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# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News  
Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

ON TRAINS AND NEWS  
PRICE TWO CENTS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

## AMERICAN TROOPS ENTER MEXICO AT VERA CRUZ

### NINE MEET DEATH IN CLASH BETWEEN MINERS AND GUARD

Four Children and One Woman Reported Killed by Militiamen.

CITY OF TENTS IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Officer and 17 Men Run Into Ambuscade and the Fighting Begins.

**LATE BULLETIN.**  
Denver, Colo., April 21.—That at least 25 persons met death in the clash between strikers and militiamen in the Ludlow district yesterday was the latest word received here this afternoon from John McLennan, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, at Trinidad. Other Denver union officials gave varying estimates of the fatalities, some running as high as 45. Most of these were agreed, however, that fifteen children were slain.

Denver, Colo., April 21.—Advices received here shortly before noon from John McLennan, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, stated that nine persons were known to have met death in the clash between mine strikers and militiamen in the Ludlow district yesterday. McLennan's message was sent from Trinidad.

Four strikers, four children and one woman were killed at Ludlow, the message said, but the names of all were not available. McLennan also said that the strikers claimed eight militiamen also were slain, but that the military authorities denied the report.

Major P. J. Hamrock, commanding the militiamen, reported to General Chase last night that Private A. Martin, a militiaman, had been killed and three others wounded. Another report said that Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, had been shot to death.

John McLennan, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, was said to have reached Trinidad this morning on a Colorado & Southern train, passing through Ludlow. He reported that five were dead, including Tikas, James Eyer, president of the Ludlow union; Charles Costa, a miner; William Snyder, aged 6 years, and an unidentified girl. McLennan also declared that three women were missing.

The Ludlow tent colony was burned during the battle. It was also reported that 1500 armed strikers had started from various points to reinforce the Ludlow miners. Several companies of militia also were ordered to the scene from nearby towns. This will give Major Hamrock from 600 to 700 soldiers.

A renewal of the battle was expected today. Early today the miners were reported entrenching in the hills back of Ludlow waiting for the soldiers to renew the attack. At 3 o'clock this morning, according to unconfirmed reports, the militia swept the miners' position with machine guns.

Throughout yesterday Ludlow was swept by a blasting fire. Bullets rained on the railroad station where women and children had sought refuge, and they crouched in terror on the floor. Denver union officials say two children were killed.

The last company of militia was withdrawn from the strike zone last week, but as soon as the clash between the strikers and the mine guards became known, companies from Trinidad, Walsenburg and Lamar were ordered out.

Major Hamrock wired General Chase today that he had driven the strikers to a point three miles east of Ludlow, where they were being reinforced.

Fighting with the militia resulted when Lieutenant Linderfelt's detachment of 16 men was ambushed Monday morning. During yesterday's fighting the tent colony was fired, the flimsy canvas houses burning like tinder.

**COAST DEFENSES MAY BE USED IN THE FIELD**

Fort Stevens, Or., April 21.—It was announced authoritatively today that within an hour 400 regulars manning the coast defenses at the mouth of the Columbia river could entrain for Mexican service. As Mexico has no fleet, and could not harass the coast, it was believed here the coast defenders will be ordered into action as soon as infantry and field artillery.

In a manner of speaking, a sober man can do a full man's work.

### American Flags are Torn Down

MEXICANS IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, HAVE LITTLE USE FOR SHADOW OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

San Antonio, Texas, April 21.—The American flags used in the decorations for the Fiesta de San Jacinto, in progress here, were torn down last night from a building in the Mexican quarter. The pennants and other decorations were undisturbed. It was the first anti-American demonstration here since the Mexican crisis began.

**WORKING MEN WILL NOT AID IN WAR**

**PASADENA LABOR UNIONS PASS RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING ADMINISTRATION FOR MEXICAN TROUBLE.**

Pasadena, April 21.—Denouncing as pernicious the proposal to wage war on Mexico, the Pasadena Board of Labor is on record today as urging workingmen to have no part in such a war. The board is made up of fifteen local unions and three federations.

The resolution unanimously adopted last night at a meeting which the secretary says was "not so well attended as usual," is bitter in the extreme. It recites the alleged wrongs of the miners in Michigan and Colorado and asserts that the administration has taken no notice of these violations of the rights of workingmen but now would precipitate war with Mexico because the property rights of Rockefeller are involved. The resolution concludes with this paragraph:

"In view of these facts, the Pasadena Board of Labor protests against this outrage of decency and brotherhood in the name of honor and patriotism, and calls upon the workers in Pasadena and elsewhere to refuse to become a party to this murder of the Mexicans for the dollars that Standard Oil and others hope to make from the Mexicans in their helplessness."

### SAYS HOFF IS FOOLISH

**STATE BOARD OF CONTROL ISSUES STATEMENT REGARDING EIGHT HOUR RULING.**

The Board of Control today after quite a prolonged session issued the following:

The State Board of Control is making every effort consistent with good business and the best interests of the state institutions to meet the unexpected situation presented by the labor commissioner's interpretation of the eight-hour law.

When the measure was before the legislature we were advised that it was not intended to apply to institutional employees, otherwise amendments would have been suggested which would have taken care of certain peculiar situations which existed at the state institutions.

The legislature took this view of the situation or it would have provided additional funds to cover the added labor cost.

The board has adopted the 8-hour schedule, is making an earnest effort to comply with the law and is meeting its requirements as far as the peculiar circumstances will permit.

In our opinion, Mr. Hoff, in placing his extreme construction upon the law is not only acting foolishly, but is throwing unneeded burdens upon taxpayers and is doing irreparable injury to the cause of a short work day. If he is not satisfied with the earnest efforts the board is making to comply with the requirements of this law, and at the same time prevent a deficiency, the courts are open to him for redress.

### In 15 Days 13,829 Packages Handled

**SALEM POST OFFICE MAKES RECORD FOR BUSINESS IN PERIOD FROM APRIL 1 TO APRIL 15.**

From April 1 until April 15 the Salem post office mailed out a grand total of 10,999 packages by parcel post. The number of packages mailed from Salem for outside points amounts to 5,922, with an aggregate of 9,672 pounds. These were received for delivery here 8,952 packages. Salem people mailed for local delivery 145 packages. Of the grand total 808 were handled through the general delivery window, 2,803 through the city carriers, 4,011 by rural carriers, 27 by special delivery, and 1,303 by sub-carrier with the push cart. The above figures were gleaned from a special report completed this morning by Postmaster August Huckestein.

### SENATOR LODGE OPENS DEBATE IN CONGRESS

Says Responsibility of That Body Is Greater Than Any Other Branch.

IS A SITUATION OF GREAT SERIOUSNESS

No Formal Declaration Necessary, as It Is Not Against a Government.

Washington, April 21.—The debate in the senate today on the resolution empowering President Wilson to use the armed forces of the United States against General Huerta was opened by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. He defined the powers of the president and congress, adding:

"In a situation of the highest seriousness, such as now confronts congress, it is well to remember that the responsibility of the senate is greater than that of another branch of the government. When the president lays before congress a controversy with a foreign nation and comes to the branch of the government in whose hands rests peace or war he comes to us. I think he has a right to do so. With congress in session it would have been unwise for him to proceed further than he already has gone without the sanction of congress.

Lodge asserted that it took congress longer to pass the Spanish war declaration than was planned in the case of the present resolution. Senator La Follette asserted that the question of declaring war with Spain was debated seven days before the resolution was finally passed. He said practically the entire force of democrats fought against the resolution declaring war with Spain.

"Whether the word 'authorized' or 'justified' is used the result is the same," continued Senator Lodge. "I take it that there will be no declaration of war. We recognize no government in Mexico against which declare war."

Senator Shively replied to Senator Lodge.

"It can be too late," he said, "to take steps to preserve peace. It is never too late to declare war. This is an effort to preserve peace rather than propagate war."

"Whether there will be war is something ahead of us and is in late's calendar. Often in history America has leded troops and no war has ensued. But Mexico has committed acts impeaching our honor and sovereignty. It was a plain and studied insult. It was a case which piled up provocation for war. We are engaged in an effort to avoid trouble and to impress upon the defaulting authorities the wisdom of respecting America. If we declare war let's not engage in the sniveling act of endorsing acts justifying war and then adopt the resolutions."

"The events at Tampico," added Lodge, "undoubtedly constitute insults to the American flag and uniform. No nation desiring to retain its self-respect can suffer such an insult to pass unnoticed. It is our duty to seek atonement. In seeking atonement party lines will vanish and we will stand behind our president."

"But what about those who have perished in Mexico and whose deaths have gone unnoticed? We cannot consent, in this crisis, to pass silently by the wrong done these."

Lodge denounced both Huerta and General Villa, adding:

"I will not join any resolution putting America in an attitude selecting one murderer and cutthroat against another. Before we take steps that surely will lead to armed intervention we want to be sure that our course will be such as to justify the world's respect."

The house resolution was as follows: "A resolution justifying the employment of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing demands against Victoriano Huerta."

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled, That the president of the United States is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amendments to the government of the United States."

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### The Weather

Fair tonight and Wednesday; light frost west, heavy frost east portion; northerly winds.



### President Wilson and Aids In the Mexican Situation



Photos copyright, 1913, by American Press Association.

President Wilson faced the growing Mexican crisis with a determined mind as to the moral right and wrong of the situation. Always for peace, the president directed his policy along that line as far as consistent with national dignity. In this attitude he was at

### The Mexican Situation in Epitome as It is Today

American troops landed at Vera Cruz. It was assumed they landed either to seize a quantity of arms and ammunition intended for General Huerta or to be ready to seize them when landed.

The senate was still debating the resolution approving President Wilson's policy in Mexico. This delayed the declaration of a blockade.

It was understood 24 hours' preliminary notice of the blockade would be given before night even though the resolution had not passed.

In the meantime Admiral Fletcher, at Vera Cruz, was instructed, in substance: "Use your own judgment."

It was reported that naval preparations had been made to seize La Paz, Ensenada and Culiacan, on the west coast, and that troops would occupy Mexicali and Tijuana.

Admiral Badger's squadron was expected at Tampico at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

The Pasacoola torpedo boat flotilla was ordered to Vera Cruz instead of Tampico.

Warships which have not already sailed for Mexican waters were hurrying preparations to do so.

The Fifth brigade of the Texas City army division was ready for service. Mexican troops were fortifying several border towns and on the American side of the frontier much anxiety was felt.

Charge d' Affairs O'Shaughnessy notified foreigners to leave Mexico City and they were leaving, much alarmed, though President Huerta promised to protect them.

Sir Lionel Carden, British ex-minister to Mexico and Huerta's best friend, was on his way to urge the latter to yield to the United States but it was doubted if he would accomplish anything.

Sir Christopher Craddock, British naval commander at Vera Cruz, out of friendship for the United States, refused to let a British merchant ship take ammunition for Huerta to Tampico.

Secretary of State Bryan received the ambassadors of seven great powers and outlined to them the administration's Mexican policy.

Pasadena, Cal., April 21.—Prominent labor union men bitterly repudiated today the resolution adopted last night at a meeting of the Pasadena Board of Labor, condemning the national administration, and calling on workingmen to take no part in a war with Mexico.

Pasadena typographical union already has called a special meeting for tomorrow, at which time, it is stated, the framers of the resolution, and those present at its adoption will be denounced. Other unions are discussing similar action.

One union leader asserted today that those present at last night's meeting were a half dozen radicals, by no means representative of the laboring men of Pasadena.

She is a wise fat woman who does all her bathing stunts in a bathtub.

## TOLD TO USE HIS OWN JUDGEMENT FLETCHER LANDS ARMED FORCES

**ACTION NECESSARY BECAUSE SHIPMENT OF 200 MACHINE GUNS AND 2,000,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION FROM KRUPP FACTORY TO GENERAL HUERTA MUST BE HELD UP TO PREVENT THE USE OF THESE WAR MATERIALS AGAINST UNITED STATES FORCES IN CASE OF AN INVASION.**

Washington, April 21.—United States soldiers landed today at Vera Cruz. The news was received by way of New York in a coded dispatch to the United Press from William G. Shepherd, the news association's staff correspondent at Mexico City.

It contained no details, Shepherd having unquestionably found it impossible to get them past the censor.

Though the dispatch was not official, Secretary of the navy Daniels raised no question as to its accuracy and eagerly asked for any further news the United Press was able to give him.

The landing's explanation was easy to guess. President Wilson has been anxiously awaiting arrival of a big German shipment of arms and ammunition needed by General Huerta to fight American troops. The president had hoped blockade would be in effect before the shipment reached Vera Cruz. In that case Admiral Fletcher would have been in a position to seize it at once.

Congressional delay in adopting the resolution approving the chief executive's Mexican course upset this plan, however. The resolution was under consideration in the senate, no blockade was in effect and the arms and ammunition were expected momentarily.

International law did not permit their seizure from the German ship which brought them until a blockade was established.

In this situation two courses were open. Admiral Fletcher might seize the goods in house so that, when the shipment was landed he would receive it, or he might wait until it was landed and then seize it and the custom house.

It was evident that he must act on his own initiative. Accordingly a wireless message was flashed to him to the general effect: "Use your own judgment."

It seemed clear that the admiral's judgment dictated an immediate landing. From a high administration source it was learned that Secretary Bryan expected to notify the powers in the course of the afternoon that, at the end of the 24 hour period following his notification, a blockade would be put in effect.

As nearly as could be ascertained the intention was to serve this notice whether or not congress had in the meantime endorsed the president's policy. For the declaration of a blockade and such other steps as he desires to take in his campaign against General Huerta, it is known that the president believes he is constitutionally entitled to act without congressional permission. He did, however, desire such an endorsement before acting.

Following the declaration of the blockade and the occupation of Vera Cruz it was said there would be a pause in proceedings to give Huerta another opportunity to yield to the administration's demand that he salute the American flag in the form specified by President Wilson.

To Give Huerta Time. Should he continue stubborn even under this pressure arrangements were made for a landing of the troops from Texas City and another strong body of marines and it was said the campaign would not stop short of an occupation of Mexico City.

Here steps would be taken to establish order generally and this having been accomplished, the administration would be prepared to negotiate with the constitutionalists.

While the senate argued United States warships were closing in on the Mexican east coast, preparations for an effective blockade of the west coast were in progress and army movements active.

Report Is Confirmed. Senator Shively, chairman of the senate foreign committee, confirmed this afternoon the United Press dispatch from Mexico City that American troops had been landed at Vera Cruz. He said he had just been informed of that fact. He refused to state, however, the source of his information.

Shively said no difficulty was encountered in landing the bluejackets and marines.

The state department and White House said that Shively had not been given information concerning Vera Cruz.

When a United Press correspondent told Secretary Bryan of William G. Shepherd's dispatch, he said: "The state department has no information in landing the bluejackets"

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## Ready for Duty on Short Notice Say the Militia Officers

Adjutant General Finzer and Col. C. H. Martin were in the city today to confer with Governor West as to the Mexican situation and perfect arrangements for at once answering any call that might be made on the state for the militia. Both the officers are confident war will come and that soon.

In response to an inquiry they stated that the Third Regiment could be ready to start in a few hours notice, and certainly by the time cars could be provided for carrying them to the front. Everything is in readiness with commissary and quartermaster's supplies in abundance.

"The full strength of a company," said General Finzer, "is in time of peace 58 men but can be 65. On a war footing the full company is 108. These additional men cannot be recruited until the state is asked to put the companies on a war footing. In case of war however the companies would be sent forward just as they are and the recruits would follow as soon as enlisted, which would be practically the same day.

Under the new militia law all the militia forces are made a part of the army and are subject to call by the president for service any where in the United States, and for that matter can be sent abroad. Under the old rules the regiment would be re-organized but under the present law the regiment goes as it is, the officers retaining their commands.

Oregon's regiment is ready and if called upon will give a good account of itself. Of course the steps the administration will take are only matters of conjecture to all, but the general opinion seems to be that war is inevitable; that we cannot intervene without doing something, and that whatever we do will certainly cause a clash that will precipitate a general conflict.

Oregon's military force consists of the following: Third Regiment O. N. G., 12 companies; Coast Artillery, 3 companies; Battery Field Artillery, "Battery A"; "Troop A cavalry; Ammunition corps.