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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 Advise-
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 thirty 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 stoning 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

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 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 American 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.

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 strong 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 worldwide crisis.

The American government tonight had not made formal reply to the first proposal of the interminglers 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 act of aggression by the army and navy at Vera Cruz while the mediation was being carried on.

In formulating the agreement to extend 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 European 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 mediators.

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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 shelled yesterday by an American warship according to a telegram received here today by General Aureliano Blanquet, minister of war, from General Juan Huerta.

According to General Mier's message the warship entered Manzanillo harbor at 10 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 telegraphers saw the wharves and adjoining buildings were destroyed by shells.

Washington, April 29.—Secretary Daniels said tonight he did not believe the Mexico City report that a western seaport had been shelled 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.

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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 Pen-
itentiary 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 case of A. Trilling, Richard H. Howland and William Berhart, labor leaders, convicted in the dynamite conspiracy trials in Indianapolis.

Hearings 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 facing penalty in the dynamite trials whose names 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 directing the Indiana District court to assume its sentence on the twenty-four defendants who were released 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 10.)

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 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."

Shelved on the Price.

Wholesale prices of lumber have been made higher by the associated activities of lumbermen, it is stated.

In the earlier years many associations openly attempted to curtail the output and to fix the wholesale price of lumber. It is stated that the law they gloried in 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 for night, divided as follows:

List of the slain.

At Forties, seven mine guards and one striker dead, with two other strikers believed to have been slain.

At Walsenburg, one officer of the militia hospital corps killed, one officer and two enlisted men wounded.

The Forties camp was a scene of desolation, virtually all the main 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 shops the guards responded spiritedly.

Guys Quit Battling.

About 10 o'clock the firing ceased and the camp's assistants disappeared as mysteriously as they came, some toward Trinidad and other over the hills in the direction of Bowling and Pueblo. According to Superintendent Brown of the mine, three strikers were seen to tumble down the hillside.

Fighting at Walsenburg between militia and mine guards lasted five hours. Major P. F. Lester, of the hospital corps, met his death, shot through the left breast, while passing the wounds of a comrade within 100 yards of the strikers' position. Fighting ceased shortly after 3 o'clock.

Fresh Outbreaks Expected.

With two troops of United States cavalry in the Fremont county near 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 Vandeventer's assistance at Walsenburg.

Members of the legislature postponed to reach the capital for informal conferences preparatory to the convening of the special session on May 4, but tonight no 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 23 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 estimated at 8,000.

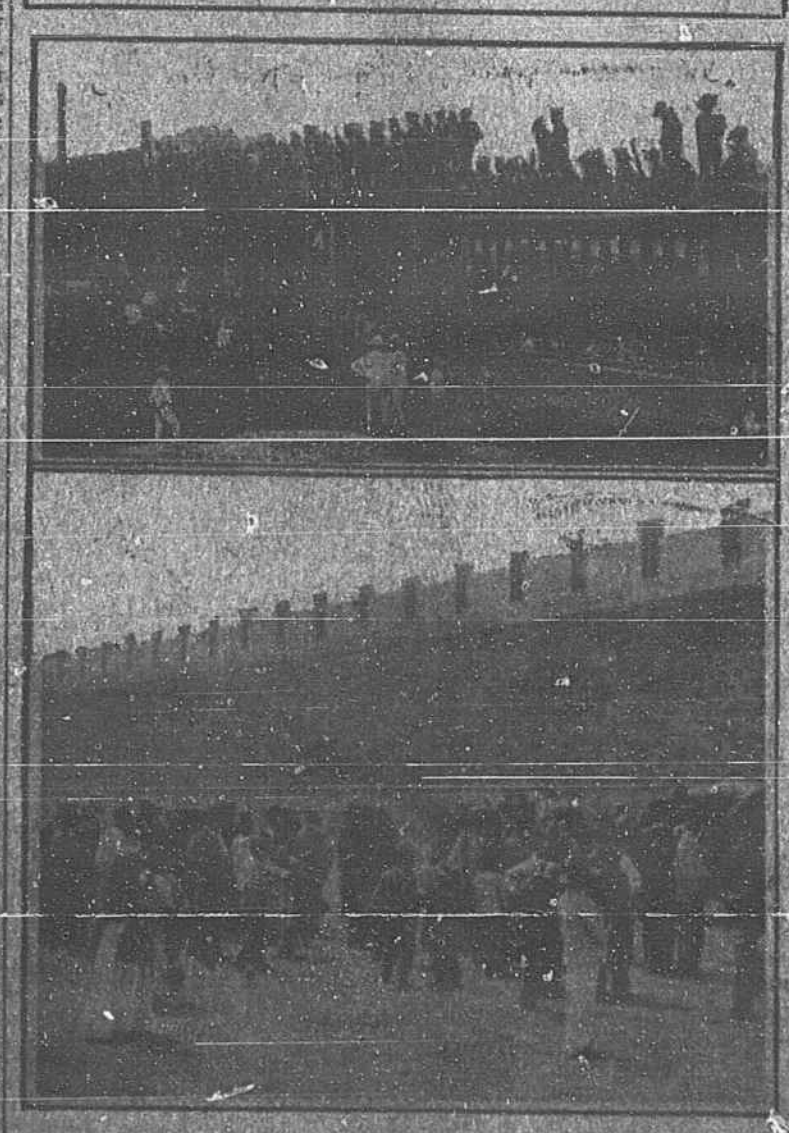
A party of Americans still are in Tampico. They are being sheltered in the homes of Mexican friends along the Pancho street and are in great danger.

No credible reports have reached here of any damage to the oil wells, tanks and pipe lines in the Tampico and Pancho regions, but the German and other great wells in the Pancho districts are overflowing.

The Americans who left Tampico Sunday were quartered aboard the cruiser Dew Malone, when they remained until they were transferred to the Canfield, which is now taking them to Galveston.

The steamer Mexcalteco flying the Spanish naval ensign and in charge of officers and men from the Spanish cruiser Carlos V, arrived at the port Sunday to take on Spanish subjects. She left today for Vera Cruz with 100 refugees, including four Americans.

Armed Mexicans Flock to Mexico City For Its Defense



Pictures by American Press Association.

MEXICANS were thronged around by the Tampico incident and the subsequent various 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 General Co. in Mexico City, with thousands of native Mexicans talking war under the shadow of its walls.