OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ TRIED COURAGE OF YANKEE FIGHTERS

Tribute to the self-restraint and discipline of the United States expeditional force in Vera Cruz, who even though their comrades are shot down in their midst by snipe shooters, check their zeal to avenge and obey orders, is paid by Wingrove Bathon, staff correspondent of The Washington Star with the American forces at Vera Cruz.

The delicate, dangerous, unfair position of the United States troops who have been ordered not to shoot except under specific command, who are compelled to uphold by their conduct the claim of the United States that this country is not making war against Mexicans, while pot shooters and malcontents are sneaking ammunition through their lines to pick them off from the roofs—all this is told by The Star staff correspondent, who has lived through these stirring experiences with the marines and bluejackets.

Intimate Story of Trials.

In a series of letters printed herewith Mr. Bathon describes the troubles and triumphs of this United States force in Vera Cruz, which at the time of his writing numbered 5,100 and hints at questions of grave political concern that the officers have to solve and which the correspondents are barred from cabling to their papers by the press censors.

Among the ticklish problems is how to deal with the 1,200 malcontent prisoners in the cuartels, whom they cannot try by court martial and who cannot be brought before a civil tribunal. He tells also how wearied by their work about the city these troops have been forced to sleep in the streets, driven out of their barracks because there had been smallpox and spinal meningitis patients there before them. This is an intimate story of the hardships of Uncle Sam's boys at Vera Cruz.

MICHIGAN'S DEATH TOLL.

BY WINGROVE BATHON.

Staff Correspondent of the Washington Star, with the American Forces at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, Mex., April 22 (by mail steamer).—The Michigan, in common with the other battleships of the fleet, tonight paid her toll of life.

The patriotism which has found its most recent expression in the demand that the flag shall be honored was brought home to the men of the Michigan in the death of Chief Gunner's Mate Boswell under circumstances which are typical of the splendid behavior of the men of the fleet in the present circumstances at Vera Cruz.

Boswell, who belonged in the 4th Company of this ship, went ashore when the Michigan battalion was landed this afternoon, in the First Company (the artillery company), because he was in general charge of the field pieces of the Michigan's battalion. He was a first class man, highly thought of by his officers and was about to be made a torpedo gunner's mate.

When Lieutenant Commander Greenslade, commanding the Michigan's battalion gave the order to march, as the men landed on the Vera Cruz dock the men proceeded in good sprits, notwithstanding the "snipe shooting" they expected from the housetops, through Calle Vicario, to Avenida Independencia, the principal street of Vera Cruz. The newspaper correspondents attached to the Michigan had been walking through this street half an hour before and many other people were going to and fro.

Shots From Housetops.

Shots had been fired from the housetops almost every block or so as the Michigan's men came ashore. The artillery company in which Boswell was located was between two infantry companies of the Michigan outfit. Because of the shots from the housetops the men marched with eyes on the buildings through which they passed, and with rifles raised, threateningly, at their unseen enemies.

Then came the shot that struck Boswell—in the main street of Vera Cruz, as the men marched to take up their intended position in the barracks of the Nineteenth federal Mexican infantry.

As Boswell fell, there was, just for a second, a glancing at officers by the men, and the command came to a halt. Lieutenant Commander Greenslade and Lieutenant Thomas got a squad together in a few minutes to go into the buildings through which the march had been made.

Four Mexicans were found and arrested in one of the upper stories of one of the buildings. The battalion had moved on. The squad followed. Another squad took Boswell's body back to the landing and from there to the Solace.

The officers of the Michigan's battalion say that as their men realized that one of their number had been assassinated in cold blood, it was "touch and go" for a moment what they would do in that block of the Avenida Independencia. True to their teaching, however, the men of the Michigan, as have the men of all the battleships, stood fast, and took no revenge.

Men Ashore at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, Mex., April 23 (by mail steamer.)—Nine battleships of the Atlantic fleet have each landed approximately 300 men in this city, making a total of 2,700 of these men, the ships being the Arkansas, Florida, Utah, Michigan, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont, Minnesota and South Carolina. The Louisiana, the other battleship here with the fleet, has not yet landed men and is not expected to do so. At this writing she is coaling, and is expected to "up anchor" and away for Tampico, to join Admiral Mayo's forces, which include the torpedo boat destroyers sent there yesterday morning.

In addition to the 2,700 men above mentioned, there are men ashore from the Prairie and Chester of the Atlantic fleet, an addition of about 600, as well as 1,800 marines under Lieutenant Colonel Lejeune, which came from the Hancock and other similar ships. This makes a total of 5,100 United States sailors and marines in the expeditionary force in possession of Vera Cruz today. The gunboat Nashville came in today. The Solace, hospital ship, arrived yesterday. The dead and wounded are being taken to the latter vessel.

The living, breathing, excited city of Vera Cruz today deals with the present, the necessities of the moment, as man after man is added to the list of those who have been "pot-shotted"—"sniped," as the sailors and marines call it. A few minutes ago a squad of men from the Florida set up a machine gun behind a barricade of sacks of coffee "commandeered" from the railroad terminals and "let fly" through a house in which they had caught a sharpshooter who had "picked off" one of their men. There were said to be others in the building, and the Florida men thought the machine gun test a better one than the so-called "acid" test of asking questions, such as "where did you get this gun," and "what are you going to do with this ammunition?"

Palaver Doesn't Go.

The "amigo-mio" business, meaning "you and I are friends," "doesn't go" any more. The Mexican steps up, tries to palaver, but the bluejackets and marines have been through that, with men dead and wounded on the roster of almost every ship, and they roughly lay hands on him, search every pocket of him, and even look into the top of his shoes to see if he has ammunition or a revolver which he may be carrying to some "snipe shooter" in the loft of a nearby building. The ensigns from the navy ships and the lieutenants from the marine corps turn their backs upon some of these proceedings.

An American officer walks briskly up to a store or residence, detachment behind him, and in "click-click," icy fashion, as one who cocks a gun, says: "I'm in charge here."

As a contrast to this may be seen the movement through the city of the captain of H. M. S. Essex. A sailor lad precedes, carrying the British flag; then comes Captain Watson, followed by an aid; four paces to the rear, an orderly; behind, a guard of four men. Twice a day, most formally, morning and afternoon, he visits the British consulate, learns of the situation of his countrymen, and is ready to act in their behalf, as has been told of today in the cables describing the search for the British residents between here and Mexico City, who started for Vera Cruz from the capital and found themselves stalled with the railroads cut.

News of Army's Coming.

Vera Cruz, Mex., April 23 (by mail steamer).—The question arises tonight—as news is received on shore and in the fleet that a brigade of the army has been ordered here from Galveston—how long will this expeditionary force be known as such, and when will "headquarters" begin to date its reports as from "Mexican army of occupation?"

Questions of a political character are necessarily constantly arising, and although the cable censor will not permit the correspondents, who are making their reports by cable, to send advices of a political or semi-editorial character to their journals, the fact remains that the future of Mexico, rather than the necessities of the moment, furnishes a problem for officers in charge here that ought to give the public at home the gravest concern.

For instance, tonight, every jail and prison in this city is filled with malcontents, charged with having arms and ammunition in their possession contrary to the orders of the commanding officer of the fleet.

Who is to try these malcontents? Of what can they be convicted, except from "Mexican army of occupation?"

Malcontents in Prison.

If there were here a case of actual war, defined as such, courtmartials might solve this problem. But the Mexican people have been told that the United States is not at war with Mexicans. These people, these malcontents, cannot be turned over to the Mexican courts, the magistrates of Vera Cruz, with the expectation that any impartial judgment of their cases may be had. In the first place the magistrates refuse to sit. In the second place if any consented to sit he would do so only under Mexican law and would throw out of court, under the statutes, any case brought before him of one who had fired, killed, or attempted to kill in defense of his country.

What is to become of these prisoners who have shot down American bluejackets and marines, is a question that will give the gravest concern to those in charge of the Vera Cruz expeditionary force. There are tonight 1,200 of these prisoners in various cuartels. They are being fed and well taken care of in other respects. Even in the hospital, San Sebastian, where there are a number of attempted assassins, junior surgeons and nurses from the fleet are ministering to their needs, in co-operation with the Vera Cruz authorities and the Sisters of Mercy.

Dealing With Snipe Shooters.

Vera Cruz, Mex., April 24 (by mail steamer).—At the Porfirio Diaz plaza are established the four landing battalions of the Michigan, the Louisiana, the Minnesota and the North Dakota. Here it is that the Michigan men have taken their stand after an exciting night. In this plaza, beautiful with cocoanut palms and roses in full bloom, death has looked upon these men all night. In this plaza, where stands the statue of Benito Juarez, a George Washington of this country, the officers and men of the Michigan landing battalion believe, this morning, that they have found a way to bring liberty in this city, at last, not only to members of the expeditionary force, but to Vera Cruzanos as well. That is by taking up each case of "snipe shooting" as it comes.

When the Michigan's men landed they went into the Nineteenth regular infantry barracks, with the other men from the Third regiment of the naval brigade. Consul Canada sent a message advising headquarters to get out of that. He said there had just been 60 cases of small pox and 42 cases of spinal meningitis there.

The Michigan's men were tired, and they resented being obliged to move again.

So, as it seemed they were to keep on moving, the Michigan's men began to move after the "snipe shooters." They "took up" in real, serious earnest each case of "snipe shooting" that occurred. They wanted a little liberty, a little peace. They were tired of having some Vera Cruzano run up and say he had been nearly killed by one of his fellow citizens' bullets and wanted protection, and exceedingly tired of being shot at themselves.

In Vera Cruz many houses connect with each other, especially over the roofs. Those familiar with recent Mexican history will remember how Felix Diaz got into the United States consulate from the roof of a nearby hotel, where he was escaping Huerta's men, and came aboard the Michigan.

Not Allowed to Rest.

So the Michigan's men began to go up spiral staircases and through dark corridors, hunting for their "snipe shooters." In every case they investigated they found at least one Mexican, perhaps two, three or four.

Lieut. Com. J. W. Greenslade, in charge of this Michigan battalion, said to me today:

"After clearing the entire infantry barracks we settled down in comfortable quarters, but at 8 p. m. were driven out into the cold world because the doctors decided the barracks were full of spinal meningitis and smallpox. Pleasant!

"So we bunked in the avenue in front of the variety theater and were very comfortable under God's own sky. In addition we patrolled one section of the city all night.

"Our men are splendid and our control over them practically perfect.

"I could not say too much for them."

He added:

"It takes some nerve to do what these men are doing. We tell the officers, 'Take two squads and search that house.' Eighteen men run up, twice as many more volunteer, half stay on the outside to watch the roof, and between us all somehow, we get these 'snipe shooters,' and their guns and ammunition, too. Spiral staircase work, such as we have had to do, is pretty good work, I think. These fellows never know what they are going to meet at the top of these staircases."

A story is being told this afternoon in the Michigan outfit about the patrol of Ensign Roth, fired on last night by "snipers." Roth slept on the sidewalk, before his turn came to go on duty. A "sniper" came, easily, around the corner, and before the men could wake their officer with the butts of their rifles they saw their chance, and four of them fired again and again. Roth says the assassin bled to death, he had so many wounds.

Arms Hid in Their Beds.

Vera Cruz, Mex., April 26 (by mail steamer). Capt. A. P. Niblock, commanding the battleship Michigan, has succeeded Captain Simpson, commanding the battleship Minnesota, in command of the Third regiment, which holds the left front of the American forces now invested in and surrounding Vera Cruz, between the city and the troops of General Maas.

Captain Simpson returned to the Minnesota last night, on which ship Charge d'Affairs O'Shaughnessy has been quartered.

This apparently peaceful Sunday in Vera Cruz has been broken, Captain Niblack tells me, by the capture in the Municipal hospital opposite this square of 23 pretended convalescent Mexicans with arms in their cots, "snipe shooters," from whom all danger was supposed yesterday to have passed.

The fact illustrates the situation. Despite the most drastic measures against the Vera Cruzanos, who have hidden arms and ammunition and who have "pot-shotted' Americans, the attempt to continue this work of assassins goes on. It seems inconceivable that civilized people could use hospitals for such work, but they do, and today's incident proves it. Threats of executing Mexicans found with arms have proved unavailing. These people, when taken, tell of a high spirit of patriotism, notwithstanding the fact that it is evidenced in a manner contrary to the American point of view.

"Pot-shooting," on the whole, however, has considerably abated today. The continued confiscation of arms has brought this about. Today the relentless and implacable search continues, and as force of entry is used, the result is that the treacherous Mexican, in order to obtain revenge upon his fellow-citizen who is his enemy, is often turning informer. This is just what the American authorities want.

The Vera Cruzanos, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, give every evidence today of being a light-hearted people. The city is a city of shopkeepers to a great extent, and American money, with the influx of the Americans, has flowed in here in plenty "gold not Mex." All the stores have been open today, although wartime prices prevail. A sack of charcoal, with which Vera Cruzanos cook, for instance, costs $5 Mexican. As the rate of exchange is about three to one, such a sack of fuel costs $1.66, about. This, necessarily, is utterly beyond the reach of the poor people and what food they get they eat raw.

Those Wiley Babies.

From the Los Angeles Tribune.

That Dr. Wiley is the father of two boys there is no reason to doubt. Columns of print have heralded the fact. There is no excuse for being in ignorance concerning it.

That they are fine boys seems to be a proposition upheld by masses of evidence. Each time either of them gains an ounce or cuts a tooth, the news is flashed to the ends of the earth, and while the ends of the earth make no particular sign that they care a whoop, the next ounce and the next tooth mean another message.

When a man has been a bachelor to a point beyond the time when his children's children should be playing about his knees, and then gets married, fatherhood swells him with an especial pride. Naturally, he thinks that the babies come to bless his domestic circle are the only real kids that ever happened.

Possibly it is wrong to disillusion mature papa, but the fact is that the land teems with youngsters just as healthy, just as bright, just as beautiful as his own.

It would be a sorry sort of a world if its replenishment had to depend upon men who marry late in life. What then of the joys of grandparentage? They would exist for about one person in a million.

Many, oh very many, blessed babies cheer the households of the land. Some are reared by faddists and some without fads, but, given light and air and wholesome food, the chances of one are about as good as those of another. Few, however, arrive to such a circle that every dimple is a world-wide episode, and every case of colic bruited abroad.

What is being attempted here is the statement, bald, perhaps impolite, that the public has babies of its own, deems them as good as any ever born, and is getting tired of the Wiley youngsters. They have had the center of the stage for a long time, on the apparent theory that the world is a baby show and the judge had awarded them all the blue ribbons.

Danger From Overwork.

From the Woman's World.

Entering the period of development from childhood to womanhood the girl's natural instincts are to become a homemaker. She is interested in household affairs. But her inclinations, instead of being nurtured, are thwarted. She is compelled to be interested in outside affairs. It is a common observation that a girl at this period of her life is inclined to be listless, to drop behind in her school studies. We have coolly ignored the meaning of all this. We have urged her to renewed efforts. We have appealed to her through pride and through fear, and have compelled her to devote all her energies to acquiring knowledge that would fit her to become a rival of her brothers in their own world. This change and development in the girl requires considerable of the girl's strength, and naturally influences her nervous system. This lessens the amount of energy that can be spared to outside interests. Seldom do we recogize this fact. Her time during this change might be better occupied in learning the rudiments of housekeeping and homemaking. Then, when her body has become better developed, her strength can be spared and can be well used in the development of her mind. If the nervous strain, too common at this age, could be relieved, we would have fewer nervous women and a healthier and happier posterity.

The "Gaillard Cut."

The president is to be asked to issue an order changing the name of the Culebra cut in the Panama canal to Gaillard cut, or Gaillard gateway.

What could be finer or more fitting? Lieutenant-Colonel David du Bose Gaillard, once army engineer officer at Duluth, is the man who made that giant gash in the hills in the face of obstacles all but insurmountable.

And he died as the result of his labors, giving his life for his country as truly as ever soldier did.

"Culebra" means snake, and of course is Spanish. It carries no significance to us. Why not, then, change it to Gaillard, that the herculean task which took this gallant life may stand forever as a monument to his memory?

HUERTA IS GETTING ARMS; WILSON CABINET DIVIDED; RUSH WAR PREPARATIONS

Secretary of State Sa ys United States Cannot Forcibly Stop Mexico From Importing Arms Because of Armistice—President's Official Family Known to Be Split on Program in Dealing With Mexico, Thereby Putting Executive in a Bad Hole—Situation Is Growing More Critical Hourly and Crisis, It Is Believed, Cannot Be Postponed Much Longer.

MEDIATION OUTCOME HANGS BY FINE THREAD

High Army Officials Anticipate Orders Will Go Forward at Any Minute for American Troops, Now at Galveston, to Join Funston's Command at Vera Cruz—Belief Prevails Move on Mexico City Is Inevitable and That Ground Has Been Lost Through Delay—Garrison in Touch With Militia, Which Will Replace Regulars for Patrol Duty Along the Border.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Striking developments in the Mexican situation, pointing toward war have been numerous the last 24 hours. Secretary Garrison officially admitted today he was assembling transports at Galveston. Transports are also being arranged for at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other Atlantic ports. A German vessel has brought arms for Huerta to Puerto, Mex., eastern terminus of the Tehauntepec railroad and a Japanese liner is reported to have landed arms, artillery and munitions at Salina Cruz, the western terminus of the railroad.

The administration is unwilling to interfere with landing of arms for Huerta. Secretary Bryan holds this cannot be prevented under the armistice.

The cabinet division is undoubtedly responsible for the failure to re-enforce Funston before now. Secretary Garrison wants to do it. Secretary Bryan has been fighting it. The president has held back.

Mediation Is Shaky.

With mediation hanging by a thread, with the war department whipping things into shape for military operations on a large scale, with tension high at Vera Cruz and the Huerta government driven into desperate straits, the Mexican outlook today is extremely threatening.

Funston is calling for more troops. The war department is prepared to rush the Fourth and Sixth brigades of the Second division from Texas City to him. Other regular organizations are being got ready for the field and the way is being paved for calling out national guard forces. Much of the army is ready for campaigning down to the last shoe lace. All the army officers want is the word to go in.

High army men today said troops might be ordered embarked for Vera Cruz from Galveston and other points any hour. A campaign to Mexico City is regarded as probably unavoidable.

Once it appears that the armistic has been broken and mediation is off there will be nothing left but to throw troops enough into Vera Cruz for a Mexico City campaign. The feeling here is that more troops may be ordered to start for Vera Cruz any minute.

"This country is being made the laughing stock of the world by its handling of the Mexican situation," said former representative John A. T. Hull, for years chairman of the House military committee, today.

"We have been put in the position of being practically an ally of Villa and Carranza. Now, Zapata threatens to get into Mexico City ahead of Villa and a reign of crime and disorder will prevail there which will shock everybody."

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Washington, May 11.—On report from American Consul Rogers, at Havana, that munitions consigned to General Huerta on German ships would be returned to Germany as a result of action "recommended by the agents of the vessels," Secretary of State Bryan today announced that apprehension concerning shipments of arms to the Huerta government had been averted.

Washington, May 11.—Secretary of War Garrison reasserted today that as yet no additional troops had been ordered to Mexico. When asked whether orders had been issued for the Fourth and Sixth brigades at Texas City to make ready to embark, he replied:

"They are supposed to be ready to embark at a moment's notice."

Reiterating today his declaration of last night that there was nothing "imminent" on the Mexican situation and that no "aggressive" move was in contemplation by this government, Secretary of War Garrison continued supervision of preparations to send the balance of the Second division of the army to Vera Cruz as a precautionary measure.

Orders have gone to the Fourth and Fifth brigades at Texas City to be ready to reinforce General Funston. When the forward movement would be ordered still is undecided. Throughout the day the war department officials were engaged in gathering transports and up to noon arrangements had been made for 11 ships, including the four regular army transports now at Galveston.

Anxiety was aroused at the state department over the reported capture by Mexican soldiers near Vera Cruz of Samuel Parks, a private of the Twenty-eighth infantry, who rode into the Mexican lines while believed to be suffering from temporary insanity. Another report from Vera Cruz to the effect that an unidentified American had been executed by Mexican troops, led the department to institute an inquiry through the American authorities at Vera Cruz. Encouraging news, however, was received from American Vice Consul Silliman, who had been reported imprisoned at Saltillo. Ambassador Jusserand having informed Secretary Bryan of assurances from the French minister in Mexico City that Mr. Silliman and other Americans at Saltillo were safe and well. In dispatches from American Consul Hanna, at Monterey, Silliman was mentioned as a classmate at Princeton of President Wilson.

Considering Delegates.

President Wilson had under consideration again today the proposed personnel of American delegates to participate in the forthcoming mediation conference at Niagara Falls. In that connection he conferred with Frederick W. Lehman, former solicitor general, who arrived from St. Louis. No selections have yet been announced by the president, however. The South American envoys held another conference during the day, but made no announcement.

Senor Pulio Marquieria arrived today to act as second secretary of the Chilean legation and word was received that Manuel Salinas, now first secretary at Vienna, had been appointed first secretary here.

A report from General Funston today said several sacks of mail sent from Vera Cruz addressed to foreign business men at Mexico City were seized and burned before reaching their destination.

TROOPS ARE AWAITING THE COMMAND FROM WASHINGTON

Galveston, Tex., May 11.—On orders from Washington the Fourth and Sixth brigades of the United States army at Texas City were made ready to embark for Mexico. The troops are ready to go aboard transports as quickly as orders are received.

Three steamers, the Denver and Colorado, of the Mallory line, and Ossabaw, of the Texas City Steamship company, were chartered to be used as transports.

The Denver came into port last night from New York with 84 recruits for the army.

The Morgan liner Ella is here and probably will be drafted for service by the government. It was reported that certain railroads had been asked by the war department to keep in readiness to handle a large number of troops on short notice. Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell will arrive here Saturday or Sunday to take command of the Second division.

All day the railroads delivered quantities of supplies for the army and as fast as possible these were loaded on the transports Kilpatrick which had orders to sail as soon as loaded. The Kilpatrick will carry 100 horses. The Saltillo was almost ready to leave for Vera Cruz with permanent camp equipment for General Funston's troops. Several torpedo boat destroyers sailed for Vera Cruz late today.

The Second division, now at Texas City, embraces the Fourth brigade, composed of the Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh regiments, and the Sixth brigade, composed of the Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second regiments. There also are in camp at Texas City two battalions of engineers and the Fourth field artillery. The company of army aviators at Fort Crockett, here is ready to embark.

VOLLMER PAYS TRIBUTE TO LAD SLAIN IN MEXICO

Washington, May 11.—Representative Vollmer who had been named by Speaker Clark on the House committee to attend the Brooklyn memorial exercises delivered a eulogy in the House on Frank Dvorak, of Albia, one of the seamen killed at Vera Cruz.

Mr. Vollmer said: "He was only an Iowa boy—his humble home stood on the rolling prairie amid the waving corn fields of that state, the son of a poor immigrant; his name Dvorak may sound strange, harsh and foreign to those who pride themselves on the untainted blue blood of ancient lineage, but he was an American."

Mr. Vollmer in closing said that though he honored the glory of the sacrifice he could not help saying he wished that Mexico were in hell or rather than that, hell in Mexico, should they continue to take from us an increasing toll of such precious young lives.

HUERTA MAY PLAY ROLE IN EMULATION OF NERO

Vera Cruz, May 11.—Mexicans arriving here today from Mexico City say that General Huerta shows no intention of abandoning the presidency of Mexico. The president, they assert is popularly credited with having made the statement that he would see the capital in ashes before he left it.

Rebels in the vicinity of the Federal capital praticularly the followers of General Zapata are continuing their campaign against the Huerta administration.

BATTLESHIP WILL ESCORT FUNERAL TO HARBOR

New York, May 11.—The battleship Wyoming left the Brooklyn navy yard today to meet the armored cruiser Montana, bearing the dead bodies of the United States marines and bluejackets killed at Vera Cruz. The Wyoming will remain at anchor off the Ambrose channel light ship, just outside New York harbor, until the arrival tomorrow of the Montana. With the Montana will be the presidential yacht, Mayflower, carrying Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The funeral ship is expected at the government anchorage off Timpkinsville, Staten Island, by noon Sunday. It will move up the bay late in the afternoon, when the dead will be taken off and placed on caissons at the battery. They will remain there under a military guard until transferred to the Brooklyn navy yard Monday morning.

REBEL IS RELEASED.

Laredo, Tex., May 11.—The rebel paymaster, Major Manuel Caballero, arrested by a United States patrol on the Texas side of the Rio Grande yesterday, was released today.

PERUVIAN MUTINEERS MEET HORRIBLE FATE

Placed on Barge in Mid-Stream and Mowed Down With Machine Guns.

New York, May 11.—Capt. W. P. Aspinall, of the steamer Gregory, which arrived yesterday from Iquitos, 2,500 miles up the Amazon, brought a story of a massacre of 45 Peruvian soldiers, all Indians, who had mutinied and killed their officers.

The story is almost unbelievable, but Captain Aspinall gives it on the authority of the man who carried out the executions, Capt. Fernando Casabal, who was a passenger on his ship as far as Barbadoes.

The story is to the effect that the mutineers were placed on a barge in midstream and then mowed down with a machine gun.

WILL ASK COLORADO FOR STRIKE DAMAGES

Italian Consul Will Appeal to Ammons to Reimburse Victims.

Denver, Colo., May 11.—Dr. Oreste De Vella, Italian consul here, announced today that he would make a formal demand upon Governor Ammons for damages in behalf of Italian subjects who lost relatives or property in the Ludlow tent colony fire, April 20. If the state refuses to settle, the consul said he would appeal to the Italian ambassador at Washington.

The consul stated he had not determined upon the exact amount of damages. He estimated that from 200 to 300 Italians lived in the Ludlow colony.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor today sent a telegram to Edward Keating, representative from Colorado, complaining of alleged importation of strike breakers into the coal fields.

The telegram said:

"Operators shipping men to Denver and then to the mines. Federal troops giving them protection."

ANOTHER SNAG IN TRIAL OF BECKER

New York, May 11.—With 11 jurors in the box, the trial of Charles Becker, for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was halted today until Monday morning. Twelve jurors were in the box last evening, but two were excused and work was begun to select two talesmen to fill their places. One man, Jesse G. Velie, a silk merchant, was chosen, but the panel was exhausted before the 12th man could be agreed on.

Paul D. Camors, who was chosen juror No. 5, was excused from the jury. This again reduced the number of jurors to 10.

The jury was filled late yesterday afternoon, but Justice Seabury ordered the 20 men on the panel of talesmen at adjournment to return today. This order was to provide for a vacancy should one occur before the presentation of evidence begins.

The jury met with the approval of both Becker and his wife, who passed on each man as he was being examined. At the first trial Becker preferred men with families as jurors, but of the 12 men in the box today, six are unmarried.

The actual presentation of testimony by the prosecution will not begin before Monday, at which time it is expected that District Attorney Whitman will call "Jack" Rose to the stand to tell the story of the alleged plot for the murder of Rosenthal.

Interest in the case increased today and large crowds stood in the corridors and in the streets outside the criminal court building.

MISSOURI PACIFIC IS IN SAD STRAITS

New York, May 9.—The latest attempt to readjust the finances of the Gould railroad system came to naught when Kuhn, Loeb & Co., announced their refusal to extend the $25,000,000 of Missouri Pacific railway three-year notes, which mature on June 1.

The bankers declined to state the reasons for their conclusion except to say that "conditions governing the affairs of the property do not warrant such an undertaking by them at this time."

It is expected that a detailed statement, dealing with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s examination of Missouri Pacific by their experts, and probably incorporating the substance of their communications to the Gould interests, will be issued next week.

JURY SAYS DUTCHER STOLE LOAD OF OATS

Winner, S. D., May 9.—After a trial lasting two days, and after seven hours' deliberation by the jury in the circuit court, Tilton Dutcher was last night convicted of grand larceny, as charged in the information. Dutcher was charged with the theft of 65 bushels of oats, the property of John Brady and John Nelson, farmers living near Hamill.

On discovering that the oats had been stolen the owners notified the sheriff, who, with his deputy, Lloyd Mengel, commenced an investigation. Deputy Sheriff Mengel and John Brady found evidence pointing to the guilt of Dutcher and went to his home in Gregory, where they found other articles belonging to Nelson and which were easily identified.