

MOOSE CHAIRMAN IN BROOKLYN OUT

Aronstam's Downfall Due to Failure to Get Plums from Mayor.

TWO MEN OUT OF 3,000 GOT PLACES

Ex-Leader's Supporters Are Backing Robert H. Elder for the Vacant Post.

Charles S. Aronstam, who succeeded to the county chairmanship of the Progressive organization of Brooklyn upon the death of Timothy L. Woodruff, handed in his resignation yesterday to Mark Reardon, Jr., the secretary of the county committee.

Aronstam's supporters expected that the Mayor would give them considerable patronage because of the help he received from the party on Election Day.

The other 2,998 officeholders concluded that Aronstam had not done his best for them and set about ousting him from the county leadership.

"I believe this and other things (meaning his policies) have tended to create antagonisms and differences which naturally must interfere with the efficient conduct of party affairs."

Aronstam made his last attempt to secure the kind consideration of the Mayor while the police bills were before the Legislature.

The financial condition of the company, which the statement admits is poor, receives much attention, and stockholders are congratulated that the directors and officials now can devote all their time to pressing matters and "do some real railroad."

No intimation of trouble at the meeting in New Haven on April 2 has reached the offices here, though it is expected that C. H. Venner, who fought the management at the last annual meeting, will have something to say.

The Aronstam forces are backing Mr. Elder for the place. The opposition is ready to get together on any one of the other candidates.

TELLS OF SUGAR PRICING

West Virginia Dealer Says Am. Refinery Backed Plan.

J. P. Maxwell, manager of the Neill Grocery Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., was the only witness yesterday at the hearing of the government's suit to dissolve the American Sugar Refining Company.

"The American company's only connection with the working of the plan at present, is an endeavor to aid in getting enough to pay for the cost of peddling sugar, to which the company at present isn't able to do," the witness said.

Carnegie Trust Gets Judgment.

The failure of the Carnegie Trust Company was recalled in a judgment for \$500,000 rendered in default yesterday in the Federal Court against the Independent Fertilizer Company in favor of the Carnegie Trust Company for balance due on a note of the trust company for \$500,000.

BLIND, ACCUSED OF FRAUD

He and Agent Who issued \$15,000 Policy Arraigned.

Hardening of the arteries, heart disease in an aggravated form and other ailments, which made his death possible at any time, afflicted Samuel Caminsky, who lived at No. 410 West 14th street, and was in perfect health when he was insured for \$15,000, according to affidavits in the West Side court yesterday.

Samuel Milch, an insurance agent, and David Alexander, a blind man, were arraigned on a charge of trying to obtain the money after Caminsky's death a little more than a year ago, and were held in \$2,000 each.

Dr. Francis McMurrough, of No. 707 Ocean avenue, Jersey City, who made the examination for the insurance company, acknowledges in his affidavit that he agreed to be "extremely lenient," and knew there was fraud in the case.

Howard Elliott's explanation of the plan to break up the New Haven system will go to the printers to-day, and should reach stockholders not later than Monday.

URGE CO-OPERATION ON NEW HAVEN PLAN

Howard Elliott, in Statement, Says It Is the Best That Could Be Done.

Howard Elliott's explanation of the plan to break up the New Haven system will go to the printers to-day, and should reach stockholders not later than Monday.

In effect the statement says the directors did the best they could. That the plan will satisfy all is predicted, and the request is made that security holders aid the officers in making it a success.

Should the plan not work out well, the statement says, the company may appeal to the courts for its modification, particularly as to extending the time in which subsidiary companies must be sold.

Of the trustees selected for the Boston & Maine the statement speaks highly, and hope is expressed that the trustees for the other properties will be of equal standing and ability.

The financial condition of the company, which the statement admits is poor, receives much attention, and stockholders are congratulated that the directors and officials now can devote all their time to pressing matters and "do some real railroad."

EMPTY VICTORY OVER HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Just as He Has Her Held on Unlawful Entry Charge Wife Sues for Separation.

William Cameron, prominent in the social life of Richmond Hill, succeeded in the police court, at Jamaica, yesterday, in having his mother-in-law, Mrs. Flora B. Aldrich, who lives at No. 45 Greenwood avenue, opposite his home, held in \$100 bail by Magistrate Miller, on a charge of unlawful entry. She will be tried in Special Sessions.

Before Cameron left the courtroom he was served with papers in a suit filed by his wife, Mrs. Viola Cameron, for a separation, and a suit for \$5,000 damages for false arrest filed by Mrs. Aldrich.

Cameron told the magistrate that after a quarrel with his mother-in-law and wife in his home, on March 15, they separated, the wife going to New Rochelle.

Later, he said, his wife's mother entered their home and removed some silverware and clothing which she said belonged to her daughter.

"I objected to my mother-in-law trying to run my house and bring up my children. I do not like her," was Cameron's comment.

Glynn Signs Jones Game Bill.

Albany, April 1.—The J. G. Jones game bill was signed to-day by the Governor. Objection had been made to a section which permits the killing of deer and elk at any time of the year.

"WHEN?" MEXICO'S SINGLE QUESTION

Among All Parties, at Home and Abroad, the Answer Is Awaited.

BUT NOBODY KNOWS WHEN IT WILL COME

Patchin Finds That All Observers Believe American Action Only Solution.

By PHILIP H. PATCHIN.

Washington, April 1.—"When?" Among the handful of Americans in Mexico City, of whom there are only hundreds now where there were thousands, that query is constant. When, they ask, is the administration in Washington to act? When will something be done toward a settlement of the Mexican problem? When will action be taken which will disabuse the Mexican mind of the thought that makes the shrieking bull-fight "fan" hurl the epithet of "Gringo" at a bull which refuses to fight? When will come the American intervention which all consider as the inevitable solution of the Mexican problem so long as the present American policy remains one of non-action?

Again in Vera Cruz—where lie ships of the American navy, filled with sailors and marines who, deprived of all shore liberty, are stagnating, getting soft and growing more and more anxious for some forward movement, some change, anything, if nothing more than going home—the query "When?" stands foremost. From the admiral of the fleet, who hasn't the slightest knowledge of what his government actually intends to do, down to the lowest jackie whose greatest excitement these days is reluctantly to attend the newly established schools aboard ship—they all want to know. When ships come down from "the States" with sparse passenger lists, new arrivals are piled with the query. If one is suspected of having special knowledge, if he has been within hailing distance of Washington, it becomes a deluge.

And at Texas City, where the army awaits, there is the same interrogation. Here General Funston wonders what will come, and when. He knows no more than Rear Admiral Fletcher in Vera Cruz. The administration has not taken these leaders into its confidence, any more than it has divulged to the American Embassy or the American Consulate General in Mexico what is to come in the future. Perhaps the administration doesn't know. The eight hundred or a thousand American soldiers at Texas City, as well as those on the border, are doing "watchful waiting" on their own account, but with obviously less patience than that of the government in Washington.

Question of the Hour.

"When?" is indeed the question of the hour. It is also a question of great magnitude, involving serious consequences. Were it not that American action is considered inevitable the matter would not be so paramount in the minds of all.

President Wilson will not recognize General Huerta; consequently Huerta must go. If he manages to stay without the support of assistance from the United States—President Wilson adhering to his present policy of non-interference—then America will become the laughing stock of the world; the administration in Washington will have bet on the wrong horse. To eliminate Huerta Washington will be compelled to act, sooner or later, for the prospect is that Huerta will cling to his place for months to come.

In Mexico City the best observers know that the only solution is American action. Diplomats, foreign as well as American, feel it. Foreign merchants, railway men, promoters of mines, managers of oil companies—they, too, in the wisdom of experience and contact with the Mexican people are certain that so long as there is no change in American policy the coming of the khaki-clad marine draws steadily nearer.

Even the Mexicans know, although they have no wish, as have foreigners, to believe, and there are some Mexicans, non-partisans or enemies of Huerta, who are reconciled to the thought of seeing American soldiers in the streets of Mexico City. Of these there are probably few. But there are also many Mexicans who feel that American intervention will never come. They are of the class that cries "Gringo" at a cowardly bull which declines to be killed. They know that America last year delivered an ultimatum to Huerta and then failed to make good.

There are still other Mexicans, and this doubtless applies to a major portion of the population, who despise the "Colossus of the North," who laugh most heartily at the flings at the United States from the stages of theatres—the more vicious the quip the heartier the laugh—who don't want intervention and rather than have American interference would let Mexico fight herself to death.

There is no way of knowing precisely what John Lind thinks about it all, for he won't tell. But there is mighty good reason to believe that what he has reported to Washington is at variance with what Washington apparently assumes the Mexican situation to be. John Lind is a shrewd observer, and he devotes all his time to investigating the "situation" and reaching the conclusions which he sends to the White House. It is because he is shrewd and because he does go into things so thoroughly that he knows that Washington must change its course and make some forward movement to adjust a situation which will never adjust itself.

Huerta's Staying Qualities.

Huerta's staying qualities are of more importance in this situation than anything else. His achievements in this direction thus far have been little short of marvellous, and the prospect is that he will hang on for some time to come. This is said even in the face of a possible severe defeat at Torreon. Such defeat will make a difference, but probably not to the extent of his elimination. Again, Huerta may win at Torreon. His troops are assuredly putting up a splendid defence.

Huerta's greatest problems are financial and military. In fact, it is all one problem, so closely is his ability to pay his troops allied with military efficiency and success. Huerta is now in financial difficulties. Exchange throughout the country is higher than for years. Business is bad and getting worse. There is little actual cash to be had.

The government is under tremendous military expense. Particularly embarrassing is the fact that under present conditions cash must be paid for arms and

ammunition from abroad. Foreign sellers of guns refuse to grant more credit. It costs Huerta about 2,000,000 pesos a week to keep his army going. His other expenses run the cost of financing the government up to 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 a month.

Huerta's income is a matter of much speculation. No one knows all his resources; there can be no accurate estimate of just how much he gets out of his taxes, ordinary and extraordinary. Again, no one can say how much he obtains from private "contributions." It is known that he has made demands on rich landowners or hacendados. The rich, he says, do nothing for their country, and they must help pay the expenses of his war. Further, he is making them do it.

Takes Money Where He Can.

Huerta, however, is not at the end of his financial rope. The nation has not been taxed to an unbearable point.

Recent telegrams from Mexico City tell that the bankers have advanced 50,000,000 pesos to Huerta. There are new taxes that can be imposed on Mexico without burdening the people. One is an income tax. Estimates are that properly applied an income tax would produce 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pesos a year. Those two sources of revenue, once they are tapped, will pretty nearly balance Huerta's ledgers. But if they fail it is still possible for him to make demands on the commodities and on business. He could even put a tax on capital, although this would surely bring protests from foreign nations, whose friendship, where he has it, is as anxious to keep. In an extremity he could, and without doubt, start a printing press and issue scrip. Huerta, it will thus be seen, has more financial stamina than most people give him credit for.

Huerta's Military Strength.

Huerta still has much military strength, even if he loses at Torreon. The old man of Mexico City is a fighter. He is an Indian, with an Indian's courage and fortitude. He may fear to die, but if he does he hasn't shown any indication of it so far. He has something more than 20,000 soldiers. With recent conscriptions the number may be closer to 30,000. Of these about 12,000 are in the vicinity of Torreon. The others are scattered throughout the country, holding down incipient revolutions and fighting bandits. If Huerta suffers defeat at Torreon it will be a serious blow, but there is no good reason for believing that this means disintegration of his entire force, or that he will not be able to rally his troops and make other stands between Torreon and Mexico City.

There is little doubt that Huerta's army is better organized than that of the rebels, but this is balanced by the apparently undeniable fact that, as a class, the revolutionists are more efficient fighters. Perhaps it is their northern blood. Maybe their proximity to the United States has enabled them to learn the lesson of haste and follow-up. Further, the rebels have more incentive to fight. The impulse may be disintegrating because it has so much to do with loot and outrages, but it is nevertheless there. On the other hand, Huerta's soldiers know little of what they are fighting for. They are conscripts picked up from the streets, poor, ignorant peons for the most part, but once they are soldiers they go where their officers send them, even unto death.

There is always in Mexico the chance of the unforeseen, of a sudden change of sentiment, of the disintegration of a man's power. Huerta may encounter some such thing, but it seems improbable. If Villa advances to the south from Torreon, as he may, although even his friends do not think so, Huerta has resources to block his advance. He will still have an army of approximately 70,000 or 80,000 men scattered through the country.

Mexico City has no fortifications, but the city lies in a valley, and the surrounding mountains would form a barrier if it ever got to the point where Huerta had to coop himself in the capital for a last desperate stand.

So, if the theory that Huerta can last is correct—and all things point to its being—the American policy which demands his elimination is a failure. And if that policy requiring his enforcement is to be carried out some further action from Washington will be necessary. Herein, therefore, is one reason why so many persons consider intervention inevitable.

No Confidence in Rebel Ability.

Looking at the situation from another angle—supposing that the rebels win and Huerta is deposed—there is no confidence in the ability of the Constitutionalists to govern, even if they take office. There is nothing to indicate that Zapata, the bandit rebel of Morelos, whose following is growing while Huerta is occupied in the north, will succumb to the rule of Carranza or Villa, or whoever else may become the President. Zapata has aspirations of his own. He yielded not to Porfirio Diaz, to de la Barra, to Madero or to Huerta. He is probably the most consistent man in Mexico—always a rebel.

In consequence of these conditions, and considering the probability of internal squabbling and almost immediate counter revolutions if the present rebellion succeeds, the situation following rebel victory will be one of chaos, with no prospect of peace being restored to Mexico. Unfortunate conditions which now prevail will continue and there will be as much need for a strong hand then as there is now. That is also a reason for the opinion that intervention is the only solution.

Still another, mentioned in these dispatches before, is that there will be a demand for action from the United States if the rebel leader Villa gets within striking distance of the capital. Then there is the ever-present possibility of a few more Bentons being killed. Pressure from abroad is likely at any time to force the hand of the United States, and it is certain that Europe will wait for the elimination of Huerta through the slow process of financial disintegration, the impoverishment of the nation and economic stagnation. Huerta is a tenacious warrior. He will cling to his office like a leech. He will get money for his purposes when and where he can, and in doing so may take his country to ruin. But he will be long in the taking. He is good for months yet, possibly a year or two, and in the mean time foreign interests are going to suffer. It really doesn't look as if "watchful waiting" can be made to last for more than a few weeks longer.

So, if Huerta stays, action by Washington will be necessary, if the policy does not change. If he totters to a fall, some one must take hold. There seems to be no one in Mexico to take up the task. It stands clear that if the United States will not interfere or assist Mexico will soon be in a state of collapse which will require action whether Washington wants to take it or not.

Would Cut Senators' Franks.

Washington, April 1.—As an aftermath of the fight in the Senate yesterday to cut off the free telegraph privileges for Senators, which failed because of lack of a quorum, Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to-day which would limit Senatorial mail franking privileges to 100 in any one year.

Mrs. Lyon, Who Lost Fortune, Now Starting in "Two-a-Day."

Ex-Club Organizer Lifting Vaudeville to Opera Plane and Recouping Losses.

Mrs. Dore Lyon, once a woman of wealth and prominent in many of the leading women's clubs of New York, is now appearing twice a day at the Palace Theatre with the twofold purpose of uplifting vaudeville and regaining her fortune, which was completely lost in Wall Street several years ago.

Her first appearance in New York was on Monday, when she began a week's engagement at the Palace, presenting an act billed as "Mrs. Dore and her all-star company in great moments from grand opera." The act brings about \$1,500 a week and was conceived by Mrs. Lyon, who believes that grand opera can be so presented to variety audiences that it may be both understood and appreciated. The scenes to be given are explained by Mrs. Lyon and afterward acted and sung by her company.

Previous to 1910 Mrs. Lyon was well known to women as one of the founders of the Federation of Women's Clubs and as an active member in half a dozen organizations, including the Professional Women's League.

After she lost her fortune, which was largely in real estate holdings, including the Hotel St. Lorenz, from which she received an income of \$15,000 a year, Mrs. Lyon hit upon the idea of bringing grand opera into vaudeville.

"For a long time," she told a Tribune reporter yesterday, "I had been presenting somewhat similar acts at the entertainments held by the various clubs of which I was a member, and I resolved to test my long cherished plan of uplifting vaudeville and giving audiences good music in a form easily appreciated. Having studied for the operatic stage myself, I found no difficulty in selecting a company, which I trained personally. I set out on my venture a year ago in Paterson, N. J."

"I chose to remain incognito and let the act appear unharmed, because I was afraid of my former acquaintances and friends, who would have said: 'This is merely another stunt of Mrs. Lyon's and brought nothing but discouragement. After the years' work, however, I am certain of success and do not care now who recognizes me.'"

TO TRY DR. PRICE ON KISS CHARGE

Methodists Name Committee to Pass on Women's Accusation.

SAY HE SALUTED MRS. CLAUDE DORE

Hearing in St. Paul's Church Insisted on by Pastor. It Is Said.

Charges against Dr. Jacob Embury Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, were formally accepted yesterday at the 15th annual conference of the Methodist Church here. No date was announced for the trial, but it was reported it would begin to-day in St. Paul's Church, West End avenue and 84th street.

The trial will be conducted by a special committee and will be behind closed doors. The committee is composed of fourteen members, all ministers, with Dr. Frank L. Wilson as chairman. The Rev. F. J. Bolcher, superintendent of the Five Points Mission, was named to defend Dr. Price and Dr. Arthur Jameson to prosecute the case.

The names of witnesses, of those making the charges and the nature of the charges were not made public. It was reported, however, that they were those made by women of Dr. Price's congregation that he had kissed Mrs. Claude Dore, once on the back of her neck and once under her right ear.

It was intimated that other charges might be included in the formal presentation, but that this would not be made known until the hearing ended. Details of the charges were not considered by the conference, the matter having been turned over to the committee, it was said.

Dr. Price was exonerated of the charges made by Mrs. Dore by both his own congregation and Bishop Wilson. Dr. Price was said to welcome the inquiry, and it was predicted that the outcome would be in his favor. It was said that those who had made the charges desired to withdraw them, but that Dr. Price had forced the matter to an issue.

Few members of the conference take the charges seriously, and the fact that Dr. Price has been asked to take part in the conference was held to be significant. Dr. Price is scheduled to address the conference Sunday.

The trial will take several days.

SCHIFF LAUDS TOLL VOTE

Banker, Back from Panama, Silent About Reserve Board.

Jacob H. Schiff, the banker who has been mentioned as a possible chairman of the federal reserve board, arrived here yesterday from Colon by the United Fruit steamship Tenadores, after a visit to the Panama Canal.

He was much pleased with the support given President Wilson by the House in the canal toll fight. "To have voted otherwise than in favor of the exemption clause," Mr. Schiff said, "would have been a stain on our national honor."

Asked if he would accept from the President an offer to head the federal reserve board, he replied: "I cannot answer that question because I don't know. Since I have been away I have had no word from the President."

MARKS GETS PLANS FOR SWIMMING POOL

City Soon to Start Work on Madison Square Garden Tank for Bathers.

Plans for the largest indoor swimming pool in the world, to be erected in Madison Square Garden, as announced exclusively in The Tribune, were submitted yesterday to Borough President Marks.

The huge tank will be maintained by the city as a public bathing place. It will offer relief to the death of bathing places about the city, due to the Health Department's closing the waters of rivers and harbors to bathers.

The miniature ocean which will occupy the arena of the Garden will be bordered by a white tile surface, while the bottom of the tank will be of concrete. The plans submitted call for the construction of a swimming pool 240 feet long and 124 feet in width, with a depth ranging from two to seven feet.

The transformation of the building is to be made by the last of May, and until the middle of September the city is to have complete charge of the Madison Square Garden.

A plant, capable of emptying and cleansing the water every eighteen hours will be installed. Shower baths will be added to the equipment, while 5,000 lockers will be placed in the building for the accommodation of the bathers.

Pennsylvania Miners at Work. Philadelphia, April 1.—Orders for an indefinite suspension of work in the bituminous coal mines of the Central Pennsylvania district were rescinded by the operators to-day pending further efforts to effect a new working agreement with their employes.

REGULARS TO DRILL GUARD ARTILLERY

War Department Plans a Busy Season for New York Batteries.

HIGHEST INSTRUCTION FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS

July Dates on Government Field at Tobyhanna Are Assigned for Local Gunners.

Officers and men of the Field Artillery of the New York National Guard will have a busy season of practical instruction under plans laid down by the War Department, and the instruction will, it is said, be the most advanced ever laid down for the citizen soldiers.

The War Department is very anxious to perfect the instruction of national guard artillery, as the army is sadly deficient in this arm, having all told only thirty-six batteries. Governors have been urged to help out the army by organizing more field artillery. New York is the only state in the Union that has two complete regiments of six batteries each, being one-third the strength of the Regular Army Field Artillery.

The War Department has 50,000 acres of land at Tobyhanna, Penn., for practice work of the field artillery. The reservation is on the western edge of the Pocono Mountains, between Scranton and Stroudsburg, and the terrain is ideal for the work.

The New York batteries, with Batteries D, E and F, of the 24th United States Field Artillery, from Fort Myer, Va., as examples, will be instructed in firing with shell and shrapnel, by direct and indirect fire, driving and selecting positions, sighting by night as well as day, and night firing, in which a new tracer will be used.

The dates selected for the several batteries, which the War Department has just approved, are as follows: Second Regiment, Colonel G. A. Wingard—Batteries A, B and C, Brooklyn, July 6 to 15; batteries D, E and F, Bronx, July 14 to 25.

First Regiment, Colonel H. H. Rogers—Batteries D, E and F, New York City, July 26 to August 4; Battery A, Syracuse, Battery B, Manhattan, and Battery C, Binghamton, August 5 to 14.

Regimental, battery and staff officers of both regiments who so desire can go on a practice march next month with the 3d United States Field Artillery from Fort Myer to Tobyhanna.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance of officers at the second School of Fire, at Fort Sill, from May 13 to June 18, and there will be an officers' school at Tobyhanna, from June 1 to 15. A school for non-commissioned officers will be established at Tobyhanna, from June 1 to 15, for both regiments.

New Haven Men Resume Work.

Boston, April 1.—The Readville car shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad resumed operations in full to-day. Five hundred men who had been laid off during the last three weeks returned to work.

Advertisement for Brill Brothers clothing store. Includes illustration of a man with a 'WAIT' sign, store address (14th Street), and promotional text about a sale.

Advertisement for 'A Woman Who Waited for Twenty Years!' in the Sunday Magazine of the New-York Tribune. Includes text about the story and where to find it.