

CALL IT PEACEFUL SUNDAY IF YOU REALLY WANT TO But If This Is Peace Let's Have Done With It as Soon as We Can



AMERICAN CONSULATE AT ACAPULCO. The building on the left is the official residence of Consul Edwards, imprisoned by the Mexican Authorities.

ACAPULCO CONSUL JAILED AND AMERICANS MURDERED

Refugees From Mexico Return With Graphic Tale of Outrages Committed by Federal Authorities.

San Francisco, May 17.—Graphic reports of the murder of Americans, the capture by a Mexican transport of the American brig Geneva, the imprisonment of United States Consul Clement S. Edwards of Acapulco and many atrocities on the west coast of Mexico, were brought in today by the officers and 150 refugees on the British steamer Cetriana, which arrived from Manzanillo.

Lieutenant Edward J. Minister, royal naval reserve, commander of Cetriana, got his steamer loaded with refugees, away from Manzanillo. By daring and skillful action April 28, when it was believed the Mexicans were preparing to burn it at the dock by firing and dynamiting the wharves.

According to the refugees, when news of the capture of Vera Cruz by the United States reached the west coast, it was taken by the Mexicans as the beginning of war. The Mexicans were infuriated to a high pitch, they say, and the Americans abandoned their homes and fled.

As the Cetriana got away from the dock, maneuvering awkwardly out of what is reported to have been at attempt to hem them in by four Mexican steamers, a rifle fire was directed against it. Many bullets struck the steamer, upwards of a score of murders, mostly of Americans, were reported by the Cetriana's passengers.

Captain W. H. Ferguson of the brig Geneva of San Francisco was one of the Cetriana's passengers. For nearly a week his ship, crew and four refugees were held as prisoners of war by the Mexicans, he reports. The arrival of the United States cruiser Raleigh brought about his release. Captain Ferguson said:

Ferguson's Story.

"We left San Francisco January 31 and discharged our cargo at Graymas, Mazatlan and San Blas. On April 21 we were all ready to sail north except that we needed water and provisions. That night the news of the taking of Vera Cruz was received and the port officials notified that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico. They would give us no water or provisions, but told us to sail. We took on four American refugees, including a woman with a baby, and sailed. "There was not sufficient water aboard for us to reach an American port. The water was absolutely necessary.

"April 26 the Mexican transport Korrikan, with an armed crew steamed out of Manzanillo and approached. The Mexican commander hailed us, told us war was on and said he had orders to seize the Geneva as a prize of war and all Americans aboard as prisoners of war.

"The Korrikan then towed us to Manzanillo. The next day, the 27th, the Cetriana arrived and I exchanged signals with Commander Minister. Minister was then informed that he could not communicate with us, that we were prisoners of war.

Help Secured.

"A man aboard knew the German consul, Fritz Kraiser, and got into touch with him. Commander Minister sent us word that he would not leave until we were released. He arranged to steam away and pick us up after we had escaped in small boats.

"We were ready to escape in the small boats when the Raleigh arrived. The Cetriana started to leave. I raised the stars and stripes on the Geneva and a roar of cheers broke out from the refugees on the Cetriana.

"We got into the small boats and rowed to the Cetriana. As we rowed away the boats were fired on from

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HERE'S STORY OF TAMPICO INCIDENT IN NUTSHELL FROM A YANKEE SEAMAN

Columns of news dispatches have been printed about what happened at Tampico when the men from the naval dispatch ship Dolphin were arrested and the flag of the United States insulted. But this short description, written by James Cole of the Dolphin's crew to his sister in St. Louis, takes the prize for clearness.

TAFT HAS HIS SAY ABOUT OUR MIX-UP

Ex-President Tells Free Synagogue What He Thinks of the Mexican Trouble and Criticizes Wilson's Attitude Toward the Constitution.

New York, May 17.—William Howard Taft gave his views on the Mexican situation today in an address at the Free Synagogue's celebration of Peace Sunday. While the former president expressed little hope that the pending mediation conference would accomplish its immediate purpose, he asserted the offer of mediation and its acceptance was an important step towards the future settlement of international difficulties in the western hemisphere.

He said there was no popular pressure for a military policy which the administration cannot resist. He said that the people were determined to do their duty, even should that duty involve war. But for war, he added, the people have little enthusiasm. The criticism Mr. Taft leveled at the Wilson administration had to do with the aid, which he said, the administration had given to the Mexican constitutionalists.

"In my judgment," he said, "if in our course toward Mexico in the last

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SEA GIVES UP FIVE NEAR DEAD

REVENUE CUTTER PICKS UP EXHAUSTED SURVIVORS OF OCEAN DISASTER.

ALL FOUND BARELY ALIVE

Of Sixteen Who Departed Burning Ship With Only Few Biscuits and Little Water, but Five Endure Thirteen Days of Torture and They Are at Point of Death.

Halifax, N. S., May 17.—After 13 days of terrible suffering in an open boat adrift at sea, five survivors of the freight steamer Columbian were picked up in the North Atlantic by the United States revenue cutter Seneca today.

Eleven others of the boat's crew who left the Columbian when she was burned just south of Sable Island on May 2, had succumbed to injuries and privations and their bodies had been thrown overboard. The death roll of the lost freighter now stands at 15.

Twenty-seven other members of the crew were saved by the Cunard liner Panconia and the steamer Manhattan after two days' exposure.

The men perished from death by the Seneca today was the first effort, whose name was not given in the radio dispatch from that vessel, Steward Robert Ties, Oscar Kendall and Peter Bellinger, and Fireman Michael Ludvigsson. The Seneca reported she expected to reach Halifax tomorrow morning.

The survivors had lived on only a few ship's biscuits and a cask of water which had long since been exhausted. They had gone the limit of human endurance.

Hope for the missing third boat had been abandoned after a dozen of the trans-Atlantic liners searched for five days within a wide radius of the spot where the Columbian had burst into flames. To seafaring men it seemed impossible that a small boat could pass through the series of gales that have since swept these waters and the news that the Seneca had picked up survivors was received almost with incredulity here.

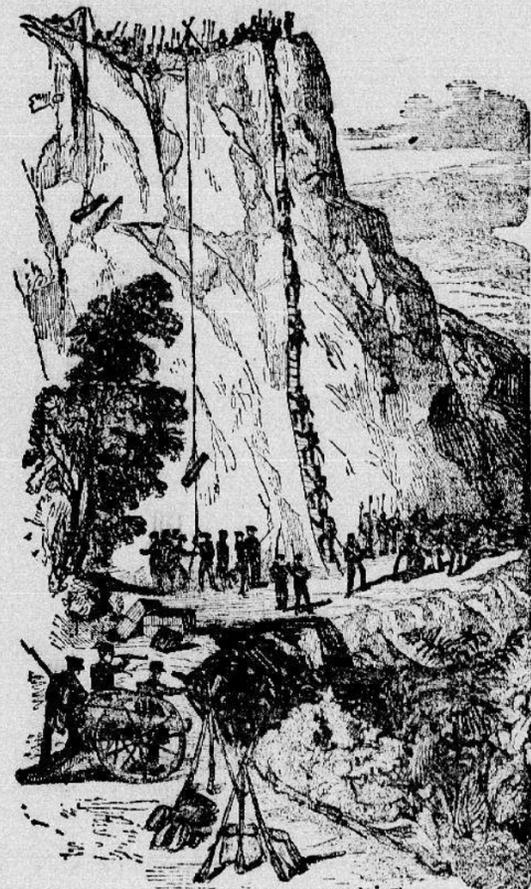
Weaker Die.

Although the survivors were too weak from their suffering to tell the story completely, the revenue cutter's officers gathered that some of the 16 who had hastily piled into the third boat had been so seriously burned that they died within the first few days. It was decided to lighten the boat by casting the bodies overboard. Some who had tumbled from their bunks at the first explosion and had tumbled on deck half clothed, succumbed to the cold. Others, weakened by hunger and thirst, gradually sank into lethargy.

The survivors managed to keep the boat head on to the seas when the weather became rough, but for the past few days little or no effort could

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HOW SCOTT MOVED TROOPS TO MEXICO



GENERAL SCOTT'S ARMY ON WAY TO MEXICO CITY IN FIRST MEXICAN WAR (FROM AN OLD WOOD CUT).

The picture gives an idea of the lean war, immense bluffs, hundreds of steep, rocky hills, which could not be scaled with ropes ladders, and cannon were drawn by hand the American army from Vera Cruz to Mexico City in the last Mexican war.

MEDIATORS TO ACT UPON BROAD BASIS

Neither Insults to Flag Nor Outrages, but Question of Pacification Will Be Considered by Our Representatives as Well as Those of the "A. B. C." Nations.

Washington, May 17.—Peace delegates of the Huerta government, who departed from Washington today for Niagara Falls, Canada, to attend the mediation conference on Wednesday, are confident of the success of their mission, which, it was learned, is the broad question of pacifying all Mexico. The Mexican delegates are said to realize that the present administration in Mexico City is fast crumbling and that the choice of someone to succeed Huerta is inevitable.

But, conceding the retirement of Huerta, the delegates are said to be most interested in the vital question of what is to follow, what guarantees are to be obtained against the possible re-ignition of property by the invading constitutionalists, protection against conditions of anarchy and what kind of government will be stable and will obtain world wide recognition.

Those close to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan assert that the question which is to be mediated is no longer the failure of Huerta to salute, or the offenses committed against the dignity of the United States, but the broad question of pacifying Mexico.

Those who favor the broad withdrawal of the Washington government declare the American troops will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until a stable government is established or is in sight in Mexico.

Mexicans Representative.

Persons close to the Mexican delegates emphasized that the three men who will represent the Huerta government are not "federalists" or the representatives of any group of persons, but are representatives of the best interests of the people in the territory controlled by the federals.

Persons close to Emilio Rabasa, chairman of the Mexican committee, and intimate adviser of Huerta, said the Huerta delegates would await the suggestions of the three mediators, but when the time came for their answer to suggestions as to a successor for Huerta, they probably would in-

AMMONS ASKS PRESIDENT'S HELP

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO WANTS FEDERAL AID IN SETTLING GREAT LABOR TROUBLE.

IS INTERSTATE MATTER

Ammons Declares That Strike Is Not Local, but One in Which People Outside of Colorado Are Deeply Interested—Strikers Also Want Federal Troops.

Denver, May 17.—Federal aid in bringing about a settlement of the Colorado miners' strike is desired by Governor Ammons, even if President Wilson carries out his intimation that federal troops may soon be withdrawn from the strike districts. Governor Ammons so announced tonight.

The governor's announcement followed upon Saturday's exchange of telegrams between himself and President Wilson in which the president expressed a wish that Colorado should regulate its own difficulties without the presence of United States troops.

"I am earnest in my belief that we should have national aid to bring about a settlement of the strike because it is an interstate conflict," said Governor Ammons, after he had considered the prospects of maintaining peace in the coal fields should the federal regular troops be recalled.

"The residents of Colorado are devoted in their loyalty to our state," said Governor Ammons. "This was demonstrated by the overwhelming vote by which the legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 to restore and enforce law and order. Those of us who have spent the greater part of our lives in building beautiful homes and have labored in an earnest endeavor to make Colorado an attractive place in which to live and work, regret the lawlessness that has attended the present industrial conflict.

Grateful for Help.

"We are grateful to President Wilson for the help given us at a time when foreign matters demanded all available national military forces and we will assume control of the local situation as early as our funds are available. The legislature enacted effective laws against the misuse of firearms and of the regulation of saloons in times of turbulence and selected a strong non-partisan committee on mediation.

"I am earnest in my belief that we should have national aid to bring about a settlement of the strike because it is an interstate conflict.

Outsiders Interested.

"Many of the coal companies are composed in large part of stockholders beyond our state limits, and the United Mine Workers of America is a national organization, whose headquarters are in the east, while Colorado is only one of three states of district 15, in this jurisdiction. Even most of the newspapers that have inflamed the public mind by untrue or grossly exaggerated press reports are owned or controlled by persons beyond our borders, while many notorious ultra-socialists, if not anarchists, leaders of the country have taken advantage of our strike conditions to come here and incite insurrection in defiance of constituted authority and law.

"When certain members of the assembly suggested that the call for the extra session of the legislature be extended to include more subjects, I requested them to name those subjects and had no proposed amendments suggested. In this connection, I may add that from the time the strike was called, if I could have found any effective law to end the strike the legislature would have been called together long ago."

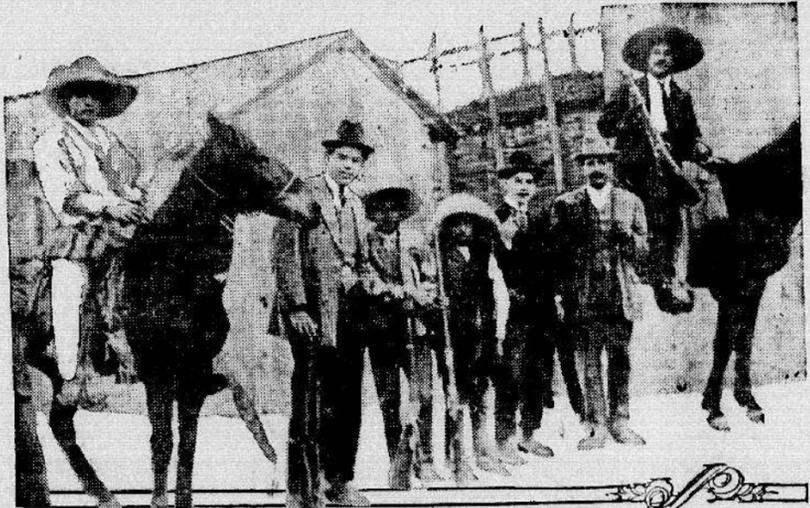
"Officials of the United Mine Workers said that if the federal troops were withdrawn the union would send a protest to Washington.

"We are afraid trouble might break out again if the regular troops are reduced by the state militia," said Robert G. Bolton, who is now in charge of the union headquarters at Trinidad.

FAIR THIS WEEK.

Washington, May 17.—Generally fair weather over much of the country is the official weather forecast for this week. The bulletin says: "Temperatures during the week will average near or slightly above the normal over practically all parts of the country east of the Rocky mountains and somewhat below normal on the Pacific slope. There is no important storm charted to cross the country during the coming week."

Mexicans Rush to Aid Huerta



CIVILIANS ARRIVING IN MEXICO CITY TO JOIN HUERTA'S ARMY.

This is the first photograph to arrive in this country from Mexico City since the beginning of the present crisis, having successfully passed the strict censorship established by Huerta. It shows the type of volunteers who are offering their services to Huerta for the protection of Mexico City. This particular group of volunteers was photographed at El Contadero, about 15 miles from Mexico City.