

WEATHER.

Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

FULL REPORT ON PAGE TWENTY

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS PAGE 20

RECONSTRUCTION FEDERAL OFFICERS

Villa Follows Victory in Two Battles With Wholesale Executions.

DEALS CRUSHING BLOW AT PARDON SUNDAY

Gen. Angeles, at Juarez, Informed That Saltillo Has Been Evacuated.

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 21.—A telegram was received today from Gen. Felipe Angeles by H. Perez Abreu, head of the constitutionalist information bureau here, stating that Saltillo was evacuated last night by the federals.

Two federal generals, Alvarez and Munoz, were killed in the battle of Saltillo, and a good number of other officers were wounded.

It is known that Gen. Miguel Alvarez and Ignacio Munoz fell in the combat. Gen. Osorio and a good number of other officers were wounded.

Regarding the fight at Zertuche, which followed the Pardon battle, the reports are in part as follows:

There was captured also a general and thirty officers, who composed his staff. All were executed immediately.

Not only did Gen. Villa administer a defeat, but he prevented the arrival of reinforcements at Saltillo, which would have made materially to the defensive force of the objective point of the campaign.

List of Casualties. The constitutionalists lost sixteen killed and twenty-nine wounded. The federal casualties were twenty-nine killed and more than eighty wounded.

The federal forces captured 500 pieces of small arms ammunition, a large quantity of artillery ammunition and a large supply of provisions, in addition to five troop trains, which carried the federal soldiers.

The federal garrison of Monclova, numbering 4,000, had evacuated the town and moved to the five troop trains on the approach of Gen. Francisco Murguía, constitutionalist commander in chief, who was advancing from the south to attack.

Warned by Murguía and by his scouts the federals, under Gen. Charles Alvarez, Guardiola and Munoz, were attempting to consolidate their forces in the Saltillo garrison. Villa prepared to receive them at Pardon, dividing his forces into three columns, the center one of which he led in person.

Attack Brilliantly Executed. As the first two troop trains, at 10:40 last Sunday, steamed into the trap prepared by Villa, the federals were in three columns simultaneously. The constitutionalist attack was brilliantly executed. In forty minutes the federals not dead, wounded or prisoners were scattered in every direction, their ammunition and provisions behind.

The cavalry dismounted and, acting as infantry, swept the federals with their fire. As the federals swarmed out of the cars and took up positions in open order along the railroad track they were met with a hail of bullets.

They faced the hail of bullets stubbornly and sent back an effective fire, but the federals were so numerous that they were unable to hold their ground.

Maclovia Herrera, Trinidad Rodriguez, Raouf Madero and Perceba, the constitutionalist leaders, were killed.

The constitutionalist advance never faltered, and as the lines dashed forward from three sides under Villa's personal command, all of whom distinguished themselves, the federals broke and ran.

Rolling Stock Captured. The report of Gen. Villa said that the retreating garrison of Monclova had been joined by the forces which had retreated from Pardon previously and that this accounted for the number of federals on the train which was operated.

He also reported a large quantity of rolling stock had been captured with all the transport wagons of the federals, munitions, machine guns, several machine guns, in addition to nine cannons and a considerable quantity of other arms.

The constitutionalist losses, said Villa, were relatively small. He said that he had sent four brigades of men to check the advance of the forces which had been in Pardon and which were driven back to the east by the troops of Gen. Madero's men.

He said, however, that the movement he had resulted in the capture of the three troop trains, a supply of provisions, a quantity of ammunition and the general and his staff numbering thirty-two, who were executed.

Villa Not to Press Forward Now. ESTENSION AMARGOS, Mexico, May 19 (via El Paso, Tex., May 21).—An announcement that no general advance of the constitutionalist army under Gen. Villa will be made until the railroad between Pardon and San Juan de los Rios is regarded here as a certain indication of the respect Villa holds for the fighting ability of the federal garrison.

In the event of a further advance gained by the constitutionalist troops in the engagement in the outskirts of Pardon and at Zertuche Sunday, Gen. Villa has decided not to press forward for the main attack immediately.

The chief battle with the federals at Pardon and the small number of casualties are regarded here more as an event and the surprise of Villa's attack and the complete success of his plans of battle than as an indication of faint-heartedness and bad marksmanship on the part of the federals.

Only 45 Killed on Both Sides. But forty-five men were killed on both sides and about 110 wounded, while nearly 500 men were engaged. However, no artillery or machine guns were used.

The engagement lasted only forty-five minutes before the federal positions became untenable and they took to flight. The constitutionalist army, under the command of the railroad lines under constitutional control, is assurance that the capture of the Saltillo will be made.

To tear up a railroad by the roots today and replace it in operation tomorrow has become a commonplace incident in the advance of Villa's army. In a few weeks ago ordered 1,200,000 new ties from the sawmills of the Sierra Madre, and other construction materials have been rushed to the front from Torreon.

The 250 miles between Torreon and Pardon, that Gen. Villa had secured, could secure enough ammunition to defeat the federals by taking it from them.

Villa Makes Good His Boast. Gen. Villa made good his boast at Pardon that if necessary he could secure enough ammunition to defeat the federals by taking it from them.

Late in the afternoon he intended to go to his editorial office. He proposed a journey back to Oyster Bay at 4:30 o'clock.

With a plan to mediate the Colorado coal fields strike, which he believes will be successful if fathered by the President, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who came to Washington with a delegation of women and children refugees from Ludlow, called at the White House this afternoon by appointment.

Judge Lindsey stated he is emphatically in favor of keeping the troops in the strike district. He hopes the President will hear the stories of the women "survivors of the Ludlow massacre" who can tell him what they personally suffered during the battle and fire.

Judge Lindsey declares that the people of the country are guaranteed a republican form of government, that no such government exists in Colorado at this time, and that it is fully within the power of the President and the public sentiment, to force a settlement of the troubles.

Judge Lindsey urged the President to keep the federal troops in the coal strike region under all circumstances, asserting that if they are not retained there bloodshed will continue and that there will be nothing like law in all that region.

Suggests U. S. Close Mines. Judge Lindsey declined to go into details as to how the strike should be handled, but in a general way he hinted that public opinion would justify the President, under the guarantee of a republican form of government to all citizens, to close down the mines and practically assume charge of them by federal troops, compelling the mine owners and the striking miners to mediate their differences. He recalled the steps taken by President Roosevelt in the great Pennsylvania coal strike some years ago, and believed it within the power of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not think he has power to settle the strike, but he thinks he has, declared Judge Lindsey. "The public opinion of this country is under the reign of public opinion," Judge Lindsey bitterly criticized Gov. Ammons, declared him incompetent, and hinted that Ammons and Rockefeller are in agreement as to how the night should be solved.

Judge Lindsey has asked an interview with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He didn't know today whether Mr. Rockefeller would grant an interview, but he will seek to have the New York millionaire accept some plan of mediation, but he intended to ask Rockefeller was asked of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not know, he answered, but Mr. Rockefeller's chief clerk can afford to do the same thing.

Judge Lindsey persisted in his view that the strike should be settled by heads of both sides together and bring about a settlement.

Greeted by Mrs. McCormick. Judge Lindsey, accompanied by Mrs. Lindsey and a delegation of women from the strike field, whom he described as "victims of the Ludlow massacre," arrived in Washington at 4:40 o'clock yesterday evening. They were met at the Union station by Mrs. Medill McCormick, who has long been a personal friend of Judge Lindsey and his wife. Mrs. McCormick, who is the wife of the Washington Post editor, was accompanied by Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike.

Representatives Kent of California and Kenyon of Colorado, and William H. Maione of Denver, the latter long-time personal friend of the judge, also were at the station.

In the judge's party are Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike, and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, who was under fire and wounded while acting as a Red Cross nurse at Ludlow. Mrs. J. H. Thomas, whose three children were burned to death after being shot at on the firing line in a walk, who cried out, "Go away," but her two children who escaped the fire and bullets at Ludlow.

The women of the strike field were taken to the St. James Hotel, where they would be under the protection of Frank Hises, the miners' union.

Women Outraged, She Says. In discussing the object of her trip to see the President, Mrs. Champlin said: "The outrages that the women of Ludlow suffered at the hands of the militia when they fired on the tent settlement are beyond description. When the firing began early in the morning, and a part of the miners sought refuge in the hills of her hotel, the camp, the militiamen were unrelenting in their attacks on the women. The women sought refuge in the hills, but they were shot at and their target of a continual firing, which lasted through the day.

Mrs. Champlin had experience for three years as a nurse. When the firing began in the hills, she was in the tent settlement, and she asked her if she would remain to care for the wounded. She dodged the firing, but she was shot at and she escaped with her life that night after she had sought shelter of a farmhouse.

Sought Refuge in Well. "Mrs. Thomas was one of those who sought the protection of the well, where, with fifty children, she was fired on by the militiamen. Around her were dead and dying. She stayed there until night and then made her escape into the arroyo.

"Mrs. Petrucci saw her three children killed. She was in tent No. 3, the nearest to the firing line, when the machine guns were trained on the camp. She ran to the nearest tent and asked for protection. A militiaman standing near where she could go, but he did not answer. This was the tent which was later burned, and thirteen persons, including her children, were killed and afterward dug from beneath it.

The members of the delegation from the Colorado strike district are to speak tonight at the National Rifle Armory, 813 G Street Northwest, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

With a plan to mediate the Colorado coal fields strike, which he believes will be successful if fathered by the President, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who came to Washington with a delegation of women and children refugees from Ludlow, called at the White House this afternoon by appointment.

Judge Lindsey stated he is emphatically in favor of keeping the troops in the strike district. He hopes the President will hear the stories of the women "survivors of the Ludlow massacre" who can tell him what they personally suffered during the battle and fire.

Judge Lindsey declares that the people of the country are guaranteed a republican form of government, that no such government exists in Colorado at this time, and that it is fully within the power of the President and the public sentiment, to force a settlement of the troubles.

Judge Lindsey urged the President to keep the federal troops in the coal strike region under all circumstances, asserting that if they are not retained there bloodshed will continue and that there will be nothing like law in all that region.

Suggests U. S. Close Mines. Judge Lindsey declined to go into details as to how the strike should be handled, but in a general way he hinted that public opinion would justify the President, under the guarantee of a republican form of government to all citizens, to close down the mines and practically assume charge of them by federal troops, compelling the mine owners and the striking miners to mediate their differences. He recalled the steps taken by President Roosevelt in the great Pennsylvania coal strike some years ago, and believed it within the power of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not think he has power to settle the strike, but he thinks he has, declared Judge Lindsey. "The public opinion of this country is under the reign of public opinion," Judge Lindsey bitterly criticized Gov. Ammons, declared him incompetent, and hinted that Ammons and Rockefeller are in agreement as to how the night should be solved.

Judge Lindsey has asked an interview with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He didn't know today whether Mr. Rockefeller would grant an interview, but he will seek to have the New York millionaire accept some plan of mediation, but he intended to ask Rockefeller was asked of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not know, he answered, but Mr. Rockefeller's chief clerk can afford to do the same thing.

Judge Lindsey persisted in his view that the strike should be settled by heads of both sides together and bring about a settlement.

Greeted by Mrs. McCormick. Judge Lindsey, accompanied by Mrs. Lindsey and a delegation of women from the strike field, whom he described as "victims of the Ludlow massacre," arrived in Washington at 4:40 o'clock yesterday evening. They were met at the Union station by Mrs. Medill McCormick, who has long been a personal friend of Judge Lindsey and his wife. Mrs. McCormick, who is the wife of the Washington Post editor, was accompanied by Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike.

Representatives Kent of California and Kenyon of Colorado, and William H. Maione of Denver, the latter long-time personal friend of the judge, also were at the station.

In the judge's party are Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike, and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, who was under fire and wounded while acting as a Red Cross nurse at Ludlow. Mrs. J. H. Thomas, whose three children were burned to death after being shot at on the firing line in a walk, who cried out, "Go away," but her two children who escaped the fire and bullets at Ludlow.

The women of the strike field were taken to the St. James Hotel, where they would be under the protection of Frank Hises, the miners' union.

Women Outraged, She Says. In discussing the object of her trip to see the President, Mrs. Champlin said: "The outrages that the women of Ludlow suffered at the hands of the militia when they fired on the tent settlement are beyond description. When the firing began early in the morning, and a part of the miners sought refuge in the hills of her hotel, the camp, the militiamen were unrelenting in their attacks on the women. The women sought refuge in the hills, but they were shot at and their target of a continual firing, which lasted through the day.

Mrs. Champlin had experience for three years as a nurse. When the firing began in the hills, she was in the tent settlement, and she asked her if she would remain to care for the wounded. She dodged the firing, but she was shot at and she escaped with her life that night after she had sought shelter of a farmhouse.

Sought Refuge in Well. "Mrs. Thomas was one of those who sought the protection of the well, where, with fifty children, she was fired on by the militiamen. Around her were dead and dying. She stayed there until night and then made her escape into the arroyo.

"Mrs. Petrucci saw her three children killed. She was in tent No. 3, the nearest to the firing line, when the machine guns were trained on the camp. She ran to the nearest tent and asked for protection. A militiaman standing near where she could go, but he did not answer. This was the tent which was later burned, and thirteen persons, including her children, were killed and afterward dug from beneath it.

The members of the delegation from the Colorado strike district are to speak tonight at the National Rifle Armory, 813 G Street Northwest, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

With a plan to mediate the Colorado coal fields strike, which he believes will be successful if fathered by the President, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who came to Washington with a delegation of women and children refugees from Ludlow, called at the White House this afternoon by appointment.

Judge Lindsey stated he is emphatically in favor of keeping the troops in the strike district. He hopes the President will hear the stories of the women "survivors of the Ludlow massacre" who can tell him what they personally suffered during the battle and fire.

Judge Lindsey declares that the people of the country are guaranteed a republican form of government, that no such government exists in Colorado at this time, and that it is fully within the power of the President and the public sentiment, to force a settlement of the troubles.

Judge Lindsey urged the President to keep the federal troops in the coal strike region under all circumstances, asserting that if they are not retained there bloodshed will continue and that there will be nothing like law in all that region.

Suggests U. S. Close Mines. Judge Lindsey declined to go into details as to how the strike should be handled, but in a general way he hinted that public opinion would justify the President, under the guarantee of a republican form of government to all citizens, to close down the mines and practically assume charge of them by federal troops, compelling the mine owners and the striking miners to mediate their differences. He recalled the steps taken by President Roosevelt in the great Pennsylvania coal strike some years ago, and believed it within the power of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not think he has power to settle the strike, but he thinks he has, declared Judge Lindsey. "The public opinion of this country is under the reign of public opinion," Judge Lindsey bitterly criticized Gov. Ammons, declared him incompetent, and hinted that Ammons and Rockefeller are in agreement as to how the night should be solved.

Judge Lindsey has asked an interview with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He didn't know today whether Mr. Rockefeller would grant an interview, but he will seek to have the New York millionaire accept some plan of mediation, but he intended to ask Rockefeller was asked of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not know, he answered, but Mr. Rockefeller's chief clerk can afford to do the same thing.

Judge Lindsey persisted in his view that the strike should be settled by heads of both sides together and bring about a settlement.

Greeted by Mrs. McCormick. Judge Lindsey, accompanied by Mrs. Lindsey and a delegation of women from the strike field, whom he described as "victims of the Ludlow massacre," arrived in Washington at 4:40 o'clock yesterday evening. They were met at the Union station by Mrs. Medill McCormick, who has long been a personal friend of Judge Lindsey and his wife. Mrs. McCormick, who is the wife of the Washington Post editor, was accompanied by Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike.

Representatives Kent of California and Kenyon of Colorado, and William H. Maione of Denver, the latter long-time personal friend of the judge, also were at the station.

In the judge's party are Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike, and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, who was under fire and wounded while acting as a Red Cross nurse at Ludlow. Mrs. J. H. Thomas, whose three children were burned to death after being shot at on the firing line in a walk, who cried out, "Go away," but her two children who escaped the fire and bullets at Ludlow.

The women of the strike field were taken to the St. James Hotel, where they would be under the protection of Frank Hises, the miners' union.

Women Outraged, She Says. In discussing the object of her trip to see the President, Mrs. Champlin said: "The outrages that the women of Ludlow suffered at the hands of the militia when they fired on the tent settlement are beyond description. When the firing began early in the morning, and a part of the miners sought refuge in the hills of her hotel, the camp, the militiamen were unrelenting in their attacks on the women. The women sought refuge in the hills, but they were shot at and their target of a continual firing, which lasted through the day.

Mrs. Champlin had experience for three years as a nurse. When the firing began in the hills, she was in the tent settlement, and she asked her if she would remain to care for the wounded. She dodged the firing, but she was shot at and she escaped with her life that night after she had sought shelter of a farmhouse.

Sought Refuge in Well. "Mrs. Thomas was one of those who sought the protection of the well, where, with fifty children, she was fired on by the militiamen. Around her were dead and dying. She stayed there until night and then made her escape into the arroyo.

"Mrs. Petrucci saw her three children killed. She was in tent No. 3, the nearest to the firing line, when the machine guns were trained on the camp. She ran to the nearest tent and asked for protection. A militiaman standing near where she could go, but he did not answer. This was the tent which was later burned, and thirteen persons, including her children, were killed and afterward dug from beneath it.

The members of the delegation from the Colorado strike district are to speak tonight at the National Rifle Armory, 813 G Street Northwest, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

With a plan to mediate the Colorado coal fields strike, which he believes will be successful if fathered by the President, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who came to Washington with a delegation of women and children refugees from Ludlow, called at the White House this afternoon by appointment.

Judge Lindsey stated he is emphatically in favor of keeping the troops in the strike district. He hopes the President will hear the stories of the women "survivors of the Ludlow massacre" who can tell him what they personally suffered during the battle and fire.

Judge Lindsey declares that the people of the country are guaranteed a republican form of government, that no such government exists in Colorado at this time, and that it is fully within the power of the President and the public sentiment, to force a settlement of the troubles.

Judge Lindsey urged the President to keep the federal troops in the coal strike region under all circumstances, asserting that if they are not retained there bloodshed will continue and that there will be nothing like law in all that region.

Suggests U. S. Close Mines. Judge Lindsey declined to go into details as to how the strike should be handled, but in a general way he hinted that public opinion would justify the President, under the guarantee of a republican form of government to all citizens, to close down the mines and practically assume charge of them by federal troops, compelling the mine owners and the striking miners to mediate their differences. He recalled the steps taken by President Roosevelt in the great Pennsylvania coal strike some years ago, and believed it within the power of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not think he has power to settle the strike, but he thinks he has, declared Judge Lindsey. "The public opinion of this country is under the reign of public opinion," Judge Lindsey bitterly criticized Gov. Ammons, declared him incompetent, and hinted that Ammons and Rockefeller are in agreement as to how the night should be solved.

Judge Lindsey has asked an interview with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He didn't know today whether Mr. Rockefeller would grant an interview, but he will seek to have the New York millionaire accept some plan of mediation, but he intended to ask Rockefeller was asked of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not know, he answered, but Mr. Rockefeller's chief clerk can afford to do the same thing.

Judge Lindsey persisted in his view that the strike should be settled by heads of both sides together and bring about a settlement.

Greeted by Mrs. McCormick. Judge Lindsey, accompanied by Mrs. Lindsey and a delegation of women from the strike field, whom he described as "victims of the Ludlow massacre," arrived in Washington at 4:40 o'clock yesterday evening. They were met at the Union station by Mrs. Medill McCormick, who has long been a personal friend of Judge Lindsey and his wife. Mrs. McCormick, who is the wife of the Washington Post editor, was accompanied by Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike.

Representatives Kent of California and Kenyon of Colorado, and William H. Maione of Denver, the latter long-time personal friend of the judge, also were at the station.

In the judge's party are Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike, and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, who was under fire and wounded while acting as a Red Cross nurse at Ludlow. Mrs. J. H. Thomas, whose three children were burned to death after being shot at on the firing line in a walk, who cried out, "Go away," but her two children who escaped the fire and bullets at Ludlow.

The women of the strike field were taken to the St. James Hotel, where they would be under the protection of Frank Hises, the miners' union.

Women Outraged, She Says. In discussing the object of her trip to see the President, Mrs. Champlin said: "The outrages that the women of Ludlow suffered at the hands of the militia when they fired on the tent settlement are beyond description. When the firing began early in the morning, and a part of the miners sought refuge in the hills of her hotel, the camp, the militiamen were unrelenting in their attacks on the women. The women sought refuge in the hills, but they were shot at and their target of a continual firing, which lasted through the day.

Mrs. Champlin had experience for three years as a nurse. When the firing began in the hills, she was in the tent settlement, and she asked her if she would remain to care for the wounded. She dodged the firing, but she was shot at and she escaped with her life that night after she had sought shelter of a farmhouse.

Sought Refuge in Well. "Mrs. Thomas was one of those who sought the protection of the well, where, with fifty children, she was fired on by the militiamen. Around her were dead and dying. She stayed there until night and then made her escape into the arroyo.

"Mrs. Petrucci saw her three children killed. She was in tent No. 3, the nearest to the firing line, when the machine guns were trained on the camp. She ran to the nearest tent and asked for protection. A militiaman standing near where she could go, but he did not answer. This was the tent which was later burned, and thirteen persons, including her children, were killed and afterward dug from beneath it.

The members of the delegation from the Colorado strike district are to speak tonight at the National Rifle Armory, 813 G Street Northwest, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

With a plan to mediate the Colorado coal fields strike, which he believes will be successful if fathered by the President, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who came to Washington with a delegation of women and children refugees from Ludlow, called at the White House this afternoon by appointment.

Judge Lindsey stated he is emphatically in favor of keeping the troops in the strike district. He hopes the President will hear the stories of the women "survivors of the Ludlow massacre" who can tell him what they personally suffered during the battle and fire.

Judge Lindsey declares that the people of the country are guaranteed a republican form of government, that no such government exists in Colorado at this time, and that it is fully within the power of the President and the public sentiment, to force a settlement of the troubles.

Judge Lindsey urged the President to keep the federal troops in the coal strike region under all circumstances, asserting that if they are not retained there bloodshed will continue and that there will be nothing like law in all that region.

Suggests U. S. Close Mines. Judge Lindsey declined to go into details as to how the strike should be handled, but in a general way he hinted that public opinion would justify the President, under the guarantee of a republican form of government to all citizens, to close down the mines and practically assume charge of them by federal troops, compelling the mine owners and the striking miners to mediate their differences. He recalled the steps taken by President Roosevelt in the great Pennsylvania coal strike some years ago, and believed it within the power of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not think he has power to settle the strike, but he thinks he has, declared Judge Lindsey. "The public opinion of this country is under the reign of public opinion," Judge Lindsey bitterly criticized Gov. Ammons, declared him incompetent, and hinted that Ammons and Rockefeller are in agreement as to how the night should be solved.

Judge Lindsey has asked an interview with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He didn't know today whether Mr. Rockefeller would grant an interview, but he will seek to have the New York millionaire accept some plan of mediation, but he intended to ask Rockefeller was asked of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not know, he answered, but Mr. Rockefeller's chief clerk can afford to do the same thing.

Judge Lindsey persisted in his view that the strike should be settled by heads of both sides together and bring about a settlement.

Greeted by Mrs. McCormick. Judge Lindsey, accompanied by Mrs. Lindsey and a delegation of women from the strike field, whom he described as "victims of the Ludlow massacre," arrived in Washington at 4:40 o'clock yesterday evening. They were met at the Union station by Mrs. Medill McCormick, who has long been a personal friend of Judge Lindsey and his wife. Mrs. McCormick, who is the wife of the Washington Post editor, was accompanied by Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike.

Representatives Kent of California and Kenyon of Colorado, and William H. Maione of Denver, the latter long-time personal friend of the judge, also were at the station.

In the judge's party are Mrs. Lee Champlin, wife of a district judge in Colorado, who is the chairman of the women's committee of the strike, and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, who was under fire and wounded while acting as a Red Cross nurse at Ludlow. Mrs. J. H. Thomas, whose three children were burned to death after being shot at on the firing line in a walk, who cried out, "Go away," but her two children who escaped the fire and bullets at Ludlow.

The women of the strike field were taken to the St. James Hotel, where they would be under the protection of Frank Hises, the miners' union.

Women Outraged, She Says. In discussing the object of her trip to see the President, Mrs. Champlin said: "The outrages that the women of Ludlow suffered at the hands of the militia when they fired on the tent settlement are beyond description. When the firing began early in the morning, and a part of the miners sought refuge in the hills of her hotel, the camp, the militiamen were unrelenting in their attacks on the women. The women sought refuge in the hills, but they were shot at and their target of a continual firing, which lasted through the day.

Mrs. Champlin had experience for three years as a nurse. When the firing began in the hills, she was in the tent settlement, and she asked her if she would remain to care for the wounded. She dodged the firing, but she was shot at and she escaped with her life that night after she had sought shelter of a farmhouse.

Sought Refuge in Well. "Mrs. Thomas was one of those who sought the protection of the well, where, with fifty children, she was fired on by the militiamen. Around her were dead and dying. She stayed there until night and then made her escape into the arroyo.

"Mrs. Petrucci saw her three children killed. She was in tent No. 3, the nearest to the firing line, when the machine guns were trained on the camp. She ran to the nearest tent and asked for protection. A militiaman standing near where she could go, but he did not answer. This was the tent which was later burned, and thirteen persons, including her children, were killed and afterward dug from beneath it.

The members of the delegation from the Colorado strike district are to speak tonight at the National Rifle Armory, 813 G Street Northwest, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

With a plan to mediate the Colorado coal fields strike, which he believes will be successful if fathered by the President, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who came to Washington with a delegation of women and children refugees from Ludlow, called at the White House this afternoon by appointment.

Judge Lindsey stated he is emphatically in favor of keeping the troops in the strike district. He hopes the President will hear the stories of the women "survivors of the Ludlow massacre" who can tell him what they personally suffered during the battle and fire.

Judge Lindsey declares that the people of the country are guaranteed a republican form of government, that no such government exists in Colorado at this time, and that it is fully within the power of the President and the public sentiment, to force a settlement of the troubles.

Judge Lindsey urged the President to keep the federal troops in the coal strike region under all circumstances, asserting that if they are not retained there bloodshed will continue and that there will be nothing like law in all that region.

Suggests U. S. Close Mines. Judge Lindsey declined to go into details as to how the strike should be handled, but in a general way he hinted that public opinion would justify the President, under the guarantee of a republican form of government to all citizens, to close down the mines and practically assume charge of them by federal troops, compelling the mine owners and the striking miners to mediate their differences. He recalled the steps taken by President Roosevelt in the great Pennsylvania coal strike some years ago, and believed it within the power of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.

He does not think he has power to settle the strike, but he thinks he has, declared Judge Lindsey. "The public opinion of this country is under the reign of public opinion," Judge Lindsey bitterly criticized Gov. Ammons, declared him incompetent, and hinted that Ammons and Rockefeller are in agreement as to how the night should be solved.

Judge Lindsey has asked an interview with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He didn't know today whether Mr. Rockefeller would grant an interview, but he will seek to have the New York millionaire accept some plan of mediation, but he intended to ask Rockefeller was asked of the President to do almost anything he wants in Colorado.