

BRYAN UNFIT, SAYS HENRY LANE WILSON

Ex-Ambassador to Mexico Makes Public Letter in Which He Assails Secretary.

DEFENDS HIS OWN RECORD

Attributes to Former Chief Tempestuous Haste, Partisan Zeal and Pique, and Discredits His Ability.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 19.—The letter to Secretary of State Bryan with which Henry Lane Wilson followed his resignation as American Ambassador to Mexico was made public here today by Mr. Wilson. It was written in Indianapolis on August 28, and in it Mr. Wilson says: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of August 14, transmitting a copy of a telegraphic instruction of the Department of State to the American Ambassador in London, directing him to disclaim all responsibility on the part of this government for an interview attributed to me. The closing paragraph of the instruction referred to states that 'the President regrets exceedingly that a diplomatic official of this government should have been guilty of such an impropriety.'"

"The last paragraph of your note to me states that 'the President does not go farther at this time because he takes it for granted that the action which he has been obliged to take in this matter will be to you a sufficient reminder of your official obligations.'"

Mr. Wilson calls attention to a memorandum of his, dated August 18, agreeing to refrain from public comment on the instruction to the Ambassador in London or the note to himself, but adds that he "must respectfully decline to accept as definitive or just the action of the President or the Department over which you preside" in this matter. "There is," he writes, "a just limit to patient silence, and I shall not permit myself to be made the victim of a hasty and unmerited rebuke without placing on record with you my earnest and solemn protest."

Tells of His Interview. Mr. Wilson then reviews the circumstances leading up to the instruction to the Ambassador in London. He says he did not believe the statement on which the interview was based came from an official British source, and had decided to maintain an attitude of reserve, until, the next two days, he read in the press articles, "evidently inspired from administration sources, containing expression of gratification over the supposed proprietary legislation" of the British government.

"It seemed apparent to me that this was the first evidence of your intention to publicly question my official acts," Mr. Wilson continues, "and I accordingly gave to the press the interview referred to."

This interview, Mr. Wilson declared, could not possibly be construed as an expression of the views of this government, as Mr. Bryan already had announced Mr. Wilson's voluntary resignation. He continues: "Thereupon, with tempestuous haste and apparently prompted by partisan zeal, you dispatched an instruction to the American Ambassador in London directing him to apologize for language uttered by me which was not in the least degree offensive, and which was based entirely upon the assumption that the supposed expression of the British government was a malicious fabrication. You thus hastily proceeded without ascertaining whether either the supposed expressions by the British government or my comment thereon was veritable; and, as has since been developed, your action caused the greatest possible surprise to the government of Great Britain, which did not know it had been offended and had no official knowledge of the views attributed to it."

Calls Bryan Unjust.

"Thus, through pique, you have spontaneously and unjustly discredited a diplomatic officer of his government and at the same time have exposed to the British Foreign Office the spirit of hazardous adventure which presides over the Department of State and the possibility of errors at any moment in future diplomatic exchanges."

"That the President of the United States, whom I know to possess high and patriotic ideals, and whose lofty purpose ought never to be questioned by any American citizen, should lend himself to the last criticism of an old and tried official of the government, upon totally unwarranted and since discredited sources of information, convinces me that he has been badly advised, and that you, Mr. Secretary, who have been identified with the movement for higher and better things in this country, should, except as the result of investigation and calm consideration, find reason for the censure of a plain and truthful statement of fact which had to do solely with matters that are of record in the Department of State, and probably on the records of all foreign offices with representatives accredited to Mexico, by assuming an attitude which involves the correctness of the official procedure of a diplomatic officer under your control, inspires me with serious doubts as to your future success in dealing with delicate international affairs."

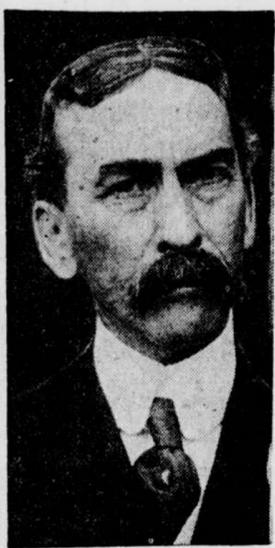
Mr. Wilson next reviews his seventeen years of diplomatic service, saying an investigation of his work would show that it "was in the highest degree useful in humanitarian, commercial and political ways," and that the records of the State Department bear ample evidence to the general satisfaction which his efforts won.

He maintained a policy of friendly co-operation with the Madero administration.

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HENRY LANE WILSON.

tion, Mr. Wilson says, until, "finding that no intention existed of righting American wrongs, I ceased to make representations to it, except in urgent cases involving the loss of life or property. Yet I never gave expression to my lack of faith in the government, except to the State Department, and never abated in the least my friendly relation with that government."

Relations with Huerta. "My relations with the provisional President were brought about by the stress of circumstances," Mr. Wilson says, adding that his dealings with Huerta and Felix Diaz were solely to save human life and abate intolerable conditions in Mexico City. His course, he declares, "vastly mitigated the horrors and sufferings of that terrible situation" and was endorsed by all diplomats, foreign consuls and religious organizations in Mexico.

The assumption that he was at that time intruding in the politics of Mexico, writes Mr. Wilson, "are at variance with the belief and testimony of all living eye witnesses and against the record on file at the State Department."

Mr. Wilson's formal resignation on March 4 was not accepted, but subsequently, he remarks, "public statements that the administration was investigating the situation through unofficial sources, repeated with disagreeable frequency, affected my official usefulness."

Called To Be Humiliated. Mr. Wilson takes up the circumstances of his sudden recall to Washington on July 22, and says: "I realized that I had been called home, not for orders, consultation or instruction, but for sentence and humiliation."

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson observes that he feels his removal "might at least have been kinder in spirit, more generous and more considerate." The present policy toward Mexico, he brands as "indifferent and drifting," and expresses the fear that it will develop greater hatred of Americans in Latin-America and eventually may lead to intervention.

33 SAVED BY STEEL CABLE

It Holds Chair Car from Overturning in Train Wreck.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—Fifteen persons were injured, two perhaps fatally, when the "midnight special" of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, bound from Chicago to St. Louis, was wrecked at Alton, Ill., early this morning.

DIES AT DINNER TABLE

Aged Man Chokes to Death as Children Try to Save Him.

Surrounded by his family at dinner yesterday afternoon, Dennis Gorman, sixty-two years old, of No. 154 East 56th street, was choked to death by a piece of meat. Three children and four grandchildren were seated at the table.

DEAD MAN SCARES BOYS

Body Found in River Was Seen by Them Last Tuesday.

Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 19.—The body of John P. Frels, forty-eight years old, a shoemaker, was found floating in the river this afternoon near Newbridge by two young men who were out canoeing. It is said that Frels committed suicide on account of family trouble.

SINS OF OMISSION FRIGHTEN DEMOCRATS

Members of Congress Fear Hidden Boomerang in Their Legislative Machinery.

FORESEE OVERTHROW

More than 8,000 Measures Unacted Upon Jeopardize Return of Men Who Fail to Appease Districts.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 19.—With the extra session of a ragged Congress about to enter on its seventh month, Democratic members of the House are possessed of an eleventh hour fear that there is a boomerang hidden somewhere about the legislative machinery that will jeopardize party success in the campaigns next summer. In brief, there is a prospect that the Democratic performance of tariff revision will be overshadowed by what Congress failed to do in its months of opportunity.

The situation as it appears at both ends of the Capitol today is ludicrous, if not dangerous. The Senate presents the spectacle of a listless body, with no one on guard to prevent the consideration of ill-advised legislation. In the House the hands of its members are tied by a caucus mandate which prevents the consideration of meritorious bills which will have little chance in the next session because of the pressure of supply bills and anti-trust legislation.

In consequence the average Democratic member of the House, sent to Washington to accomplish something for his district, will return empty-handed when the campaigns are launched next year. This thought has just begun to trouble Democrats who have sat supinely by while the weeks have been frittered away.

In the Senate unanimous consent agreements to vote on such important measures as the seaman's bill have been made with fewer than a dozen Senators in attendance. In the House pet measures of more than four hundred members are buried in committee rooms and the party caucus even prohibits the placing of any bill on the calendar.

Discontent Growing.

The insistence of the President that Congress shall remain in session has resulted in growing discontent in both bodies. The insistence of the House caucus that members must stay here and yet perform no work, now that the tariff and currency bills have left the lower chamber, not only adds to that discontent, but threatens disaster to scores of members.

When the extra session convened, 154 new members entered the House. Most of them were Democrats, who were elected on glowing promises of accomplishing something for their districts. Arriving here, the Democrats were called into a party caucus, where the leaders put through a resolution that nothing except the tariff, currency and emergency appropriation measures should be considered at this session. The new members were told that their bills would receive consideration at the regular session.

More than eight thousand bills and resolutions have been introduced since the extra session convened. Only a few, of minor importance, and considered by unanimous consent, have had attention. The House committee are forbidden to report any legislation whatever.

New Democrats seeking action on their bills next session will strike a snag. Fourteen annual appropriation bills must be passed; the President has mapped out a plan of anti-trust legislation, and the Interstate Commerce Commission expects to monopolize considerable time with amendments to the interstate commerce laws. It will be imperative that Congress adjourn not later than June or July, so that members, kept in Washington almost the year 'round, may repair their political fences.

It is apparent that next session can mean little to the new member in the way of legislation, and he is just waking up to that fact. The extra session, instead of bringing about continued party success because of its performances, may bring party disaster because of its sins of omission.

Dangers in the Situation.

The dangers that might result from the situation in which Congress finds itself are exemplified in the unanimous consent agreement by which the Senate is bound to vote on the seaman's bill. The United States, soon after the Titanic disaster, suggested an international conference to formulate regulations to safeguard passengers at sea. The foreign governments readily accepted the invitation. The date for the conference was fixed, and the delegates from the United States were named. In view of the forthcoming conference, which will be held at London, the Senate committee reported that action on it be deferred until the conference had been held.

Senator La Follette, the chief advocate of a bill drafted in response to the demands of the International Seamen's Union, saw his opportunity in the lull which followed the passage of the tariff bill. While fewer than a dozen Senators were in their seats, he obtained a unanimous consent agreement to take up the seaman's bill at once and vote on it this week. Despite the lack of a quorum, the agreement is practically binding on the Senate, although there is no rule to that effect.

Many Senators feel that, whatever the merits or demerits of the seaman's bill, it is a measure of such importance and such complexity that a tired and depleted Senate can hardly give it full consideration. They say that the facts that several foreign governments have protested formally against it, that it might run counter to treaty stipulations and that the conference on safety at sea called by this government may adopt rules which will conflict with its provisions warrants mature deliberation.

The Democratic leaders were caught napping. Other unanimous consents were obtained in much the same manner. It was not until Senator Ashurst asked for an agreement to vote on the suffrage amendment to the Constitution that the leaders began to see the danger, and then only as it confronted the administration's currency programme. Notice was given that no more unanimous consent agreements to vote on any bill or resolution would be made, as Senators needed all the time at their disposal to study the currency problem, and that the way must be cleared for consideration of the bill when it was reported.

are most constant in their attendance, may find a situation any day in which they will constitute the Senate, the tired majority leaving the responsibility in other hands. In this anomalous condition no one can predict with accuracy what the Senate will do or will not do.

Underwood an Absentee.

The wearing effects of the long session upon the House will be emphasized this week, when Mr. Underwood, who has remained at the post of leadership since April, will leave for Alabama, for a stay of several weeks. The majority leader will delegate to others the task of keeping contented the comparatively few members who are in Washington.

Representative Mann, the minority leader, will stay on the job, if for no other purpose than to prevent the consideration of ill-advised legislation under unanimous consent agreement. The Democratic caucus mandate prohibiting the report of bills from the various standing committees has caused numerous requests for unanimous consent to take up measures otherwise barred, and Mr. Mann, disapproving of a do-nothing Congress which has hung on for weeks, is constantly playing the part of a watchdog.

The spectacle in the House is, nevertheless, amusing. Mr. Mann goes on keeping the noses of the Democratic members to the grindstone by demanding a quorum, and serious discussion has given way to jesting by the relentless minority over the hopeless plight of the majority. The jests do not arouse merriment. The majority takes them grimly, thinking intently of the prospect of losing their fair mileage allowances.

Speaker Clark, darting shafts of satire at the itinerant Secretary of State, sticks consistently to his post, reckoning that his devotion to public duty has netted him, approximately, a loss of \$5,000 for lectures undelivered. Mr. Underwood has also kept faithful watch, but he now finds it necessary to desert his post to give some direct attention to his Senatorial campaign, leaving the disgruntled majority in the control of less experienced hands.

VACCINE TESTS DROPPED

Government Suspends Its Von Ruck Experiments.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 19.—Officials of the Public Health Service are reluctant about commenting on the sudden suspension of experiments at Asheville, N. C., to determine the efficacy of Dr. Von Ruck's vaccine in the treatment of sufferers from tuberculosis, but admit that there has been friction over the methods of conducting the tests.

No positive statement was forthcoming from the officials, although there were intimations that complaint had been made that Surgeons Crowe and Stimson did not have the freedom they desired.

Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the Hygienic Bureau of the Public Health Service, was non-committal, saying that he had been instructed not to talk for publication, but from other sources it was learned that the government had insisted that the experts be permitted to carry out their work along scientific and independent lines.

Attention was called to the fact that the breach between Dr. Friedmann and the government experts resulted from his failure to be frank and give the physicians absolute freedom, and the belief here is that Surgeons Crowe and Stimson encountered difficulties at Asheville, although there is not the slightest criticism of Dr. Von Ruck's vaccine on the part of the officials of the Public Health Service.

Senator Kern was one of the sponsors of the Von Ruck vaccine, declaring on the floor of the Senate that he had been successfully treated.

KETCHAM BACK TO ASYLUM

Harvard Ex-Football Man Again Declared Insane.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Bay City, Mich., Oct. 19.—J. L. Ketcham, Jr., of Jersey City, member of a wealthy Indiana family, will have to go back to Oak Grove Sanitarium, according to a ruling by Judge Arthur Tuttle, in the United States Court here yesterday. Ketcham claimed that he was being held as the result of a conspiracy, and that he "was sane in every state in the union except Michigan."

Ketcham is a graduate of Harvard and of the Indianapolis University Law Department. He was a member of Harvard football team seventeen or eighteen years ago. He enlisted in a New Jersey regiment during the Spanish-American war and became a captain. When the war was over he returned to his home, suffering from mental aberration.

In 1902 Ketcham was confined in various private sanatoriums. His family finally sent him to Oak Grove, in Flint. He escaped, but was returned. The sanatorium officials insisted that he be officially declared insane, which was done. He escaped again and brought the suit which has just been decided against him.

CAUGHT FIGHTING AT BRIDGE

Two Italian Youths Attacked Four Fishermen, Is Charge.

The usual clamor at the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge was added to last night by a free-for-all fight between two Italian youths and four merry fishermen who were returning home from an angling outing off Sandy Hook. According to the fishermen, they were attacked without cause by Robert Terrino, twenty-three years old, of No. 116 Cherry street, and Harry Carpinatta, twenty-three, of No. 34 Oak street. The two youths were arrested, after a chase by Patrolmen Richhauser and Bernard, of the Oak street station.

John Cady, of No. 28 West 65th street, who seems to have received the brunt of the battle, appeared as complainant in the night court, where the prisoners were taken, charged with assault. Patrick Skully and Walter T. Yarrow, a member of the Fire Department, who were in the fight, were present as witnesses.

LUTHERANS CHOOSE SECRETARY

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Carlisle, Penn., Oct. 19.—The Rev. Dr. George M. Diffenderfer, pastor of the First Lutheran Church here, this morning announced his resignation, to take effect January 1. Dr. Diffenderfer, who is president of the West Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, will become ministerial secretary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of America. The field covers the entire United States.

BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE RALLY.

The executive committee of the Business and Professional Men's League, a so-called independent and non-partisan organization, which has endorsed Edward E. McCall, has planned a meeting of real estate dealers for to-night at the league's headquarters in the Longacre Building, 42d street and Broadway. E. Clifford Potter will preside.

SULZER AID, HENNESSY, BEGINS TOUR TO-NIGHT

Will Make First Speech at Cooper Union on Tammany and Albany Scandal.

FUSION ARTILLERY READY

Anti-Murphy Democrats Falling in Line for Mitchell, Including Clubs—Special Emblem for Them Goes on Ballot.

Some of the heaviest ammunition of the fusion forces will be fired from the platform this week. A whirlwind campaign of speechmaking is planned by the campaign managers for the next two weeks. The first big meeting will be held to-night in Cooper Union, at which John A. Hennessy, former Governor Sulzer's investigator, and Balbridge Colby, will speak. Frank Moss, Assistant District Attorney, will preside, making his first appearance in the campaign.

Mr. Hennessy's speech will be the first of a series of speeches which, altogether, will make up a detailed and connected narrative of what happened at Albany prior to the impeachment proceedings. A sensational "exposé" of Tammany graft in some of the state departments is promised. The request for tickets has been large, but it is announced that no tickets will be necessary, and all are welcome. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m. and the doors will be open at 7 o'clock.

To-morrow night Mr. Hennessy will speak at Scheutzen Park, in Long Island City, and at Niblo's Casino, in the Bronx. On Wednesday night Mr. Hennessy will speak at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino and one other place, to be announced later. He will speak every night until the campaign closes, and the other dates will be announced as soon as they are made.

The campaign managers have planned to hold a large number of outdoor meetings all over the city. Fifty trucks will be put out for noon and night meetings. These trucks will cover the lower East and West sides and the river front, where labor meetings will be held every noon. A special corps of speakers will invade Murphy's own district.

James J. Martin, former City Chamberlain and Tammany Hall leader, is a recruit to the fusion camp, and has an office at fusion headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Building. In conjunction with Mr. Adamson, the fusion campaign manager, Mr. Martin is working to bring into line for fusion all of the anti-Murphy organizations inside of Tammany Hall. In nearly every Assembly district a militant anti-Murphy Democratic organization has been formed, and others are being added to the list daily.

Among the strong organizations formerly of Tammany but now fighting with the fusion cause is a Democratic club just formed in the 19th Assembly District, which is headed by Richard E. Weldon, a lawyer, for years one of the strongest Tammany workers in that district, and which has headquarters at 118th street and Eighth avenue; the 11th Assembly District Club, headed by Frank B. Joyce; the anti-Hagan forces in the 15th Assembly District, which recently conducted a fight against "Jimmy" Hagan; the Eureka Democratic Club, in the Bronx; Maurice Featherston and his followers, in the 29th Assembly District, and the district organizations of former Tammany leaders Eugene J. McGuire, Thomas H. O'Neal and Frederick C. Humphreys.

In Brooklyn an anti-Tammany, anti-McCoey organization has been formed, with headquarters in Temple Bar, which is known as the Home Rule Democracy.

James F. Quigley, former Corporation Counsel, is president. The organization has a membership of several thousand and will wage war on the McCoey organizations in every Assembly district in Brooklyn.

The Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance has succeeded in having a Democratic column put on the official ballot in every borough except Queens, so that Democrats can vote for John Purroy Mitchell and his associates without marking their ballot in the Republican or the Progressive column.

MOOSE NAME HOURWICH

Lawyer Picked to Succeed F. B. Harrison in Congress.

The Congressional committee of the Progressive party of the 20th Congress District met at No. 49 East 107th street yesterday and nominated Isaac A. Hourwich for Congress to fill the unexpired term of Francis Burton Harrison. Mr. Hourwich is a lawyer and is mediator of the Clockmakers' Union.

The notification committee appointed at the meeting of the state committee of the Progressive party at Rochester on September 27 will notify the candidates for the Court of Appeals at the headquarters of the state committee, No. 25 Washington Square West, at 4:30 p. m. to-day. Justice Seabury, of the Supreme Court, will deliver an address at the meeting.

NASSAU IS SCHOLARS' 'HUB'

Noted Men at Princeton to Dedicate Graduate School.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Princeton, N. J., Oct. 19.—An academic migration is centering toward Old Nassau to-day, as the representatives from 126 universities and colleges of America along and many others from abroad turn toward Princeton for the celebration of the formal dedication of the graduate college. The earlier arrivals began to reach Princeton to-night, when several of the foreign delegates came.

Activities connected with the celebration will begin to-morrow with the first of a series of lectures to be delivered by four of Europe's most distinguished scholars. Two lectures will be given to-morrow and two on Tuesday. On Wednesday the formal ceremonies will be held in the quadrangle of the graduate buildings, when addresses will be given by Dean West, of the graduate college; L. C. Hilbush, president of the university; ex-President Taft and many others of note in the educational world. There will be an academic procession of eight divisions.

METZ HEADQUARTERS OPENED.

Campaign headquarters for Representative Herman A. Metz, the Tammany nominee for Controller, were opened yesterday in the Fitzgerald Building, Broadway and 43d street. Bldg. S. Coler, of Brooklyn, former Controller, sent a letter to Mr. Metz yesterday indorsing his candidacy.

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Advertisement for THE ELECTRIC COAL MINE. Features a large illustration of a mine interior with a man working. Text includes: 'Here We Have Some Real Thrills', 'MYSTERIES that happen mostly underground are revealed by a model coal mine. You can watch the process of mining from the time the anthracite is taken from the galleries until it is refined in the breakers and dumped into electric cars to be carried to the freight yards. This is another of the twelve Government exhibits arranged for by The New York Edison Company at the Electrical Exposition and Motor Show Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave and 46th St 11 am to 11 pm All this week'