

BRYAN UPHOLDS ACTS IN MEXICO

Ambassador Wilson Says Knox Also Commended Moves in Crisis.

HE DENIES CHARGES

Admits He Arranged Meeting Between Felix Diaz and Huerta.

INDORSED BY AMERICANS

Envoy Blames Correspondent for Misleading Report About Part in Revolt.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—Ambassador Wilson was shown to-day by a representative of The Sun telegraphed excerpts from an article which was printed in the New York World in which it was charged that the American Embassy furthered the schemes of the anti-Maderistas and was responsible for the overthrow and death of Madero.

All the acts of this embassy during the trying days when American life and property were placed in jeopardy by the bombardment of this city from within and without, he said, "have been approved not only by Secretary Knox but also by Secretary Bryan, and may therefore be fairly assumed to be beyond criticism of any kind.

It was known to this embassy and to many of the diplomatic corps that the loyalty of the army to Madero was questionable and Madero was fully informed by representatives from this embassy, with the approval of the British, German, Spanish and French diplomats, that it would be for the best that he resign.

Mr. Wilson further said that all of the proceedings of his embassy during the recent revolution have been reported to and are part of the record of the Department of State and that at no time did he have an interview with a newspaper correspondent in regard to a plot to overthrow the Madero Government. He said that the charges against him were ridiculous and that he did not believe that any member of the Madero family would give color or encouragement to the reports which he calls "unfounded."

Members of Madero's family must be of service to them in their hour of need. The World is entirely correct in saying that I arranged a meeting between Diaz and Huerta immediately after the fall of Madero. I realized then that only by immediate and definite understanding between them could there be any cessation of hostilities and the end of further bloodshed.

"This must be brought about by their submission to the Federal Congress and I offered them the good services of this Embassy for the making of the arrangements on the same day. I am glad that the meeting between them resulted after hours of discussion, in an agreement which brought about the restoration of peace and order in a very short and abated conditions which had for ten days been intolerable and insupportable.

"I believe that this action, undertaken with wholly humanitarian motives and in the interests of Americans and other foreigners, was warranted by every consideration and absolutely within the sphere of my diplomatic activities."

All the activities of this embassy," he continued, "in the recent successful revolutionary movement have been fully reported to the Department of State and beyond them there is nothing except in the minds of the sensational and malicious inventor—the present World correspondent, by whom the World was doubtless misled and who was requested to withdraw from this embassy two years ago, having been convicted of giving currency to the greatest apprehension and fear in the American colony.

Since that time he has been an implacable enemy of the Ambassador and has not hesitated at any time when he could do so with safety to furnish malicious, untruthful articles with reference to the American Ambassador or his embassy. This person is supposed to be the American colony here to have been in the pay of the Madero government and to have left with the Madero family for Havana, from which he probably furnished the World with the report. I refrain from making use of his name in the hope that he may see the error of his ways and endeavor to reestablish his right to the name and privilege of a loyal American citizen."

BRYAN SILENT ON MEXICO.

Declines to Discuss Ambassador Wilson's Action.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Attempts to gain from Mr. Bryan to-day his attitude as Secretary of State toward the conduct of the American Ambassador to Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson, during the recent Mexican revolution, were unavailing.

Secretary Bryan declined to discuss the Ambassador's official acts or any other phase of the situation. It was formally announced that the new Secretary of State had not had time to make any thorough investigation of Mexican affairs and therefore had no comment to make.

It was learned that Mr. Bryan had been today published charges against Ambassador Wilson to the effect that he had assisted in the downfall of the Madero Government, but most of the higher officials of the Department were aware of the accusations against Mr. Wilson. These officials declined to reply to the charges with a denial.

It was stated that all that Ambassador Wilson did in the strenuous days in Mexico city before and after the downfall of Madero was with the knowledge and advice of the entire diplomatic corps of which he is the dean.

Regarding the charges against Ambassador Wilson it is an interesting fact

Madero Children Who Reached Here Yesterday



that charges have likewise been made in Washington and elsewhere that the Ambassador and the State Department unduly favored Madero as against the revolutionists. On the other hand, partisans of Francisco Madero insist that Ambassador Wilson not only was opposed to the late President, but had guilty knowledge of the plots to bring about his downfall and finally his death.

FEAR ANOTHER BIG REVOLT.

Many Prominent Mexicans Seek Refuge in Texas.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., March 7.—Refugees from the States of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, Mexico, have been pouring across the border at Eagle Pass, Laredo, Brownsville and other Texas points during the last two days. Among these are scores of Americans, who have abandoned business enterprises, and many prominent Mexicans, who unanimously say all Mexico is on the verge of a revolutionary uprising that will far surpass the revolts during the last two years.

Gov. Venustiano Carranza is in almost complete control of Coahuila, Durango, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas. The only city of importance still in possession of Huerta's troops is Monterrey. It is claimed by Americans who arrived here to-day from Torreon, Monclova and Saltillo that Carranza's forces in Coahuila number 12,000 well armed men and that several thousand more are scattered throughout other States in revolt.

Big contributions of money are said to have been received by Carranza leaders within the last week.

REBELLION IS SPREADING.

Railway Service in Northern Mexico Almost at Standstill.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Despatches from Mexico to the State Department to-day indicated that while the revolts against the Huerta Government in the north are growing to more serious proportions, the provisional Government is exerting every effort to assert its authority throughout Mexico.

At Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, the Legislature has refused to recognize the Huerta Government and has seized the Federal telegraph office. The city is being fortified against possible attack by Federal troops. The Southern Pacific Railroad managers are so alarmed over the situation that they have ceased all operations of trains in Sonora, including the lines to Cananea and Naco, where there are extensive American mining interests. The road has withdrawn all its rolling stock on these lines into the United States.

On the other hand Gen. Aubert of the Federal army has left Torreon to lead a force against Carranza's forces in Coahuila. As a matter of fact, however, it was reported nearly a week ago that Federal troops were leaving Monterrey to attack Carranza's troops, but so far as is known no encounter has yet taken place. Railway service throughout northern Mexico is completely demoralized.

MADERO WILL NOT RETURN.

None of Brothers Will Live in Mexico Again, Says Emilio.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 7.—Emilio Madero, brother of the slain President of Mexico, to-day declared that he would shoot down with his own hands any member of his family who would try to reestablish their power in Mexico.

Yesterday it was understood that Emilio and his brothers intended to hold a conference against the Huerta-Diaz regime. This Madero denied to-day and said:

"None of the Madero family will ever live in Mexico again. Each member will sell all his property there and the family will scatter over the face of the earth. We have renounced for all time the country of our birth, the country that made our brother President and then allowed him to be shot in cold blood. We will have no connection with any revolutionary plots."

LOOK FOR BATTLE SOON.

Fight With Carranza Imminent, Government Learns.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—The Government was informed at 8:30 to-night that a battle is imminent between the forces of Gov. Carranza and the Federalists.

It was decided to recall Orozco because it is impossible for him to arrive in time to participate in the engagement. He is being sent to Sonora. Huerta says he will have 6,500 men in Sonora in two days. He says he is sure of the friendliness of the new American Government.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Three men were fatally injured and two others more or less seriously hurt at Sharon, Pa., yesterday morning when a building furnace at the Wilkes rolling mill exploded.

Two students of the University of Pennsylvania have spent feverish days here being quarantined at the dormitories and at the Zeta Psi fraternity house there.

Stations compiled by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company obtained from the families of 50 employees of the concern have been sent out each month except the expense of \$2.72 a family.

Hanson Eaton, Frederick Gresh and Robert Watkins of Wilmington, Del., who were thought to have perished when a pile driver capsized in Delaware Bay, reached home yesterday. They had escaped in a row boat.

MADEROS HERE; PLAN REVENGE ON HUERTA

Murdered President's Family Hold Many Conferences With Secret Agents.

RECEIVE NEWS IN CIPHER

Lips Sealed, but Biding Their Day—Aged Father Grief Stricken.

Francisco Madero, father of the slain President of Mexico, arrived here yesterday afternoon on the Ward liner Mexico, from Havana, accompanied by his brother, Ernesto Madero, and several members of the Madero Cabinet.

As soon as they had settled themselves in hotels there began a series of conferences, the aim of which is to overthrow the present regime and restore to the head of the Government in their country a man in sympathy with their purposes.

The Maderos all refused to talk of their reasons for coming to New York. But they admitted that they would be here for several months and the hurried visits of certain swarthy individuals to their apartments last night were evidence that their time will not be wasted.

Senora Madero, wife of the deposed President, did not accompany the party hither. She intends to sail from Havana this morning and will join her relatives early next week. She will be accompanied by her mother-in-law.

Although far away from the seat of trouble Francisco Madero is not in ignorance of what is going on in the capital. There are many sympathizers with his party left in Mexico and secret agents keep him apprised of events by daily cablegrams in cipher. In addition to these sources of information he receives messages from William McLaren, an American banker in Mexico city, who owes many favors to the once powerful family.

Immediately upon his arrival Senor Madero hastened to the apartment hotel at 254 West Seventy-eighth street, near Broadway, where Mr. McLaren's mother and his sister, Miss Helen, live. There he refused to see reporters, but sent out to them a brief statement:

"I am an old man," he said, "I am tired and my sorrow for the death of my two sons is very great. I am here to rest and get what peace I can. I cannot talk to you of Mexico and her troubles now. All I wish is to be left alone. Some time later, maybe, I shall have something to say to you. Of our family fortunes I do not know. We are awaiting information from Mexico city now."

With Senor Madero was his son, Evaristo E. Madero, the Cornell Agricultural College student, who went down the bay on a revenue cutter to meet his father and other relatives. He had been communicative about the family affairs and purposes until his elders arrived. Then he, too, refused to talk further.

Ernesto Madero, uncle of the late President and his Secretary of Finance, is accompanied by his wife and seven children, the youngest 2 and the oldest, Ernesto, Jr., 15. They went to the Hotel Ansonia, where they occupy a suite reserved for distinguished guests.

From the uncle of the President came the only positive statement concerning Francisco's death in the troubled city. He had been reported in Havana as saying that his nephew was killed in a cell in the prison and that the story that his death had occurred in an attempt at rescue was a fabrication of the Government made for political purposes.

Last night he told reporters that he had made no such statement. "Is it true that Francisco Madero was murdered in his cell?" he was asked. "No, it is not true so far as I know and believe," he replied.

"You think that the killing was done on the way to the penitentiary?" "Yes, I do."

He would not talk about the alleged torture of Francisco and Gustavo Madero before they were put to death, nor would he refer to present conditions in Mexico. He did say, however, that so far as he knew his brother, Francisco Sr., had made no criticism of the Huerta-Diaz government. He intimated that any such statements would be made formally later, if at all.

The arrival of the widow of Francisco Madero, Jr., it is believed, will set the ex-ministers at active work here as well as in Mexico. A family conference and dinner had been arranged for last night at the Roland House, but when it was

realized that the gathering was attracting a lot of public interest it was broken up. The members of the family received a number of their countrymen who had preceded them to New York in their apartments and talked with them a long time.

It is known that the Maderos believe firmly that the Huerta Government will not last long and that a revulsion of feeling in their favor will surely come. They reason that the killing of Francisco under the "ley de fuga" has appalled the thoughtful element in the country and that when the moment comes for them to strike they will find many supporters. In the meantime they are making their plans so as to be ready for anything that may happen. The younger members of the family are eager to start reprisals against the murderers of their kinsmen right away, but are restrained by the others.

Practically all of the former leaders of the Madero administration are now in this country. With the Maderos came Gen. Ferdinand Gonzalez Garza, ex-Governor of the Federal district, and Rafael Hernandez, Minister of the Interior under Francisco. The surviving brothers—Emilio, who was reported killed but lately reappeared at San Antonio, Tex.; Gabriel and Raoul—are expected to come on to New York at once and participate in the conferences. Emilio has taken the most active part against the Huerta faction and has not hesitated to express his views on the killing of his brother, who, he has said, was foully done to death.

Senor Garza, Governor of the district that corresponds to the District of Columbia, and always a strong Madero sympathizer, stopped at the same hotel as Francisco Madero. He had a hard time getting out of Mexico alive and told of escaping from the capital in disguise. He was arrested with President Madero and was a prisoner with him until he was taken out to die.

"Before he went," said Gov. Garza, "he made the condition that I should be released. I was freed, but I learned I was to be rearrested, so I shaved my beard and mustache, donned rough clothes and got to Vera Cruz undiscovered. From there I went to Havana."

Senor Hernandez took a train to Vera Cruz as soon as Madero was arrested and was not molested. There were a number of refugees from Mexico on the ship from Havana. Among them was John K. Turner, a writer and the author of various attacks on the present Government and also upon the Porfirio Diaz regime. He said that he was put in prison two days after the arrest of President Madero and that he gave his name as Alexander Craig because he feared violence if it became known that he was the man who had written about Diaz.

He appealed to Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, but says that the efforts to obtain his release were not very active. He was subjected to light torture and was abused by the inmates of the prison in which he was kept. Finally in an attack on the place a Captain of the Esperanza Corps who had taken an interest in him aided him to escape, whereupon he immediately left the city.

"The only reason I can give for the treatment accorded me," he said, "is my writing criticisms of Diaz and the indifference of the American Ambassador to my plight because I had printed in a Mexican daily an article criticizing the foreign policy of President Taft."

Other arrivals on the Mexico were Mrs. Richard Meredith, whose husband, Mexican agent for the National Cash Register Company, was killed by a chance bullet in the fighting, and Percy L. Griffith, chief engineer of the Electric Light and Power Company in Mexico city, whose mother was killed by a shell that burst in the house where she lived. Frank H. Griffith, a brother, was with him.

ALFONSO MADERO ON WAY HOME.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Alfonso Madero, brother of the late President of Mexico, spent to-day in Washington with friends who were active in the Madero revolution of two years ago. He left to-night for New York, where he will join the other members of his family.

SUFFRAGISTS WIN A STRIKE.

Miss O'Reilly Gives Thanks for the Shirt Waist Workers.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, who presided at the industrial day of the Equal Suffrage League at the Hotel Astor yesterday, announced that one of the members had resigned because Mrs. James Leidy Laidlaw went down to work with the shirt waist strikers and "dragged suffrage into a strike." Mrs. Nathan said she had therefore asked Miss Leonora O'Reilly, vice-president of the Women's Trade Union League, to explain what the help of the suffragists had meant to the strikers.

Miss O'Reilly said that the moral support of the suffragists had won the strike. The white goods workers were the strongest of the working women and their courage and endurance had been increased by the sympathetic presence and financial support of the older women who had left their comfortable home to do picket duty. She quoted the words of one "little" striker: "Money is God in America. What we need in back of us is somebody to make us strong."

Miss Frances Perkins said that many factories were still as bad as the Triangle and that the laws required doors to open outward only when it was convenient.

Henry Moscovitz announced that garments would soon be on sale bearing protocol stamps.

TWELVE INJURED IN A B. R. T. COLLISION

Wild Car Smashes Into a Brighton Beach Train at Woodruff Ave. Station.

GOING 40 MILES AN HOUR

Passengers, Thrown About, in a Panic—Three Go to Hospital.

A heavily loaded freight car on the B. R. T., running wild down hill for half a mile, crashed into a three car Brighton Beach train at the Woodruff avenue station in the Brighton Beach line cut yesterday afternoon.

A dozen passengers of the train were slightly injured. The brakeman of the runaway car, who stuck to his wheel, narrowly escaped death.

An electric engine and a box car loaded with malt drew up on the main line at 12:30 P. M. yesterday. In the siding at Consumers' Park were two empty cars. The engineer uncoupled his engine from the loaded car, leaving it on the main line near a Y switch. Its brakes were set and chocks were placed under its front wheels.

Then the engine slid onto the siding and picked up the empties. They were deposited on a spur of the Y and the engine returned to the main line to couple up the loaded car.

Backing on to the Y switch the engine jumped against the malt car. The couplings failed to connect. The car broke away, displacing the chocks. The brakes failed to work. The car plunged down grade toward Prospect Park.

Louis Goldberg, the brakeman, wrestled with the brakewheel as the car gradually gathered momentum. In a quarter of a mile the car was running at a forty mile an hour speed. It was impossible for Goldberg to jump. He clung to his wheel and, as he said afterward, hoped for an easy death.

Meanwhile a passenger train from the Brooklyn Bridge had drawn up at the Woodruff avenue station in the deep cut through which the Brighton Beach line makes its way to the level country. There were perhaps 100 persons, most of whom were women, seated in the train or entering or departing from it. Motorman L. B. Morrell heard the roar of the runaway as it approached through a short tunnel. He shouted a warning to the passengers, but there was no time for them to act or run to save himself.

The escaped freight car hurled itself against the front car of the train with terrific force. The freight car was thrown partially off the track and its bumper and forward timbers were splintered. The front car of the passenger train was wrecked and in the following seconds window glass went to splinters. Passengers who were seated were thrown against each other or hurled to the floor. Many were cut by flying glass.

Morrell, the motorman, was pinned beneath wreckage. Goldberg, the brakeman, was catapulted twenty feet and knocked senseless. Three guards of the train, who were used to pocket themselves up and tried to calm their passengers, but they had a difficult five minutes.

Women screamed and threw themselves at the gates, striking at the guards. Men clambered over the gates of the cars and ran hither and thither. Several children were knocked down in the panic.

An employee of the B. R. T. telephoned to the Kings County Hospital and to the Coney Island Hospital. The ambulances of the former responded rapidly, and within fifteen minutes after the collision Drs. Ziegelman, Sweeney and Alexander were at work in a temporary hospital established in the Woodruff avenue station.

Before they got to the scene of the accident at least 1,000 people had collected. Men clambered into the cut, cut down the frightened passengers, rescued Motorman Morrell and Brakeman Goldberg and picked up such of the injured as were not able to help themselves. Police officers and hospital attendants around the station and kept the crowd out of the way of the doctors.

Morrell, it was found, was the worst injured. His left leg was broken, his face and body were cut by glass and he was bruised in many places. Goldberg was cut and bruised.

In addition to these three persons were taken to the Kings County Hospital. They were Thomas F. O'Brien of 506 East Second street, Brooklyn, who was cut about the face, head and body; Morris Anthony of 4 West Fifty-first street, Manhattan, who was cut and bruised; and William Brickley of Chestnut and Coney Island avenues, Brooklyn, bruised about the body and suffering from cuts.

Those who were treated in the temporary hospital and sent to their homes included John Danvers, 1779 East Fourth street, Brooklyn, cuts and bruises; and Mrs. Albert G. Rosenfeld of 1335 East Thirteenth street, Brooklyn, cuts about the face and body and suffering from shock. Several who were cut or bruised declined treatment.

The Brighton Beach line was tied up for about an hour and a half by the accident.

COLUMBIA OUT TALKS CORNELL.

Wins in Affirmative for Recall of Judicial Decisions.

By a unanimous decision of the judges Columbia defeated Cornell in the intercollegiate debate held in Earl Hall last night. The judges handed individual scaled decisions to the presiding officer, Judge Raymond C. Knox, chairman of the university. Each of the three judges, Mason Trowbridge, Muretta G. Lewis, and E. Colburn Pinkham, cast his ballot for Columbia.

Columbia upheld the affirmative of the question, "Shall Judicial Decisions Be Recalled?" A. W. MacMahon, A. K. Kenneth Smith, H. C. J. Turck, 151, and C. E. Williams, 16, alternates, made up the Columbia team. Harold Riegleman, 14; A. H. Henderson, 14, and H. G. Wilson, 14, with William D. Smith, 15, alternate, was the Cornell team. A large audience crowded the auditorium.

CITY JOTTINGS.

The Eastern Conference of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity as in session at the Hotel Astor last night will hold its biennial convocation at the Hotel Astor last night.

Felix Prosser, a clerk in the Hotel Lafayette, ended his life last night by shooting himself in the temple in a room on the top floor of the Columbia Hotel at Eighth avenue and 125th street.

The Grand jury returned a first degree murder indictment yesterday against James Jurell, the gambler, who killed his twenty-year-old daughter Agnes at 218 West Twenty-first street on February 14.

Seventy-five children in the Richmond Park school, Staten Island, thought it was a "big drill" when they were marched yesterday afternoon. A fire started from a defective fuse and did \$500 damage.

Advertisement for 'YOU WILL BE PLEASED' featuring a train and text: 'TRY THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL NEXT TIME YOU GO TO PHILADELPHIA'.

Advertisement for 'WILL BE TRIED FOR 13-YEAR-OLD MURDER' featuring the story of Michael O'Donnell.

Advertisement for 'CELESTINS VICHY' Natural Alkaline Water, including a bottle illustration and text about its benefits.

Advertisement for 'PARKER'S HAIR BALM' with text describing its uses for hair care.