

NOT VERY SERIOUS

HUERTA'S PROPOSAL TO RESIGN IF NECESSARY FLOUTED BY REBELS.

MADE TO WIN CONCESSIONS

Any Compromise Now with So Called 'Cientificos' Is Considered Fatal to Plans of Reform and Be Followed by Periods of Unrest.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

El Paso, Tex.—The authorization given his delegates to the mediation conference by Huerta to present his resignation if necessary to insure peace in Mexico, and the intimation that Luis Cabrera, a constitutionalist leader, would be acceptable to the federalists as a provisional president, is regarded by constitutionalist leaders here simply as an attempt by the Huerta party to win some concessions from a struggle in which they have been defeated at every turn.

The constitutionalists reiterated that the contest must be pressed through to the end. They said they were not fighting an individual, but a political condition, supported and backed by the party of which Huerta is the head.

WILSON INSTRUCTS ENVOYS.

Told to Place Themselves in Receptive Mood.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson told the American commissioners that the United States will keep its troops at Vera Cruz until a definite settlement of the Mexican problem can be brought about. The president gave the American commissioners specific instructions. They were told to place themselves in a receptive mood and await proposals from the three South American mediators. But at the same time he outlined that peace seemed to him to be conditioned on the elimination of the Huerta administration and the establishment of a strong constitutional government which would conduct a fair election, giving equal treatment to all parties and guaranteeing, moreover, a solution of agrarian problems and other internal difficulties which have bred revolution. The president wishes the Mexican question settled on comprehensive lines that will take into account the economic principles for which Zapata in the south, as well as Carranza in the north, have been fighting and will at the same time conserve the rightful interests of the people in the territory now controlled by the Huerta government.

Freight Rates Suspended.

Washington, D. C.—A new regulation governing weights on carload shipments of berries by express from points in Oregon and Washington to destinations as far east as Chicago, by which the transportation charges are increased, was suspended by the interstate commerce commission until September 27.

Fire in New York City.

New York.—Flames burned through six floors of a loft building extending from 22 Dew Brosses street back to Greenwich street, doing damage estimated at \$250,000. A fireman fell through a skylight from the roof and was seriously injured. Several other firemen were overcome.

Assured by Secretary of War.

Denver, Colo.—Assurances given by the secretary of war that there is no intention immediately of removing federal troops from the strike district in the Colorado coal fields has caused general satisfaction to strikers, mine owners and state officials.

Death Claims Maj. John L. Griffiths.

London.—Maj. J. Griffiths, American consul general at London, died suddenly at his residence of heart disease. He was appointed consul at Liverpool in 1905 and consul general at London in 1909.

Culberson Resumes Seat.

Washington, D. C.—After an absence of eighteen months, due to illness, Senator Culberson, of Texas, has resumed his seat in the senate.

Stork Left Five.

Palermo, Italy.—Rosa Salemi, 40 years old, gave birth here to two boys and three girls. The mother and five children are all well.

Johnson Accused of Fast Driving.

Stockton, Cal.—Hiram W. Johnson, governor of California, was arrested by Speed Officer C. W. Fisher, of Lodi, on a charge of exceeding the speed limit while traveling in his automobile near that town. Fisher swore to a complaint before a justice of the peace, asking that the governor be brought to trial. According to the officer's complaint, Gov. Johnson was "breaking all automobile speed laws" and it was with difficulty that he was overtaken by Fisher on his motorcycle.

Washington.—The court of claims in a test case decision, blasted the hopes of mail carrying railroads for the collection of large sums, based on the claim that the government's mail weighing system results in underpayment to the roads. The court, in an opinion by Chief Justice Campbell, dismissed the petition of the Chicago and Alton railroad for \$24,984. The railroad contended that the average weekly weighing of mail allowed compensation for only about six-sevenths of the matter really carried by the railroads.

HUERTA MEN MUTINY

IRREGULARS LEAVE MEXICO CITY WHEN DICTATOR SENDS FORCE TO CRUSH THEM.

DEAD ARE BURIED AT TAMPICO

Victims Begin Untangling Local Government Left by Federalists—Graphic Description of Terrific Battle at Mexican Port.

Vera Cruz, May 16.—A courier who came through from Paso del Macho, the headquarters of the Mexican army in front of Vera Cruz, brought word that troops quartered at the Piedad barracks, Mexico City, revolted against Huerta in favor of Villa Thursday. Several officers who refused to join the mutineers were shot down. The mutineers fled toward the west to join the Zapatistas in the Ajusco.

Immediately upon receipt of news of the revolt a detachment of General Huerta's Twenty-ninth regiment, carrying machine guns with them, was dispatched to the barracks.

Tampico, Mexico, May 16.—The constitutionalists in Tampico are burying their dead and straightening out the tangle of a local government.

Every hospital is filled with wounded men and the dead lie on cots beside men who are dying. Dead men lie in the trenches where the federalists made their last stand and which were stormed and taken by General Gonzales and his men.

No Americans or other foreigners were killed or wounded during the battle.

The cruiser Des Moines and the gunboat Dolphin steamed up the Panuco river and are anchored off the wharf at Tampico. Rear Admiral Mayo is on board the Des Moines.

Tampico, Mexico, via Brownsville, Tex., May 15.—It is ruin here, ruin there, ruin everywhere in Tampico.

The only Mexican city that ever withstood a five-day bombardment from high power, modern, heavy artillery, is nearly leveled to the earth. What shells and solid shot began fire finished. If it were not so pitiful the desolation would be grand.

The victorious constitutionalists are burying their dead and straightening out the tangle of a local government. The defeated federalists are gone. Their wounded are attended with sneers and gibes, their dead buried with curses.

Every hospital is filled with wounded men and the dead lie on cots beside men who are dying. Dead men lie in the trenches where the federalists made their last stand and which were stormed and taken by General Gonzales and his men.

No Americans or other foreigners were killed or wounded during the battle which preceded the fall of the city.

But the battle of Tampico will go down in history as the most sanguinary of the revolution.

Official information from General Gonzales places the number of constitutionalists killed during Wednesday's fighting at 34. He said that 128 of his men were wounded.

General Gonzales estimates the number of federalists killed at 280 and more than 600 wounded.

More than 100 federal dead in the trenches, where they tried to turn the rebel charge, could be counted. Rebel shells fell in the trenches just before the charge was ordered. The shells exploded with terrible results.

Capt. Conrado Cantu of the rebel forces was the only officer of General Gonzales' army killed. Col. Alfredo M. Torres, Col. Sanchez Herrera, and Capt. Doroteo Navarro were wounded. Colonel Torres and Colonel Herrera probably will die.

When the firing from the rebel positions was heaviest Wednesday morning the Mexican gunboats Zaragoza and Bravo steamed down the Panuco river and anchored under the guns and the protection of the American warships in the gulf.

As the gunboats moved slowly down the river the field guns of the rebel batteries were turned on them. A hail of shot and shell followed them. Many of the shots were effective. Both the Bravo and Zaragoza are reported to be badly crippled.

Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza, military governor of Tamaulipas, and in chief command of the federal forces in Tampico, left this afternoon because he could no longer resist the steady approach of the constitutionalists or fight them off.

When he left on a special railway train for San Luis Potosi, taking with him a strong military escort, arrangements were made for the evacuation of Tampico by his forces. More than 3,000 men were ordered to drive back the constitutionalists, whose firing line was then well within the city's limits.

Those federalists fought as never soldiers.

May Investigate U. S. Judge.

Washington, May 15.—A resolution demanding an investigation of the conduct of Judge Alston G. Dayton of the district court for the Northern district of West Virginia, was introduced by Representative Neely.

Millionaire Banker Drops Dead.

Galesburg, Ill., May 13.—O. E. Yocum, whose wealth is estimated at \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, expired suddenly in his bank at Galesburg from heart failure, while opening his mail.

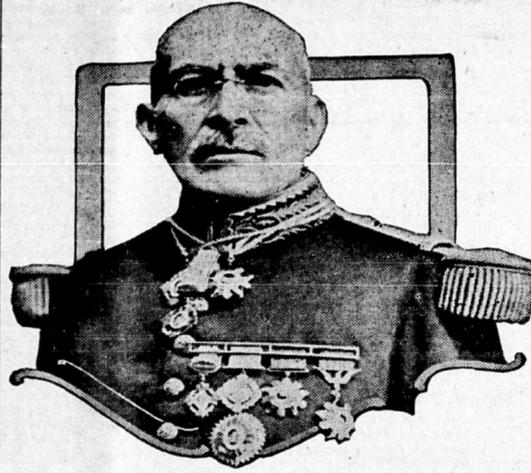
U. S. Consul Kills Himself.

Harbin, Manchuria, May 13.—Southard F. Warner, United States consul at Harbin, committed suicide in a hospital here, where he was undergoing treatment. Mr. Warner had held the appointment here since August, 1912.

Texas Law Is Held Valid.

Washington, May 13.—A Texas law to regulate the collection of claims for personal services or labor or material furnished over charges on freight or express, was declared valid by the Supreme court of the United States.

GENERAL HUERTA IN WAR GARB



New photograph of General Huerta in his uniform as commander of the federal armies and wearing all his medals.

diers of General Huerta in southern Mexico had fought before, and their companions in arms entrained. The abandonment of the trenches was then ordered. The federalists retreated in an orderly manner to the depots where their ammunition had been stored and lighted a fuse that blew it up.

The explosion could be heard for miles, and it was at first thought that the retreating federalists were destroying the city. General Gonzales ordered his men forward at double quick, and as they ran they found every step of the way blocked by the federalists, who in their retreat halted, wheeled around, and poured volley after volley of rifle fire into the face and bodies of the onrushing rebels.

Every bullet bore with it a sting, and that sting was death or a wound. Steel-jacketed pellets tore their way through soft flesh and there were dead men and dying men in the streets, and worn uniforms of fallen men showed bright red spots.

A heavy rain was falling, and the men, fighting like savages, were wet to the skin, and their feet slipped on the pavement of the streets.

General Gonzales, with his three brigade commanders and the general staff, entered Tampico at twenty minutes to two o'clock in the afternoon. The only occasional shot could be heard. The federalists had gone.

During the last day of the fighting more than half a million rounds of ammunition were fired. The entire line occupied by the federalists was raked by a steady stream of lead from machine guns and rifles, and that stream was continued until the constitutionalists' flag was flying from the poles where Wednesday the Mexican tricolor of green, white and red was stretched before the wind.

The lines of the constitutionalists extended around the land side of Tampico for a distance of 20 miles. Since Monday night, when General Gonzales placed two batteries of five field guns each in position and ordered 20 rapid-fire guns to the front, there was constant fighting from sunrise to sunset, and at night the sound of heavy cannonading could be heard at frequent intervals.

The constitutionalists directed their principal attack on the federalists near the Esuela del Monte, which they succeeded in capturing before 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday. Captain Cantu was killed in the first attack.

Then the constitutionalists directed their energies to driving the federalists from the cemetery. When that was accomplished and the federalists had been driven back to the city, the rebels resistance offered in any battle during the revolution General Zaragoza's men made another stand at Casa Mata, the principal arsenal.

Two carloads of wounded men were sent out from Tampico early this morning to the temporary hospital established in Alaca near here. Rebel surgeons and local physicians are trying to take care of the wounded in Tampico.

Many dead have been buried. The bodies are being placed in long trenches.

Generals Gonzales, Caballeros, Aguirre Castro, and Cesario Castro asked that a statement from them be published assuring all foreigners that they will be safe if they return to Tampico.

"We very much regret that citizens of the United States and other foreign countries should have found their lives imperiled during the occupation of Tampico by the soldiers of the usurper Huerta and to have been forced to leave the city," General Gonzales said.

"There will be no lawlessness in Tampico now. Such acts as characterized the attitude of Huerta's creatures in their relations with foreigners are not characteristic of the constitutionalists.

"If the foreigners who left here because of the lawlessness which occurred during Huerta's rule of Tampico will return now they will be given every guarantee of protection and safety.

"The constitutionalists welcome all Americans and other foreigners who come to us to take part in our commercial life."

General Gonzales declared that the constitutionalists will immediately begin a campaign against San Luis Potosi and Saltillo.

"And then Mexico City," he added. General Gonzales paid a tribute to the soldiers who had fought under him at Tampico.

"They are brave, patriotic men," he declared.

Their grit and nerve was noticeable throughout the battle. Many men who had been shot through the cheek or through the body had their wounds dressed and returned to the front. Some of them struggled with the hospital attendants and field hospital workers to be released quickly that they might go back into the battle.

The Des Moines and the Dolphin steamed up the Panuco river and are anchored off the wharf at Tampico. Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo is on board the Des Moines.

Women Perish in Hotel Fire.

Yuma, Ariz., May 14.—Three women burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Hotel Imperial. The bodies of Miss Naomi Strong and Miss Genevieve Brown, school teachers, and Miss Brown's mother, were found.

Two Women Bomb Victims.

Kingston, N. Y., May 14.—A bomb thrown mysteriously into a bedroom occupied by Mrs. Darwin Hinckley and her two daughters exploded and seriously injured two of them.

Kills a Girl Clerk; Is Suicidal.

Oxford, La., May 16.—Thomas J. Steele, a merchant here, shot and killed Miss Hattie Boylston, a clerk in his store, then committed suicide on Thursday. Steele leaves a widow and six children.

Ex-Vice-President Very Ill.

Chicago, May 16.—Former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson is here for medical treatment. He is at the Presbyterian hospital. He was staying at the home of Rev. Martin D. Hardin.

MAY MUST AMMONS

SENATE RESOLUTION ASKS GOVERNOR TO QUIT FOR GOOD OF COLORADO.

MINERS REFUSE TO TESTIFY

Strikers Will Not Appear Before Court-Martial, Declaring a "Whitewash"—Officer Says Troops Fired Ludlow Tent Colony.

Denver, Colo., May 15.—A resolution calling upon Governor Ammons to retire from office was introduced in the senate by Senator Robinson on Thursday. The resolution did not use the word "resign," but requested him "to retire from office of governor for the good of the state."

The resolution charges that the governor, in spite of having supreme executive power and full control of the military forces, "has been unable to preserve the peace, execute the laws or protect the lives and property of the citizens."

The resolution recites the cost from public funds already, with the end not in sight, and says concerning the governor: "The strong animosity against him and the doubt in the minds of many people of his ability to perform the duties of his office will make it very difficult, if not impossible, for the governor to preserve the peace, execute the laws or protect the lives and property of the citizens."

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U. S. WOUNDED HOME

HOSPITAL SHIP SOLACE ARRIVES WITH 101 PATIENTS.

Thirty-Two Victims of Mexican "Snipers" Taken Ashore—Some Relate Their Experiences.

New York, May 16.—Riding deep and evenly the hospital ship Solace steamed up the bay to the Brooklyn navy yard Thursday with 101 patients in her wards and the flag-draped bodies of three marines in the after cabin.

Sixty-one of the six wounded men were taken to the naval hospital. Thirty-two of them were the victims of "snipers." Four of the thirty-two had suffered amputation. Three of them are minus a leg; the fourth lost an arm. Twenty-eight of those taken to the hospital were flushed with tropical fever. Thirty-nine convalescents were left on the Solace to regain their strength. Another man, Cash Asher, one of the Florida's marines, was too ill to be removed. He has appendicitis as well as the bread fever and he is unconscious, and four of his bunkies on the Florida are watching by his side.

The three dead men are R. Henry Pulliam of Virginia, Clarence O. Hershberger of New York and Hunter Dobson, also of this city. Pulliam was from the battleship Vermont and Hershberger from the Louisiana. Both of them died from wounds received in the streets of Vera Cruz. Dobson died from appendicitis on the way home. And later when the men were comfortably settled there were thrilling tales of the "jackies' bravery, the "snipers' treachery and the hardship of it all. One of these tales was told by Robert Emmet Lee, a sailor attached to the Vermont.

"The boys from our ship landed at half past three in the morning," said Lee, "and in the same squad with me was my chum, George Kinaman of South Boston. In the blackness we headed for the naval academy and got within one hundred feet of it. Then we saw flashes of light come from the darkness and one by one the boys fell. A shot came whizzing by me and the next instant George fell and I felt a sting in my right leg. George had been plugged in the thigh and on the way the doctor had to take his leg off."

The body of John F. Schummacher, a Brooklyn lad, was brought upon the Montana.

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HOLD TEXAS CATTLE

INSIST ON TUBERCULIN TEST FOR COWS AND HEIFERS SHIPPED INTO STATE.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

From the Capital City, the Various State Institutions and from Many Different Parts of the Sunshine State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Pierre.—Three cars of Texas cows and heifers are held at Midland and 37 cars are held at Wasta on account of not being tuberculin tested at point of origin. These shipments came through Sioux City commission houses. There is no showing, or even suspicion, that the cattle are infected in any way, but the inspection requirement is demanded in conformity to state law.

The cattle are detained on the ranges adjoining these towns until veterinary inspectors can be provided for administration of the tuberculin tests. The law provides that all expenses for making these tests shall be met by the owner of the stock.

Under the test requirements it is necessary to let the cattle rest long enough to insure normal temperature. Otherwise the naturally feverish condition of the cattle due to shipping might give a false test. Cattle have, in many cases, been rejected as tubercular, due to fever showing, and later tested as perfectly sound when thoroughly rested.

Under a law passed by the last legislature, section 18 of chapter 285, a requirement is imposed for all cows and heifers shipped into the state to be accompanied by certificates of tuberculin test, or for the stock to be held in quarantine until such tests are made.

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HAYES GIVEN HEARING.

Arraigned on Charges Accusing Him of Bank Wrecking.

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