# DIX AND STIMSON, GUESTS

### *WINNER AND LOSER MEET AT LOTOS CLUB DINNER.*

**The Governor Talks of the Need of Saving Our Forests and of the One Primeval Pine He Knows To-day—Would Give New York the Right to Govern Itself.**

The thing that happened on the second Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1910, made it etiquette for the Lotos Club to place John A. Dix on the right hand of President Frank R. Lawrence and Henry L. Stimson on the left hand at the club's complimentary dinner last night. There was the only shade of difference in the hospitality shown to the man who was and to the man who wasn't elected Governor. The Governor later showed his ability as a dinner goer by speaking briefly to the Ohio Society, the Hamilton College alumni and the members of the Dutchess County Society.

The members of the Lotos Club, led by President Lawrence, made it a point to pay equal honor to Gov. Dix and Mr. Stimson. President Lawrence's speech as toastmaster reflected the sentiment of the club while emphasizing the club's pleasure over the opportunity to honor another Chief Executive of the State—the first Democrat for a long time.

And the good feeling and amiability of the dinner were further enhanced by the friendliness manifested by Mr. Dix toward Mr. Stimson and by Mr. Stimson toward Mr. Dix. While the courses were on, the Governor and the man who had been his unsuccessful opponent were leaning toward each other and making jokes across President Lawrence's shirt front, and after Mr. Stimson had followed the Governor in the speechmaking and had said that he would always have for Mr. Dix a great personal regard and the Governor had stood up and reached in front of President Lawrence and shaken Mr. Stimson's hand there was a great outburst of applause.

The dinner called out a large representation of the club. At the guest table were Rollo Ogden, August Belmont, Lloyd C. Griscom, W. H. McElroy, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Henry L. Stimson, Don C. Seitz, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Adjt.-Gen. William C. Verbeck, John A. Mason, the Governor's secretary; the Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Quinn, Seymour Van Santvoord, Charles H. Sabin, Democratic State Chairman W. A. Huppuch, F. F. Peabody, Arthur A. McLean, treasurer of the Democratic State committee; William B. Hoyt and Major De Kay, the Governor's military secretary.

At other tables were John F. O'Rourke, Samuel Untermyer, C. S. Pinkney, C. Holbrook, W. H. Libby, C. Engelhardt, Innes O'Rourke, Col. Leigh, Capt. John F. O'Ryan, William Loeb, Jr., Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Col. J. Howard Cowperthwaite, L. M. Garrison, William John Ives, Justice E. E. McCall, J. C. Montgomery, A. De Lima, Fred S. Flower, George Clinton Batcheller, John T. Hettrick, W. C. Runyon, Commodore R. A. C. Smith, Collin Armstrong, F. W. Dodge, E. G. Snow, John W. McClellan, Justice P. A. Hendrick, Commodore A. H. Alker, E. F. Holmes, J. H. McKinley, Dr. L. L. Seaman, William T. Evans, Martin Saxe, Charles W. Price, Frank H. Platt, E. W. Wilson, Charles S. Francis, W. B. Hoyt, Emil L. Boas, Charles H. Young, Richard C. Veit, K. Midzuno, the Japanese Consul-General; Dr. J. Kakamine and W. W. Freeman.

A little after 9 o'clock President Lawrence arose smilingly and with a glance at the Governor and another glance at the guest on his left made the introductory speech. He was interrupted frequently by laughter, in which the Governor and Mr. Stimson joined heartily. President Lawrence said:

In introducing Gov. Dix President Frank R. Lawrence said:

Before a Governor has been long in office he finds himself involved in perplexities which are inseparable from exalted station, and what is more natural than that he should come here for advice? I take it for granted that such is the purpose of the visit of his Excellency this evening, for what body of men, taken as a whole, are less embarrassed than you are by any knowledge of the problems with which the Governor has to deal? His Excellency can speak here with that absence of restraint to which the presence of reporters always so aptly conduces. If he will tell us his troubles seriously we shall be pleased to discuss them with him candidly. Though when he has obtained your advice as to how to govern the great State of New York I should like an opportunity to intimate to him privately that he might perhaps be better to take the opposite course.

The Lotos Club has often been honored by the presence within its walls of the Chief Executive of the State, though it is long since we have welcomed here a Governor of the same political faith as the distinguished gentleman to pay our tribute of respect to whom we assemble this evening.

But this is a strictly non-political club. Even among partisans the election is over, and there should remain in the minds of all good citizens no trace of party strife, but only a determination to obey the laws and honor those who have been placed in exalted public station and to uphold them in the discharge of the duties which the people have devolved upon them.

In this club there are men who voted for Gov. Dix and men who did not, yet we all partake and rejoice in whatever makes for the public welfare, and there is not a man here who does not entertain the most profound respect for the character and abilities of Gov. Dix or build the highest hopes upon his successful administration of his office.

The Governor, after bowing a minute or so before the applause of the Lotos men, read his speech. In part he said:

There are three steps necessary before the Governor of the State of New York can be regarded as safely launched in the office and fully entitled to the honor and emoluments which custom and the law provide, before starting out on that journey to sail and explore the seas of administration of public affairs. These steps are: First, election by the people. Second, subscribing to the constitutional oath of that great office. Third, and most important of all, is to be wined and dined and toasted, if not roasted, by the Lotos Club of the city of New York.

The times require constructive measures that will promote the growth of the Commonwealth and enhance the happiness of all its people. There has been, perhaps, a surfeit of boom, bound and bounce. The State and national governments were created for the people, and not the people for the governments. This is the American idea of government and constitutes the basic principle upon which this republic was founded and by which our institutions can alone be safeguarded and perpetuated. It cannot be denied that in the economic and industrial evolution of the United States interests which were once local and parochial have grown to be national in their scope. These interests must of necessity be subject to national supervision, but Federal authority should always be subject to restraints of the Constitution, and its object and purpose limited to the legitimate rights and concern of the Government. The real business of the Government in this nation is not to be vindictive nor destructive but to establish justice, to deny privilege and to assure equal opportunity to rich and poor alike.

As a nation we are beyond question the most extravagant people in the world. We have neither been taught to conserve our resources nor have we as yet felt the pinch of necessity which will eventually compel us to husband these resources. Timber, which at one time was a detriment to the progress of the early settlers, was ruthlessly destroyed by fire and removed to admit of soil cultivation which would produce the essentials and necessities of life. Recently I discovered in looking over some old papers an advertisement of a saw mill for sale on the Genesee River in the hamlet of Rochester. To be sold in connection with the mill was an inexhaustible supply of pine timber. That was just one century ago, and I dare say that there is not remaining on the watershed of that river, either in New York State or in Pennsylvania, a single original pine tree. On the Hudson River along 250 miles of its course I know of but one of the original pine trees growing to-day. That tree must have been nearly a century old when Columbus came to the shores of this country. It has seen the march of progress and witnessed the destruction of all its fellows. It had stood the storm and stress of four centuries when Burgoyne's army marched close by at the time he invaded this country from the north. It witnessed one of the greatest battles of the world when Bourgoyne surrendered his sword to Gen. Gates and the independence of the Colonies was established in America. It is the mute sentinel of many tragedies and a silent monument to both progress and peace.

If four centuries can remove that which requires five centuries to produce, and we are not contributing to the perpetuation or the reforestation of land which is now known as waste or wild lands, we are not doing our duty to our fellow men, and certainly are unmindful of those who are to take our place in this march of progress. Having dissipated the wealth of the forests, we have for generations extravagantly used the soils, and are confronted to-day with that vast and important problem of bettering our crop production. Evidently we believed our country so vast and limitless that we have carelessly used one section and then moved to another, reaping the fertility of virgin soil and hoping for the rejuvenation of the land unused. But we have spent our patrimony and must now seek for some practical method to increase the fertility of farm lands by the application of scientific methods or intensive farming. I believe some of the great problems of this State, if solved properly and well, will inure to the benefit of all its citizens. Among these problems are reforestation and the conserving of hydraulic energy on the vast domains of the State and the introduction of scientific and practical methods of intelligent and intensive farming.

Civic pride is the foundation of civic progress. There must always be an intimate relation between honest and efficient municipal government and the prosperity of a city. This will inspire that unremitting interest and indomitable energy which every citizen connected with the live and multiform activities of the city should possess. There can be no successful solution of the city problem unless the cultured and educated element in the city's population participate in its civic life and government. This great and wonderful city of New York is rapidly taking rank with the most beautiful cities in the world, and well it should be so. Its location as one of the gateways of the continent has made it a metropolis of the continent, and it is destined within no distant day to become the greatest city known to man. The time has come when the city of New York should be granted the right to govern itself. No longer should it be conceded as a correct principal of municipal government that the metropolis of the nation should be regarded as a province to be governed from the capital of the State or by any outside authority.

I have called to your attention some of the problems that confront us as a people in this State of New York. It will be my honest and earnest endeavor to contribute in every honorable way which is within my power as your Executive, and I will soonerate with you and I shall expect your cooperation and your support, that we may together perform our duties as citizens of this great Commonwealth.

Then President Lawrence got up to present Henry L. Stimson.

"There is more than one man worthy to hold high office in the State," said Mr. Lawrence, with a look at Mr. Stimson. "Of these two gentlemen, one received six hundred and odd thousand votes and wasn't chosen, the other received six hundred and odd thousand votes and was chosen. [Laughter.] One enjoys now the ease and comforts of private life [laughter], while the other feels the responsibilities and duties of high office. [Applause.] My sympathies go out to the Governor." [Laughter.]

For Mr. Stimson when he got up there was as great a demonstration as the members gave the Governor. He bowed his appreciation.

"I am glad," he said, "to come here to express my own personal good wishes to Gov. Dix. [Applause.] We private citizens [laughter] are apt to demand that the man we elect to high office shall be Governor of the whole State and not of any faction. We are rather prone to forget that this involves a responsibility on ourselves. When we demand that from him he is entitled to fairness and good will from us.

"And I'm not compromising my party loyalty when I say that, for I have no such narrow notions of party affiliation. I believe that the high standard set by Gov. Dix's Republican predecessor [applause] will make it easier for him to establish a high standard himself, just as I feel sure that his career will make it necessary for his own successor to maintain a high standard, to give the State the best and not the worst in him. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, there are a number of great questions pending. I do not want at this time to enter into a discussion of any of them. But I believe that we can look forward toward a settlement of these questions, in which there will be party rivalry of high achievement rather than party rivalry of pettiness and dishonor.

"Criticism you are bound to get, sir," added Mr. Stimson, addressing the Governor directly, "but I am glad to say that so far as I am concerned that criticism will always be measured by my sense of fairness and by my personal regard for you."

Then Mr. Stimson sat down, but he got up again when the Governor arose and indicated that he wanted to shake hands. The two stood for a few seconds with hands gripped while the Lotos folk cheered wildly.

Rollo Ogden, the editor of the *Evening Post*, said that a clergyman of Republican proclivities came to him in the course of the campaign and said that he was ready to vote for any decent Democrat. The clargyman was ready to stretch the definition a little if Mr. Ogden could recommend anybody. Mr. Ogden said that Mr. Dix fully measured up to any such definition and the clergyman went away to do his duty. It was harder to govern the State now than it used to be, said Mr. Ogden, but he believed that an honest, conscientious Governor who stuck to his principles found greater reward than formerly in the respect and estimation of the people.

Gen. Woodford confessed that he hadn't voted for Mr. Dix or anybody else on the ticket, but he wished the Governor all the success in the world, and was sure he would have it.

"You must excuse us Democrats if we forget our table manners," said Don C. Seitz of the *World*. "It's been so long since we were invited out socially that we are likely to mistake a goblet for a champagne glass."

Mr. McElroy of the *Tribune* told political stories from Lincoln's time to the present and had some pleasant things to say about the Governor.

August Belmont, the last speaker, said that he rejoiced to see a business man in the Governor's chair. He looked forward, he said, to the time when business men would have more to say about affairs political, and he was confident that Gov. Dix would conduct his administration along business lines and put the right men in the right places.

# REID AND DIX AT OHIO DINNER

### *AMBASSADOR AND GOVERNOR AMONG THE GUESTS.*

**Mr. Reid Says He's Proud of Taft and the Ohioans Cheer—O. H. Hughes and Martin Littleton Say a Kind Word for the Railroads—800 Attend Dinner.**

The grand ballroom at the Waldorf was taxed to its utmost last night when 800 members of the Ohio Society sat down to their twenty-fifth annual dinner, while two hundred or more women occupied the boxes overlooking the ballroom floor. It was a "transportation dinner," and many prominent railroad men were present.

Even the menu had to do with transportation, the cover carrying an emblematic design that illustrated the development of transportation in Ohio. Between a saddle horse and a Wright bipane came the barge, the prairie wagon, the canal boat, the stage coach and the steam locomotive. William S. Hawk, president of the society, was toastmaster. Behind him hung great sheaves of American flags, with the Ohio flag immediately over his seat.

Gov. Dix, who came in late with his military staff, welcomed the diners on behalf of the State of New York.

"The State of Ohio," he said, "has contributed its part in making an impression on the nation, and to judge by the men and women before me I should say that it has also made an impression on New York city. Your State has contributed to the progress of the nation. Not only has it given men to fill the highest offices but the character of your people has made itself felt in many States, so that Ohio's influence has made for the uplift of the nation.

"It is a pleasure to me to have the privilege of meeting so many people from a neighboring State. I believe such gatherings should be encouraged. We are all striving for the same purpose. The question is one of direction. If we direct our thoughts for good we shall build a nation that will be a tribute to our endeavor. The mingling of Ohio and New York makes for the good of New York and I trust for the good of Ohio. I hope we shall both be better in consequence. As the Chief Executive of this State I extend to you a hearty welcome."

Ambassador Reid was the first speaker. He came in late and took his seat beside Toastmaster Hawk so quietly that not many noticed him. He had little to say save this: "I am glad to represent abroad this great nation, and that great and successful and to-be-more-successful statesman, William H. Taft."

That got the diners to their feet, and the President's name was heartily cheered.

O. H. Hughes, chairman of the Ohio Railroad Commission, spoke next as representative of Gov. Harmon. He dwelt on the influence of the railroads in civilization. In Adams county, where one-third of the voters have been disfranchised for bribery, he said there were but three railroads, and the county seat, West Union, has but one. The county has fewer miles of tracks, he said, than almost any other of the eighty-eight Ohio counties, and the people are backward in consequence.

"The solution of the transportation problem," said he, "is cooperation. What we need at this hour is not more authority but more wisdom."

Martin W. Littleton admitted that Ohio was the mother of Presidents, the originator of the railroads and the general dynamic force that has made civilization possible in America, and lamented the fact that it was not his fortune to be born in that State.

"I take it that in Ohio," said Mr. Littleton, "the captain of industry does not necessarily occupy the south side of a dock in a criminal court."

That set the diners laughing, and Mr. Littleton told the story of an old Southern voter. Well along on election day he met a Republican politician, who said to him: "Have you voted, Eph?"

Speaking seriously Mr. Littleton said: "We don't know which way to go. We have lost our economic way. We have not yet learned the rules of the game. [Laughter.] We would be happy if we knew what the rules are and were sure they would not be changed in the middle of the game.

"It is my opinion that the attitude of the Government toward business and transportation suffers by reason of the fact that it is uncertain. If we knew what the attitude of the Government is and is to be we should not be bothered trying to keep up with the rules, but could go on with the game."

Other speakers were Walker D. Hines, chairman of the executive committee of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and John Kendrick Bangs, who concluded his talk with a bit of verse which he had written in praise of New York.

Others at the dinner were: Paul D. Cravath, Col. George Andrews, U. S. A.; the Rev. Henry Lubeck, F. B. Loomis, Myron T. Herrick, R. E. McCarty, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Lines; Colgate Hoyt, Frank A. Munsey, Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Railroad; Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio; Vice-President James S. Sherman, Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock, William H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna; Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company; George Westinghouse, Charles D. Hilles, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; U. N. Bethell, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; William R. Willcox of the Public Service Commission, George B. Cortelyou, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry W. Taft, District Attorney C. S. Whitman and Commander W. J. Terhune of the United States Navy.

### *DUTCHESS DINES AND JESTS.*

**Governor Asks Good Men of Both Parties There to Help Him Out.**

By the time Gov. Dix could get to the dinner of the Dutchess County Society at the Astor it lacked ten minutes of midnight and he spoke for only five minutes.

"My constant endeavor," he said, "will be on behalf of all the citizens of the State. It is only by the cooperation of your best efforts that we may hope to accomplish results in the next two years and I trust that you, irrespective of party, will send me your wishes. Those wishes will be respected. I promise you my own best efforts."

The dinner was the largest the society has had yet, with 450 diners. Lawson Purdy, tax commissioner, was toastmaster. The other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop-elect; Thomas B. Evans, Mayor John K. Sague of Poughkeepsie, Judge Charles F. Moore, George Scott Grahams and Congressman J. Adam Bede. Others at the guest table were William B. Howland, the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Tator, the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman, William D. McNulty, the Rev. Winfred R. Ackert and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. Among those at other tables were Peter Adriance, Dr. Alfred S. Ambler, Walter F. Baylis, Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler, Capt. Moses W. Collyer, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice John W. Goff, Arthur Hammerstein, Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Capt. Louis W. Stotesbury, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Henry A. Wise and Collin H. Woodward.

When the guests first came they entered a darkened room lighted only by small electric globes hidden in fern dishes. Later on the lights were lowered again and the full force of waiters marched around with magnesium torches and wearing straw hats such as it may be presumed the farmers of Dutchess used to wear before they all drove automobiles. Again the lights were lowered, while a spotlight played on American flags flapping in an electric breeze. And after the performance of "Naughty Marietta" was over, Orville Harrold came over and sang a couple of songs. The souvenir was the second of a series of historical plates arranged for by the late Charles J. Seiter.

Thomas B. Evans's speech consisted of an alphabet of verses, each giving a boost or a jolt to some Dutchess county man. Mayor Sague had some things to say about the men who had left their homes in Dutchess county a few years ago because they needed a wider sphere and came to live with the cave dwellers and strap hangers. He told them that gold now had been found in the Pawling hills, which some of his hearers had left, and tried to make them sorry they hadn't hung on a little longer.

### *DIX AT HAMILTON DINNER.*

**The Governor Praises President Stryker to the Graduates.**

Graduates of Hamilton College—ninety-one of them—attended the forty-third annual reunion and banquet of the alumni association held last night at the Hotel Astor and sang their college songs again and listened to speeches from President Stryker and representatives of several classes.

At the president's table and at other tables were Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Prof. Francis M. Burdick, William H. Hotchkiss, Justice Edward Blackmar, the Rev. Anthony Evans, Lieut. G. L. Stryker, Samuel Hopkins Adams, J. H. Pardee, B. G. Taggart, Louis Ehret, Warren I. Lee, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Reuben Maynard and others.

When the last of the somgs had been sung and the diners were settled for the speeches Prof. N. Archibald Shaw proposed a silent toat to the memory of Dr. A. N. Brockway, for forty years president of the association, who died last July. The speakers of the evening were Robert M. Scoon, Elihu Root, Jr., Warren I. Lee, Prof. Erastus Palmer of the College of the City of New York and Harry E. Dounce. The closing speech of the formal programme was made by President Stryker.

After the speeches an informal discussion on scholarship policy was held, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Edmond P. Glover and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton being the speakers.

Gov. Dix had been invited as an honorary guest of the association and arrived with his military staff at the conclusion of the informal discussion. Responding to the toastmaster's introduction, the Governor spoke in high terms of President Stryker.

"I believe you have a president," said Gov. Dix, "who by his intellectual qualifications is an exemplar to the youth of the country. Fifty years ago Wendell Phillips commended young men for not going into politics. Now it is different. Dr. Stryker as a scholar in politics made the influence of his example felt in the State and the nation by the fearlessness and courage with which he spoke his mind on all occasions. Such an example is a force in character building."

### *STATE WINS OVER CITY.*

**Court of Claims Decides Municipalities Must Pay Expenses of Quarantine.**

ALBANY, Jan 14.—The Court of Claims has decided that a municipality cannot collect from the State of New York for the cost of quarantining contagious diseases even when the quarantine is ordered by the State Board of Health and has dismissed a claim brought by the city of Geneva for $2,405. The opinion of Judge Murray says that under the public health law it is the legal duty of a local municipal board of health to report any case of smallpox to the State Board of Health, and it is also the duty of the municipality to guard against and prevent the introduction of any contagious disease and to maintain a quarantine the expense of which must be met by the municipality.

In the case in question a travelling opera company carrying twenty-six persons travelled from Ithaca to Geneva in two special cars. While the company was at Ithaca one of the members was found to have smallpox and was taken to a hospital. This information was sent to Geneva and when the troupe tried to parade through the streets with a band the police drove them back to their cars and stationed guards about the cars.

The State Board of Health ordered the singers all quarantined and a physician went there and found other members of the troupe suffering from smallpox. A plan was adopted to quarantine the troupe in an unused steamer on Lake Seneca, which was converted into a hospital ship, and all the members were cared for until they recovered. The quarantine was effectual and no other cases developed.

The Court of Claims admits that the case was somewhat unusual in that the troupe was travelling about the State and would have scattered germs broadcast had it not been quarantined at Geneva. The Court says, however, that there is no provision in the statutes relating to reimbursement by the State of individuals or municipalities for expenses incurred in such a quarantine. The Court says that the city of Geneva did only what was its bounden duty as much for its own preservation as for the State's welfare.

### *ESCAPED CONVICT'S BOLDNESS.*

**Took Chances to Get Money, but Had to Drop It.**

CALDWELL, N. J., Jan. 14.—When the six members of the farm gang that work under the surveillance of armed guards about the stables of the Essex county penitentiary on a little hill overlooking this town filed back to the penitentiary yesterday the keeper who awaited them at the door saw that one of them was missing.

The missing man was James Madden, who was sent to the penitentiary last September for a burglary in Newark.

His term was eighteen months but Warden Marten says he has been looking up his past and there is a longer imprisonment awaiting him if he is caught.

A little while after his escape Madden enetered a gardener's house on the grounds of the Monomonock Inn and took away a coat and hat and a pair of shears. He spent the night on the grounds of the inn, which is closed now.

This morning Madden walked into the village. He went into Mrs. Sennelly's grocery store on the main street and told her that he wanted $2 worth of groceries. He said that he was working on the grounds of the inn and that if she would send the eatables he would pay for them there. He said he had a $10 bill and she must send the change.

In a little while Mrs. Sennelly's ten-year-old daughter Lucy trudged up to the inn with the money and the groceries and found Madden awaiting her. He snatched the food from her hand and took the purse with the money in it before she knew what was happening. The child screamed and attracted the attention of young Earl Roydhouse, whose father is employed as overseer by the Inn people. Roydhouse ran after the escaping Madden. The convict tried to wriggle between the meshes of a wire fence that surrounds the Inn grounds, but was caught fast.

Roydhouse clapped one hand to his hip pocket and called out:

"If you don't give those things back to that kid I'll blow your brains out!"

Madden threw down the money and food and bolted up the road.

Roydhouse then remembered that a convict had escaped the night before, and he called up the penitentiary. The keepers took up the trail, and late to-night one of them telephoned in that Madden had begged for food at a farmhouse near Whippany.


Revillon Frères
FOUNDED 1723
Furs

Final Reduction Sale

All remaining garments in our season's stock have been still further reduced to insure immediate clearance.

Among them are handsome fur sets, fur coats and fur-lined coats for women; fur coats for misses and fur and fur-lined overcoats for men.

This annual clearance sale affords an opportunity to buy furs of high quality and correct style at unusually low prices.

Nineteen West 34th St., New York
Paris London


# MEXICAN VIEW OF MADERO

### *DR. HERNANDEZ THINKS THE REVOLT LEADER INSANE.*

**The Doctor Is President of the House of Deputies and Is Also an Alienist—Diaz, He Says, Would Put Madero in an Asylum—American Capital Safe.**

Dr. Fortunato Hernandez, President of the House of Deputies of the Mexican Congress and a noted alienist of that country, has arrived at the St. Regis with Señora Hernandez. He says that Francisco Madero, the leader of the so-called "revolt" in Mexico, is insane.

"Madero, who is now in Texas, says that if he went back to Mexico President Diaz would order him to be shot," said Dr. Hernandez yesterday. "Nothing is further from the truth. President Diaz would simply have him put into an asylum until his malady has run its course."

Dr. Hernandez used to be a member of the faculty of the National School of Medicine. He is a member of the Geographical Society of Paris, honorary member of the Mexican Society of Geography and Statictics, of the French Philological Society and of the Anthropological Society of Paris. He has been the official delegate of the Mexican Government at international medical congresses. He owns several mines and has written numerous works on anthropology and history, as well as delved into romance. One of his most ambitious works is a study of the Yaqui Indians and a history of their wars, to obtain the material for which he spent four years among the Yaquis in the mountains of Sonora. Another work is "A People, a Century and a Man," which is a history of Mexico for the last hundred years and a biography of Gen. Diaz. The doctor is a Deputy from the State of Puebla.

"I have been astonished to see that the recent troubles in Mexico have been dignified by the name of a 'revolution' in the American papers," said Dr. Hernandez, who speaks English fluently. "Evidently the facts concerning Madero are not known here.

"The fact is that in the Madero family, which is large and wealthy, there has been a great deal of insanity, and as an alienist I am able to say that Francisco has inherited this taint. It was about a year and a half ago that he began to manifest signs of this. He began to preach spiritualism. He got the idea that the soul of Father Hidalgo, the liberator of Mexico, had entered into his body.

"A few months later the spirits told him that he had made a mistake and that not Hidalgo's soul but that of Juarez had taken possession of his body. Thenceforth he started out to preach socialism. He went into all the States preaching a new ideal social Christian republic. In some parts of our country there are fanatics who have done this thing in the past. About twenty years ago a crazy girl thought she was Santa Teresa de Cabora, and she went about preaching socialistic ideas. Many fanatical people in Chihuahua followed her, and the result was a small sedition. It was necessary for the Government to send out 2,000 soldiers to put them down.

"After Madero had been preaching there his ideas took hold of a similar class of people, but this time the movement was more complicated because all the bandits and robbers determined to seize the chance to make profit for themselves. So under the guise of revolt they started in to rob and kill people in some of the small towns, and owing to the peculiar nature of the country, abounding in narrow mountain passes where 100 men can hold 1,000 in check, the Government has had to send after them 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry and a lot of rapid fire guns. Of course the Government has 25,000 men ready to send anywhere and has 350 fine machine guns. The soldiers took Mal Paso, which is the strongest and most difficult mountain pass, and Guerrero and other places, and now there is quiet, except that there are a few scattered parties of bandits still at large. The country is at peace, the Americans in the country are secure in their investments, and I know this because I have just sold one of my own mines to an American company.

"About the most stirring incident we had at the session of our Congress, which ended last month," said Dr. Hernandez in answer to a question, "was the shooting which occurred in a room adjoining the Chamber of Deputies. Salvador Diaz Miron, a poet, shot twice at Deputy Chapital. There was some personal grievance. Neither of the bullets struck Señor Chapital, but the Chamber was immediately turned into a great jury, as the law provides that a member of Congress shall first be tried by that body when he commits an offence against the law. We were in session from 3 P. M. until 1 A. M. I was in the chair much of the time, though as there are two vice-presidents I was able to relinquish the chair. Miron was expelled from the House and then handed over to the regular courts for trial.

"I have just seen the latest Government statistics, and it may be of interest that the amount of American money invested in Mexico now is about $60,000,000. We are glad of that. It means progress. We trust in the friendship of this country and are glad to see your people working for the development of ours."

### *CUSTOM HOUSE PRISONERS.*

**One of Them the Chief of Collector Loeb's Law Department.**

An elevator in the Custom House building became jammed between the third and fourth floors yesterday at about 10:15 A. M. while six people were in the car, among them Chief Andrews of the law department. Everything was deadly quiet for about ten minutes of hopefulness, and then various suggestions by people above and below on the third and fourth floors were made, but none of them seemed to be practicable. In about ten minutes more a message was shouted to Mr. Andrews that Collector Loeb wanted to see him. Mr. Andrews replied, bawling through the grating, that Mr. Loeb could see him between the third and fourth floors and he would wait for Mr. Loeb. The Collector did not appear. One occupant of the car after about half an hour drew two matinée tickets from his pocket and gazed at them sadly, then turned and looked disdainfully at a sign in the car which gave notice that lounging was forbidden. In about three-quarters of an hour word was bawled from the engine room to the operator to let the car down slowly, and he did so, but it was so very slowly that in ten minutes more the Fire Department was suggested. Before a hook and ladder could be called the car, with a low groan, sank gently to the third floor and the six passengers went through the door as one man. Some humorist volunteered the information that the imprisoned passengers were being held for the payment of duty, but this was denied.

### *SIX DEAD IN RAILWAY WRECK.*

**Another Expected to Die as the Result of New York Central Collision.**

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The number of persons who lost their lives in the New York Central Railroad wreck yesterday was increased to six this morning when H. H. Cade of 5211 Lexington avenue, Chicago, died in the hospital. F. G. Van Valkenburg of Maple street, Fultonville, N. Y., who was conductor of the Boston and Buffalo Special, the train that was run into by the Western express, is not expected to live. The total of injured now in the hospital is seventeen.

Engineer Lidell, who ran the express train into the special, was in Buffalo last night, but was in charge of friends who spirited him away where he could not be found. At Mr. Lidell's home it was said that he was suffering intensely from the shock and that was why his friends took him in charge. Mr. Lidell's wife, who was also in a high nervous condition, says she did not know where her husband was, but she wanted to announce that he had told her he was not asleep while running the engine, a charge which had been intimated in the course of the day.

The railroad officials continue to blame Lidell for the wreck. They say he admitted seeing a cautionary light 4,000 feet to the east of the Batavia station and that he also admitted running by a signal set against him.

### *ARREST THAT BROADWAY SAW.*

**Peter Barry Put Up a Fight in Front of Hotel Knickerbocker.**

Peter Barry, who is wanted in Pennsylvania for an alleged connection with a green goods game, was locked up last night at Police Headquarters. Barry was arrested in front of the Hotel Knickerbocker by J. T. Cortelyou, inspector in charge at the Philadelphia Post Office, assisted by another inspector. Barry resisted arrest and the two men had to fight to overpower him.

According to Cortelyou, Barry was indicted five years ago. Cortelyou is in New York on other business and happened to run upon Barry as he came out of the hotel.


Blumstein
WEST 125TH ST.

Big Money-Saving Event in Housefurnishings, Monday

An important event at Blumstein's, beginning Monday.

Supplies indispensably needed by every housewife, at special reduced prices. Prudence suggests that you buy now and in extra quantities for future supply. Just a few items to illustrate:—

Fairy Soap, regular 5c value..... 4c
Gold Soap.....7 Bars 25c
Kirkman's Soap.....6 Bars 25c
Old Dutch Cleanser, regular 10c value. 3 for 19c
Ammonia, 32-oz. bottle, regular 10c value..... 7c
"Nomordust," best sweeping compound, regular 10c value..... 8c
750 Pcs. Enameled Ware, triple-coated, assorted, regular 50c values..... 25c
800 Pcs. Enameled Ware, triple-coated, assorted, regular 65c values..... 39c
1,000 Pcs. Enameled Ware, triple-coated, assorted, regular 85c values..... 49c
No. 6 Parlor Brooms, special at..... 25c
Bissell Carpet Sweepers, special at..... 98c

Initial Display New Spring Wash Goods

The advance guard of our Spring stock of Wash Goods is here, fresh, clean, crisp and fair to look upon. A very attractive display of them Monday. Also the following four

Introductory Specials

Domestic Ginghams, 32 inches wide, exact reproductions of finest imported Scotch Ginghams, plaids, checks, stripes, 19c values.. 12½c Yd.
29-in. Figured Batiste and 29-in. Irish Dimity, very dainty in colorings and designs, varied assortments, 19c values. 12½c Yd.
27-in. Shimmer Silk, twenty-six beautiful designs, plaids, checks, stripes, jacquard effects, fast colors, 35c value... 19c Yd.
32-in. Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, plaids, stripes and checks, in broad variety, destined to great popularity, 35c values..... 25c Yd.

Save on Boys' Wash Suits

A sale of manufacturers' samples: Russian Suits of linen, rep, piqué, etc., with or without sailor collar, embroidered emblems on sleeve, collar or shield, sizes 2½ to 8; also Blouse Suits, same materials, similar styles, sizes 6 to 10; $2.50 to $6.00 values..... $1.39

L. M. BLUMSTEIN, 125TH ST., Between 7th and 8th Ave.