

# The Daily Gate City.

THE PAPER THAT BOOSTS KEOKUK ALL THE TIME.

Subscribers of The Daily Gate City are served the full leased wire service of the United Press Association.

THE WEATHER.  
Cloudy, Continued Cool. Local temp—7 p. m. 54; 7 a. m. 46.

VOL. 118, NO. 103.

KEOKUK, IOWA, THURSDAY, APR. 30, 1914

TEN PAGES

## FIGHTING FIFTH LANDS IN VERA CRUZ AT LAST

### May Takes Possession This Afternoon and Relieves Navy Which Was in Charge.

### AN AMERICAN CITY

#### Mexican Rebels Are Moving Toward Tampico Now to Seize it as a Port.

By Bernard Rucker, United Press Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 30.—This was a great day for the men of the "Fighting Fifth." They were to take leave of their transports, march into Vera Cruz and formally relieve the naval forces of the control of the city over which the American flag now flies. The formal ceremony of turning over the city to Brigadier General Funston was to take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. With colors unfurled and bands playing, detachments of marines, blue jackets, and men of the 5th brigade will be drawn up in the plaza where Rear Admiral Fletcher and General Funston will meet for the ceremonies incident to the change in command. The blue jackets will then be marched to the water front where they will board their whale boats and return to the warships in the harbor.

The quarter-master's department has everything in readiness for the landing of the infantry and artillery forces under command of General Funston.

At the ceremonies this afternoon, the firing of the customary salutes and the withdrawal of the blue jackets, the work of the navy ashore will be completed. It developed today that Mexican snipers who were driven from the city are now terrorizing farmers and gardeners. The farmers have been threatened with death, it is said if they furnished the "gringo" invaders with food. As a result, there has been a shortage of chickens and other farm products during the past couple of days. To meet this situation, General Funston has asked permission of the war department to extend the American lines about twenty miles from Vera Cruz in order to protect the farmers and insure a supply of fresh food.

The first American military hospital was established here today in charge of Surgeon Major A. W. Williams. The ice plant also resumed

operations for the first time since the American occupation. Robt. J. Kerr, civil governor, was rapidly organizing his forces for the administration of the affairs of the city.

The heartiest appreciation is shown here, especially by high officials, for the excellent work of Sir Lionel Carden, British ambassador in Mexico City, and Admiral Craddock, in obtaining the release of Americans held in the capital and other interior cities. Another refugee train from the capital arrived late yesterday. There were thirty Americans and several Germans and Englishmen aboard.

All refugees here are being plied with questions as to their knowledge of reports that Dictator Huerta is preparing to flee Mexico. Reports here declare Huerta has several million dollars deposited in Belgium or Paris banks and has made all preparations for flight to the western coast where he plans to board a vessel.

Villa to the Front.  
[By N. C. Parke, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

EL PASO, Texas, April 30.—News of the hurried departure of Gen. Francisco Villa for the south, surprised constitutionalist officials in Juarez today. Many conjectures are made as to the cause of his hasty departure. The surprise was added to when it became known that Colonel Eusebio Calzado, general manager of constitutionalist railway lines, had suddenly left Juarez in response to a peremptory order from Villa to reach the scene of military activity at the earliest possible moment, preparing to move troops from Torreon southward. It is believed the constitutionalist activity is due to a desire to take advantage of the demoralization of the Huertistas to occupy Saltillo and then move on Tampico with a view of capturing it and making it a constitutionalist port of entry through which to pass goods.

Through such a port cotton could be shipped to Europe without taking chances on injunctions and seizures on shipments made through the United States from El Paso.

Rebels Want Tampico.  
WASHINGTON, April 30.—Victorious constitutionalist forces which last week drove Mexican federalists out of Monterey, are now moving to join in the attack on Tampico. They are taking with them a number of pieces of artillery, lack of which has prevented any serious inroads in the federal position at the oil port.

The news of this latest movement of the constitutionalist army was received at the navy department early today in a dispatch from Admiral Badger. He reports that the American consul at Tampico, who has been

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## SINCLAIR GOES ON HUNGER STRIKE

### Refused to Pay \$3 Fine for Obstructing Walk in Front of the Office.

### GIVEN SIX DAYS IN JAIL

#### Tells the Court That the Standard Oil Company Controls it as Well as the President.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, April 30.—Continuing the protest against the Colorado strike situation which was started yesterday by the picketing of the offices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Upton Sinclair today refused to pay \$3 fine imposed for obstructing the sidewalk in front of No. 26 Broadway, and when sentenced to six days in jail, declared a hunger strike.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Miss Doln Altner who were arrested with Sinclair, also chose to go to jail rather than pay the small fine. Mrs. Remington Charter and Mrs. Belle Newman Zilberman paid the fine.

Arraigned before Magistrate Simms, Sinclair and the four women defendants said they picketed the Standard Oil building in protest against the murder of women and children in Colorado. Two witnesses were called for the prosecution and after being sentenced, Sinclair addressed the court, still denouncing the invisible government and declaring that he would continue his protest by going to jail where he would lie on the floor and refuse to eat.

"They can take me out there dead or alive," he said. "I undertook this protest with a broad mind," said Sinclair. "It was a protest against the invisible government, which is the cause of all our ills from not having slept a season for many hours. I can't believe that I have done wrong and I could not submit to the right of this court to impose a fine when I do not deserve it. I do not think that this wrong to me is due to the court, but to the invisible government which controls the court."

Magistrate Simms interrupted Sinclair to say that no "invisible" government controlled the court.

"My words may not have been well chosen," Sinclair replied. "but the invisible government was used by a president of the United States and would be used again if the occasion arose. What I want to say is that the Standard Oil Co. controls this court and all courts. To me a jail is the most horrible place on earth, but I am going to jail in continuation of my protest against murder."

### EDUCATION IS THE SOURCE OF STRENGTH

#### It is the Real Cause of Japan's Power Says Dr. Shosuke Sato to Iowa City Students.

[Special to The Gate City.]  
IOWA CITY, Iowa, April 30.—Education is the real source of the strength of Japan.

This was the statement of Dr. Shosuke Sato, director of the agricultural college of Tohoku Imperial University, who spoke yesterday morning at the University and Religious Movements of Japan.

"There are in Japan at present nearly 25,000 elementary schools, 152,000 teachers, and 7,000,000 pupils," said Dr. Sato.

"When the restoration took place in 1868, the Japanese emperor inaugurated a new policy of education. The keynote of this far-reaching policy was 'seek ye knowledge throughout the world.'"

"When the general education law was issued in 1872," continued Dr. Sato, "the government promulgated an instruction, and stated that all people, high or low, and of both sexes, should receive education, so that there should not be found one family in the whole empire nor one member of a family, ignorant and illiterate. A half century ago, however, Japan was under feudal regime, education made little progress in the island empire."

Dr. Sato stated that christianity is gradually spreading in his country. Dr. Sato is himself a christian, having been converted while a young man attending a missionary school in his own land.

Woman's Possession.  
There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hours of adversity.—Washington Irving.

(Continued on page 2.)

## NORDICA DYING ON JAVA ISLAND

### Great Prima Donna Recovered is Now Said to be Hopeless by Her Physician.

### SHE HAS NEUMONIA

#### Contracted Severe Cold When the Steamer Went Ashore on the Rocks Several Months Ago.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

BATAVIA, Java, April 30.—Physicians attending Mme. Lillian Nordica, noted prima donna, are said to have given up hope of her recovery. Nordica arrived here more than a month ago, seriously ill after her experiences on the steamship Tasman, which went ashore in Torres Strait in January. Some improvement in her condition was noted and passages had been engaged for Genoa where she was to meet her husband, George W. Young, a banker of New York, Mme. Nordica contracted a severe cold from exposure incident to the grounding of the Tasman, which later developed into pneumonia.

### Fatal Joy Ride.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
LA CROSSE, Wis., April 30.—Charles Lund, mechanic, is dead with a broken neck. John Christensen is in the hospital with a broken shoulder and Louis Ormson, taxi owner, is in central police station, the result of an auto joy ride that landed in the river bottoms west of La Crosse.

The three were returning from a French island road house. When crossing a narrow road through the river bottoms, the car plunged from the track, plunging all three beneath Ormson, when released from under the steering wheel, grew vicious, attacked the police and was locked up.

### A Riot of Bullets.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
WACO, Texas, April 30.—Because his wife had filed a suit for divorce, George Crum last night shot and killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Calvin Crum, and his step-daughter, Miss Mattie Wilford, shot and wounded his brother, Calvin Crum, fired at his wife and mother but missed and then jammed the revolver to his head, killing himself instantly.

The double killing and suicide took place at West, a small settlement, fifteen miles north of Waco. Calvin Crum may recover.

### THE WEATHER

For Keokuk and vicinity: Mostly cloudy and continued cool tonight and Friday.  
For Iowa, Illinois and Missouri: Mostly cloudy and continued cool tonight and Friday.

### Weather Conditions.

The weather is decidedly cool for the season in the northern half of the country, where the pressure is high. There have been light showers in portions of the lake region, in Tennessee and the northwestern states, with snow at Buffalo this morning, and the weather is generally cloudy from the Rockies to the Atlantic coast.

In the southern mountain and plains region the weather is unsettled, with a depression in western Texas, and there has been rain in Utah and western Nebraska.

Conditions indicate mostly cloudy, continued cool weather for this section tonight and Friday.

### Daily River Bulletin.

Station	Stage	Height	Change	Wth'r
St. Paul	14	3.5	x0.3	Cl'dy
La Crosse	12	6.1	x0.3	Cl'dy
Davenport	13	7.0	x0.2	Cl'dy
Davenport	13	4.9	x0.2	Cl'dy
Keokuk	14	4.8	x0.3	Cl'dy
St. Louis	30	8.2	-0.2	Cl'dy

### River Forecast.

The river will continue to rise from Davenport to Keokuk until Sunday.

### Local Observations.

April 30. Bar. Ther. Wind W'thr  
2 7 p. m. —30.30 54 W Cl'dy  
3 7 a. m. —30.44 46 NE Cl'dy

River above low water of 1884, 4.8.  
Change in 24 hours, rise 3 tenths.  
Mean temperature 29th, 50.  
Lowest temperature, 46.  
Highest temperature, 55.  
Lowest temperature last night, 45.  
FRED Z. GOSEWISCH, Observer.

## HAVE NOT FOUND THE BODIES YET

### Rescue Parties Search in Mine Where the Explosion Took 172 Lives.

### A GLIMMER OF HOPE

#### Widows and Orphans Crowd About Mine's Mouth and Await the Terrible Truth.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

ECCLLES, W. Va., April 30.—Rescuers penetrated to the bottom of mine No. 5 of the New Rivers Collieries Co., today and found five bodies. The victims were piled in a heap—dead from suffocation. Wading in water knee deep in places, the rescuers then began to explore all portions of the mine in an effort to find others of the 172 victims of Tuesday's explosion.

The searchers carried canary birds in cages as gas barometers and pried axes to cut their way into lumber and debris as they proceeded.

Funerals were to be held today for eight victims of the explosion in mine No. 6. This blast followed by five minutes the explosion which took the toll in No. 5. Sixty-seven came out alive from No. 6. Just a glimmer of hope that some of the entombed are alive was held out today by Dr. J. A. Holmes, Washington, director of the U. S. bureau of mines, who is directing rescue work. He was almost alone in this belief, however. He cited that living men were taken several years ago from the Cherry, Ill., mine after eight days entombment. Widows and orphans of the disaster crowded about the shaft again early today, ready to be comforted by the sight of a body.

Just what underlying the dignity of the Mexican government in negotiation of this sort, carries with it is obvious. Huerta is the Mexican government, or at least that part against which operations of the United States have been directed.

The dictator may take refuge in fight when his last bluff has lost its effect or when rebel or American troops are pounding at the very gates of Mexico City, but those who have observed him throughout the stormy months of his regime do not expect him to resign. If that is one of the conditions of mediation laid down by the United States, there appears to be but slight hope of success.

### Had the Swamp Fever.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
NEW YORK, April 30.—A cablegram from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, written at Manaus, was received by friends here today and read in part: "Have been pretty sick, but am better now."

The colonel said that he had explored successfully a thousand miles of an unknown river, supposed to have been the "River of Doubt." The colonel's friends here assume that he must have been attacked by the swamp fever. The message indicated that Roosevelt will come directly back to the United States. It has been reported that he would go from South America to Spain to attend the wedding of his son Kermit to Miss Belle Willard, daughter of the United States ambassador at Madrid.

### Suffragette Excitement.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
CAMBRIDGE, Eng., April 30.—A suffragette broke through the police lines here today while the automobile of King George was passing through the streets and hurled a bundle of suffragette literature at his majesty. She missed the king but struck his chauffeur. The woman was arrested.

### Votes for Women.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
WASHINGTON, April 30.—The senate women's suffrage committee today favorably reported the Shafer constitutional amendment providing that eight percent of voters of any state may demand a referendum vote on equal suffrage.

### Presidential Appointments.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
WASHINGTON, April 30.—The president this afternoon nominated: Colonel to be brigadier general, George Bell, Jr.  
To be U. S. marshals, Wm. R. Walker of Montgomery, middle district, Alabama; Henry Behrendt of Lansing, eastern district of Michigan.  
To be collectors of customs: Harris Bennett of Duluth, district of Duluth and Superior; Frank E. Fitzsimmons of Lonsdale, district of Rhode Island.

## PEACE FOR ALL MEXICO IS PLAN OF MEDIATORS

### A. B. C., Board is Attempting What Appears Impossible Task in Settling Disputes

### HAVE PLANS COMPLETED

#### Initial Proposal to Uncle Sam Huerta and Carranza is Being Written Today.

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

VERA CRUZ, April 30.—Mexico's agreement to mediation is not without reservation. Dictator Huerta has not made up his mind as to how far he is willing to go towards bringing about peace and the matter of resigning has apparently not been considered by him.

This situation in the Mexican capital was clearly indicated today in a message which I received from Lopez Portillo Y. Rojas, secretary of foreign affairs.

That mediation is acceptable to Mexico in principle only, is the key note of this message, which carries the inference that Huerta has not considered resigning.

"Up to now mediation is acceptable to Mexico in principle only," Rojas message stated. "As soon as the details of mediation to which Mexico is willing to agree are decided upon, I will be in a better position to make a statement. I hope mediation will bring a solution acceptable to the dignity of both governments."

Just what underlying the dignity of the Mexican government in negotiation of this sort, carries with it is obvious. Huerta is the Mexican government, or at least that part against which operations of the United States have been directed.

The dictator may take refuge in fight when his last bluff has lost its effect or when rebel or American troops are pounding at the very gates of Mexico City, but those who have observed him throughout the stormy months of his regime do not expect him to resign. If that is one of the conditions of mediation laid down by the United States, there appears to be but slight hope of success.

It was rumored here today that seizure of Vera Cruz may make the United States responsible for payment of \$12,000,000 quarterly, representing the interest on Mexican bonds. Sixty per cent of the customs receipts of this port have been laid

aside by contract for the purpose of the next payment of interest due in August. As no customs duties are now paid, owing to the blockade, nothing is being collected toward the payment of interest on bonds. The possibility of such a complication is increased, it is declared in some quarters today, by the fact that European bond holders must be satisfied and must go on the interest paying roll of the United States, under the present occupation plan.

Ready to Write it Down.  
[By John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Mexican mediators—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—were today ready to reduce to writing their initial proposals designed to restore peace between Mexico and the United States and between the warring Mexican factions. The nature of these proposals will be carefully guarded until submitted and the answer returned. Neither side is expected to agree to all of the suggestions. It is the hope of the mediators that some will be approved and that from counter suggestions, can be worked out a general plan whereby all sides will make concessions and that finally a common ground for agreement will be reached.

Secretary of State Bryan, the only official of this government fully cognizant with what is going on, refused again today to confirm or deny just what he has told the mediators. From a high diplomatic source, close to the secretary, it was learned, however, that the position of the United States was substantially as follows:

The United States desires peace for all time in Mexico. It desires that peace and prosperity shall be restored to that republic by the Mexicans themselves. The United States is big enough, powerful enough and generous enough to insist on no humiliating concessions. It can never recognize Huerta as any government of which he is an important part. It will aid the mediating powers in putting into effect a plan of government, commission or individual, that can conduct Mexican affairs, pending arrangement of an election plan, whereby a new Mexican congress, representative of all Mexico and a president and vice president having the confidence of the Mexican people, can be elected.

The working out of an election plan must be marked by some comprehensive scheme which will give all Mexicans an equal voice at the polls. This will require co-operation of all factional leaders. The mediators themselves are the ones best fitted to negotiate with these individuals as the past efforts of the United States along this line have been nullified by Huerta taking possession of the polling places and by the constitutional

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## RICHEST YOUNG MAN IN AMERICA WAS A BIT WOBBLY AT HIS WEDDING THIS NOON

### Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington Were Married at the Bride's Home.

### BOTH HAVE MILLIONS

#### High Cost of Living Has No Worries for Young Couple Who Were Friends From Youth.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
STATENBURG, N. Y., April 30.—Only the simplest of ceremonies was planned for the wedding here at noon today of Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington and Vincent Astor, head of the house of Astor, and wealthiest young man in America. The Rev. Charles H. Duncan, pastor of St. Margaret's church, was chosen to read the Episcopal marriage service. Owing to the recent illness of the bridegroom who is still weak from an attack of grippe, the ceremony was to and performed at Hopeland House, the

magnificent Staatsburg estate of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington. Only seventy-five guests including Astor's mother and sister, Alice Mariel, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, and other close relatives and friends attended. Fifteen of the guests came here today from New York by special train. The bridegroom's mother and sister spent the night at Ferncliffe, the Astor estate near here.

The only attendants chosen for Miss Huntington were Alice Mariel Astor and Margaret Dowd, daughter of Mrs. Tracy Dowd, whose home is near Hopeland House and her sister, Miss Alice Huntington.

The two former were to act as flower girls and the bride's sister as maid of honor.

Herman Oelrichs, boyhood chum of Vincent Astor, was best man. There were no ushers. The bridegroom was of white tulle of simplest design with satin wedding lace that was worn by the bride's paternal grandmother and again by her mother, who was married at St. Margaret's church in 1882. The bride was to wear a priceless pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. It is said to be the finest set of pearls ever struck.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, sister of the bridegroom's father, Col. John Jacob Astor, who sided with him when his

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## FOURTEEN MORE KILLED IN THE COLORADO WAR BEFORE TROOPS ARRIVED

### Striking Miners and the State Militia Had Final Battles Before the Soldiers Get There.

### CLASH AT TWO POINTS

#### Forbes Coal Camp Burned to Ground After Defenders Were Put to Rout.

[By J. H. Frey, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

DENVER, Colo., April 30.—At Forbes mine dead, six wounded; at Walsenburg five known dead, three wounded, three more may be dead. Colorado stood aghast today in contemplation of this bloody summary of the human havoc wrought within the past twenty-four hours by its own citizens, fighting each other to the death in the coal strike zone of southern Colorado.

As a result of a day of battling, Forbes coal camp of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co., north of Trinidad, is today a smoking ruin and militiamen and strikers at Walsenburg are resting under an armed truce awaiting the arrival of United States cavalry to take command of the situation.

The coming of federal soldiers prevented still greater carnage, none new doubts. Strikers, militia and mine guards throughout southern Colorado are in a state of high excitement but counsel of their leaders prevents them flying at each others throats and renewing the fighting. The second squadron of the Fifth U. S. cavalry, Major Holbrook commanding, was due in Trinidad by noon. As soon as it arrives, two troops will be sent to Walsenburg to restore peace and order and relieve the militia at that camp. Whether the strikers there will peacefully disarm remains to be seen. Their leaders have promised that they will turn over their weapons to the federal troops and to none other. Acting under the proclamation issued when President Wilson called out the government soldiers, demanding the surrender of arms, Major Holbrook will demand that the strikers keep their promise.

Dispatches today from Trinidad and Walsenburg brought new details of the carnage of Wednesday. The principal blood letting was at Forbes and this tragedy was characterized by many as the strikers' revenge for the destruction of their coal colony there