. Webb, New York. (Continued on Page Five)

### LUMBER TRUST HIT HARD BLOW

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RE- PORT SAYS PRICE HAS UNDULY ADVANCED

### LOBBY WAS KEPT UP

Commissioner of Corporations Flays Many Associations For Records of Past

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, April 29.—Lumber manufacturers' associations, through combination and agreement, have increased the price of lumber and endeavored through lobbying to influence legislation, according to a partial report on the lumber industry made public today by the commissioner of corporations. The report opposes any effort to exempt lumber associations from the operations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Charges in Report.  
This partial report is part 4 of the findings in a complete investigation of the lumber industry, and deals only with combinations to restrict trade or raise lumber prices. After reciting that "price combinations among lumber production, associations exist, it sums up the findings as follows:

"While some of the avowed purposes of the associations are to bring about and foster practices that are beneficial both to producer and consumer, the chief purpose apparently has been to increase profits by advancing prices."

Shamed up the Prices.  
Michigan prices of lumber have been made higher by the associated activities of lumbermen.  
"In the earlier years many associations openly attempted to curtail the output and to fix the wholesale prices of lumber; later, because of their fear of the law they disavowed any such intent, but the practices they proposed to abandon have been continued." (Continued on Page 5.)

### NINE DEAD IN COLORADO WAR

### WITH FEDERAL TROOPS AL- MOST IN SIGHT WARRING FACTIONS BATTLE ON

### WIDE IS DISORDER

Clearing of Martial Sky Hoped For Today When Troop Train Reaches Battleground

(By Associated Press.)

Denver, April 29.—Colorado's seven months coal industrial conflicts today claimed a toll of at least nine human lives. This was the verified record tonight, divided as follows:

List of the Slain.  
At Forbes, seven mine guards and one striker dead, with two other strikers believed to have been killed. At Walsenburg, one officer of the militia hospital corps killed, one officer and two enlisted men wounded. The Forbes camp was a scene of desolation, virtually all the mine buildings having been destroyed by fire. Here it was the work of only a few fleeting hours. It was about 5:30 a. m. when the strikers opened their attack in force. With the women and children of the camp barricaded in the mine steps, the guards responded spiritedly.

#### Guns Quit suddenly.

About 11 o'clock the guns ceased and the camp's assailants disappeared as mysteriously as they came, south toward Trinidad and other over the hills in the direction of Herward and Tabasco. According to Superintendent Nichol of the mine, three strikers were seen to tumble down the hillside.  
Fighting at Walsenburg, between strikers, militia and mine guards lasted five hours. Major P. P. Lester, of the hospital corps, met his death, shot through the left breast, while dressing the wounds of a comrade within 150 yards of the strikers' position. Firing ceased shortly after 3 o'clock.

#### Fresh outbreaks expected.

With two troops of United States cavalry in the Fremont county fields and citizen volunteers and militia on guard in Boulder county, state officials tonight prepared for sudden outbreaks in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, where federal troops were not expected to arrive before tomorrow morning. The militia detachment relieved by Federal soldiers in Fremont county, was hastening to Colonel Verdeckberg's assistance at Walsenburg.

Members of the legislature continued to reach the capital for informal conferences preparatory to the convening of the special session on May 4, but tonight to tangible program had been decided on.

### TAMPICO LOSES MOST AMERICANS

### Still Some Citizens of U. S. Re- main There, Not Caring To Leave

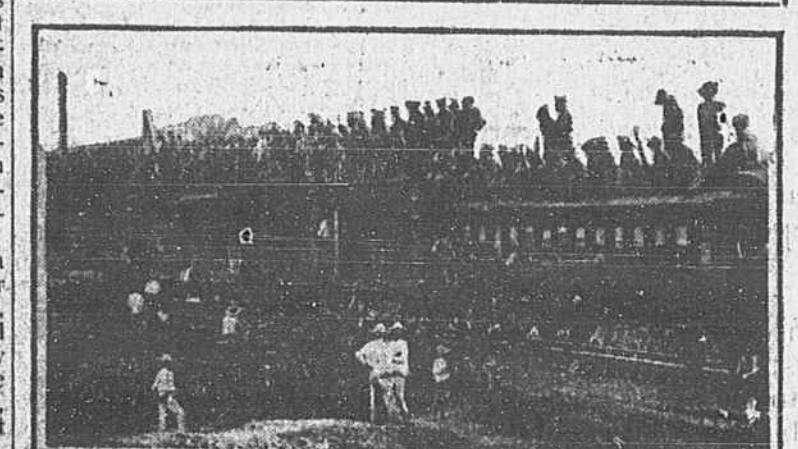
(By Associated Press.)

Tampico, April 29.—The American exodus from Tampico which began Wednesday April 22 virtually reached its end today with the departure for Vera Cruz of about sixty American refugees on board the tank steamer Canfield. The total number of refugees sent from here to American ports since the movement began is officially given at 2,270.

A score of Americans still are in Tampico. They are being sheltered in the homes of Mexican friends along the Panuco river and are in little danger.  
No credible reports have reached here of any damage to the oil wells, tanks and pipe lines in the Tampico and Panuco regions, but the Coronas and other "grass" wells in the Panuco districts are overflowing.

The Americans who left Tampico Sunday were quartered aboard the cruiser Des Moines, where they remained until they were transferred to the Canfield, which is now taking them to Galveston.  
The steamer Montevideo flying the Spanish naval ensign and in charge of officers and men from the Spanish cruiser Carlos V. arrived off the port Sunday to take on Spanish subjects. She left today for Vera Cruz with 150 refugees, including four Americans.

### Armed Mexicans Flock to Mexico City For Its Defense



Photos by American Press Association.  
MEXICANS were thoroughly aroused by the Tampico incident and the subsequent serious complications which followed. The top picture shows how volunteer soldiers flocked on train tops and in box cars to Mexico City to enroll in the federal army against the United States. The bottom picture shows the federal fort in Mexico City, with crowds of native Mexicans talking war under the shadow of its walls.