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City Edition

# The Ogden Standard

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1913.

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR TONIGHT  
AND TUESDAY.



## CONSIDERING THE MEXICAN QUESTION

### President Wilson Hears Report From the American Ambassador on the State of Affairs in Mexico — Position of the United States Will Probably Be Announced Immediately

### CRITICISM OF HENRY LANE WILSON'S ACTIONS

#### Governor Vales of Yucatan Sends Telegram to President Wilson — Representative Smith Urges Bryan to Remove Consul Edwards at Juarez — Would Not Aid in Rescue of American Women and Children at Madera — Dixon Who Was Shot by Mexican Soldiers, Saturday Will Recover

Washington, July 28.—Ambassador Wilson immediately after his conference with President Wilson, said: "The discussion related entirely to the facts of the situation in Mexico and not at all to any question of governmental policy. All views relative to the situation have been placed in the hands of the president for his consideration."

Secretary Bryan was not present. Ambassador Wilson said that he expected to leave Washington tonight to be away several days.

He would not discuss the possibility of his return to Mexico in his official capacity. His departure at this time seems to indicate that he will not appear before the senate foreign relations committee.

Washington, July 28.—President Wilson does not believe the public mind in the United States is excited over the situation in Mexico nor is he convinced that a crisis has been reached in the revolution itself.

This information was obtained in official circles today with an authoritative denial that any proposition looking toward a co-operation between American military forces and the Mexican government at restoration of peace had been suggested.

Those who approached the president today on the Mexican situation found him disinclined to discuss the subject, as later he was to confer with Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson. Secretary Bryan arranged to see the president before the conference. The secretary also continued his reticent on Mexican affairs.

It was learned at the White House however, that reports crediting Ambassador Wilson with having advised a set of proposals contemplating military co-operation with Mexico or intervention were unfounded. The president has received from Ambassador Wilson a historical account of events in Mexico in the last three years.

**Did Not Mention Remedies.**

The ambassador himself declared today he had not mentioned any remedies on the situation and had not even put on paper the plans he had in mind. He reserved these, he said, for his personal interview with the president.

Contradictory information has reached the Washington government regarding the stability of the Huerta government. It was said today to be a question of reliability of informants. Officials declined to state which reports were being credited. It was said, however, that in the last two days there had been little or no change in the status of affairs in Mexico.

The shooting of Charles B. Dixon, jr., at Juarez, is regarded as a serious incident, but its bearing on the general Mexican situation is being minimized by officials here today, as the American demands for investigation and punishment of the offenders apparently were being complied with.

At the White House it was said the United States would pursue a course of diligent inquiry into the affair and would insist on summary action to the guilty.

**Wants Further Information**

Secretary Bryan after a call at the White House, sought information through a conference with President Brown, of the Mexican National Railways, on traffic conditions in Mexico and their relation to the paralyzed condition of commerce and industry.

Latest reports from the embassy in Mexico City have reflected the financial situation.

The battleship South Carolina arrived at Vera Cruz today to resume patrol duty after having been at Galveston, Texas, to give officers and men shore leave. The battleship New Hampshire is en route from Vera Cruz to Galveston to give her officers and men shore leave. The gunboat Wheeling, returning from Frontera, makes no mention of disorders there.

Senator Pomeroy called at the state department to press for attention to the case of Bernard McDonald, under sentence of death at Chihuahua. Senator Pomeroy was told that the department had already taken aggressive steps for the relief of Mr. McDonald but that no report had been received since the embassy at Mexico City and the consulate at Chihuahua had been instructed to act in McDonald's behalf.

**Want Edwards Removed.**

Representative Smith of Texas asked Secretary Bryan to remove Consul Edwards at Juarez because of his refusal to allow a party of fifty Americans to go to the relief of refugees at Madera.

A telegram received by Representative Smith today said that the Madera refugees were in momentary peril. There are thirty-five Americans there, twenty-one of whom are women and children. The telegram charged that Consul Edwards had not properly represented the situation to the state department. Representative Smith's report said that 85 railroad bridges on the railroad line between Madera and El Paso have been burned or dynamited and that bandits have threatened to kill any persons attempting to repair the line. He also urged Secretary Bryan to embargo all shipments of arms to Mexico or allow both Mexican factions to secure American guns.

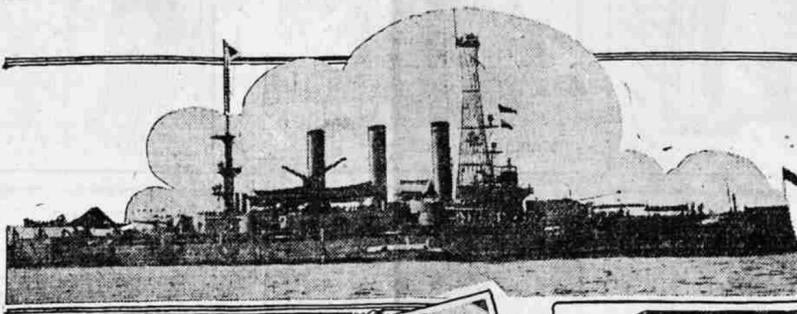
Representative Smith said that the secretary gave him no information as to what the United States proposed to do.

Just before Ambassador Wilson went into conference with the president he referred in conversation with inquirers to the proposals for a solution of the Mexican difficulty, published today and attributed to him. He dictated this statement which he was anxious to have reach the Mexican people especially:

"With reference to published proposals today, I disclaim all responsibility for them; their origin is unknown to me and I regret that anything like them was made public."

(Continued on Page Six.)

## DANGER OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO BRINGS BATTLESHIP TO THEIR AID AND PRESIDENT HURRIES UP LEGATE



Battleship Louisiana, Admiral F. F. Fletcher and Senior don Angel Algara, Mexican Charge d'Affaires.

Washington, July 28.—(Special)—The battleship Louisiana, under command of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, has arrived off Tuxpam, where the lives of Americans and other foreign residents are reported in greatest danger.

Tuxpam is a maritime town, 145 miles northwest of Vera Cruz, which was captured by rebels under Jose Vega after a hard fight. A considerable number of Americans live there because of oil interests in the surrounding territory.

The town is situated on a river five miles from the Gulf of Mexico. If it should become necessary to give protection, Admiral Fletcher would have to land a force, as the Louisiana could not proceed beyond the gulf.

While conditions are worse at Tuxpam, all foreigners in the interior of Mexico are believed to be in more or less danger. Advice from confidential circles indicate that the peril is much greater than in the days immediately following the overthrow of the Madero rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that the Huerta government is assailed on all sides and that many of the so-called bands of Mexican revolutionists are in reality only armed forces of robbers, plundering at will and using torture and even murder to enforce their demands for gold.

The entire country is in a state of turmoil. Both the federal and revolutionary forces are fanning the flame of discontent over the presence of foreigners. This is proven by confidential advices received at the state department by accredited secret representatives who are covering every foot of the troubled zone.

After the report of Ambassador Wilson, Senior don Angel Algara, the first secretary of the Mexican embassy in Washington, will be heard from.



He is the charge d'affaires of the embassy and will act as ambassador when whatever President Wilson decides to do is done. Senior Algara is a young man and has served in various capacities in Washington for several years. He is a great social favorite and is popularly known as a "pink tea" diplomat. This will be his first opportunity to demonstrate his ability in serious diplomacy.

## GUARDS FOR THE MINERS

### Non-Union Men Return to Work in Properties at Calumet—Unknowns Fire Upon Soldiers at the Isle Royale

Calumet, Mich., July 28.—Only preliminary efforts to open up the copper mines, closed last week by a strike, took place today on the south range. Pumps were started in some of the shafts, but in the deep conglomerate lode workings of the Calumet and Hecla, not a wheel moved.

Meanwhile it was acknowledged that water was accumulating in the mines rapidly, having already reached a depth of 500 feet in the bottom of the shafts and put out of commission the two lower batteries of electrically operated pumps in the Calumet and Tamarack mines, the deepest in the district.

Quiet reigned generally throughout the two counties affected by the strike and brigade headquarters at Calumet made no calls because of rioting. Additional troops were sent to the stations north of here to cover the increased territory given protection by the requisition of the Keweenaw county sheriff yesterday. Saloons, closed Saturday, were permitted to reopen today.

Calumet, Mich., July 28.—Mine operators of the Superior Copper district prepared today to follow the advice of the militia commanders and resume operations with every available man of the 15,000 miners who have been idle here since July 23 as a result of the Western Federation of Miners strike. Because fires had been banked for days in most of the plants, the work was slow and up to noon it was impossible to learn definitely what progress had been made.

The first shots of the strike were fired early today at the Isle Royale mine. A sentry guarding a powder house detected several men approaching the place and fired when they failed to heed his command to halt. The intruders fled and a company of guardsmen scoured the district but without making any arrests.

Out on the south range the first task of the operators was to replace on the cables the heavy scoops which had been dropped down the shafts last Friday at the command of the strikers. The mine pumps were working at Champion, Bailick and Tri-Mountain in that section and at several locations in the north of the county. Another mine where the water began to come into the shafts was the Hancock. In most of the locations groups of non-union men, closely watched by union members, gathered to discuss the advisability of returning to work. Recognizing that such line ups of the opposing interests might result in clashes, the state troops were ordered ready for instant service at all the militia camps, but their services were not needed.

## TO RESCUE FOREIGNERS

### British River Steamers Are Being Held in Readiness to Take Women and Children from Shameen to a Place of Safety.

Hong Kong, July 28.—The British river steamers at Canton have been ordered by the consul to have steam up in readiness, if necessary, to embark the women and children from the suburb of Shameen, where most of the foreigners reside.

There was an abnormal exodus today of the better class of Chinese from Canton to Hong Kong.

## ATTACK ON TARIFF BILL

### Senator Townsend Says American Progress Looks With Disfavor on the Underwood-Simmons Bill

Washington, July 28.—Senator Townsend of Michigan in a speech in the senate today characterized the Payne-Aldrich tariff law as "the Gettysburg where the factions of the Republican party were formed in battle array," that led to triumph of the Democratic party, giving it an opportunity to write the pending tariff bill, which he condemned.

"This bill," Senator Townsend said, "was conceived in hatred of the American policy of protection and brought forth in the darkness of the secret caucus chamber under the professional charge of one who has never had any experience in business or statistics. Is it any wonder that the thing is misshapen and deformed?"

"Is it any wonder American progress and prosperity look with disfavor on it?"

Senator Townsend also criticized "executive interference" and caucus domination.

Injecting comments on the lobby inquiry in the senate and house, Senator Townsend said that criticism of improper action should be based on unquestioned facts and not on innuendo or falsehood, and continued:

"Today, as at all times in the past, the sensational is too prominently featured and too little attention given to the truth. Indeed, a saturnalia of abuse and misrepresentation seems to be reigning and congress has been stamped into investigations of itself and the two houses are struggling between themselves to get possession of self-convicted scoundrels who have capitalized for financial gain the existing disposition to abuse the national legislature."

Referring to the fears of business disaster, the senator declared:

"If business disaster prematurely comes, its coming will be due more to the oft-expressed fears of this administration than to any efforts by wicked business men who as patriots are expected to be happy while their business is threatened and contented with themselves with prosecution."

## AMERICAN WINS TITLE

Wimbledon, England, July 28.—The United States lawn tennis team carried off the world's championship today when Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, won the fourth and deciding match in the contest with England for the Dwight F. Davis international trophy.

McLoughlin, the American national champion, was drawn against Charles P. Dixon, and won in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

The first set was hard fought, but Dixon was in the lead only once. As soon as McLoughlin steadied down to his task, he had the Englishman at his mercy. The second and third sets were easy for the brilliant American, who was playing at the top of his game.

There was an enthusiastic crowd in the stand. Summer skies and a high temperature greeted the players. The conditions suited the American competitors better than the weather prevailing during the two preceding days. McLoughlin especially profited by the heat.

Dixon had showed considerable confidence before the game started, declaring in characteristic English slang: "I am going after McLoughlin bald-headed."

The American players took a complete rest yesterday. They indulged in little limbering up practice on the courts this morning.

The United States lost the Davis cup to England in 1903. Australasia took it away from England in 1907. It remained in Australasia until 1912, when it was won again by England, which has now lost it to the United States.

The preliminary contest this year was participated in by seven nations—United States, Canada, Australasia, South Africa, Germany, France and Belgium. The United States team found its way through to the final round.

## S. P. BOAT AGROUND

New York, July 28.—The steamer Chalmette, on New Orleans for New York, went ashore during the night on the New Jersey coast off Barnegat. In response to a wireless call from the vessel early today, a tug was dispatched from New York to her assistance.

News of the Chalmette's plight was received by her owners, the Southern

Pacific company, in a wireless message this morning from Captain P. M. Midloe. The message said simply "Ashore off Barnegat" and "At the office of the Southern Pacific company it was said that the steamer probably was not in a dangerous position, otherwise Captain Midloe would have made his message more urgent."

The Chalmette sailed from New Orleans July 23 and was due here today. She carried a cargo of general merchandise and a crew of forty-eight, but no passengers. She is a boat of 2,000 tons, 321 feet long, built at Philadelphia in 1879.

**Life Savers to the Rescue.**

Philadelphia, July 28.—A long distance telephone message from the Little Egg life saving station on the New Jersey coast, states that the steamer ashore is not on the Barnegat shoals, but near the beach between the Barnegat and Loveladies island life saving station, 20 miles north of Little Egg.

Life saving crews are not on duty during June and July, but Captain C. D. Thompson, commander of the Barnegat life saving station, mustered a volunteer crew and went out to stand by the Chalmette.

**MAY STRIKE ON THE S. P.**

San Francisco, July 28.—Whether or not a strike shall be declared against the Southern Pacific company by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, is being decided here today by a canvass of the strike vote completed last week, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian boundary. The results probably will not be known for 24 or 48 hours.

The question at issue is whether suburban trainmen and conductors shall receive equal rating, pay and promotion with main line employees. The company wishes to segregate its electric lines, and the men maintain that to do so would put them at a disadvantage by depriving one class of employees of the powerful support of their consolidated orders.

## NO END TO THE LETTERS

Washington, July 28.—Less than one thousand of Martin M. Mulhall's letters as a lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, remained to be put in the record when the senate investigating committee met today. Attorneys for the association and the American Federation of Labor granted the right to cross-examine the witness through the committee, will attempt to shake Mulhall's story before he is turned over to the house lobby committee about the middle of this week.

In January, 1910, Mulhall wrote General Manager Bird, of the manufacturers, about the Democratic house.

"I am positive we will have very much better with the incoming Democrats of the house than we have with the present congress. I assured Mr. Emery counsel for the manufacturers that if he would select some man we could agree on for chairman of the labor committee, we could have him appointed. I also told Mr. Emery I am positive we will control the judiciary committee and its sub-committees and also the labor committee and its sub-committees in the next congress. I am not making this statement until I am fully convinced that those facts can be accomplished."

"What grounds had you for making this statement?" demanded Senator Nelson.

"I can't just recall at the present time. I had broke down about that time," said Mulhall.

"Did you and Emery agree to name any men?"

"Not that I remember."

"Is that all the information you can give this committee as a basis for these statements?"

"All at this time. I think the letters will show," said Mulhall.

Frequently in his correspondence, Mulhall referred to "the labor lobby," "Who did you mean by the labor lobby?" asked Senator Nelson.

"Gompers, Morrison and members of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor," said the witness.

"I always found them busy. I saw them frequently about the capitol."

Senator Lodge appeared to deny Mulhall's statement that he conferred with him in the summer of 1910. He denied ever having seen Mulhall before the investigation began.

"I certainly am not going to try to contradict what you say, senator," said Mulhall, "but I do say that I had a conference with you in your office."

Mulhall swore that J. H. McMichael, one time chief page of the house, came to see him in Baltimore to get \$100 and was to give half of it to Representative McDermott of Illinois. He testified that McDermott later claimed he got only \$20.

Mulhall later wrote the manufacturers' officials about fixing things in the new house.

"What success did you have?" asked Senator Nelson.

"Absolute failure."

Mulhall finally testified that Representative McDermott and McMichael, chief page, were about the only persons from whom he expected to get information and who would help him in "fixing things."

In another letter to Bird, Mulhall spoke of an "interview" with Representative Underwood. He explained that the majority leader merely replied to his questions.

## ONE DIES IN AUTO WRECK

### Car Plunges Over Embankment Into River — Driver Pinned Under Wheel and Drowned — Three Passengers Escape.

Denver, Colo., July 28.—John F. McMichael of Denver was pinned under his automobile and drowned at midnight last night when the car plunged over an embankment into Bear Creek, between Morrison and Denver. McMichael, who was driving the car, was control when rounding a sharp curve. R. M. Davenport of Denver, Miss Gertrude Yeager, and Miss Mirie Hall, both of whom came from New York, who were riding in the machine, were thrown clear of the car and escaped injury. Davenport said the steering gear broke as the automobile was rounding the curve.

## COLLAPSE OF GRANDSTAND

Galveston, Texas, July 28.—The center of the grandstand at the Galveston Beach automobile race course collapsed just before the beginning of the races today. Several persons of the 5,000 were hurt, none fatally. There was no panic and spectators quickly settled down to watch the races.

## LA FOLLETTE WOOL BILL

Washington, July 28.—Eleven Progressive Republican senators tentatively agreed today to support Senator La Follette's substitute schedules on wool, cotton and several other sections of the tariff bill.

The conference marked the first effort on the part of the Progressive Republican element to take a definite stand on the tariff revision.

Vote on amendment last week showed many of the Progressive Republicans at variance with the remainder of the Republican side on certain items. It is understood now that an attempt will be made to substitute the La Follette wool schedule for that which has already been introduced by Senator Smoot and which the latter expects to present as the Republican measure.

In today's conference, presided over by Senator Clapp, were Senator Borah, Bristow, Crawford, Sterling, Cummings, Kenyon, La Follette, Gronna, Norris and Works.

Another conference will be held in a few days and each member will present amendments which he proposes to support in the senate.

Senator La Follette outlined substitutes he will propose to the wool and cotton schedules next week when he will begin his attack on these schedules of the Democratic bill. Senator Kenyon will urge amendments placing on the free list all articles in control of a monopoly, one of them being aluminum. He expects to speak this week on the general policy of free listing all tariff controlled commodities.

Senator Cummins has an amendment to tax all commodities sold through stock exchanges, similar to the cotton futures stamp tax included in the Democratic bill. Other Progressive Republicans are to propose amendments which the conference will consider.

Trenton, N. J., July 28.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed here against the Buffalo Bill Wild West and Pawnee Bill Great East Shows. Service was made on Gordon W. Lillie, president of the company, controlling the shows. The company is a New Jersey corporation.

The assets and liabilities were not stated in the petition.

Chicago 9, Boston 4.  
Chicago, July 28.—(National)—  
R. H. E. 4 9 2  
Boston ... 4 9 2  
Chicago ... 4 9 2  
Batteries—Sellers and Brown; Humphries and Bresnahan.

Quakers Defeat Pirates.  
Pittsburg, July 28.—(National)—  
R. H. E. 4 11 1  
Philadelphia ... 6 11 1  
Pittsburg ... 2 6 0  
Batteries—Sellers and Killifer; Cannitz, Adams, Cooper and Simon, Coleman.

Called End of First.  
New York, July 28.—(American)—  
Cleveland 9, New York 3.  
(Called end of first inning; rain. Two games tomorrow.)

Boston, July 28.—(American)—  
Chicago-Boston game called off; rain. Two games tomorrow.

Philadelphia, July 28.—(American)—  
Detroit-Philadelphia game postponed; rain. Two games tomorrow.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)

# BASEBALL

TOMORROW AFTERNOON

## Helena vs. Ogden

### Glenwood

#### Everybody Welcome

4:45 p. m.