

MEDIATION OF LATIN REPUBLICS TO PROBABLY SETTLE MEXICAN CRISIS

LATIN AMERICA UNITES TO END MEXICAN WAR

Forty-eight Hours to Determine Whether Campaign of Physical Force Goes On or Whether Troops Are Withdrawn.

Democratic Congressmen Wrathful With President Because Not Consulted—Underwood Bitter.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Practically all Latin America was united today on plans to restore order in Mexico.

Forty-eight hours seemed likely to determine whether the United States must go on with its campaign of physical force or withdraw troops and marines from the southern republic's territory.

Wilson Most Hopeful

President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan were hopeful. They considered General Huerta's willingness to accept mediation an excellent sign.

As his first condition of a settlement President Wilson demanded Huerta's retirement, a full apology for the Tampico incident and other affronts put upon the United States and a restoration of constitutional government in Mexico.

It was said the rebels would be ignored unless they recognize whatever compact may be made.

Except the ranking members of the foreign relations committee, not a single democratic leader in congress had been consulted by the administration up to this forenoon relative to the mediation proposition.

Situation Delicate

This had resulted in a decidedly delicate situation. Underwood and his supporters were extremely bitter. They charged that because Underwood opposed repeal of American shipping's exemption from Panama canal tolls he was being ignored.

A report was received from Admiral Mayo to the effect that two oil wells fifty miles north of Tampico were in danger of catching fire. He intimated that it would be well for the United States forces to take precautionary measures.

VILLA COMMANDS PROTECTION FOR ALL AMERICANS

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 27.—Leaving for Chihuahua City today, General Villa gave it as his opinion that the war crisis had passed.

He said he felt confident South American mediation between the United States and the Huerta government would prove effective; that Huerta would be eliminated, and that everything would be settled satisfactorily to all factions.

To General Pablo Gonzales, who has been in command at Monterrey, since its capture by the rebels, he telegraphed a warning to ignore wild rumors and to protect Americans at any cost.

Villa was accompanied southward by General Felipe Angeles, the rebel secretary of war and by their personal staffs. They traveled by special train.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT NOW IN SIGHT

Bryan Receives Advice Pointing to Peaceful Ending of Invasion—Diplomats Hold Huerta Only Too Glad to Avail Opportunity.

Arrangements Completed for Sending Americans and Other Foreigners Out of Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—While not yet authoritatively informed that President Huerta had accepted mediation, Secretary of State Bryan said this afternoon that he had received advice pointing to a satisfactory settlement of the administration's difficulties with the head of the de facto Mexican government.

Many messages from Latin-American sources attested to the satisfaction felt in Central and South America at President Wilson's approval of the mediation proposition.

Confidentially, Latin American diplomats here expressed the opinion that Huerta would be only too glad to avail himself of the opportunity to get out of his present difficulties without "losing his face."

Bryan said he had received information from two sources that arrangements had been completed for sending Americans and other nationalities from Mexico City and that one trainload of 250 Americans would be brought as far as Soledad today. The secretary added that he had no information concerning conditions in the interior.

Admiral Padger reported from Vera Cruz that he was about to send a merchant ship to Yucatan ports for refugees.

RAILROAD GRANT LOCATERS INDICTED

PORTLAND, Ore., April 27.—Following the arrest in Seattle of D. E. Houston and Harry J. Harper Saturday night, charged with fraudulently locating purchasers on tracts in Oregon and California land grants in Southern Oregon, it was learned today that 13 secret indictments on the same charge were returned by the federal grand jury here which adjourned two months ago.

The federal authorities were notified that Sydney L. Sperry, a wealthy ranchman of Covina, Cal., was arrested in Los Angeles last night in connection with the same case.

United States District Attorney Reames admitted today that he was expecting important arrests in San Francisco.

AVIATION CORPS SENT TO GALVESTON

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 27.—That Captain Cowen, in charge of the United States aviation corps here, five expert aviators and thirty mechanics, who are today speeding to Galveston on a special train, will be ordered to Vera Cruz upon their arrival there, is the opinion in San Diego today.

The men took three aeroplanes with them. Six aviators remain at the local camp awaiting a call to duty on the border here.

The cruiser Albany is coaling here and will leave for Mazatlan late today. The cruiser Cleveland is expected here today.

The monitor Chevenne is in port with eighty-one refugees from Ensenada and the collier Justin, and the supply ship Glacier are expected soon with additional refugees from the west coast of Mexico.

SITUATION AT MEXICO CITY IS MUCH IMPROVED

Danger of Attacks on Americans or of Their Murder at Capital Abated—Sentiment Against Huerta Manifested—Circular Grills Dictator.

Prayers Offered in Many Mexican Churches for Destruction of United States Fleet of Warships.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—"I think from what I have heard that Americans remaining in Mexico City will not be subjected to further danger," said Secretary Bryan this afternoon.

(By William G. Shepherd.)

VERA CRUZ, Mex., April 27.—Today's reports indicated an improvement in conditions at Mexico City. The danger of attacks on Americans or of their murder at the capital had abated.

Refugees arriving here said opposition to President Huerta was beginning to show itself. They declared a large element was secretly against him. A circular recently widely circulated translated substantially as follows:

"Don't let Huerta fool you. He is encouraging the mobs because he hopes to bring all Mexicans under his banner. He is trying to make them believe he is the fatherland and that the United States is fighting Mexico."

"The United States is not fighting Mexico or the Mexicans. It is fighting Huerta."

"Huerta has seized our government. He does not represent Mexico."

It was reported here today that the Tampico merchants were urging the landing of American marines. The rebels were closing in on them and they feared the city would be sacked. They greatly preferred American domination yesterday.

In many churches prayers were sent up yesterday that the United States fleet be destroyed.

Communication with Mexico City had been restored.

A trainload of American refugees from the capital was expected tomorrow.

The transports with General Finston and the fifth brigade of United States regulars arrived off Vera Cruz, but the men stayed on board, many thought because the mediation plan's outcome was being awaited.

REFUGEES ARRIVE FROM SONORA POINTS

NOGALES, Ariz., April 27.—Two hundred American refugees arrived here today on a special train from interior Sonora points. Another train is due tomorrow from Hermosillo, bearing United States Consul Hostetter and his staff.

"The refugees who arrived today had not heard of reports that American marines had captured Guaymas and Empalme. The report persisted here, however. There was no communication with either city."

PEACE REPORTS CAUSE BULL STOCK RALLY

NEW YORK, April 27.—Bulls used the Mexican situation today to cause a bulge in price of stocks. Quotations went up with a rush. In the first few trades Mexican Petroleum jumped 15/4, American Smelting 4, and elsewhere gains ranged from 1 to 3. After the first excitement was over, Petroleum fell back about 4 points. Bonds were steady. The market closed somewhat lower.



WHAT MEXICAN CARTOONISTS THINK OF AMERICANS. Here are some drawings characteristic of Mexican sentiment against the United States government. On the left the artist depicts Mexico as demanding of the American government its reason for wishing to possess itself of that which belongs to Mexicans, and the cartoon on the right shows Mexico as being carried away by a pig. Mexico cries, "Where are you taking me?"

GENERAL STRIKE OF 500,000 MINERS MAY BE PROTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—Whether a general strike of 500,000 miners as a protest against conditions in Colorado shall be called will be decided May 4, when the executive board of the United Mineworkers of America will meet here, according to Frank Hayes, vice-president of the organization.

"The situation in Colorado," said Hayes today, "is more vital than in Mexico. It involves human rights. There is a strong possibility of a general strike."

DES MOINES, Ia., April 27.—That a great demand prevails among workmen everywhere for a general strike on account of the conditions here today of President John White of the United Mineworkers of America. "The miners have been ordered to surrender their arms, but the gunmen go armed and the militia helps the gunmen," White said. "Colorado is bankrupt and unable to pay her own troops."

NAVY CONTINUES WAR PREPARATIONS

SAN DIEGO, April 27.—Plans for mediation will have no effect on the schedule of the United States fighting craft now on this coast. A wireless message from the cruiser Maryland, now in Mexican waters, gives instructions to call in every man now on leave of absence from any war vessel in Pacific waters.

All are ordered to report at once at the recruiting station here, to be taken south on the cruiser Cleveland, expected here from the north tonight.

The torpedo boats Hulla, Lawrence and Preble arrived here today on the way south. The cruiser Albany, coaling here, will rush to the south as soon as she is coaled.

The collier Justin and the supply ship Glacier on the way here from Guaymas and Topolohampo, were expected in late today with hundreds of American refugees.

STRIKERS FAIL TO GIVE BATTLE TO COLORADO TROOPS

CANON CITY, Colo., April 27.—General Chase at the head of two hundred state militiamen, arrived at Chandler this afternoon but there was no shooting, as the strikers had disappeared. Several buildings and stores had been shot up and looted by the miners but no damage was done to mine property.

Before the militiamen entrained here they captured and disarmed E. Blatnik, a striker. He attempted to run but the soldiers brought him down with a bullet in the arm.

Denver and Rio Grande railroad trainmen refused to man the train carrying the troops to Chandler, and Assistant Superintendent Gray ran the engine.

Vigilantes patrolled the streets of Canon City last night and a heavy guard also was thrown about the power and lighting plants.

FEAR MASSACRE SOUTHERN MEXICO

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 27.—That the lives of several hundred Americans in southern Mexico are in imminent danger was the news brought here today by a party of refugees who arrived on the United Fruit company's steamship Marowijne.

The soldiers in that district, they said, hated Americans at best, and had been still further inflamed against them by what they had heard concerning the situation at Vera Cruz. It was declared the troops were entirely lawless and unrestrained, had damaged much property already and were openly insulting American women and children.

In the party which reached here were S. Rest of Sacramento, J. D. and J. Solar of San Pedro, S. Thomas of Bisho and E. Alvarez, F. L. Brine, D. O. Martins, L. Blough, S. Moisant and W. Thomas of San Francisco.

FALL ASKS WHY AMERICAN SHIPS DESERTED TAMPICO

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Senator Fall of New Mexico this afternoon read in the upper house the following telegram he had received from J. P. Wood, an American resident of Tampico, now a refugee at Galveston.

"Three thousand Americans were saved by German and British gunboats from being murdered at Tampico after our government withdrew warships from that port, leaving them unprotected. I appeal to you and to the American nation to see that we may return under the flag to protect our property and earn our livings. Otherwise everything will be lost and we will be destitute."

Fall asked the senate foreign relations committee to demand the facts in full.

"No official explanation has been made," he said, "or I, as a senator, have been informed of none, and I want to know why the American gunboats were withdrawn from Tampico, leaving Americans at the mercy of the mob."

NO REGIMENTS SENT TO ULSTER

LONDON, April 27.—The government officially denied today reports that three regiments of soldiers had been ordered into Ulster as a precaution against an anti-Irish home rule uprising.

Despite the denial, there was good authority for believing arrangements had been completed for a military occupation of the county on short notice. It was not expected one would be ordered needlessly, but it was said the administration was determined to use rigorous measures to stamp out resistance of the law the moment it appeared.

Warned by the epidemic of army officers' resignations which followed the last attempt at military measures in Ulster, it was said the government had picked its regiments this time and could rely implicitly on those it may wish to use against the Orangemen.

GOVERNMENT FIRM FOR HOME RULE

LONDON, APRIL 27.—Flat declaration that the government intended to pass the Irish home rule bill was voiced tonight by Premier Asquith in the house of commons.

ULTIMATUM SENT OIL KING BY PRESIDENT

Rockefeller Told That United States Regulars Will Be Sent Into Colorado Coal Fields Unless He Takes Steps to End the Strike.

Chairman Foster Dispairs of Another Attempt at Settlement—Oil King Refuses to Make Concessions.

NEW YORK, April 27.—"Nothing was accomplished," said Chairman Foster, of the congressional committee which investigated the Colorado coal mine strike, following his submission to John D. Rockefeller, the mines' chief owner, President Wilson's threat to send federal troops into the coal fields unless the oil king takes steps to end the strike.

"I am not sure that I shall make another attempt at a settlement, Foster added. "There is nothing of immediate promise in the air."

It was understood that Rockefeller listened but refused to concede anything. An effort to get a statement from him failed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—President Wilson issued another ultimatum today—this time to John D. Rockefeller.

When John D. Jr., recently before the congressional committee which investigated the strike in the Colorado coal fields, told the committee-men that no concessions would be made to the strikers, he said his utterance was a reflection of his father's views.

Charges Filed With Wilson Accordingly, the president this morning sent Chairman Foster of the investigating committee to New York to demand of the elder Rockefeller immediate action to end the strike.

Charges have been laid before the president to the effect that the mine owners control the Colorado militia and that the regiments have been filled with professional gunmen.

Officials of the Colorado Labor Federation and other labor interests have not been alone in calling for regulars. Representatives of the owners have also insisted that they were needed, blaming not the militia, but the strikers for existing conditions. General Manager Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, among others insisted that unless federal troops came soon every official of the company in Colorado would be assassinated.

John D. Controls Field There has been no denial of the fact that Rockefeller, senior, controls the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, which owns most of the mines in the Southern Colorado field and there was high administration authority for the statement that the president proposed to make him to exercise this control in the interests of peace and take the situation entirely out of his hands.

The Colorado strike, those in close touch with him said, has rivaled the Mexican crisis in the chief executive's attention.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BILL CALLS FOR FIFTY MILLION

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Senator Chamberlain introduced the following bill to provide for the national defense:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend, in his discretion, for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, the sum of \$50,000,000, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended."

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