

WHAT SHALL BE DONE TO MEXICO?

BODIES OF THE MURDERED AMERICANS ARE BROUGHT BACK TO HOME COUNTRY

Eighteen Black Mexican Caskets Unloaded at El Paso, Containing Corpses of Party Massacred in Brutal Fashion.

ONE OF THE MOST DIABOLICAL CRIMES

Eye Witnesses Tell How Bandits Shot Down the Americans as Though Slaying a Covey of Quail.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 13.—Carrying its death cargo in eighteen black Mexican caskets, the train with the eighteen American and British victims of the Santa Ysabel massacre arrived here today.

A silent crowd of several hundred friends and relatives gathered at the old Santa Fe station to meet the train, sorrowfully watching the caskets transferred to auto trucks, piled two and three high, covered with a tarpaulin and taken to the morgue.

A gruesome story of the massacre was told by Mexican witnesses of the massacre and by American members of the rescue party who accompanied the bodies to the border.

American friends of the murdered mining men risked their lives when they boldly took into the view of the murderers and recovered the dead bodies. The bandits still lurked in the vicinity of their crime as the half dozen Americans, armed to the teeth, tenderly picked up the blood-soaked nude bodies and placed them in the rescue train.

Soft-nosed bullets had been used, making ragged holes in the heads of the wounded Americans when the bandits gave them the "mercy shot."

The skulls of three men had been shot away. Brains oozed out on the ground. Each body had from two to five holes, the blood soaking the dirt and clinders along the railroad track.

The Americans in the rescue party were escorted by a small detachment of Carranza troops who insisted on stopping the train every few miles and reconnoitering for bandits. When the scene of the massacre was reached, mounted Villistas were not over half a mile away. The Carranza troops on the train, not being mounted, made no attempt to pursue the suspected murderers.

As soon as the bodies were loaded

forward, his body rolling down the bank into the river.

"Of two of the running for the river, one fell midway. I learned later this was Romero. Four bullets penetrated him. The other man was hit twice and killed.

"A young fellow, later identified as McHaton, got forty yards from the train when he was shot and fell.

"While this was going on, other Villistas crowded into the Americans' coach. I could not see what happened in there as a frightful panic broke out in our car. Later I learned that the Americans were unarmed.

"Pearce was shot as he sat in the coach. I saw Wallace's body on the ground at the car steps. He had been shot through the back. Another body was on top of Wallace's.

"The other Americans were herded to the side of the coach and lined up.

"Colonel Lopez selected two of his soldiers as executioners and this nearly precipitated a fight among the bandits over who should have the privilege of shooting the Americans.

"Several of the Americans in line had been wounded when the Villistas shot into the coach.

"The two executioners used Mauser rifles. One would shoot his victim and then the other soldier would take the next in line.

"Within a few moments the executioners had gone completely down the line.

"The Americans lay on the ground, some gasping and writhing in the sand and clinders.

"The suffering of the Americans seemed to drive the bandits into a frenzy. 'Viva Villa,' they cried, and 'death to the gringos!'

"Colonel Lopez ordered the tiro de gracia given to those who were still alive, and the soldiers placed the ends of rifles at their victims' head and fired, putting the wounded out of misery.

"All bodies were completely stripped of clothing and shoes. Fourteen were piled together in a small draw about a yard from the track. It was horrible. The blood smeared the white skins. Our train returned to Chihuahua city."

Mexicans in Jail

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 13.—To guard against violence on leading Mexicans General Manuel M. Bana and twelve other prominent former Villista officers were thrown in jail here today on vagrancy charges.

General Manuel M. Medina Villa, formerly chief of staff, to Villa, was jailed on a murder charge in connection with the execution of Peter Keene, an American ranchman, at Rubio, Chihuahua, recently.

The arrests followed the discovery of a plot by angry Americans to lynch General Jose Ynez Salazar, suspected of ordering Tom Fountain, a popular American mining man, before a Mexican firing squad at Parral in 1912.

The twenty Americans who called at Salazar's hotel, were also believed to be bent on other lynchings to avenge the massacre of Santa Ysabel.

The police learned of their plans and spirited Salazar away in an automobile.

With the arrival of the victims' bodies, indignation here was at fever heat. A great meeting of protest against the administration's "wait and wait" policy and to demand immediate intervention was being arranged.

Thousands planned to attend the funerals of the murdered men who live here.

Another Massacre Reported.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 13.—Twelve more Americans, including two women, are reported today to have been murdered by Mexican bandits. Madera, Chihuahua, was the scene of this latest massacre, according to unconfirmed advices received from Chihuahua City.

With the seventeen American mining men shot and killed by a large Villista force near Santa Ysabel on Monday and other reported murders of Americans and foreigners, General Villa's order to "kill the gringos" has already cost over thirty lives within the week. Two British subjects also were victims of the massacre at Santa Ysabel.

Roy Cramer, a young American ranchman, was executed by a Villista firing squad at Guerrero, Friday, confirmed Chihuahua City advices stated today.

With the temper of El Paso's citizens rising to the fighting point, the authorities on both sides of the border took precautions to avoid a clash between Americans and Mexicans.

Fearing a crisis when the train bearing the bodies of Santa Ysabel victims, arrived, the hour of its arrival was kept an official secret. The hour of its departure from Chihuahua

WILSON IS STANDING PAT ON HIS MEXICAN PROGRAM

Does Not Intend to Change Plans Because of the Last Outrage.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Wilson stands squarely behind Secretary of State Lansing in his statement that Americans who entered Mexico in the face of warnings from this government, did so at their own risk.

While General Carranza has been urged to endeavor to round up the bandits responsible for the murder of American and British citizens in Chihuahua and punish them, it was made plain at the white house today that the president has not deviated in the least from his policy as regards Mexico.

It was declared that Lansing's statement of yesterday concerning the blame attached to persons who have gone into Mexico despite warnings, has the endorsement of the president. The men in the party killed Monday also had been specifically warned, it was stated.

Await Carranza's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Carranza's government Mexico was on trial today, facing its first crucial test. Upon its ability or inability to punish the murderers of nineteen foreigners, wantonly massacred at Santa Ysabel, depended the future course of the United States.

The president and state department awaited word from Carranza regarding steps being taken to capture the perpetrators of the dastardly crime. Word from Carranza was expected during the day. There was every indication it would seek to satisfy this government; the Carranza legation

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ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service] ROME, Jan. 13.—Italian troops may be ordered to proceed to the relief of the hard pressed Montenegrins, within forty-eight hours. King Victor Emanuel today summoned military chiefs and members of the cabinet into conference on the Montenegrin situation.

The king's hurried return from the Italian front after an eight months absence from Rome, was caused by alarming reports of the progress of the Austrian invasion, it was learned today. Upon reaching Rome, his majesty at once sent for Baron Sonnino, foreign minister, with whom he was in conference until a late hour last night.

The Montenegrin Crown Prince Danilo Alexander and the Crown Princess Jutto reached Rome from Cetinje a few hours before the king arrived from the front. They visited Baron Sonnino and later were received in audience by King Victor Emanuel to whom they presented a personal appeal for help from the aged Montenegrin king, Nicholas.

It was rumored today that Queen Helena, a daughter of the Montenegrin ruler and an ardent sympathizer with her people, is playing a leading role in the conferences that may cause a startling change in affairs in the Balkans.

Queen Helena, it was reported in official circles, sent the telegram that brought King Victor Emanuel rushing back from the front. She dispatched it when news reached Rome that Mt. Lowcen, dominating Cetinje, had fallen and that the Montenegrin capital itself could not hold out long against the invaders.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service] LONDON, Jan. 13.—Anglo-French troops from Gallipoli are being landed at Salonika to reinforce General Sarraill's army, according to Sofia dispatches today.

The Bulgarian authorities estimate that 250,000 Anglo-French forces are now in Greece and that more than 300,000 will be concentrated between Salonika and the Greek border before the end of another week. The Sofia advices carry no confirmation of an Athens dispatch to the Daily News that the Bulgarians are bombarding the allied lines and that the attack on Salonika is about to begin.

The official thermometer reading at 9 a. m., the weather bureau announced, though United Press dispatches from Salonika a few days ago declared Bulgarian invasion was about to begin.

GERMANY

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.] BERLIN, (via Amsterdam) Jan. 13.—The United Press was today officially authorized to deny rumors circulating in foreign countries that the Kaiser is seriously ill.

The emperor's illness has at no time been serious, it was said. It was necessary for him to remain in his rooms at the palace for only a few days.

He is now improved to such an extent that he is holding daily military conferences with members of the general staff.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Jan. 13.—The National Federation of Miners, the strongest labor union in the United Kingdom, today voted unanimously to oppose the government's conscription bill.

The delegates, however, refused to act on a proposal that a national strike be called at once in protest against the conscription measure. Instead, a substitute resolution was adopted, authorizing the executive committee to call another council in the event another conscription bill passed, to take further steps. Delegates expressed sentiment overwhelmingly against conscription in every district.

Four Hurt in Wreck.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 13.—Four persons were injured, none fatally, today when a Chicago bound passenger train on the Chicago and North-western, crashed into the rear of a Madison bound passenger at Allis station, because of a mixup in orders. First reports were that two persons were killed.

The parlor car of the Madison train was telescoped and caught fire. Passengers were extricated with difficulty.

In Bad.

Chicago Evening Post: Wouldn't you love to be those two Ohio militia officers who made a careful investigation at Youngstown and then telephoned the governor that the militia would not be needed?

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HALF OF UNITED STATES BELOW ZERO THIS MORNING

Cold Wave Made Good Job of it and Gave the Country a Touch of Real Old Fashioned Winter.

CENTRAL WEST GETS A STIFF DOSE

People in Texas Were Shivering Along With Those in the Northern States Where Mercury was Low.

[United Press Leased Wire Service] CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Below zero weather held half of the United States in its grip today. From the Rockies to the great lakes and beyond, weather bureaus reported the lowest January temperature for several years.

The official thermometer reading at 9 a. m., the weather bureau announced, was five below zero. The lowest during the night was six below.

The mercury may drop to as low as eighteen below zero tonight or early tomorrow, the forecaster said. Relief from the cold wave is not in prospect until Saturday.

Trains reaching Chicago from the west and north were from six to twelve hours late, due to storm conditions.

From 50 below zero to 72 above, were the lowest temperature marks in the United States and western Canada today in the path of the cold wave:

Battleford, Sask., 50 below.

Prince Albert, Sask., 48 below.

Devils Lake, N. D., 44 below.

Bismarck, N. D., 44 below.

LaCrosse, Wis., 24 below.

Davenport, Iowa, 22 below.

Des Moines, 20 below.

Galveston, Texas, 28 above.

Concordia, Kansas, 16 below.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, 36 below.

Los Angeles, Calif., 40 above.

Miami, Fla., 72 above.

Almost Zero in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 13.—"Gosh, it's cold!"

A hundred and odd thousand Dallas residents chattered that refrain as they scramble out of their beds into an 8.8 above atmosphere this morning. It was the coldest temperature recorded here since 1912, when the mercury dropped to four above. Only once has zero ever been attained in this region. That was in 1895.

The cold snap was accompanied by frozen water pipes, coffeeless breakfasts and shagless faces. Tourists agreed that as a winter resort, Texas is a frost.

Lowest in Ten Years.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 13.—Twenty degrees below zero was reported this morning at Lawrence and at El-Lis. Clear skies and the absence of wind will send the mercury slowly up the tube today. No reports were received from any section of the state that were above zero. Southern Kansas reported 8 below.

Train service is badly hampered, and the roads are refusing to accept perishable freight.

Temperatures in Kansas this morning were lower than any time in ten years excepting January 12, 1912, when the temperature was the same.

Around Zero Mark.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—But little relief was promised frozen St. Louis by the weather forecaster today. The minimum temperature was reported at seven this morning when mercury dropped four degrees below zero, a drop of forty-one degrees since noon yesterday. Unofficial readings in the suburbs registered ten and twelve below. At 10 this morning it was 3 above. Two below is the prediction for tonight.

Twenty-two Below.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 13.—The mercury dropped to 22 degrees below zero this morning in Omaha and 22 below at Primrose, Neb. Several towns in the state reported from 25 to 30 below.

There was much suffering among Omaha's poor last night, and charity workers were kept busy supplying coal and clothing to the sufferers.

A VISIT TO THE FRONT BEFORE RETREAT OF ALLIES

Second Installment of Shepherd's Story From the Serbian Field.

[Note—In the first installment of his uncensored story of the allied retreat from Serbia, Shepherd told of the arrival of Serbian refugees in Salonika and of permission being granted by General Sarraill, allied commander in chief, for a party of correspondents to visit the Anglo-French front. Following is the second story of the series.]

[By Wm. G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.] SALONIKA, December 11.—Two huge baskets, filled with wicker-covered bottles of chianti wine, from among which peeped the white necks of champagne bottles, made up our supply of traveling provision when for the Anglo-French front in Serbia. True, indeed, there was a small package for each man—bottled eggs, cold beef with thin paper packets of salt and pepper—but these were so small we were able to carry them in our pockets.

This was an Italian scheme of provisions. We had left to two Italian journalists—a newspaper man in Italy is always a journalist—the task of purchasing our food supply.

We didn't know, as we pulled out of the station on a rattly military train, that we were going forward to witness the beginning of an allied retreat. Before us was Krivopalak, where the French had fought so long and so hard with their "seventy-fives" and General Sarraill had told us that we should see Krivopalak and the fighting there.

Before us was the British front, made up of veterans who had gone through the hell-fire of the Dardanelles. Before us were all the thrilling things to see that the war affords.

We got out of the train at a little railroad station on the shore of Lake Doiran and found ourselves in the midst of British troops. I've used the name of the lake, though before we started out we were told that we must not mention the names of places in our stories. But nine days have changed all that. The Bulgarians have all these places now. It is no secret. An English captain met us.

"Have you automobiles for these correspondents?" asked our French lieutenant-guide.

"Not a one," said the British officer, "unless they want to ride on this load of hay."

He pointed to a big automobile truck half loaded with bales of English hay.

Into the truck we piled, with half a dozen English Tommies giving us lifts. Just as we started off, they cried, imitating a London bus conductor:

"Marble Arch, Holdurn Circus, Bank, Elephant and Castle."

It was a cockney's way of saying, "Houston street only," or "West Farm express."

We hadn't seen a sign of a retreat. The British captain got on to a fine horse and rode along beside us. The road skirted the lake—a circle of water three miles across—and scores of oddly dressed Greek and Serbian peasants got out of our way as we rolled along through the mud, hugging our oblong seats of hay. Everywhere were British plodding through the mud, riding heavy draught horses, sitting by roadside fires.

"Great fish in this lake," said the British captain, riding up behind the motor truck. "Perch. Country round here famous for them. Having some for dinner tonight in my mess."

"These ducks ought to be good," said one of our party, pointing to the reeds where thousands of birds were floating.

"Not ducks," he said, "some sort of blackbird. Don't know whether they're"

NOTICE

The subscription price of The Daily Gate City by mail has been \$3.00 in the towns and \$2.50 on rural routes. These two different rates have caused so much confusion and dissatisfaction that after February 1, 1916, there will be but one price for the daily by mail and that \$3.00 per year.

The subscription price of the daily in Keokuk remains the same—10 cents per week.

(Continued on page 2.)