# AUGUST BEBEL, NOTED SOCIALIST, IS DEAD

## Leader of 4,000,000 Germans Passes Away in Summer Home at Zurich.

### WAS IN HIS 74TH YEAR

### Founded Party of Which He Remained the Head for More Than Forty Years.

ZURICH, Aug. 13.—August Bebel, the last of the trio of founders of the Social-Democratic party in Germany, for a score of years its leader, and the third oldest member of the Reichstag, to which he belonged since 1867, died last night in his summer home here, whither he went some time ago for his health with his daughter, Mrs. Frieda Simon.

Bebel's health has been failing ever since the death of his wife a year ago. This, together with the death of his son-in-law, Dr. Simon, the bacteriologist, in Zurich, who succumbed to blood poisoning contracted while experimenting, weighed heavily on the Socialist leader. Only three days ago Herr Bedel wrote to some friends:

"The devil has me by the collar. I arrived here fairly well and remained so the first four days. Then came a serious congestion which threw me into the hands of the doctor and forced me to stay in bed. It's pretty well over again and I am hopeful of being entirely well soon."

He added, however, that the three physicians had advised him to retire from all activity.

**Body Will Be Cremated.**

Herr Bebel's body will probably be cremated in Zurich, in accordance with his oft expressed wish.

August Bebel was born on February 22, 1830, in the artillery barracks at Cologne, where his father was a non-commissioned officer. His father died at the age of 35 of tuberculosis, leaving his family destitute. His mother, too, was a sufferer from tuberculosis and died seven years later, when August Bebel was 13 years old. Bebel's brother succumbed to the same disease, and as a result of poverty, privation and lack of nourishment the future leader of the Socialist party expected to meet a like fate.

Bebel was by occupation a lathe turner. With the late Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Paul Singer he organized the Socialist party of Germany and was its president for many years. He served several terms in prison for treason and other political offences. He wrote his memoirs in two volumes.

Bebel had a remarkable influence over the four million persons composing the Socialist party in Germany. With his passing, a fight for the leadership and control of the party, a contest vital to the future of the Socialist movement, will begin.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The press of Berlin, even those newspapers which devote little attention to serious topics, gives much space to an appreciation of the great work done by August Bebel for the working classes of Germany.

During all the years that August Bebel was the leader of the German Socialists his pointed eloquence and genius for obtaining information to be used in prodigious attacks on the Government made Bismarck squirm, as it has von Buelow, and moved the Kaiser to vain attempts at suppression. He was the idol of his party and he saw it grow until it cast more than 4,000,000 votes—one-third of the German strength.

At the start of his political life he was a Liberal and opposed the Socialistic agitation of Lasalle, just then becoming prominent. But in order to fight Lasalle he had to read Lasalle's writings, and presently he became a convert to Socialism. That was in 1865.

"Since that time," Herr Bebel said a few years ago, "my life has been that of my party."

He became so proficient a Marxian Socialist that he speedily was put in prison. In 1872 he was arrested again, this time with the Socialist propagandist Liebknecht, and both spent two years as prisoners in the fortress of Hubertusburg. Counting this and another term in 1886, Bebel was in prison fifty-seven months. The jail he referred to in later years as his "university," for he studied much, including self-teaching in Greek until he had read Homer.

**Advocated Woman Suffrage.**

It was in the fortress that he thought out his first and most successful book, "Die Frau," in which he advocated equality of the sexes. Bebel believed that a great deal of the trouble in the world arose from woman's inability to vote and to conduct business on a parity with men. The book in which he said so has been translated into fifteen languages and has had an immense sale in his own country.

After the passage of the socialist law in 1878 and the extension of the minor state of siege to Leipsic Bebel was forbidden residence in that city. He sold out his profitable business of carpenter and joiner and devoted himself thereafter to the Socialist propaganda. Bismarck considered him the arch-enemy of the nation and threw every sort of obstacle in the way of his speaking and writing. On Bismarck's eightieth birthday Herr Bebel was asked by the President of the Reichstag to join with the other Socialist members in sending congratulations to the former Chancellor. He refused.

"That man has been our most terrible enemy from the very begining of our existence as a party," he explained. "He has persecuted us, banished us, passed laws against us, sent us to prison, done everything in his power to make our lives unbearable. Only a few days before he was driven from office he said, in criticism of the present Kaiser's attempt at the time to treat us more leniently: 'That's no way to handle those Socialists. What they need is to be yanked into the street and shot down.' Why should we send birthday greetings to such a man? It would be the height of absurdity."

The only great qualities Bebel ever saw in Bismarck were "his utter indifference to other people's feeling and his absolute lack of scruple" "In such matters," Bebel said, "he is without a peer."

**Denounced Kaiser Wilhelm.**

Bebel considered the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine one of the greatest political mistakes of modern times, and said so in public with the greatest frankness. More recently he fought the new tariff bitterly, denouncing the high duties as "hunger duties." He characterized the German army's exploits in China as shameful, and said they were "marked by a bestiality lower than among beasts." He blamed the Emperor for it all because of the latter's order that no mercy be shown. He also denounced alleged German atrocities in South Africa. Repeatedly he censured William II., and once he intimated that he thought him insane.

In a famous speech in 1903 Bebel prophesied that the Socialists would become the strongest party in the empire, though the Emperor had declared them to be "enemies of the State" and "men unworthy to bear the name of Germans." In the same address he warned the Crown Prince, who had referred to the Socialists as "wretches," that he had some distance to travel before reaching the throne and that he might do better than make enemies of the Social Democrats.

In recent years Bebel had experienced some differences with other leaders of his party beause of his opposition to what he called their opportunism. In turn they denounced him as a dictator and a despot.

At unexpected moments Dr. Bebel showed moderation in his leadership of the workingmen, as for instance when he opposed a general strike in 1906, arguing in a temperate speech that defeat would be certain and the party would emerge only to find itself under the ban of special legislation.

Bebel died a wealthy man. Several admirers left him large sums by their wills. He lived simply, however, in Berlin and at his summer home at Zurich.

Besides his book on woman he wrote "Unsere Zeile," "Der deutsche Bauernkrieg," "Christentum und Socialismus," "Die Frau und der Socialismus," "Charles Forier" and others.

## CAPT. KOCH CROSSES GREENLAND

**Danish Explorer Goes From East to West Over Ice Fields.**

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—After a perilous journey over the interior ice field of Greenland Capt. Koch, a Danish explorer who was with the Mylius-Erichsen expedition in 1906, succeeded in traversing the country from east to west.

He started in June, 1912, with several prominent scientists and reached Proeven, near Upernivik, on the shore of Bakkin's Bay.

# AMERICANS HURT IN AUTO CRASH IN ENGLAND

## Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Anderson of Philadelphia Hurled From Machine Near Lynmouth.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Three American tourists, two of whom are understood to be Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Anderson of Philadelphia, were seriously injured in an automobile accident between Lynton and Lynmouth, at the entrance to the Bristol Channel, to-day.

Lynton stands on the top of a steep cliff enclosing a narrow little valley 400 feet above Lynmouth, which is close to the sea. The automobile, containing four persons besides the chauffeur, was descending the steep road leading to Lynmouth when it skidded on the wet surface and threw the whole party, except one, an American woman whose name is not known here, over the side of the cliff.

The tourists were badly cut and bruised, but it is not thought that their injuries will prove fatal. The woman who escaped injury fell on the road. The injured are at the local hospital.

William Y. Anderson, a prominent Philadelphia attorney, who is now in Europe, is believed to be the man mentioned in the above despatch. He lives at Merion, Pa.

## 50,000 UNEMPLOYED IN BERLIN.

**Protests Against Unprecedented Conditions Made in Mass Meetings.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—As a result of the protracted financial and industrial depression Germany is confronted by the problem of caring for an unprecedented army of unemployed.

Attention was called to this condition by seven huge mass meetings of the unemployed in various parts of this city to-day. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the Government enact a law granting insurance against unemployment and demanding that the State and municipal authorities provide work and that State measures be adopted to relieve the suffering.

It is estimated that the unprecedented number of 50,000 persons are out of employment in Berlin, thousands of whom will have no chance to go to work for five months. Indications are that this number will be increased when winter arrives. The speakers painted gloomy pictures of the suffering and misery among the working classes of Germany.

## BARON ALVERSTONE RESIGNS.

**Sir Rufus Isaacs May Be Next Lord Chief Justice of England.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The resignation of Baron Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England since 1900, which has long been expected because of his ill health, has been submitted, according to the *Daily Chronicle* this morning, to Premier Asquith, who will offer the post to Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General.

Sir Rufus Isaacs was one of the Government officials mentioned in the Marconi scandal debates in the House of Commons as having benefited by dealing in the shares of the American Marconi Company on information which was held back from the general public. The House of Commons accepted the explanations offered by the accused Ministers.

Baron Alverstone was born in 1842. He was Attorney-General for several years and Master of the Rolls in 1900. He was created a baronet in 1899 and baron in 1900.

## MAY REBUFF DE LA BARRA.

**Report That Poincare Will Not Receive Mexican Envoy.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The *Agence Nationale* says that Senor Francisco de la Barra, who was provisional President of Mexico after the fall of the Madero administration, and was recently appointed Mexican Minister to France, will not be received by President Poincare on the ground that Senor de la Barra was associated with President Huerta in bringing about the revolution which resulted in the assassination of Madero.

There is no confirmation of this in official circles here and the report is generally discredited.

## WILLIAM LE QUEUX BANKRUPT.

**Wife Claims $1,383, but Novelist Says He Is Penniless.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—William Le Queux, the novelist, was to-day adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of his wife, who demanded $1,383 under a deed of separation.

Mr. Le Queux wrote to the court from Brussels saying he was penniless.

## STORK VISITS THE SZECHENYIS.

**Second Daughter Born to Former Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.**

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A daughter was born to-day to the Countess Szechenyi, formerly Gladys Vanderbilt of New York, at Great Tangley Manor near Guilford, where the Count and Countess have been residing for several weeks in expectation of the visit of the stork.

This is the couple's second daughter. The first was born on October 27, 1908.

## TO DESTROY LAST CANAL DIKE.

**Ships Can Soon Go From Pacific to Miraflores.**

PANAMA, Aug. 13.—Uninterrupted water communication between Miraflores and the Pacific Ocean will be established on August 25, when the last dike between the locks at Miraflores and the Pacific will be destroyed.

This will mark an important step toward the completion of the canal.

# BRITAIN IS FIRMLY OPPOSED TO FAIR

## Efforts to Secure Official Representation Fail in the House of Commons.

### INVESTIGATOR SENT HERE

### Head of Board of Trade Says Expert Estimated Cost at $1,250,000.

*Special Cable Despatches to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Coming to the front again in the endeavor to have Great Britain officially represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, Col. George Gibbs, a Unionist, and James O'Connor, a Nationalist, tried to-day in the House of Commons to find out if the Government intended to change its policy in that respect, but their efforts were unavailing.

Col. Gibbs asked the President of the Board of Trade whether or not the board would reconsider its decision in case the authorities of California altered conditions to the extent that the United Kingdom would be able to have one single collective exhibit.

Francis Dyke Acland, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, replied on behalf of the Board of Trade that that point was only one of the factors which induced the British Government to come to its decision. There were economic and commercial reasons for the decision, he said, which had already been explained. "Circumstances have not altered since," he added.

To the query of John O'Connor whether or not the refusal of the British Government to participate was the proper return to make to the United States for the reduction of the tariff, Mr. Acland retorted:

"That tariff has not yet been reduced."

William A. Chapple and Robert P. Houston tried to persuade Mr. Acland that Germany's change of view regarding the exposition, which many of the empire's industrial men are now desirous of supporting, is a reason for England to alter her decision in the matter. Mr. Acland replied:

"I do not think that even that would induce the Government to spend two and a half times what the Congress of the United States has authorized as the Federal contribution to the exposition."

Mr. O'Connor asked how the Government had arrived at its estimate of $1,250,000 as the cost to the British Government.

Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, replied that his department had sent a special official to investigate, who had studied the ground carefully and submitted that estimate. Mr. Buxton said he believed that an examination of the official's figures would show that the estimate was correct.

**Official Participation Urged.**

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Discussing the Panama-Pacific exposition the *Daily Chronicle* in an editorial this morning says that the Government should sanction official representation of British manufactures and encourage traders to take part in the exposition.

## MARCONI PROFITS $2,066,470.

**London Company Announces 20 Per Cent. Dividend.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The report of the Marconi company for the year 1912 shows a net profit for that year of $2,066,470, compared with $708,585 for 1911. Part of the profit is derived from the realization of the 100,000 shares appropriated to create a reserve fund.

A dividend of 17 per cent. on preferred shares and 20 per cent. on ordinary shares is announced.

## KING'S PARTY BAGS 432 BRACE

**Grouse Shooting Trip Successful on Dallowgill Moors.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—King George's grouse shooting party of six guns at Dallowgill, in which are the Hon. John Ward, whose wife was Jean Reid, daughter of the late Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; the Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Ripon, bagged 432 brace to-day.

## AVIATOR CODY DIED PENNILESS.

**Money He Made Was Devoted to Improving His Aeroplane.**

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Samuel F. Cody, the Anglo-American aviator who was killed at Aldershot on August 7 and for whose estate the mother of a Camden, N. J., woman, who is asserted to be his legal wife, has announced that she intends to fight, left no money, as all his prizes were devoted to perfecting his machine.

## FOUR COPS FIGHT MAN IN AUTO.

**Thousands Block Broadway Near Forty-second St. to See Battle.**

Long Acre Square was the scene of a near riot yesterday afternoon, thousands of people gathering around a large sightseeing automobile crowded to its running board with passengers, among whom four policemen were having a violent tussle. The excitement and the crowds extended from Forty-second to Forty-seventh street. The police finally took two prisoners from the machine and walked them to the West Forty-seventh street station.

According to Policeman Mahony Moses Small, aged 22, of 50 St. Mark's place was soliciting passengers for his car, which was almost filled with "fans" on their way to the Polo Grounds. Small admitted he was not the chauffeur. So Mahony wrote out a summons for him.

Small swore, and spurning the proffered slip of paper jumped into the middle of the six seated car. Mahony jumped after him. The two struggled and the shouts of the others soon attracted a large crowd. The crowd attracted Policemen Hearn and Weiland, who went to Mahony's assistance, but their efforts to take Small from the car merely aroused the fast increasing crowd to partisan jeering and cheering. This noise brought more policemen.

About this time some one told Harry Huber, the chauffeur, to start the car and the big machine started merrily up Broadway, while its passengers laughed and shouted and waved their hats.

Mahony swung out on the running board and ordered the chauffeur to stop. Huber kept going and Mahony pulled out his revolver, before which Huber quailed. Then the four policemen dragged Small from the automobile and also arrested Huber.

Small was not yet subdued, however, and continued his fight with the policemen. Then, according to some of the passengers of the automobile, one of the policemen clubbed him until he fainted. Meanwhile the big automobile took its forty passengers to the West Side court to be witnesses against the police.

Huber was discharged, but Small was arraigned on Mahony's charge of disorderly conduct, resisting an officer and causing a crowd to collect. Magistrate Deuel held him in $300 bail for a hearing to-day.

**Canton Cable Messages Delayed.**

The Commercial Cable Company announces that cable communication with Canton is interrupted. Messages are being mailed from Hongkong.

## OFFER TO SURRENDER FOR CASH.

**Chinese Rebels Make Offer to Commander of Federal Force.**

*Special Cable Despatches to* THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—"Our surrender is largely a question of money," was the message received to-day by the Federal commander from the rebel forces in the Wusung forts informing Admiral Tseng that they desired to surrender.

The officers in charge of the rebel forces have fled. The rebel soldiers will be disarmed and disbanded.

TOKIO, Aug. 13.—It is explained here to-day that the reason for the change of policy on the part of Japan, which now tolerates the presence here of Chinese rebels, is the fact that Tokio newspapers alleged that one hundred assassins were sent to Japan to kill Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Huang-sing and other fugitives.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Pekin correspondent of the *Times* cables that notwithstanding the fact that the southern rebel movement is broken and the forts at Wusung have surrendered, the situation is far from satisfactory.

"Nankin, which resumed its loyalty the other day, has declared its independence again," he says. "Chinkiang is held by the southern troops, who demand a price for its surrender. Nanchang and other places on the Yang-tse are still threatening to declare their independence. The slowness and clumsiness of the northern troops encourages defiance of the Pekin Government."

# BARCELONA IS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

## Railroad Men Plan to Quit Work—Italy's Strike Cost Several Millions.

BARCELONA, Aug. 13.—In consequence of the unrelenting attitude of the workers on strike at Barcelona, Premier Romanones said to-day that the Government will be obliged to have recourse to armed force to preserve order in the city, which will be placed in a state of siege to-night. The city will be divided into five military zones, each of which will be commanded by a General.

The railroad employees are giving every indication of intending to join the strike and the Government regards the situation as very grave. Two French anarchists were arrested to-day. The factories which reopened yesterday are closed again.

MILAN, Aug. 13.—Losses to employers and employees amounting to the sum of several millions of dollars are said to be one of the results of the general strike declared here several days ago. Three persons lost their lives, 165 were injured and 2,478 are in prison awaiting trial for rioting.

Most of the workers presented themselves at the factories this morning, but many were told that they could not come back to work until Monday. The negotiations between the manufacturers and their employees have been resumed.

## SENATE TALKS ON FREE WHEAT.

**La Follette Urges 6 Cents a Bushel to Protect Growers.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Senate devoted seven hours to the tariff bill to-day, agreed to a paragraph imposing a duty on rice and gave the rest of the day to discussing the pending amendment putting wheat on the free list.

There were several speeches. Senator La Follette entered the arena long enough to disclose the fact that he had been working with experts from the Tariff Board on the cost of producing wheat. He said he had learned that it cost 60 cents to grow a bushel of wheat in the Northwestern States, while in territory just across the Canadian border it could be grown for 54 cents. He urged Senate Democrats to fix a duty of six cents a bushel.

By the same process Senator La Follette discovered that it cost 51 cents a bushel to grow wheat in the Argentine Republic, but after making allowance for the cost of transportation he reached the conclusion that the six cents a bushel would be sufficient protection.

Senator Shively of Indiana made a long speech in defence of the Finance Committee for putting wheat on the free list.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota chided the Democrats because they followed so implicitly the programme outlined for them by the Democratic caucus. He complimented President Wilson, but warned the Democrats that he was not a majority President.

Senator Borah of Idaho made one of the principal speeches of the day. He read history and statistics to show the decadence of the European countries resulting from the decline in the agricultural industry. He said that every nation which had looked to a foreign country for its agricultural products had impoverished itself.

Informal conferences were kept up among the leaders looking to an agreement for a date on which to vote on the tariff bill, but no conclusion was reached.

## MORGENTHAU MAY ACCEPT.

**Said to Reconsider Decision Not to Go to Turkey.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It was learned to-day that Henry Morgenthau of New York has reconsidered his refusal of the American Ambassadorship to Turkey which President Wilson offered to him in June and that he probably will accept the post.

Mr. Morgenthau is in Europe. No official announcement of his appointment was made at the White House.

## KILLED FIGHTING $200,000 FIRE.

**Another Man's Skull Fractured, Boy Shoved Into River.**

Bertram Johnson, 40 years old, of 487 Amsterdam avenue, was killed yesterday when he was struck by the heavy nozzle of a fire hose on the fire boat Abram S. Hewitt while fighting a blaze in the Devoe oil yards at the foot of Ninth street, Long Island City, that destroyed property valued at $200,000.

Lieut. Matthew O'Farrell of Engine Company 262, Astoria, while responding to the alarms fell from his seat. His skull was fractured.

Joseph Aolines, 14 years old, of 58 Eighth street, Long Island City, was pushed off the dock while watching the blaze and fell into the East River. While trying to climb on an adjoining dock he was struck by falling debris from the burning building. He was finally pulled out of the river. His head was badly injured.

## HAS PAY CUT TO SPITE WIFE.

**Bookkeeper Must Find Alimony Money Despite His Ruse.**

G. Lester Pinkham, a bookkeeper living at 166 Lincoln street, Flushing, who is charged with abandoning his wife, Mrs. Lydia Pinkham, and child, had his salary reduced at his own request to escape paying his wife alimony, according to his employer. Pinkham told the Magistrate in Flushing police court yesterday that he was only receiving $10 a week and his employer, A. M. Ryon, corroborated him.

"Is he not worth more?" questioned the Magistrate.

"He certainly is," replied Mr. Ryon. "I formerly paid him $18 a week, but he asked to have his salary reduced to $10 a week."

The Magistrate directed Pinkham to pay his wife $5 a week and furnish a bond of $500 to guarantee that the amount will be promptly paid.

# LIND DENIES HE MET MEXICAN MINISTERS

## H. L. Wilson Says English and Spanish Ministers Framed Speech on Huerta.

### ATTACKS BRITISH REPORT

### President Pleased at Official News of Japan's Action on Diaz's Mission.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, has taken up his residence at the American Embassy. It is said he has had conferences with several Cabinet Ministers here, but both he and Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy deny this.

The Minister of the Interior showed to the correspondent of THE SUN to-day a telegram from the Military Governor of Sonora saying that Gens. Pasqueira and Mayortena are quarrelling over the refusal of Mayortena to recognize as legal the election of Deputies to the State Assembly. The rebel leaders Cabral and Alvarado are supporting Pasqueira, while Obregon is on Mayortena's side.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Henry Lane Wilson precipitated himself into the Mexican situation again to-day when he gave out a statement in answer to that made by the British Foreign Office on Monday in explanation of Great Britain's attitude in recognizing the Huerta Administration.

The Ambassador was angered by the reference in the British statement to a speech which he made on behalf of the diplomatic corps at Mexico city at a reception to provisional President Huerta soon after his inauguration.

After saying that the British recognition of Huerta had been merely the recognition of a provisional President pending an election the statement of the Foreign Office said:

"The French and German Governments also recognized President Huerta after a reception by him of the whole diplomatic party, at which a congratulatory speech was made in their behalf by the American Ambassador."

It was the intimation which Mr. Wilson saw in this last sentence that the so-called "congratulatory speech" by him had had something to do with the recognition of Huerta by France and Germany and by Great Britain that aroused his ire. In his statement this afternoon Mr. Wilson denied absolutely that the policy of any of the three Powers named had been in any way affected by his speech and he also disclaimed responsibility for the "congratulatory" tone of the speech itself.

**Didn't Write It, He Says.**

He said that not only had he refused to assume the responsibility for drawing the address which he delivered for the diplomatic corps but that the address actually was written by the British and Spanish Ministers. The address appeared, he said, as the expression of the views of the entire corps, none of whose governments had at that time recognized Huerta.

The Ambassador points out that for more than a month after the reception referred to the British Government maintained an attitude of hostility to Huerta and that when recognition finally was accorded it came as a distinct reversal of policy.

Aside from the general interest which attached to expression of Mr. Wilson bearing on Mexico there was speculation as to the extent to which Great Britain might be disposed to hold the State Department responsible for the utterance of the retiring Ambassador. It was recalled that Mr. Wilson's resignation was accepted by the President to take effect October 14 and that until that date he is to be on a leave of absence subject to the orders of the Secretary of State.

The Ambassador himself was of the opinion that his statement would be regarded by the Foreign Office and by the State Department as merely the expression of his personal views.

In official circles here it was pointed out that the British Foreign Office already is aware that Mr. Wilson no longer represents the United States diplomatically and that probably no disclaimer will be needed that he does not speak for this Government. The Ambassador had a conference with Secretary Bryan this afternoon, but his statement was not discussed. This is the statement:

"If this statement really emanated from the British Foreign Office, it is at variance with its traditions and with the character which it has maintained before the world for two centuries.

**Calls It a "Poor Subterfuge."**

"I doubt the genuineness of the statement, as it is a poor subterfuge, unworthy of the British Foreign Office. As there existed at the time of this reception only a provisional government in Mexico, the Government of Great Britain could naturally recognize nothing but a provisional government, which it did in exactly the same manner and practically the same phraseology as all other European governments.

"That Great Britain was moved to recognition by its desire to assist in the restoration of order is most likely true and I believe this factor was the determining one with all Governments which followed the example of Great Britain, though most of them recognized the Mexican provisional Government at a much later date. The action of the Government of Great Britain was not in the slightest degree affected by the so-called 'congratulatory speech,' made by me on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps. This address was not drawn by me, but by the Spanish and British Ministers at the request of the entire resident Diplomatic Corps.

"I purposely declined responsibility for the wording and, in the form in which it finally appeared, it was the expression of the views of the entire Diplomatic Corps representing Governments which had none of them at that time recognized the provisional Government. For more than a month after this reception the British Government maintained an attitude of hostility toward the Government of Gen. Huerta and when final recognition was accorded it came as the result of a complete reversal of policy.

"The Governments of the other European Powers recognized the Mexican provisional Government some time after the recognition of Great Britain was given, after waiting vainly for the recognition of the Government of the United States, which they universally thought should be accorded.

"The truth of the statement I have made here is of record in the Department of State at Washington and doubtless also on the records of every Government accredited to Mexico at that time."

**Developments Please Wilson.**

President Wilson was agreeably impressed with the general tenor of the developments in the Mexican situation to-day, especially of the announcement by the Japanese Government that the Mikado would not receive Gen. Felix Diaz.

The Japanese incident has made an even more favorable impression here now that its full meaning is realized. It was regarded as significant that the announcement of the Mikado's intentions should be made almost coincidentally with the statement of the British Foreign Office. The belief gained ground that the action had been taken in a spirit of open friendliness to the United States and with the purpose of encouraging the Administration in its attempt to adjust the Mexican difficulties.

No indication was forthcoming at the State Department as to what an important announcement could be expected with regard to the Mexican policy. The belief here is that ex-Gov. Lind will move slowly at Mexico city and that several days will elapse before the climax of his visit is reached.

Consul Edward at El Paso reported that quiet prevailed along the Texas border. He had been informed there was no movement of revolutionary forces in the direction of Juarez. The Consul said that much uncertainty existed at El Paso as to the fate of the supply train which left Juarez on August 4 for Chihuahua. Telegraph service to the south of Juarez had been interrupted since August 5 and no news of the expedition had been received.

## *REBELS BURN PART OF TORREON*

**Mexican Federals After Siege Drive Carranza From Town.**

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 13.—Americans arriving to-day from Torreon, Mexico, after travelling overland by wagon and team, report that when they left Torreon had been besieged for two weeks by the rebels under the personal command of Venustiano Carranza and that the rebels had burned the Torreon suburb of Gomez Palacio, including the railroad roundhouse and machine shops and a big shoe factory. Since they left despatches say that the Federals drove off the rebels.

Unable to obtain material for th ereconstruction of the railroad between Juarez and Chihuahua, the work train of General Inez Salazar is waiting in Juarez until supplies can be got from railroads in the United States. In the meantime traffic is tied up.

## *WORKS SAYS LIND WILL FAIL.*

**Senator Believes in Intervention as a Last Resort.**

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13.—United States Senator John D. Works arrived in Los Angeles to-day and started collecting information about the Mexican situation. He said:

"I don't think that Lind's mission to Mexico city will amount to anything. It was all right to make the effort. However, I fear that it will be a failure. People are restless over the failure of the United States to protect Americans in Mexico. There is strong pressure brought to bear in Washington for intervention.

"The United States should make every other effort first before intervention. If that doesn't suffice, of course we ought to intervene."

## *JAPAN FEARED DIAZ'S VISIT.*

**Demonstration Against Americans Was Looked For.**

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 13.—Japanese newspapers say that as the visit to Japan of Gen. Felix Diaz might have proved embarrassing and caused an anti-American demonstration the request was made to Mexico to postpone the General's trip.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—Instead of sailing from here for Japan to-day Gen. Felix Diaz will go to Quebec and take the eastern route to Japan, visiting London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg on the way. Diaz said plans were changed on instructions from Mexico city.

# TOWNE DENIES HE WAS IN ANTI-TARIFF MOVE

## Lock Manufacturer Says Plan of Commission Was to Evade Schedules.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Henry R. Towne of the Yale-Towne Lock Company and former president of the Merchants Association of New York, was the only witness before the lobby investigators to-day. He was interrogated in regard to participation in the 1909 movement for the creation of a Federal tariff commission. Mr. Towne had been an important member of the tariff commission committee of one hundred and of the executive committee of ten and also handled the funds of the tariff commission campaign.

Senator Reed seemingly endeavored to get from the witness first an acknowledgment that the National Association of Manufacturers and others were hopeful of stemming downward revision sentiment by the creation of such a commission.

To this statement of the case Mr. Towne would not agree. He insisted that he, speaking for himself, was a revisionist, believed that duties had been too high, thought the Payne-Aldrich law by no means met the demand of public exigency and privately favored materially lower duties.

"But," said Mr. Towne, "the tariff commission movement as such had nothing to do with schedules. It was a part of our propaganda that we would evade the question of schedules at every turn."

In order to clarify the record regarding Mr. Towne's attitude James A. Emery, Washington counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, presented the folowing question:

"Did it ever occur to you that you did not have the right, individually or through a representative, to express your opposition to legislation, to the principles of which you were antagonistic?"

"Quite the contrary," replied Mr. Towne. "I conceive not only that I had a right to try to reach Representatives and Senators in regard to such matters, but that I was rendering a public service, one which rested on me and other citizens who have reasonable liberty as to their time and work; an obligation to endeavor to enlighten our representatives in Congress concerning public sentiment in regard to pending matters of legislation, and particularly where such matters were technical in their character and outside of the usual field of the experience of members of the Senate and House and where possibly my own personal experience was larger and therefore might be useful and helpful to them in forming their conclusions."

## FARLEY TO DIE NEAR HORSES.

**Turfman Insists on Accompanying Racers to Monroe Meet.**

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—James Farley, the turfman and strike breaker, who has been lying on a cot desperately ill with tuberculosis at the racetrack at the Greater New York Fair in Empire City Park here since Thursday, was gone to-day.

His racehorses have been taken to Monroe, N. Y., for the meet there and horsemen and grooms say Mr. Farley insisted on going with them.

Mr. Farley has wasted away to ninety pounds. When his physician tried to dissuade him from going to Monroe he is reported to have said: "I know I haven't long to live and my last wish is to die at the racetrack with the horses."

He left in an automobile with his attendants.

MONROE, N. Y., Aug. 13.—James Farley, the former strike breaker, was an interested spectator of to-day's races. He watched the races from a cot on a knoll adjoining the grand stand. His horses did not start to-day. They are entered for to-morrow and it is expected that Mr. Farley will be on hand to see them run.

# FIFTY ARE FINED FOR BREAKING FIRE LAWS

## Five Who Locked Doors Are Told Jail Will Punish Second Offence.

A record number of offenders against the factory fire laws were sentenced by Justices Zeller, Moss and Herrman in Special Sessions yesterday, when forty-five men were fined for smoking in factories, and five for having doors locked. The cases were so numerous that they kept seven inspectors from the Bureau of Fire Prevention on a continuous march to the witness stand.

Thirty-nine of the men who pleaded guilty to smoking were fined $20, and the rest $10.

The employers were sternly censured by Justice Zeller. "If the owners show no respect for the law," he said, "what can we expect of the employees?" They were all told that for a second offence the court would impose the maximum term of imprisonment allowed by law.

The men who were punished for having doors locked were Harry Preiss of 214 Riverside Drive, Samuel Kaufman of 153 West 118th street, Henry Schreier of 204 East Twenty-seventh street, Irving Lewis of Pelham Manor, and Louis Amdur of 857 Macy place, The Bronx. The first two paid fines of $50 each, the others $75.

What makes teeth white? Any good dentifrice. What polishes teeth? Any good dentifrice. What cleans teeth? Any good dentifrice. What whitens, polishes, cleans AND SAVES teeth? Pebeco.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Pebeco Tooth Paste is more than a tooth-polisher — does more than leave a sensation of honied, candied, confection-sweet taste in the mouth. It's a scientific dentifrice which performs a *double duty:* it neutralizes the mouth-acids that gradually break down the enamel —it even destroys the bacteria that cause these acids. Isn't this a big step forward in tooth care and culture?

Pebeco reaches the *cause* of bad teeth and bad breath. It means good-bye to "acid-mouth." Good-bye to bad teeth—bad breath.

*10 Day Trial Tube and Acid Test Papers sent Free on request*

Lehn & Fink
New York

This Fall the Smart New York Woman will wear her skirt with one slash in front; beneath the skirt will be a silk petticoat repeating the color of the trimming of the gown. The KLOSFIT PETTICOAT sets right with the fashion. It fits every figure perfectly, without a wrinkle or pucker, and never needs any alterations.

You can get a KLOSFIT Petticoat in either Silk Jersey or Messaline at $5.00. Or in Cotton at $1.50 upwards. All dealers.

Look for this label on the waist-band.

KLOSFIT
KLOSFIT PETTICOAT