



9 MORE DEAD NEAR TRINIDAD; TROOPS ARRIVING

Two Battles Fought During Day by Strikers and the Militia.

WITNESS DECLARES SOLDIERS FIRED TENTS

Inquest Held Over Bodies of 25 Victims of Riots in Colorado.

HOPE OF PEACE TO-DAY

Governor Ammons Will Withdraw Forces Only from Districts Protected by U. S.

Denver, April 29.—Colorado's industrial conflict claimed a toll of nine lives to-day. This was the verified record, divided as follows:

At Forbes, seven mine guards and one striker dead, with two other strikers believed to have been killed. At Walsenburg, one major of the militia hospital corps killed, one officer and two enlisted men wounded.

The Forbes camp was a scene of desolation, practically all the mine buildings having been destroyed by fire. With the women and children of the camp barricaded in the mine stops, the guards defended it.

At Walsenburg less than one hundred militiamen attempted to dislodge an estimated force of four hundred strikers entrenched in the hills. Major P. P. Lester, of the hospital corps, was killed. The wounded are Lieutenant Scott, shot in the head; Private Glen Miller, shot in the face, and Private O. L. Wilnot, shot in the leg.

Major Lester was struck, according to Captain Swopes, who commanded the detail, within 150 yards of a line of rifle pits near the top of the Hogback, northeast of Walsenburg, in which the strikers had taken their stand. Lieutenant Scott had been shot a few minutes before.

The very fact that two troops of cavalry have reached the border of the terror zone has apparently stricken the combatants on both sides with fear. But it also inspired each side with a desire to be in command when the government soldiers enter the field early to-morrow.

The number of injured at Walsenburg cannot be estimated because of the inability of non-combatants to reach the scene.

Inquest Over 25 Slain. Aside from the Forbes and Trinidad battles the most dramatic of the day's events was the inquest begun over the bodies of the twenty-five victims of the Ludlow battle, including fourteen children and two women.

Dr. Asa Harvey, of Aguilar, physician for the union there, testified that after the fire in the tent colony at Ludlow had virtually subsided and while the women and children lay in the "safety" pits, the militiamen applied torches to the tents after pouring kerosene on them. The physician told the coroner's jury that he and Frank Bayes, a ranchman, witnessed this deed.

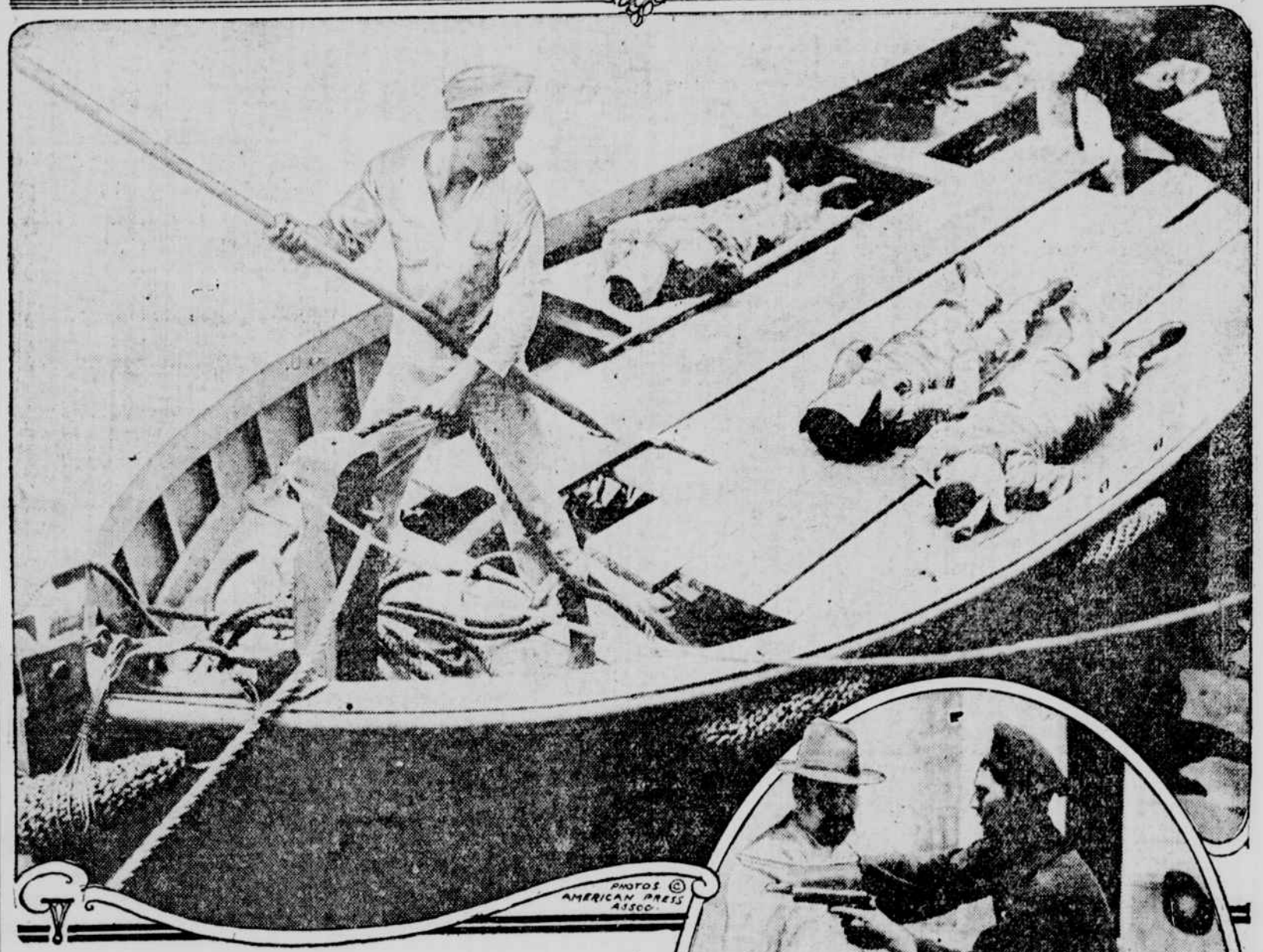
The ranch house, in which many of the women and children refugees from the colony sought shelter, he testified, was under the troops' fire during the major part of the day. He exhibited a bullet which had smashed through a window casing and landed, spent, on the floor of one of the rooms, in a corner of which women and children were huddled.

The physician also exhibited a white flag which he said he carried with him on a trip from the ranch to a water

Continued on page 6, column 8

CARRANZA ALSO ACCEPTS MEDIATION PROPOSAL; HUERTA URGED TO CONSENT TO AN ARMISTICE

As the battleship Michigan slowly steamed into the harbor of Vera Cruz the sailors looking over the side got their first view of the peaceful war as the dead bodies of marines were carried back to their ships.



SOLDIERS RELIEVE NAVY ON SHORE AT VERA CRUZ TO-DAY

Marines from Fleet Will Return to Their Ships, Leaving Only Those from the Transports on Duty in City.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Vera Cruz, April 29.—The harbor of Vera Cruz is like a half moon. The wharves of the city project from the center of a semi-circle. For purposes of defense and administration the city was divided by the navy into three sectors.

When Brigadier General Funston assumes the title of Military Governor to-morrow, and the army relieves the navy from shore duty, the fleet marines will return to the ships, but the marines from the transports will remain in charge of the northern sector. The Fourth Infantry commands the center, and the Seventh Infantry the southern. The Twenty-eighth and Nineteenth guard the water front and act in reserve. The sectors stretch fanwise from the harbor to the sand hills.

Captain Constant Cordier, who served as military attaché to Peru and Ecuador, and other officers visited the navy outposts this morning, preparatory to occupying them with infantry. Behind us, flat as a prairie, lay the city, entirely encompassed by hills, drifting sand on which only cactus survives and in which one sinks above the shootops. To all outposts water is carried by hand. Without shade, without bread, without cooking even, the hills to the north are especially bare, like those of

the Desert of Sahara, piled up by wind-storms. Sixty-seven years ago, when American troops were landing in the south and circling the circumference of these hills they carried water through the same pass guarded to-day by marines and the 4th Infantry. They entered and captured Vera Cruz. Grant was with them as a second lieutenant. This morning we met his grandson, now a captain of engineers, noting on his map the trenches already dug and planning others which will enfilade with rifle and artillery fire the opening in the walls of sand through which his grandfather marched.

The positions selected for the defensive works thrown up by the bluejackets and marines are highly praised by army engineers, who will advise continuing to occupy the same strategic outposts.

Bivouacking on these barren sand hills is hard, and to relieve the monotony, like rotation in crops, soldiers will on succeeding days perform outpost duty, patrol the streets and rest in reserve. All here are hoping that the delays of mediation will not dull or rust the fine fighting edge. The 5th Brigade came from the healthiest post in the United

States, the 178 miners imprisoned in mine No. 5 of the New River Collieries Company, wrecked with mine No. 6 by an explosion yesterday, might still be alive stirred the throng on the mountain side shortly before noon. A rescue party, driven out of No. 6, reported they had heard sounds of digging beyond the barriers of debris choking the connecting entry. A party of miners hurried into the entry and attacked the fallen mass of rock.

Earlier in the day Governor Hatfield and Chief Inspector Earl Henry headed a party of mining engineers and superintendents in an effort to enter No. 5. They were compelled to give up the attempt because of obstructions.

The crew from rescue car No. 7 of the Bureau of Mines has been steadily at work since its arrival, and experienced miners from the surrounding country have been organized by the government engineers.

Twenty-five doctors have arrived here, and a carload of coffins came to-day. A great crowd has collected on

Continued on page 6, column 7



SEARCHING A SUSPECTED SNIPER.

"I ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE," SAYS VENUSTIANO CARRANZA

Rebel Chief Prompt to Answer "A B C" Representatives, Who Say They Were Unable to Get His Agents in Washington to Send Him Mediation Proposal.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 29.—General Carranza, as chief of the revolution, to-day accepted in principle the tender of the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chili in the settlement of the Mexican problem.

The text of the note from the diplomatic representatives at Washington to General Carranza, dated yesterday, follows:

"We, the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Argentina and Chili, empowered by our respective governments to extend an offer of our good offices to all parties at interest in the problem of pacification of Mexico and the adjustment of the differences between Mexico and the United States, herewith invite your attention to the facts in your capacity as supreme chief of the revolution, and we feel assured that you will accept the proposition in principle. Recognizing the sentiments of high pa-

triotism which animate you, we take the liberty of transmitting this communication to you direct, after having failed after several attempts to have our message communicated to you by your agents here."

General Carranza's reply went forward to-day, as follows: "I thank you sincerely for the offer which you have so kindly made me in behalf of your respective governments in an attempt to solve in a peaceful and friendly way the differences between Mexico and the United States. Therefore, by authority of my position as first chief of the revolution, I accept in principle the good offices of Brazil, Argentina and Chili through their distinguished representatives.

"Reserving to myself the right to enter into details of the negotiations, it affords me the greatest satisfaction to assure you of my most distinguished consideration."

the Mexico City report that Manzanillo had been bombarded by an American warship or that marines had been landed at Salina Cruz. He said he was in constant communication with Rear Admiral Howard, whose last report was that all was quiet on the Pacific Coast.

Washington, April 29.—Secretary Daniels said to-night that he did not believe

INFLUENCE OF VILLA SEEN IN YIELDING OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHIEF

Intermediaries Now at Work for the Acceptance of Proposal for an Armistice, to Which United States Already Has Agreed.

HUERTA NOT LIKELY TO OBJECT

Reported, Denied and Reported Again That "A B C" Diplomats Asked Germany, France and England to Urge Wilson to Recede from His "Elimination" Demand.

Washington, April 29.—The three important factors of the Mexican situation—the United States, the government of Huerta and the Constitutionalists of the north—have been brought to a mutual agreement on the point of mediation.

All agree to accept the proposal submitted by the government of Argentina, Brazil and Chili that the troubles of Mexico be settled by talking it over, rather than by conflict of arms.

General Carranza, leader of the rebels of Mexico, sent in acceptance of the proffer late this afternoon. He officially informed the mediators that he would participate in the mediation.

To-night the mediators are turning their attention to bringing about a tangible result from this preliminary agreement between the various parties to the mediation. Success is considered doubtful. The United States enters the mediation with a notable reservation—the elimination of Huerta. Huerta, obstinate warrior that he is, is not expected willingly to accede to this requirement. His acceptance is "in principle" only, and he is expected to present impossible conditions.

Prior to the acceptance of Carranza, for which they did not wait, the mediators went ahead with a plan for the declaration of an armistice as between the forces of Huerta and those of the United States.

The proposal for a cessation of hostilities, such as they are, with the American troops lying quietly at Vera Cruz and the Mexican forces equally quiet twenty miles away, has been presented to Huerta and his answer is awaited. It has also been put before the United States, and this government has expressed its willingness to make no further aggressive move, unless, as President Wilson has already said, conditions, such as the killing of Americans, demand such action.

Now that Carranza has accepted, the same proposal will be sent to him. He will be asked to stop fighting until it can be ascertained by the mediators whether there is any common ground on which the three parties can meet in thorough agreement.

Huerta's first question is expected to be why, if the United States favors an armistice, it is this very day landing an army of 5,000 men at Vera Cruz? Carranza will probably point to the military activities of Huerta, while Huerta will ask that the Carranzistas cease their operations.

Even if an armistice is agreed on, there is no faith in Washington that the Mexican factions will live up to it. Huerta will continue to assemble his forces, while the rebels in the North will strategically try to follow up their recently gained victories, even if they do not make further actual attacks on such places as Saltillo and Monterrey.

In the meantime, with so much talk of mediation, the War Department has been halted in its work of preparation for a Mexican campaign. The activity of a few days ago, when there was rush and bustle attending the getting of Funston's 5th Brigade away from Galveston, after great pressure had been brought to bear on the White House, has subsided. Officers will not admit that there are actual orders for a cessation of preparation, but it is evident that the word to that effect has been passed in some way.

Another word has been passed, however. It has gone throughout the army and, whether there are actual orders or not, preparations are being made, and when the time comes the army will be as nearly ready as it can be for service in Mexico without orders which actually assemble it at Galveston or on the border.

An important bit of information received at the State Department is that the followers of Zapata, the noted revolutionist leader of Morelos and other Mexican states, are going into the capital by thousands and are joining Huerta's army.

As to the proposed armistice, it is considered probable that Huerta will say he is entirely willing to stop fighting if the others, including the Constitutionalists, will also agree. It plays directly into Huerta's hands, as he is in no position to continue fighting at the moment. He would like to have time. During an armistice he may reach an agreement with Zapata.

If the mediating powers are successful in bringing about an armistice they will then direct their efforts to the appointment of a commission representing all the contending factions in Mexico to discuss plans for the suspension of hostilities and establishment of a permanent peace. Whether or not the United States will be represented on such a commission is not known.

Rio de Janeiro, April 29.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, before his departure from Rio de Janeiro, determined to explore the River Duvida, according to Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Colonel Roosevelt told the minister that if he would not send somebody to accompany him he would go alone.

Excursion to Washington, D. C. via Royal Blue Line, Sunday, May 2nd. Leaves New Jersey Central Station, W. 23rd St. 11:50 Sat. night, Liberty St. 12:01 mt. Return from Washington 4 P. M. May 4.—Advt.

This Morning's News

THE MEXICAN SITUATION. Carranza Accepts Mediation... 1 Soldiers to Relieve Navy, by R. H. Davis... 2 Huerta Dungeoned, by Arthur Ruhl... 2 American Teaching Seminars... 4 British Officer Vera Cruz Hero... 4 Villa Shows Carranza, Aside... 5 Rain Relieves Vera Cruz... 5 Rebels Won't Deal with Huerta... 5 Threat Foe at Staten Island... 5 LOCAL. Sheehan Named in Police Case... 1 Wheelbarrow "Free Silence" Band... 6 Rich Gifts for Astor's Bride... 9 Fire Ruins \$100,000 Art... 12 Out Prices Law Store Merchants... 17 Babe Left in a Manger... 17 Wireless to Crocker Land Explorers... 18 Last Sky-scaper, Says Mayor... 18 Boom Whitman for Governor... 18 GENERAL. Nine more Dead at Trinidad... 1 Trapped Miners May Be Alive... 1 Lake Steamer Wrecked; 29 Die... 6 Tolls Bill to Senate To-day... 12 Anti-Frust Bill Drafted... 12 FOREIGN. Military Fleet in Paris Salon... 9 Irish Problem Near Solution... 12 MISCELLANEOUS. Women's Varied Interests... 7 Editorial... 9 Society... 9 Military... 9 Sports... 10 and 11 Army and Navy... 13 Court Calendars, Police, Fire Dept... 13 Financial and Markets... 14, 15 and 16 Real Estate... 16 Weather... 17 Shipping... 17

TRAPPED MINERS MAY BE ALIVE

Men Work Frantically in Hope of Rescuing Them from the Grave.

Eccles, W. Va., April 29.—Hope that some of the 178 miners imprisoned in mine No. 5 of the New River Collieries Company, wrecked with mine No. 6 by an explosion yesterday, might still be alive stirred the throng on the mountain side shortly before noon. A rescue party, driven out of No. 6, reported they had heard sounds of digging beyond the barriers of debris choking the connecting entry. A party of miners hurried into the entry and attacked the fallen mass of rock.

Earlier in the day Governor Hatfield and Chief Inspector Earl Henry headed a party of mining engineers and superintendents in an effort to enter No. 5. They were compelled to give up the attempt because of obstructions.

The crew from rescue car No. 7 of the Bureau of Mines has been steadily at work since its arrival, and experienced miners from the surrounding country have been organized by the government engineers.

Twenty-five doctors have arrived here, and a carload of coffins came to-day. A great crowd has collected on

Continued on page 6, column 7

SHEEHAN NAMED AT POLICE GRAFT TRIAL

Woman Accuser of Skelly Drags New Allegation Into the Case.

The name of Winfield R. Sheehan, formerly secretary to ex-Police Commissioner Waldo, was mentioned in the stenographic report yesterday of the trial of John J. Skelly, who was formerly a policeman connected with the West 100th street police station, and is charged with having accepted a bribe to make a false report on an illegal resort.

Allice Walker, who conducted a resort at 153 Manhattan ave., testified that she paid Skelly \$85 as a bribe and that she before that had made similar payments to a man she understood was representing Sheehan.

When asked by Clarke L. Jordan, the attorney for the defence, if she had ever paid money for protection to any other person than the defendant Miss Walker leaned over to Judge Seabury and asked in a whisper if she must answer the question.

It was objected to by Assistant District Attorney Weller, who stated that her answer would seriously interfere with an investigation that the District Attorney is now carrying on. The

Continued on page 12, column 5

HUERTA MADE NO CONDITIONS

Foreign Relations Official Says No Basis, However, Has Been Suggested Yet.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, April 29.—The Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, Esteve Ruiz, answering the query of The Tribune's correspondent to-day, said that Mexico's acceptance of the offer of mediation by Argentina, Brazil and Chili was not restricted as yet by any preliminary condition. Mexico was asked, he said, whether she accepted mediation of the three powers, and she replied "Yes." According to Señor Ruiz, no particular basis for negotiations has as yet been suggested.

Señor Portillo, acknowledging the cable message in which Ricardo Herrera De Huerta, secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, informed him of the mediation offer, said:

"Referring to your telegram of yesterday, tell the Spanish Ambassador to accept mediation in principle, thanking him for his good offices, as well as the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chili, who have given proof of solidarity among the nations of America."

Washington, April 29.—The Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, Esteve Ruiz, answering the query of The Tribune's correspondent to-day, said that Mexico's acceptance of the offer of mediation by Argentina, Brazil and Chili was not restricted as yet by any preliminary condition. Mexico was asked, he said, whether she accepted mediation of the three powers, and she replied "Yes." According to Señor Ruiz, no particular basis for negotiations has as yet been suggested.

Señor Portillo, acknowledging the cable message in which Ricardo Herrera De Huerta, secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, informed him of the mediation offer, said:

"Referring to your telegram of yesterday, tell the Spanish Ambassador to accept mediation in principle, thanking him for his good offices, as well as the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chili, who have given proof of solidarity among the nations of America."