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# The Sunday Gate City.

THE WEATHER.  
Showers Probably Monday.  
Saturday's temp—7 a. m.  
50; 7 p. m. 63.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

## MEXICANS STILL HAVE CHIP ON THEIR SHOULDER

### Demand Surrender of Vera Cruz Water Works From Marines on Guard There.

### FIRE SEVERAL SHOTS

### Further Trouble Feared From Troops of General Maas Hanging Around.

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

VERA CRUZ, May 2.—Approaching nearer to the city than at any time since the American forces occupied Vera Cruz, the Mexican soldiers under General Maas made their first aggressive move today, when they advanced within a mile of the American lines and through a courier under a flag of truce, demanded that marines guarding the water works at Tejeria surrender within ten minutes. Lieutenant Russell, commanding the marines, refused. The courier returned to his lines and in the meantime a call for reinforcements had been sent to General Funston. Colonel Van Vliet hurried to the scene with a detachment of troops and the Americans prepared for an attack. Although this did not materialize and the Mexicans marched away after firing half a dozen shots, further trouble is expected. Two companies of infantry were assigned tonight to aid the marines guarding the water works which supply the city of Vera Cruz.

It was shortly before noon that the Mexicans appeared and the courier approached the American lines under the white flag. The force of federals could be seen a mile away. When the news first reached him General Funston ordered that the Americans should be careful not to fire the first shot, but immediately prepare to defend the pumping station. The two companies of marines were greatly outnumbered by the Mexicans and the infantry was sent hurrying to their support. The Americans were ready for a fight but they fired only one shot and that came from the rifle of a nervous marine who let go when the Mexicans fired their scattering shots.

General Funston was communicating with Washington tonight in regard to extending the American lines to take in the farm belt about Vera Cruz. General Maas' troops have succeeded in completely cutting off the city's supply of fresh fruit, milk and

other farm staples. Gardeners and farmers came into the city for a time to sell their products but now fear to approach because of threats of death made by the federal soldiers. If they serve the "gringos." A serious situation promises to arise unless some way of protecting the farmers is found as it is now impossible to obtain fresh food stuffs in the city. The hotels are without butter, milk or fruit.

Colonel Plummer of the Twenty-eighth infantry was appointed general provost to have charge of civil affairs of Vera Cruz by General Funston today. He will relieve Robt. J. Kerr, who was named as the first civil governor by Rear Admiral Fletcher before Secretary of War Garrison ordered that all civil positions should be filled by army officers.

### Reports from Funston.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Details of a skirmish today at Tejeria, a suburb of Vera Cruz, between Mexican federal troops and a detachment of American marines served to make officials apprehensive tonight. The Mexicans demanded the surrender of the water works, supplying Vera Cruz. When refused, they fired a few scattering shots. General Funston, reporting tonight in two dispatches to Secretary Garrison, mentioned no casualties. A reinforced guard of American troops vigilantly guarded the water works and an attack is feared although the Mexican forces withdrew after firing upon the American troops. The place of the incident is eleven miles from Vera Cruz. The water works which supplied Vera Cruz with water is located there and the plant is vital to the health of the city and its destruction would seriously undermine success of the capture of Vera Cruz by Americans. A dispatch received by Secretary Garrison from General Funston this afternoon stated that under a flag of truce a commander of Mexican forces from a detachment of General Maas' army sent a courier to the commander of the two companies of marines who have been guarding the water works. The Mexican commander demanded that the Americans surrender the water works and retreat from their position within ten minutes. The message stated that 500 Mexican soldiers were then in sight, massed for demonstration against two companies of American marines. With the forces facing each other and desperate fears of an overwhelming attack, the American officer curtly refused to surrender. A hurried call for reinforcements was sent to Vera Cruz. A detachment of troops was immediately rushed to Tejeria by General Funston. Five hours later, a second telegram received from Funston stated

(Continued on page 2.)

## HONOR FOR SEVENTEEN

### BODIES OF THOSE KILLED AT VERA CRUZ COME THIS WEEK.

[By Bond P. Geddes, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Hearts and thoughts of a nation turned tonight to the seventeen American boys lying dead at Vera Cruz. A nation's pride, a nation's grief, a nation's gratitude is theirs. Expressions of these sentiments was the effort which all heads of the government made tonight.

That 90,000,000 Americans in spirit may mourn their death and carve their names in enduring letters on the pages of American heroism, plans for fitting tribute for their return—"home"—were made.

With all martial pomp and ceremony, the bodies of the dead blue jackets and marines, killed in Vera Cruz April 21, 22 and 23, will be brought to New York next week. A national requiem there is planned, a memorial typical American. The seventeen leaden caskets, each enveloped in the stars and stripes will be the biers and shrine at which the country will mourn.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels tonight announced tentative plans for the obsequies. The cruiser Montana was chosen as the funeral ship to bring the bodies from Vera Cruz to New York. She will sail Monday. It is believed, and arrive at New York about next Saturday when public obsequies will be held at the Brooklyn navy yard. Arrangements for the arrival of the Montana surges in naval and military pomp striking along New York's inner harbor. President Wilson, if possible, Secretary Daniels, Secretary of War Garrison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, and Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge will represent the government in the ceremonies.

At sea of the Delaware breakwater, three giant dreadnoughts, the Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, will meet the Montana and act as an escort of honor to New York. The three convoys will sail from the Philadelphia navy yard. Not the least impressive of ceremonies will be the scene at sea when the Montana with her burden of death, is joined by her escorts. With flags fluttering at half mast, the four warships will steam into New York harbor. Tolling of bells and hoarse, muffled salutes from harbor craft will be the first national dirge to "our boys who fell at Vera Cruz."

Blue jackets and marines, with wisps of crepe tied to their arms, will be the pallbearers to transfer the seventeen, flag palled, leaden caskets to navy launches from the deck of the Montana. Calmly, draped in crepe, and drawn by blue jackets, will carry the dead to the navy yard parade ground.

Hundreds of soldiers, marines and sailors, with bands playing dirges, will participate in the public services. Federal, city and state officials will join in tributes to those who fell for the honor of their country and their flag.

Captain Albert Gleaves, commandant of the navy yard, will make arrangements for the public ceremonial. A parade in New York City is among the features under consideration. Other memorial services are planned at cities where the dead blue jackets and marines resided. At Chicago the naval band and 1,000 apprentices of the great lakes naval training station, will participate by direction of Secretary Daniels today. While the country mourns its dead, fathers, mothers, and others bereaved by the flying bullets at Vera Cruz were not to be forgotten. Theirs is the more personal, the more poignant loss and grief. To them, after the nation has given its homage, will be given their dead for private interment. At each open grave the government will pay final tributes in "taps" from the soldiery. Unless their families request otherwise, a new section in Arlington national cemetery will be the final resting place of the honored dead.

### Nordica Still Near Death.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Geo. W. Young, husband of Mme. Nordica, the prima donna, today received a cablegram from Java, saying that her condition is still serious. According to the message, she is gaining little ground and is still near death.

### Mrs. Sharkey Dead.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Mrs. Katherine McIntosh Sharkey, wife of Tom Sharkey, the former pugilist, died suddenly at her Sheephead bay home late today.

(Continued on page 2.)

## STILL HOUNDING ROCKEFELLERS

### John D. and Son Take Refuge in Country Home to Avoid the Mourners.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES

### Picketing of Office Will Continue Until the Strike in Colorado Has Been Settled.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, May 2.—An innovation will be introduced into the "mourners" demonstration in front of 26 Broadway, the citadel of Standard Oil and the Rockefellers, tomorrow afternoon when a memorial service for the victims of the Colorado strike will be conducted by an Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Wm. Miller Gamble, rector of St. Stephens church, Coyleville, N. J., who will appear in full vestments at 8 o'clock and while the service lasts, the mourning patrol will halt their silent, gloomy march.

While Upton Sinclair lounged easily in his apartment here tonight, guards watched over the country home of John D. Rockefeller and his son John D. Jr., fearful that some demonstration against their refusal to arbitrate in the Colorado strike situation might be carried to their Tarrytown retreats.

Three detectives arrived in Tarrytown today and were driven directly to the Rockefeller home. Guards prevented anyone from entering the estate and it was rumored about Tarrytown that the rumor that Huerta will eliminate himself, gained strength. It was admitted at the white house that this report had reached the president through diplomatic channels. But at the same time it was stated that the information on this line, up to the present, was intangible. A diplomat in complete touch with the situation who holds steadfastly to this belief, explained the reason for the rumor as follows:

"The proposed mediation covers the United States, Carranza and Huerta. Two of the 'threes-Carranza and the United States—maintain an irreducible position; they agree that Huerta must go. In any negotiations, he must necessarily be in the minority, especially if Carranza participates. That all three have agreed to participate is made certain by the public announcement that they have been asked to do so. In matters of so grave a concern as the present, nothing is made public that cannot be considered certain of success. And because of this I believe that Huerta will get out of his own accord or force a situation that will compel the United States to substitute force for mediation."

### Our Dead at Vera Cruz

[Written specially for the United Press by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.]  
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The republic is rich in memories of the men who have given their lives under the folds of the flag. The courage of the young men in the navy whose sacrifice at Vera Cruz gave new proof of American valor, adds to our national glory. In the face of the fire from unseen foes, not a man quailed or hesitated.

The men who fell there are our latest heroes. Their sacrifice effectually answers those who have believed that twentieth century Americans were not of the same quality as the heroes of other days. While the whole country stands uncovered in honor of the dead—gallant sailor lads and gallant members of the marine corps—the count has gained in this new proof that American patriotism is equal to any emergency.

As one thinks of these latest youths who sealed their devotion with their blood, these words of Walt Whitman are recalled: "The grand debts of our race—the dramatic deaths of every nationality—are its most important inheritance of value. In some respects beyond its literature and art, as the hero is beyond his finest portrait and the battle itself beyond its song."

(Continued on page 2.)

## OUTLOOK FOR PEACE

### MEDIATORS HAVE HOPES OF ENDING MEXICAN TROUBLE.

[By John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Whether General Huerta countenanced today's near fight at the Vera Cruz water station was troubling officials tonight. President Wilson and his advisors were inclined to believe that he had not. But the fact that another fight was only averted by the American show of force has served to indicate the constant danger confronted while waiting for the South American mediators to solve the Mexican problem.

President Wilson was at his desk until a late hour tonight. He was in communication with Secretary Bryan and Secretary Garrison but refused all comment on the situation. It is understood that after he had talked with Secretary Bryan on the phone, the latter got into communication with Ambassador DaGama and emphasized that the killing or wounding of another American soldier or marine will call for summary action by the United States.

This word was immediately transmitted to Mexico City. The mediators denied themselves to interviewers, although they were in conference until late tonight. They are working out their plans and considering whether it will be necessary to conduct their conferences on neutral ground when each side of the controversy names their representatives. This finally was deemed necessary. It is believed Canada will be chosen.

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The three representatives of the South American countries who are acting as mediators conferred with Secretary Bryan at considerable length this afternoon. Tonight the following statement was issued: "The mediators have delivered to this government and are sending out to General Huerta and General Carranza, requests that representatives be appointed to confer with the mediators."

The mediators refused to add anything to this statement at this time. Secretary Bryan likewise was mute, stating that this represented all that could be announced for the present. He refused to say whether he or some one else would represent the United States or to discuss where the mediation conferences would be continued. The question of whether the action on the part of the mediators did not constitute formal recognition of Huerta also was evaded by Secretary Bryan saying this was something which he could not discuss with propriety. Prior to the arrival of the mediators, a conference was had with DaGama personally. He had gone straight to President Wilson with whom he was closeted for more than an hour. When he left, he fairly radiated optimism. He would make no further statement tonight but said the situation was improving, and said it was decidedly hopeful. On the heels of this, came a widespread rumor. It was said Huerta, like Diaz, had decided to eliminate himself from Mexican affairs. This rumor had it that Huerta was willing to retire now and would reserve the right to become a candidate for president at any election that might be arranged.

It is accepted here tonight that the mediators have agreed Huerta must go. They appreciate that in this de-

(Continued on page 2.)

## BLOOD OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON THEIR HANDS

### Members of Colorado Militia Charged in Coroner's Inquest With Being Guilty.

### SEEN FIRING THE TENTS

### The Red Days Are Now Over With United States Troops in Control of the District.

[By Fred J. Wilson, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

TRINIDAD, Colo., May 2.—Responsibility for the killing of two women and eleven children in the destruction of the Ludlow tent colony of strikers two weeks ago, was laid directly at the door of the militia and mine guards this afternoon by a jury which conducted the inquest by Coroner Cypes. The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Petra Valdez, Mrs. Cedelma Costa and eleven children "died through fire, or asphyxiation, or both, from a fire set by militia men under Major P. J. Hamrock and Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt, or mine guards, or both."

A second verdict was returned stating that Alfred Martin, militiaman; Louis Tikas and six strikers killed at Ludlow "died from bullet wounds received at a battle between militia, mine guards and strikers."

Major Hamrock and his militia men at Ludlow left their camp this afternoon when the federal troops were detained there. About sixty of the men who were former guards, came to Trinidad and went at once to the Columbian hotel. They are members of company C, recruited just before the Ludlow tragedy, and many have no uniforms.

"This has been the most unhappy week of my life," said one Denver boy in the militia at Ludlow. "I have had almost no discipline, tried to get a discharge by cursing the captain of my company, but only cursed me in return and refused to discharge me. The good men in the militia have had to bear the blame for the things 'gunmen' did before we came down here."

Militiamen and United States troops did not speak to each other as they mingled on the station platform at Ludlow this afternoon. C. F. Foerster, in command of the regiment, greeted Major Hamrock with "how do you do." There was a tire absence of good fellowship.

### PROMISE TO LIFT EMBARGO ON ARMS TO REBELS IF CARRANZA ACCEPTS TRUCE

### POW WOW THIS WEEK

### Anti American Feeling Along Mexican Border is Passing and no Trouble Feared.

[By N. C. Parke, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

EL PASO, Texas, May 2.—General Venustiano Carranza will define his exact attitude towards the A. B. C. mediation proceedings early next week, but not until after he has had a personal interview with representatives of the American department of state. This information was given to the United Press tonight by a man high in the councils of Carranza. George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department and Robert V. Pesquiera, Carranza's confidential

crawled by the score out from the streets of the colony and tried to run to safety in the face of a regular hail of bullets."

At the conclusion of Riley's testimony, District Attorney Hendricks suggested that the inquest be concluded, but the jury examined J. S. Harriman, conductor of the train. He said he saw mine guards and militiamen firing constantly into the tents, the flash of their rifles shooting across the railroad tracks. He also saw women and children fleeing under fire from the tents and corroborated Riley in detail.

The verdict was greeted with satisfaction by the strike leaders and miners tonight. John K. Lawson and Horace N. Hawkins, attorney for the strikers, refused to say whether in view of the jury's declaration that Major Patrick Hamrock and Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt were in command when the tents at Ludlow were fired, they would be prosecuted. They intimated, however, that such action was not impossible.

"I don't know that I shall take any action," said District Attorney Hendricks, "but if anyone comes before me with a complaint he can get warrants quickly."

The second verdict is construed here as exonerating Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt of the charge of committing an assault on Louis Tikas, chief of the Greek strikers who was slain during the Ludlow battle. Several witnesses testified that Linderfelt broke his rifle stock by beating Tikas over the head with it. One witness testified that he heard Linderfelt remark:

"I ordered that rifle fired on him." Major Hamrock and his militia men at Ludlow left their camp this afternoon when the federal troops were detained there. About sixty of the men who were former guards, came to Trinidad and went at once to the Columbian hotel. They are members of company C, recruited just before the Ludlow tragedy, and many have no uniforms.

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(Continued on page 2.)

## REFUGEES AMAZED BECAUSE UNCLE SAM APPEARS TO BE WEARING EARMUFFS AND BLINDERS

### After Being Given an Hour and a Half to Get Out of Mexico or be Killed.

### REPORT MANY OUTRAGES

### Think the Seventy-five Who Could Not Catch Train, Have All Been Killed.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 2.—Amazed because the people of the United States are displaying so little excitement over the Mexican situation and severe criticism for the government for its failure to send troops into Mexico, the refugees who arrived here yesterday from Guadalajara were either seeking employment in San Diego today or leaving for cities where they have relatives or friends. It was the busiest day in the history of San Diego's chapter of the American National Red Cross. Few of the

refugees who were driven hurriedly out of Guadalajara and forced to leave their homes and business interests, had money upon their arrival here. The Red Cross at once volunteered to furnish transportation to those who cared to leave the city and to find work for those who preferred to remain.

"We are financially ruined," said one refugee after another at Red Cross headquarters. "They have taken everything we had in the world except our lives. Our hands are tied. We can do nothing. Uncle Sam alone can help us. He can go into Mexico and force the Mexicans to return our homes and money."

In a corner of the room a score of little children, juvenile refugees, were huddled together.

One of those who applied for transportation today was J. H. Kipp, who owned the largest hardware store in western Mexico, carrying an \$8,000 stock. "They came into my place and gave me an hour and a half to get out of Guadalajara," said Kipp today. "It meant death if I didn't. They didn't even give me time to get a few dollars together. I don't know that I will ever go back."

The opinion is strong here among the refugees that the seventy-five Americans who could not be found in time to catch the train from Guadal-

(Continued on page 2.)

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