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SOUTH AMERICAN ENVOYS ARE MORE CONFIDENT NOW THAT THEY WILL SUCCEED

Carranza, Although Agreeing to Principle of Mediation, Will Not Accept Armistice With the Federal Forces

NOTE COMES FROM HUERTA

Encouraging Message Received by Envoys--Will Proceed Without Inclusion of Constitutionalists in Peace Plans

Washington, May 1.—After receiving a message, said to have come from the Huerta government, from Spanish Ambassador Riano, the South American envoys, seeking mediation, entered upon their conference today with more apparent confidence than ever that their work would succeed.

Representatives of the Constitutionalists here insisted that Carranza's acceptance of the principle of mediation would not be followed by an acceptance of the armistice, and insisted that the internal dispute in Mexico would not be included in the negotiations if a cessation of hostilities is insisted upon in the meantime. While the mediators continued their conference, Wilson and his cabinet were in session considering mediation proposals.

To what extent intermediation between the U. S. and Huerta would be affected by the refusal of Carranza to suspend military operations against Huerta, pending mediation, was the chief question confronting the South American mediators when they resumed their sessions today. A midnight conference of more than two hours between the mediators and Secretary Bryan had established definitely that the United States and Huerta would suspend military operations, the only reservation by the United States being that it would be free to repel any attacks. But Carranza still held aloof from any suspension of hostilities between him and the Huerta forces. All efforts, therefore, were directed to have the truce include the warring factions of northern Mexico as well as those of the United States and Huerta.

The work of the mediators, it was learned would proceed steadily, no matter what the final attitude of Carranza on the question of an armistice, although an adverse decision by him would necessarily restrict intermediation to the main issue between the United States and Huerta.

To Fight Disease at Vera Cruz.

The retention of American troops at Vera Cruz for an indefinite period, during the progress of mediation, has suggested the necessity of special precautions against disease. The beginning of the rainy season today, bringing with it myriads of mosquitoes, regarded as germ carriers, has induced Surgeon General Gorgas, with his Panama experience in mind, to recommend the immediate allotment of a large sum of money to be expended in sanitary measures.

Admiral Badger cabled that within three days he will send the battleship Montana to New York with the bodies of the sailors and marines killed at Vera Cruz. The bodies will be shipped to the homes of relatives.

1,500 Americans in Mexico City.

Consul Canada at Vera Cruz reported today that there were still fifteen hundred Americans in Mexico City unable to get out because of interrupted railroad facilities. These are for the most part new arrivals in the Mexican capital from the surrounding country. They arrived just after the departure of the last train for Vera Cruz. Canada has asked the Brazilian minister and Admiral Cradock, the British commander, to exert efforts to restore railroad communication with the capital.

American Brig. Is Released.

Admiral Howard reported that an American brigadier had been seized by Mexican federal officials at Manzanillo, who thought war had been declared, but it was immediately released, with apologies, on the demand of the Raleigh. Firing between federals and rebels continues at Mazatlan. All is quiet at Manzillo.

No U. S.-Huerta Hostilities.

General Huerta last night accepted the proposal that there be no further hostilities between the United States and Mexico pending the efforts of the intermediaries to bring about an amicable settlement.

This was announced late last night by Secretary Bryan after he had been in conference for two hours with the three South American diplomats. At the same time Mr. Bryan said he already formally had notified the mediators that the American government "took it for granted" that there would be no hostilities during the mediation proceedings and had intended no further acts of aggression while the conferences were being held.

Plan New Attack on Tampico.

Carranza's intention not to accept the proposition of the South American mediators for a federal-rebel armistice is said by officers at El Paso to be plainly forecast in orders promulgated for a concentrated attack on Tampico.

The federal gunboats and the land defense of Tampico have proved too big a task for the troops of Generals Cabellero and Gonzalez and orders were issued today for the mobilization of 12,000 troops from the states of Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Neuvo Leon. It is reported also that General Francison Villa, the first soldier of the revolution, will lead the atack.

While there has been no period set within which the mediation negotiations must be concluded, Secretary Bryan said he believed they would move forward "as rapidly as possible."

Rebels Fire on Ship.

Rear Admiral Mayo at Tampico reported to the navy department last night that the Ward line steamer Antilla, flying the Cuban flag, was fired upon and held up in the river there yesterday by Constitutionalists but later steamed into port under cover of fire upon the rebels from the Mexican federal gunboat Vera Cruz.

The helmsman of the Antilla was wounded by the rebel fire and the steamer anchored, sending out wireless "S. O. S." signals. Admiral Mayo sent alongside a boat with his aide and a medical officer from the flagship Des Moines. Then officers of the foreign men-o'-war off the port, headed by Captain Doughty of the British cruiser Hermoine called upon the constitutionalist commander for an explanation of the incident.

The constitutionalist officers declared that they proposed in the future to prevent any merchant vessels entering Tampico in order to keep supplies and stores from the federals.

Naval officers here said no official notice would be taken by Admiral Mayo of the Antilla incident.

ROOSEVELT TOO STRENUOUS FOR MEN OF BRAZIL

Anthony Fiala, in New York, Describes Jungle Experience

New York, May 1.—Anthony Fiala, explorer, who was in charge of one of the Roosevelt expeditions to Brazil, arrived in New York today from Rio Janeiro. Telling of his four hundred mile journey across the country with Roosevelt, Fiala said:

"At times all were forced to dismount from our horses and cut our way with knives through the dense undergrowth. The rainy season was on, and some times we would travel two days without finding a dry spot big enough for a camp. When we reached Matto Grosso we rested for a couple of days and then all went hunting. In one party, which went for tiger cats, were Colonel Roosevelt, Kermit, a Brazilian chief of police, a Brazilian colonel and several natives.

"The party pushed its way all day through swamps, filled with crocodiles and snakes, in pursuit of a tiger cat they had scared up. The Brazilians kept up for several hours, but the pace set by the Colonel, even in their own jungles, was too much for them. Late at night a boy returned to camp and said the Colonel and Kermit were two miles off in the jungle. When they finally came out their clothing was torn to shreds, and their arms and legs wer bleeding in many places. But they were carrying the Brazilians' guns and shoes. The Brazilians had quit and were lying in a dry place recuperating. The tiger got away.

"The principal difficulty was food. I lost twenty pounds. I believe Roosevelt lost some too."

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy tonight and Saturday, slightly warmer tomorrow.

SHERMAN LAW NOT VIOLATED SAYS S. P. CO.

Divorce From the C. P. Would Injure Properties and Impair Service

FILES ANSWER IN U. S. SUIT

Declares the Lines Were Originally Built, Operated and Developed as One Property

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 1.—The Southern Pacific company filed today in the United States district court its answer in the government suit to divorce the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific. The answer, after specifically denying all allegations that the Sherman anti-trust law has been violated, points out not only that the two lines were originally built, operated and developed as one road, but that, as far back as 1898, the United States government, itself, practically recognized the combination as wholesome.

It asserts, that in the joint operation of these lines, through trains have been run by the most direct or convenient route without reference to their ownership, and that any separation of the Central Pacific lines from those of the Southern Pacific cannot now be had without detriment to both properties, and without impairing and inconveniencing the public service and the communities through which the lines pass.

Commenting on the fact that the lines were in one ownership and management and developed as one property, the early part of the answer points out, because of this fact, little heed was given as to which corporation should hold the title to terminal properties and branch lines. Accordingly branch lines from points on the Central Pacific were built and owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad company, these branches having no connection with the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad company except through Central Pacific lines. At important points the entire title to valuable terminal properties were taken and held in the name of the Central Pacific Railroad company. At other points the titles to terminal properties was held by the Southern Pacific Railroad company.

Any separation of the Central Pacific lines from the Southern Pacific lines, it is asserted, cannot now be had except with great detriment and injury.

WHITMAN READY FOR THE SECOND BECKER TRIAL

Monday Tentative Date Fixed By Court, But Postponement May Be Taken

DEFENSE MAY SEEK DELAY

All Witnesses for State in First Trial Have Agreed to Again Give Testimony

New York, May 1.—District Attorney Whitman and his aids have practically completed their end of the preparations for the second trial of Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, on charges of instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, for which the four gunmen were recently executed in Sing Sing. The district attorney will be ready for the trial to proceed next Monday, which is the tentative date fixed by Justice Seabury of the supreme court. If there is any postponement when the case is called it will be on motion of counsel for the defense.

The principal work of the District attorney's office in preparing for the new trial has been in the rounding up of the witnesses. Since the first trial which took place a year ago last fall, the witnesses for the state, or the most of them, have forsaken their old haunts in the metropolis, and some of them have taken up permanent residence outside the city and state. As soon as the supreme court granted Becker a new trial, Mr. Whitman went to work to place himself in communication with those who had testified for the prosecution at the first trial. Within the past two months he has had assurances from each of them, either in person or by letter, that they will be on hand ready to testify when the case is called for the second time.

It is known that the district attorney feels that he has the state's case in good shape. The general supposition is that Mr. Whitman will rest his case upon the testimony of Rose, Weber and Vallon. In that respect, the case will resemble the one which was reversed by the higher court. But the testimony in corroboration, it is said, will be almost entirely new.

May Not Recall Schepps.

Jack Rose, "Bridgie" Weber, Harry Vallon and Sam Schepps were the principal witnesses for the state at the first trial. They are the four informers who testified to having conducted the negotiations between Becker and the gunmen and to have been otherwise concerned in the preliminaries of the plot that ended in the murder of Rosenthal.

The testimony of Schepps was not of an entirely satisfactory character and was freely criticised in the decision of the court of appeals. For this reason, and also because Schepps has talked so freely and told so many contradictory and highly sensational tales since Becker's first conviction it is considered probable that the district attorney may not call him to the stand at the new trial.

R sc, Weber and Vallon are counted upon to take the stand and repeat the testimony they offered at the first trial. Since their release from jail, where they were held for many months as witnesses, the trio have kept in touch with the district attorney's office. Rose now makes his home in Connecticut when he is not filling dates as a lecturer and evangelist. Vallon has been employed of late as a cigar salesman. Weber is engaged in a manufacturing business in Passaic, N. J.

Confession May Be Used.

There is much speculation in and out of legal circles as to the part that "Dago Frank's" confession, made within less than two hours of his death will play in the second trial of Becker. The friends of the former police lieutenant hold that the confession if admitted will amount to an exculpation of Becker as the instigator of the Rosenthal murder, and furthermore they declare that it shows the worthlessness of the testimony given by Rose, Weber, Vallen and Schepps. On the other hand, District Attorney Whitman does not consider the confession, as vital to the case, either from the standpoint of the defense or the prosecution. In the opinion of the District attorney the confession in many ways corroborates the contention of the state—that there was a conspiracy, and that as a result of that conspiracy the gunmen were hired to murder Rosenthal a week in advance of the assassination.

Becker May Take Stand.

The second interesting point in connection with the new trial is the probability that Becker will take the stand in his own defense. It is said that the ex-police officer strongly desired to take the stand at the first trial but was dissuaded from doing so by his counsel. If he takes the stand at the coming trial he will be subjected to a severe cross-examination. He will be asked in particular to explain how he managed to accumulate a large fortune on a slary of $2,400 a year. At the first trial it was said the district attorney had traced some $70,000 in Becker's accounts scattered in banks all over the city. If Becker takes the stand it will open the way for the state to introduce evidence to prove that Becker had made a business of "shaking down" the gamblers and that it was this which had led to his personal difficulties with Rosenthal. Under the circumstances the district attorney believes that Becker will not dare take the witness chair.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE RESUMED IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE THE COLORADO COAL STRIKE

Young Rockefeller Has Plan to Relieve Situation So Far as Demonstrations Against Him Are Concerned.

Washington, May 1.—Telegraphic correspondence was resumed today between young Rockefeller of New York, Chairman Foster of the House mines committee and representatives of Rockefeller and the strikers in Colorado in an effort to settle the conflict.

Rockefeller Plans Relief.

New York, May 1.—At the offices of young Rockefeller, it is said he hopes in the near future to devise some plan by which he may be able to relieve the Colorado strike situation, so far as the demonstrations against him are concerned. Just what he purposes to do was not made clear. He spent the day at his home in the Pocantico Hills, transacting his business over the telephone.

"Mourners" again were marching up and down in front of the Standard Oil building today. At Mulberry Bend, several blocks from the Standard building, a great crowd assembled to attend a mass meeting of the anti-militarist league. Alexander Berkman, the anarchist who shot Henry Frick, called the meeting to order. One of the banners displayed bore a skull and crossbones, with the caption, "No. 26 Broadway."

Ammons Requests More Troops.

Denver, Colo., May 1—Governor Ammons telegraphed to Secretary Garrison today, requesting additional federal troops, on being informed by Major Holbrook that the latter was unable to spare any men for duty in the northern Colorado coal fields, where three hundred militia are on guard.

More Troops Recommended.

Trinidad, May 1.—Major Holbrook, commanding the federal troops in the southern Colorado coal fields, has recommended that more troops be sent into the district to provide adequate protection.

Walsenburg Conditions Critical.

Washington, May 1.—A war department bulletin today said conditions at Walsenburg, in the Colorado mining district, where Captain Smith is in command of the federal troops, were reported "critical," but the work of restoring order at Trinidad and Canon City is going forward.

Snow Prevents Mass Meeting.

Trinidad, Colo., May 1.—It is doubtful if the proposed mass meeting of strikers to consider the question of surrendering their guns to the federal troops can be held today. It is snowing hard, after a day and night of continuous rain.

Thus far the strikers have surrendered no arms to either the militia or federal troops, although their leaders are sending word throughout the hills tonight, urging the men to disperse and return to their homes.

Position of Mining Companies.

Denver, Colo., May 1.—Nineteen coal mine operating companies of Colorado—practically all within the state—have positively refused to consider a suggestion made by Chairman M. D. Foster of the house mines committee that negotiations for settlement of the Colorado coal mine strike be entered into upon the basis that the recognition of unions had been formally waived by the United Mine Workers.

This refusal was announced after a telegram which Foster had sent to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., calling upon him to settle the strike without recognizing the union, had been referred to the mining companies.

The announcement says, in part:

"We cannot enter into negotiations of any character with the officers and

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER SIBERIA MEETS WITH DISASTER; PIRATES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSE

U.S. SHOWS MUCH CONCERN IN THE RYAN INCIDENT

Making Strenuous Efforts to Save Official From Execution

Washington, May 1.—State department today exerted every means to obtain information as to report that Dr. Edward Ryan, an American Red Cross official, is being held in Mexico and sentenced to be executed. Urgent telegrams here sent to Consul Canada at Vera Cruz and the military authorities there asking immediate reports on the Ryan incident.

Bryan already had requested the Spanish ambassador representing Huerta here, to look out for Ryan's safety. No official reports of the detention of Ryan were received up to 10:30 o'clock today.

Dr. Ryan is a physician and has been active in relief work in Mexico for some time. When the battle of Torreon was on, he organized an automobile expedition which went from Mexico City and did general relief work among wounded federals and constitutionalists.

In March 1913, he was reported to have received a gold medal from the then American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, in recognition of his bravery during the ten days' battle in the streets of Mexico City.

He undertook several relief missions to Americans at Torreon and Saltillo, according to reports, and attended Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires, when he was ill in March this year.

Fate of Craft Is Uncertain But She Is Believed to Be Ashore on Samasana Island Near Formosa

OVER 700 ARE ABOARD, INCLUDING SEVERAL PERSONS OF PROMINENCE

Japanese and British Cruisers Have Gone to Assistance of Liner Whose Position Is Believed to Be Perilous to Passengers

Tokio, May 1.—The British cruisier Minotaur is reported to have reached the scene of the accident to the Siberia at Samasana Island. The Siberia communicated distress signals to the Minotaur by wireless.

Tokio, May 1.—The Japanese navy department has received the following:

The governor general of Formosa cables that the Japanese cruiser, on the way to Okinawa islands, off the Island of Kinshiu, reports the Pacific Mail steamer Siberia met with disaster this morning. She sent repeated signals of distress, which finally became insistent. No details are known. The Kento Maru has been ordered to the scene."

"It is known that the Siberia carries seventy-one saloon passengers, among them Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the governor general of the Philippines, who had been in Japan on a short visit.

Over 700 Souls Aboard.

The Siberia left Yokohama April 27 and Nagasaki April 29 for Manila. She had a passenger list of seventy-one in the first cabin, about fifty in the second and four hundred in the steerage, and a crew of two hundred. She is commanded by Captain Zeedo. The Siberia is rated at 5,655 tons. She is manned by a Chinese crew, but most of its officers are white. She is fully equipped with lifeboats and rafts to accommodate all passengers.

Of the seventy-one first cabin passengers that sailed on the Siberia from San Francisco a majority left the steamer at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, and a number of passengers boarded the Siberia at the various ports touched.

Pirates May Be Responsible.

Dispatches hint that Chinese pirates may have had something to do with the disaster. There were no details up to a late hour tonight. The gravest anxiety prevails owing to the fact that wireless appeals for help from the Siberia have ceased. The American consul at Tamsui, Formosa telegraphs he fears that this means the vessel has gone down. An early wireless said the vessel was "sinking," while a later message conveyed the information that she was "ashore" six miles off the mainland of Formosa island.

Vessel Is Reported Ashore.

Hong Kong, May 1.—Information has been received that the Siberia is ashore on Samasana Is., which is fifteen and a half miles east of the Formosa coast line. The British cruiser Yarmouth has gone to her assistance. Samasana is one and three-quarters of a mile long and a mile wide and is volcanic. Isolated rocks flank it. From the eastern point there is a reef of two and one-half miles. The currents are dangerous. The inhabitants are Chinese.

Among the Siberia's passengers were Wiley Beard, a teacher in the Philippine public schools; Governor Egan of Batanes province; Lieut. Reyes of the Philippines constabulary; Howard Long, a school superintendent; and Orlo Whittaker, a captain of the Philippine constabulary.

Wife of British Consul Aboard.

San Francisco, May 1.—Wireless calls for assistance from the Pacific Mail steamer Siberia, heard on the Japanese coast today, indicated she was in grave peril. The liner left San Francisco April 7 for Manila. She carried besides Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mrs. John Bentiers, wife of the new British consul at Manila.

Feared Steamer Has Sunk.

Washington, May 1.—The state department received the following from Consul Williamson at Tansui, Formosa:

"The Siberia signalled repeatedly for aid. The signals ceased this morning. Vessels sent from Karenko will take six hours to reach the scene near Kasho Island, six miles off Taito. It is feared the Sibera has foundered."

Two From Davenport, Ia.

Davenport, Iowa, May 1.—It is believed here that the Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Whittaker, whose names are on the Siberia cabin list, are Captain Whittaker of the Philippine constabulary and wife, who left here a month ago to return to Manila. They had with them a nine-month-old baby. He had been home on a four months' furlough.

KANSANS SING OLD SONGS.

People of State Revive Melodies Popular a Generation Ago.

Topeka, Kas., May 1.—Other states have their Fast days, Patriots' day, Apple day and other celebrations of various kinds, but it has remained for Kansas to the first of the sisterhood of Commonwealths to set aside a day for the people of the entire state to revive the old songs that were popular when the grandfathers and grandmothers of today were in their youth. In response to a movement begun last winter and supported by the state board of education and other bodies, today was observed as "Old Song Day" throughout the entire state. In the colleges, schools, churches and other community centres the young and old assembled to join in the singing of "Annie Laurie," "Suwannee River," "Nellie Gray," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Oaken Bucket," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," and many other favorite songs of long ago.

IN OLD BAY STATE.

Boxing May Be Legalized and Commission Established.

Boston, Mass., May 1.—The legislative committee on legal affairs yesterday reported in the house a bill to establish a state athletic commission for the supervision of boxing and sparring in Massachusetts.

This is the first time in the history of the state that the devotees of boxing have been able to obtain favorable committee action on any of the several boxing and athletic measures that have been submited each year. The bill provides for the regulation of boxing by the issuing of licenses to clubs, corporations or associations upon application permitting them to conduct boxing exhibitions.

These bouts must not exceed twelve rounds and will be subject to such rules as the commission prescribes. Gloves not lighter than six ounces shall be used.

SCHOONER JAMIESON IS SAFE.

Kingston, Ont., May 1.—The schooner William Jamieson and crew are safe. She was believed to have been lost on Lake Ontario in the gale Tuesday

TAINTED CONTRIBUTION IS IMPLIED BY SEN. KENYON

Washington, May 1.—Senator Kenyon today introduced a bill to repeal the act incorporating the general education board, to which John D. Rockefeller has contributed $42,000,000 in 1903 for carrying on farm demonstrations and other educational work. Among the contributions to the board was more than two million dollars worth of stock in the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, now involved in the coal strike resulting in sending the federal troops to Colorado.