

U. S. INTERVENTION HOPE OF ENVOYS

Only Chance for Peace, Diplomats in Mexico City Say, as Four Battleships Sail for Vera Cruz.

WILSON POLICY OUT SOON

Huerta's Determination to Control Army Convinces the President He Must Be Eliminated Entirely at All Hazards.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 29.—It became known to-day that General Victoriano Huerta intends to be chief of the armed forces of Mexico after his withdrawal as provisional President, and that it is the consensus of opinion in the diplomatic body in Mexico City that American intervention affords the only solution of the Mexican problem, all of which has been reported to the State Department by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City.

Announcement was made that the battleships Rhode Island, Virginia, Nebraska and New Jersey had sailed from Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz to replace four battleships of the second division of the Atlantic fleet already there. Rear Admiral Fletcher will shift his flag and remain at Vera Cruz, while his present command sails back to the United States. If conditions require, all the ships will be retained at Vera Cruz.

It is considered highly probable that the decision of the administration to adopt some definite policy, as all the interested nations have now been informed with a request that they defer any contemplated action until America enunciates her policy, is largely due to the attitude of the diplomats in Mexico City, whose governments naturally are influenced by their views.

The views of the diplomats were reported by Mr. O'Shaughnessy after meetings of the corps in Mexico City, following the drastic action of Huerta in imprisoning certain members of Congress. Mr. O'Shaughnessy learned that practically all of the diplomats thought that the only way out of the Mexican difficulty was for the United States to intervene, and it was their opinion that it was the duty of the United States to do so.

Spanish Minister Blames U. S.

The Spanish Minister, who is dean of the diplomatic body in Mexico City, was particularly vehement on this score. He complained that many Spaniards were being killed in the north, and he said flatly that it was the Spanish conviction that the United States was responsible, and that this country should take steps to bring to an end the troubles which were costing foreign lives.

The French Minister was also critical of the attitude of the United States. Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, whose recent utterances have caused so much trouble, also spoke at one of the meetings, and it was he who said that after the elections Huerta intended to become chief of the military establishment. It is assumed here that Sir Lionel knew definitely that such was Huerta's intention. The diplomatic corps, however, reached no definite or collective conclusion.

What view President Wilson takes of the possibility of Huerta in virtual control of the country through the army is not known, but it is believed that he will not tolerate him in such a strong position, and that Huerta's intention to remain in power in this way justifies the President's conviction that for the good of Mexico Huerta must be eliminated entirely. Huerta reached the Presidency through commanding the army. It has long been believed in Washington's official circles that Huerta has had some scheme in view which would make it possible for him to quit the Presidency but still remain in control, and, apparently, this is it.

All Nations Informed.

Secretary Bryan said to-day that not only England, Germany and France were asked by this country to take to action in Mexico until the United States had made its announcement, but that the message went to all nations having interests in that country. Mr. Bryan was asked why this action was taken at this particular time and if the State Department had information indicating that any other countries actually planned definite and independent action. He said no, and that this government had taken the step merely to anticipate such action by other countries—to forestall that action until the United States had had an opportunity to announce its own plans.

It is believed, however, that the situation internationally must have become acute. Mr. Bryan would make no prediction when the American policy would be enunciated. Neither would he comment on its form or probable method of issuance. Observers think, however, that the statement will be forthcoming in a few days. That it



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will be sent to all interested nations goes without saying.

Mr. Bryan said this afternoon that England, France and Germany had replied to his representations and had agreed not to take any action, but that, so far as he knew, replies had been received from no other countries. It is believed that all other nations will follow the lead of England, France and Germany.

Will Satisfy Europe.

There is more reason than ever to believe that President Wilson will outline a policy which will be satisfactory to Europe, but which provides for the settlement of the Mexican difficulty by the United States with no interference or assistance from Europe other than moral support.

It is realized in Washington that in order to eliminate the intrepid Huerta two things must be accomplished—the procurement of the moral support of Europe for the American policy, whatever it is, thus proving to Huerta the futility of playing Europe off against the United States, as he has been doing, and disabusing him of his obviously firm conviction that the United States government is afraid to back up its insistence on his elimination by the use of force.

It has been clear for some time that Huerta's defiant attitude has been largely predicated on the support which he has received from some European quarters and on his belief that in no circumstance would the United States intervene. Consequently, he has with impunity refused to pay the slightest heed to President Wilson's demands and warnings.

Huerta's Last Chance.

It is believed here that President Wilson has given Huerta just about his last chance, and that in his forthcoming statement he will sound a note of warning which Huerta must heed; that he will impress upon Huerta with all sincerity that if the warning is disregarded drastic action will be taken at once.

It is noticeable in official circles that there is much more talk than ever before of intervention, and it is now being seriously regarded as the next step in the Mexican business. Intervention is just as distasteful to all classes of officials as it ever was, but the conviction is growing that it is the only course to follow, unless, perchance, a demonstration of force will cause Huerta to get out. It is believed that President Wilson will exhaust all peaceful means, but it is also felt that he has already reached the limit of reasonable patience.

No further news was received to-day of the plight of the French colony at San Ignacio, in Sinaloa province. It now appears that the request for protection came to the State Department from the French Minister in Mexico City. The State Department replied that this country would do all in its power. As yet, however, the department has failed to communicate to the Navy Department any instructions for the armored cruiser Maryland, now at Mazatlan, forty miles from San Ignacio. Unless he should chance to learn from other sources of the danger to the French colonists the commander of the American ships on the Pacific side of Mexico might easily order the Maryland elsewhere.

DISCIPLINE GALLS DIAZ

"Go Below, Sir!" Orders Officer on the Louisiana.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 29.—General Felix Diaz, now a refugee on board the American battleship Louisiana, learned to-day that the privilege of asylum on a battleship carries with it certain restrictions not unlike prison regulations. By order of the admiral General Diaz is not permitted communication with any one from shore without his permission, and the admiral has given General Diaz to understand that such permission will rarely be given. The enforcement of this order is rigid.

"Will you please go below, sir?" said the officer of the deck, saluting the general, when he had begun a conversation with a man who had brought his baggage aboard.

General Diaz appeared to be annoyed for an instant, but without hesitation complied.

Admiral Fletcher explained that, while he was willing to place his flagship at the disposal of General Diaz as an asylum, he did not propose to expose himself to the criticism of making it a place for possible plotting.

from which port he could proceed to Havana if he pleased.

With reference to the future, Diaz professes to be through with politics and rebellions and says he will ask nothing better, so long as his country is in its present state, than to be permitted to live in peace abroad.

"It is a strange inconsistency," he said to-day, "that a battleship should be so safe a place."

Three warships—the German cruiser Hertha, the United States cruiser Tacoma and gunboat Wheeling—are now anchored in the inner harbor. The Tacoma entered to-day to take on coal. The port authorities expressed some apprehension at the near approach of another warship.

Mrs. Daniel Madero, fearing that she was about to be arrested, went to the American Consulate this afternoon and remained there several hours. She and Mrs. Evaristo Madero were brought here with their husbands, who were arrested by the federal authorities at Monterey.

DIAZ AND U. S. TARGETS FOR MEXICAN ABUSE

General Called "Coward" and a "Molly" and This Country Meddler by Press.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, Oct. 29.—Government newspapers let loose a flood of insults to-day against Felix Diaz. "El Imparcial" says that though it opposed his candidacy it never supposed he was a "molly." It goes on to say that he "wraps himself up in the Stars and Stripes, which thus served 'as a winding sheet of his dead honor,'" and adds: "He hid in a woman's skirts like a frightened pebble, shivering all over, and with its tail between its legs."

The last paragraph is an allusion to Diaz giving his wife's health as a reason for not coming to the capital. "El Imparcial" also says: "Diaz sought to bring suspicion in the world's eyes on the chief, General Huerta, from whom he had received distinguished courtesies and discreet advice, and he has given the Colossus of the North a new pretext for vilifying and outraging our name."

"El Independiente's" editorial is in the same vein. It compares Diaz with the ass which donned a lion's skin and adds: "Felix Diaz has been swallowed up by a vortex of ridicule. The man who aspires to be President of the republic has no right to be a coward."

"The attitude of the President of the United States in backing the electoral tickets of those who favor the rebels in the north of Mexico and branding those of the upholders of legality, order and national dignity" has assured the continuation of provisional President Huerta in power, gathered about him all those that are honorable and worthy in the country and "concentrated him in the present difficult circumstances as the only possible President of the Mexican Republic" is the editorial opinion expressed to-day by "El Diario," the government organ.

"Each hour brings news of the triumph of the Huerta-Blanquet ticket in the Mexican states," it continues. "These votes have a double significance—sanction of the attitude of our President and vituperation, we almost might say scourging, the wicked, unfounded and insolent meddling of a foreign power in our domestic affairs."

MONTEREY BATTLE CENTRE

Both Sides Massing Troops for Great Contest.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Oct. 29.—Armies on both sides in Northeastern Mexico are concentrating at Monterey in one of the largest troop movements in Mexico's recent revolutions. The Constitutional forces now concentrating about Monterey are said to number 6,000 men, field guns from Piedras Negras, and left only 200 men to guard that place. Navarrete, Torre and Maass are leading other Federal relief forces southward to Monterey from the border country.

Renewal of heavy fighting was planned for to-morrow. Federal dead to date was given as 250, with about 300 Federals deserting to the enemy.

Immense war supplies were reported captured by the rebels. These included twelve machine guns, ten of which had never been unpacked, four cannon, 2,000 rifles, 50,000 cartridges and horses and saddles.

REFUGEE LAD HERE

Fled from Mexico to Escape Being Forced Into Army.

Angelo Garcia, fifteen years old, who said he was a refugee from Porto Mexico, appeared in the Children's Court yesterday, before Judge Hoyt, charged with being without a proper guardian. He was turned over to the custody of the Children's Society that his story might be investigated.

The lad speaks no English, but according to George Lazo, of No. 28 Riverside Drive, who met him on Tuesday night at 42d street and Broadway, Garcia's father was killed in the revolution, and his brother is now enrolled in the rebel ranks. Fearing that he would be called upon to bear arms he fled to Vera Cruz and shipped as a stowaway on a British steamer, arriving in Brooklyn two weeks ago.

ITALY FEARS U. S. POLICY

If "Imperialistic," Others Would Suffer, It Is Said.

Rome, Oct. 29.—The "Tribuna," commenting on the Mexican situation, points out the Italian interest involved.

"There are about 11,000,000 Italians in the American continent," it says, "whose fate would be affected if an Imperialistic policy should triumph at Washington, because, in addition to meaning the conquering of Mexico, it would tend to the suppression of nationalities outside of the American. As Italy is a Latin country she is interested in the preservation of the American Latin republics."

75 AND LONESOME, TO WED

Aged Man Takes Out License—Will Marry Housekeeper.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] West Orange, N. J., Oct. 29.—John C. Hansen, seventy-five years old, to-day obtained a marriage license. He will marry Mrs. Annie Sherman, his housekeeper, who is seventy-seven years old. No date has yet been set for the wedding.

Hansen, who has married sons and grandchildren, said to-day that he decided to get married because he felt lonesome. His first wife died three years ago, and since that time he says he has been "the loneliest man in the world."

SENATORS USE AXE ON WILSON CURRENCY BILL

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Controller Dropped from Federal Board.

TREASURY HEAD MAY GO

Committee Favors Reducing Regional Reserve Banks to Not More than Six—Central Plan in Abeyance.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 29.—The first step in the way of remodelling the Glass-Owen currency bill was taken by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to-day. It increased the membership of the federal board, which is to have control of the system, from seven to nine, and eliminated the Secretary of Agriculture and the Controller of the Currency as ex-officio members. It has not yet been definitely decided whether the Secretary of the Treasury shall remain as a member.

If the Secretary of the Treasury is retained the number will be fixed at nine and the term of service at nine years, one member to be appointed each year by the president when the system is under operation. Otherwise the number will be fixed at eight and the term of service at eight years. It is probable also that the Senate committee will increase the salaries of the members of the federal board, which are fixed at \$10,000 a year by the pending bill.

The provision of the Owen-Glass measure for the appointment of an organization committee to establish the system was dropped. This work will be performed by the members of the federal board.

The question of the number of regional reserve banks was discussed at some length, and probably will be disposed of to-morrow. Sentiment on the committee is in favor of reducing the number to three, four or five, or at the most not more than six. The location of regional banks in the three central reserve cities—New York, Chicago and St. Louis—served as the basis for the discussion. Some of the members were of the opinion that three banks would be sufficient. Then arose the question whether or not it would be necessary to establish one at San Francisco, or possibly at Denver. It was suggested that the business of the Eastern United States could be transacted at New York, that of the northern Middle West and Far West at Chicago, and that of the South at St. Louis. It was not regarded as essential that a bank be established at New Orleans. What ever cities are selected it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Senate committee will carry out the recommendation of the bankers that the number of regional banks be greatly reduced.

The relationship between the various regional banks was also the topic of some discussion. An effort will be made on the part of some members of the committee at least to vest greater control in the hands of the federal board, thus approaching the central bank idea and paying the way for the regulation of the system from a centralized source.

The committee has temporarily abandoned all efforts to dispose of the central bank plan, on which the committee stands six to six. The members will proceed to develop both the regional and the central bank plan so far as possible along parallel lines until each is perfected, so far as the committee can argue. Then the vote will be taken on the two plans.

The modifications adopted thus far by the committee do not indicate a final decision that the Owen-Glass plan will be adopted, although it is apparent that

members of the Senate committee take the view that this must be done if currency legislation is to be enacted. It is a matter of expediency rather than of principle. When the Glass-Owen bill has been remodeled those Senators who favor a central bank will decide whether or not they will give their approval in the hope that legislation of some kind which will relieve the present monetary situation can be passed.

RIGID REGULATION OF R. R. STOCKS AND BONDS ASKED

Drastic Report Adopted by Association of State Commissioners.

Washington, Oct. 29.—After a long and at times acrimonious debate the National Association of Railway Commissioners adopted to-night a report of the committee on railway capitalization, submitted by Commissioner Eshelman, of California, recommending rigid federal and state supervision of the issuance of stocks and bonds of utility and railroad corporations. The report recommended:

"That there be limitation by law of the purposes for which the issue of stocks and bonds shall be permitted.

"That authority be given to commissions to see to it that the proceeds of the sale of stocks and bonds are devoted to the purposes for which they are issued.

"That no stocks or bonds be issued without the positive approval of the commission after full investigation.

"That power be given to the commission to impose such conditions upon the issue as may be necessary.

"That the regulation of the stocks and bonds of interstate common carriers be delegated to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Finally, it was recommended "that Congress immediately pass an act empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate the stocks and bonds of interstate carriers in the manner and to the extent hereinbefore outlined."

The committee's proposal that there be no limitation placed by law upon the amount for which either stocks or bonds shall be sold was eliminated on account of bitter opposition.

The proposition of Commissioner Martin S. Decker, of New York, that a committee of one from each state commission be appointed to provide for uniformity, so far as possible, in the adjustment of intrastate express rates, was adopted. The members of the committee will be named by their various state commissions.

Commissioner Decker's idea is that the committee, if practicable, adjust the intrastate express rates to conform to those ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission for interstate business.

NOT FOR SPOILS—OSBORN

Collectors' Removal from Merit Plan Said To Be for Efficiency.

Washington, Oct. 29.—By direction of President Wilson, Commissioner Osborn to-night instructed internal revenue collectors that the recent action of Congress in removing deputy collectors from the protection of the civil service rules did not mean a return to the spoils system and was done only for the sake of efficiency.

"Collectors are advised that the object of this provision of law is efficiency, and only efficiency, and that any tendency to use this class of appointments merely for personal reward, or for anything that savors of the spoils system, will be regarded as a very serious disregard of public duty, and that they will be expected to deal with these matters in a spirit which the whole country will approve."

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Mr. Osborn said:

Edward Feiner, jeweller, of No. 92 Fifth avenue, who caused the arrest of John J. Reiser, "John the Barber," on a charge of running a gambling house, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge that he had offered to drop the case if Reiser paid him \$500 to leave the state. He was held in \$2,000 bail for examination on Monday.

BANKERS ADVISE SENATE

Send Secret Suggestions on Currency Legislation.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Suggestions for the currency bill adopted at a meeting of the Investment Bankers' Association in convention here were forwarded to Senator Owen to-day. What they were was kept secret.

The reports of the committee on legislation, read by A. G. Hoyt, of New York City, and of the committee on taxation, presented by Frank W. Rollins, of Boston, were adopted.

The Hoyt report criticized various state laws, especially "blue sky" acts, which, the report declared, were crude, ill-considered legislation passed by uninformed legislators, doing some good and much harm.

Profits, said Mr. Hoyt, have not increased with the gain in the volume of business, a condition largely due to restrictive legislation, such as the "full crew" law, laws with respect to safety devices, hours of service and the like.

"The financing of railroads is getting more difficult," continued the report. "Unless there is a change the prosperity of the country will be affected seriously. Some states, like Texas, however, are doing better in the hope of attracting capital, and in other directions there are indications of improvement, forced by the gloom of the situation."

The Rollins report dealt principally with the income tax law, the burdensome nature of which, it said, could be proved only by living under it. It was resolved to employ counsel to represent the association in test cases at law to determine the meaning of disputed points.

Edmund D. Fisher, Deputy Controller

of the City of New York, predicted increased wealth and new opportunities for investment bankers under the proposed new currency law.

OUSTED, SUES GOLF CLUB

New Yorker Demands Reinstatement in Baltusrol.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] Short Hills, N. J., Oct. 29.—William A. Engeman, of New York, has brought suit in the State Supreme Court in a mandamus proceeding to be reinstated to membership in the fashionable Baltusrol Golf Club. Upon going to the club recently Engeman found his locker cleared of all his effects. Upon inquiry he was told his house account had not been paid and he had been automatically dismissed from membership.

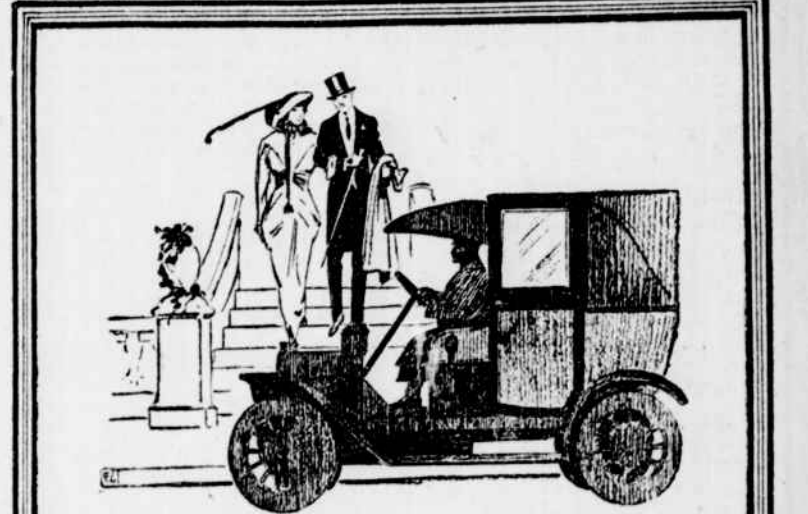
Engeman denies his indebtedness to the club, and asks the court to reinstate him. Justice Swazy has issued an order requiring the club to show cause at the November term why Engeman should not be reinstated as a member.

J. E. PEAVY DROPS DEAD

Clothing Merchant in University Place Collapses in Street.

Jacob E. Peavy, of No. 19 East 58th street, who was associated with the clothing firm of J. Peavy & Brothers in University Place, collapsed in West 42d street yesterday morning. He was dead before Dr. O'Donnell arrived from the Flower Hospital.

Mr. Peavy was born in Hoboken in 1872. He entered the firm of his father in University Place in 1890. In 1902 he started a branch store in Matteawan. He leaves a wife and one daughter.



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