How Huerta Preserves the Peace in Mexico City

Troops drawn up in one of the principal streets, keeping pedestrians on the sidewalks.

troops will have to enter Mexico before proper protection can again be afforded to the lives and property of foreigners, no one would undertake a prediction as to whether this is likely to happen.

That will depend altogether on developments in Mexico. An explosion might bring a crisis at any time, while conditions may drag along in the present way for weeks or months. The point that all observers here make is that a process of degeneration is steadily going on and that the drift is slowly but surely toward conditions which finally will require Americans to step in, if only to protect foreign lives.

In the meantime, though, the army and navy have made preparations for any contingency. The War College, for more than a year, has been working out plans of a campaign in Mexico. Each day these plans have been changed with the developments in the southern republic, so that now both the army and navy are ready to move at a moment's notice.

WHAT INTERVENTION MEANS.

Army and Navy Prepared for Immediate Action.

EL PASO, Nov. 2.—That the big European Powers are becoming more and more impatient over the Mexican situation does not surprise any class of men along the American border, either official or individual, foreign or native, local or refugee. The impatience has been anticipated, seeing that the great Powers concerned always have definite foreign policies where the loss of life and the destruction of property are concerned.

The first mutterings in June, the recent "pressure" and the steps which must follow are simply regarded as the logical progress toward the inevitable, and that is intervention by the United States in the interest of peace in Mexico.

This outcome has been foreseen since the day it became apparent that the dreams and ideals of Francisco Madero could not take the place of the relentless materialism of Porfirio Diaz. Knowing the rapacity of the hidalgo or ruling class and the character of the 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 Indian or half breed peons residents along the Rio Grande border have seen for months that no other course would be left for Washington to follow ultimately and they figure to-day that about four months more will elapse before the real crisis will arrive. That is to give President Wilson an opportunity to try his last expedient, whatever that may be.

Carranza May Have Chance.

Venustiano Carranza, leader of the Constitutionalists, has said that he can sweep the country in ninety days if he is allowed to obtain unlimited arms, and he will have his chance, it is thought. No one believes he will succeed, for Mexico is a big territory to pacify in that time and there are many guerrillas to be reckoned with. But he may get his chance and after that will come the real showdown.

"Either you must police the Western Hemisphere as you have asserted it is your sole right to do, or permit us to go in, secure reparation for the lives of our subjects or citizens and pay for the hundreds of millions our people have lost." Against that declaration, which will be forced from the ruling Powers by their people, the peaceful proclivities of Mr. Bryan or the hopes of President Wilson cannot stand. It will be a condition and not a theory.

Of course the time limit placed by close students of the situation is subject to certain conditions. If Pancho Villa, the Constitutionalist general, who is holding about thirty foreigners as hostages at Torreon, should permit his men to kill the Germans or the Englishmen, as has been done in the past, or if a mob of tequila filled soldiers of Salazar's command in Juarez should massacre some of the several thousand Americans who go nightly to that city to gamble; or if there should be riots and death in any of the larger Mexican cities, action will come sooner. In the orderly course of events, however, the knowing ones figure that four months at the outside will see the United States lifted into the saddle.

War Department Prepared.

While Mr. Bryan may assert that he can conceive of nothing which could bring about intervention, it may be said that to-day the War Department and the Navy Department are not only ready to go into Mexico but they have worked out plans, they have made arrangements to carry out those plans and they can begin to move inside of a half hour. It is again safe to say that within two hours after the sending of telegraphic instructions from Washington the guns of Uncle Sam's field artillery would be in a position to wipe Juarez off the map in a case of no surrender and to raze Matamoras, Nuevo Laredo, Naco, Cananea and every other Mexican town along the border.

American troops would hold all these outlets within half a day, if that were necessary, and control the termini of the railroads, national or private, while fleets of warships in the Atlantic and the Gulf of Lower California would be moving up to capture every Mexican port.

A full day would see 10,000 infantrymen and artillerymen—a full division—at Texas City on transports which are now waiting for them, bound for Vera Cruz, the first important strategic point toward Mexico city. The following day would see every United States soldier on the mainland on train from Washington on the Western coast and Vermont in the East, moving toward the posts assigned to them. This is no guesswork and no prophecy; the plans are made, the trains arranged for and tested, the supplies provided for. It only required six hours to start for Cuba in the last intervention and it will not take so long in Mexico.

As the situation stands to-day there are six regiments of cavalry—about 3,500 men—guarding the frontier from Brownsville, Tex., to San Diego, Cal. The Second and Third Cavalry are at El Paso, the Fifth and Ninth in Arizona, the Thirteenth in New Mexico and the Fourteenth from opposite Nuevo Laredo to Marfa, Tex. There are in addition companies of field artillery stationed at every point near an important Mexican border town.

Gen. Scott in Command.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott at El Paso is in command of the border patrol and upon him will fall the responsibility of the first move. Gen. Scott, who has fought along the border for years, is ready for it. His command can move on call with the quickness of a fire company and he knows exactly what to do.

There are 10,000 infantrymen at Texas City and Galveston, under the command of Major-Gen. William H. Carter, all as hard as hard service can make them, and within call are six transports lying along the wharves of Galveston ready to take them out.

The infantrymen belong to the Central Department, which has headquarters at Chicago, but Gen. Scott and his men are under the command of the Southern Department, the head of which is Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, where is stationed another large force of men. The Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Cavalry are in the Philippines or Honolulu. The First Field Artillery is in Honolulu and the Second in the Philippines; the other four organizations are all within reach. The First, Third, Eighth and Fifteenth infantries are in the Philippines, the Twenty-fifth is in Honolulu, while the Tenth is at Panama. All the others are ready either on the east or west coast.

The United States army has available for service as a mobile army in Mexico about 65,000 men of all arms. This does not include the 20,000 coast artillery nor the soldiers now in the Philippines, Hawaii and the Canal Zone. A month will see the mobile army increased, for the coast artillery could be drawn upon by the field artillery, and veterans of other campaigns, with new recruits, would come in to raise the strength to 80,000 without impairing the efficiency.

Probable Plan of Attack.

Of course it is given to no one in private life to say that such and such is the definite authorized plan of the United States. That is known only to the War College and the General Staff at Washington and to the heads of the navy, but enough of the general plan is known to say that there will be no repetition of Cuba in the Mexican campaign, if intervention comes. No horde made up of trained soldiers, untrained militia and irregular troops will wage the campaign. We are not going to inundate Mexico with United States soldiers; we are going to embargo Mexico.

Every available warship of the United States is going to blockade and patrol Mexican waters until not a steamship or boat of any kind can land a rifle or a cartridge on its coast. In this way we will have the moral assistance of practically every world power, except perhaps Japan. Japan has been doing a thriving business selling supplies to the Mexican Federals on the west coast, and some of her enterprising skippers may endeavor to continue in that trade. On the east coast there will be no trouble either from the countries to the south or from Europe. Europe has too much at stake in Mexico to render any assistance.

The navy will have no fights. A single battleship can take care of anything that floats in either ocean under the Mexican flag. Then across the 2,200 or more miles of border from Matamoras to Yuma and along the gulf south of San Diego there will be thrown a line of 150,000 or more militiamen, border guards, whose only duty will be the defending of the American border towns, the prevention of raids and smuggling and the protecting of the various bases.

There will not be much attempted in the way of smuggling. The country is tapped only by about five railroads and war supplies are manufactured only by a limited number of concerns in the country. The manufacturing concern which will place its profits above its patriotism will soon learn something about emergency methods, besides which they will be working overtime anyway. The railroads will simply not carry the freight, and that practically ends any chance of interior Mexico fighting on anything more deadly than bows and arrows.

Rough Riders to the Front.

The United States army, not the militia, aided by irregular forces composed of men with special knowledge of the kind of fighting there will be, will do the first heavy work in intervention. An important organization in this connection will be the First Volunteer Cavalry, familiar as the Rough Riders, and their commander will be their first Lieutenant-Colonel, Theodore Roosevelt. The Rough Riders have preserved a veteran organization since 1898. Two years ago when its members, most of whom live along the border, realized that some time the United States would have to go over the line, they laid their plans. A tentative organization which can be stretched from a regiment to a brigade was laid out and at the first call to arms its recruiting offices will be opened for men able to speak the Spanish language, with a knowledge of the country and its people, to say nothing of an entire willingness and ability to fight. Similar organizations will spring up all along the border and they will be most valuable as scouts and guides, although the regular army to-day knows exactly where it is going, and what it is to try and do when it gets there.

The plans of the United States are so well forecast that Mexican Federals themselves discuss them. They have long since stopped expressing possibility or probability in the invasion as they call it, and discuss it as an assured fact. It was agreed by Federal officers at a luncheon in Juarez on the Sunday before election that the United States warships will straightaway blockade and capture Tampico, Vera Cruz, Campeche and some minor ports on the east coast. It is agreed that there will be no fight on the west coast they will promptly take Guaymas, Manzanillo, Culican and other important ports. There may be a show of resistance, but no real opposition.

Will Invade Five States.

Transports will follow ships and after the regular army has settled the towns the militia will be installed on garrison duty. The land invasions will be made through the five northernmost Mexican States—Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora. The United States troops will advance to the capitals of those States, take them and then the principal cities. The militia as it is worked into shape will be utilized to protect the line from the base.

The principal movement will be through Vera Cruz along the line of advance of the Mexican war and the objective will be Mexico city. This will be taken, and as soon as the other larger cities of the country are captured the second step of the campaign will be taken. The main army for the capital may be 40,000. Ten thousand men will suffice for the other work.

Statesmen with no special knowledge of the subject have dwelt feelingly on the enormous cost in life and money of intervention. Men along the border admit that the cost will be great, but they do not agree as to the cost in lives. There will be two battles between Vera Cruz and Mexico city and one from Juarez to Zacatecas, south from Juarez. This is the way the campaign pictures itself to experts who have given it much study:

The first Vera Cruz encounter will be little more than a skirmish and the second will be decisive, ending in the fall of the capital. Against the United States will be arrayed the joined forces of Federals and the present rebels in both instances. Immediately thereafter, acknowledging the uselessness of further struggle, the Mexican merchant, banker, business man, miner, ranchman will counsel peace and turn to the United States.

The Constitutionalists, declaring themselves true patriots, will suddenly discover that the motives of the United States are pure and will join in pacifying their unhappy country. Jesus Carranza, brother of the Constitutionalist leader, made a little slip of the tongue in September when intervention was bruited. "My brother will welcome intervention, which will bring about peace," he said. Later, after he had been told of it, he denied the statement.

The better class of Mexican business men will then join with the United States after assurances that no territorial aggrandizement is sought. The big men of the five northern States will not care so much about the latter after they have swallowed national pride. So far as the great host of foreign inhabitants—representatives of about $1,500,000,000 in the richest mines of the world, in ranches, in vast lumber operations, in rubber concessions, public works, electric lights, street railways, steam railroads, water powers—they will be heart and soul with the campaign which will bring about the peaceful occupation of their property.

Peons Will Want to Fight.

Such is the best informed appraisal of the outlook. The peon, however, will be the trouble. Indian and half Indian, persuaded that they will be worse enslaved than they have been, will want to fight, and they will fight until they learn something by experience. The poor man pays Mexico's taxes to-day, and the poor man is the peon. His wages are scant and his living precarious. A big mine owner from the neighborhood of Parral, Chihuahua, prophesied the other day how this will work out:

"We had 4,000 men at work and all are out of jobs, out of food and out of homes now. Many have joined one side or the other and fight with their brothers. Those men will fight as best they can at first, but soon they will learn that intervention means their old jobs back, means relief from taxes, means sure wages and freedom from molestation. It will not take them long to quit fighting and settle down to peace and comfort."

At the luncheon in Juarez, at which the Mexican Federal officers, regulars and irregulars, were present, it was admitted that all the ports will be blockaded, all the land lines cut off and the supply of ammunition shut off.

"You have done all that and we are in the mountains," said an officer of Salazar's command; "how are you going toget at us? We know the country, we know every waterhole, the places of the forage, the securest hiding places. We will be able to live where none of you Gringos can last; what are you going to do then?"

That has been answered by the forecasts of the Government plan. The Mexicans in the mountains—the Zapatas, the Salazars, the Orozcos, the Villas and all the other half bandits, half revolutionists, now on one side and now on the other—will be fought by their compatriots. Sure pay, good clothing, comfortable surroundings and fair treatment will have a marvellous effect in a short time. An efficient constabulary properly equipped and backed will do the work and the troops of the United States will garrison the cities.

Peace will come far sooner than those who do not know the country or its people think for, and with equal taxation, fair laws and an iron hand hovering over the shoulder, the country will have its opportunity for development which will reveal the richest land in the world.

MADERO'S APPEAL CONFIRMED.

Marshall's Statement Upheld by Masons in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Members of the Masonic fraternity in Washington, especially those connected with the Scottish Rite bodies, confirm the statement made by Vice-President Marshall at Kansas City yesterday that the late President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico made appeals for help to thirty-third degree Masons in the United States just before his assassination.

It is known that some time before Madero's death prominent thirty-third degree Masons in Washington considered the advisability of taking up with President Taft and President-elect Wilson Madero's sign of distress. Whether representations in the matter were made to either Mr. Taft or Mr. Wilson cannot be learned.

Thirty-third degree Masons seen tonight could not or would not throw any light on the matter. If the head of this Government was asked in an official way by Masons to relieve Madero the negotiations were doubtless conducted by James D. Richardson, grand commander of the Scottish Rite Masons. Mr. Richardson is seriously ill in Washington and unable to receive callers. A thirty-third degree Mason made this statement tonight:

"Efforts were made by Masons in this country to prevent the death of Francisco Madero. I am not prepared to say whether this was done through Government agencies or not. I do know that thirty-third degree Masons along the border who received appeals from Madero made an effort to help him. I am sure that others share the chagrin of Vice-President Marshall that they did not take more active steps to relieve Madero."

BANK SCARE IN MEXICO CITY.

Rumor of Plan to Tax Deposits Causes Run.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2.—There was a run on many banks in Mexico city yesterday following a report that the Government was in dire straits for money and intended imposing a tax of 15 per cent. on all deposits. The Finance Minister denied the truth of this report, saying it is absurd to suppose that the Government would be capable of an action contrary to the elementary principles of political economy.

The Mexican Government, he added, is anxious to get the support of foreign capital and would not do anything to bring about foreign complications which would necessarily follow the taxing of bank deposits, as almost all the banks here are controlled by foreign capital.

The banks delivered $4,000,000 to the Government yesterday, the balance of the loan of $9,000,000 made recently. With this money the Government employees and Federal soldiers were paid. The option on a French loan of $25,000,000 expires on December 1 and the Government professes confidence that the French bankers will come to its aid.

Rebels who withdrew from Monterey captured Montemorelos, in the State of Tamaulipas, yesterday and destroyed more than half the city before they were compelled to evacuate it by a Federal force. Additional troops have been sent to Linares, which also was threatened by the Constitutionalists.

The Federal garrison of Fresnillo has evacuated the city, being outnumbered by the rebels. It is expected that the rebels will soon attack Chihuahua, but the Governor of the State telegraphed to the Government to-day that he has 6,000 troops and is able to defend the city.

It was announced to-day that the commissioners aboard the gunboat Zaragoza, who are returning from Havana and are expected in Vera Cruz to-morrow morning, are not under arrest. They will be permitted to go to their homes, but they must answer the charge of extravagant spending of the funds which were given to them for the journey to Japan which they did not make.

TILLMAN ATTACKS BLEASE.

Says Governor Stole Phrase "To Hell With Constitution" From Him.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., Nov. 2.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman has always favored lynching for assailants of women, he declares in a letter received to-day by the Spartansburg *Herald*.

In the letter, which was called forth by former United States Senator John L. McLaurin's withdrawal from the race for Governor and his announcement that he was through with politics forever, Senator Tillman discusses various phases of the South Carolina political situation. He vigorously assails the political doctrine of Gov. Cole L. Blease.

"Tillmanism," the Senator says, "is charged with being the father of 'Bleasesism.' Tillman disowns the paternity. He [Blease] has stolen most of his thunder from my speeches. I am the originator of the phrase 'To hell with the Constitution.'"

Of Charles Carroll Simms, grandson of the novelist, whom the followers of Blease have picked as their candidate to succeed Blease as Governor, Senator Tillman says:

"Inheriting a great name, he thought he was an aristocrat, and has ended by becoming an anarchist, and wants to run into the Governor's office on demagogy."

Senator Tillman calls on McLaurin to take the stump against Blease and Bleasesism.

DROVE HIS AUTO INTO CANAL.

Lumber Merchant's Wife Drowned; Four Others Rescued.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Thomas Henderson Bennett, wife of a wealthy lumber merchant of Oswego, was drowned this afternoon when an automobile in which she was riding with her husband and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Lovell of Oswego plunged into the Erie Canal in west Genessee street. The others in the party were saved by firemen.

The Bennetts had spent the day in Auburn and were on their way home when the tragedy occurred. Bennett, who was driving, did not notice that the bridge had been raised to permit a canal boat to pass and he drove his machine straight into the canal.

An alarm of fire was sounded and firemen rescued the Lovells, Mr. Bennett and Ruth Bennett, aged 12. Mrs. Bennett was breathing when taken from the water, but died soon after.

BLAMES WILSON AND BRYAN FOR TANGLE

Ex-Officer of U. S. Army Assails American Policy in Mexico.

CALLS HUERTA A PATRIOT

Administration Is Ignorant of Real Situation, Major Gillette Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Major Cassius E. Gillette, an ex-officer of the United States army, who has resided in Mexico many years, made the charge in a public speech delivered here to-night that President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan had decided upon a policy of non-recognition of the Huerta Government for the reason that they are absolutely ignorant of actual conditions and events in the southern republic.

Major Gillette charged further that the Administration officers had repeatedly declined to receive information as to conditions in Mexico from persons well informed and, failing to recognize Huerta, were in large part responsible for the state of chaos that obtains in the republic. Major Gillette told his audience that he had been denied access to the President and that he had found it impossible to see the Secretary of State. He eulogized Huerta as a patriot.

Major Gillette was one of the twenty-one Americans who recently signed a communication addressed to the President, protesting against the Administration's Mexican policy.

At the conclusion of his speech Major Gillette publicly invited the President to listen to another speech on the subject of Mexico that he will deliver in this city on next Sunday night.

"I shall have the Presidential box reserved for Mr. Wilson," said Major Gillette, "and I hope that he will do me the honor of being present. The only way I can get my views before him is through public speech."

The speaker told his audience that when he first came to Washington he called at the White House with a view to discussing Mexican affairs with President Wilson. "I was told by Secretary Tumulty that I could not see the President unless I presented a letter from the Secretary of State," said Major Gillette. "I went to the State Department. I found that Mr. Bryan was delivering Chautauqua lectures in the West."

Says Wilson Works in Dark.

Continuing, Major Gillette said:

"The trouble with this Mexican situation so far as the United States is concerned is that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan do not understand conditions in Mexico. They are working in the dark. Huerta is hobbled in his efforts to restore order by reason of the failure of this Government to recognize him."

Major Gillette insisted that Huerta was a worthy man, well qualified to cope with the situation in Mexico and having the respect of the only classes in Mexico who are entitled to a voice in the affairs of the Government.

"Huerta has always been loyal to the Government of Mexico," said Major Gillette. "He was loyal to Porfirio Diaz and to Francisco Madero. He had nothing to do with the assassination of Madero."

Major Gillette declared that Madero was the idol of the savage peons, who, according to Major Gillette, were not fit to govern through the suffrage. "Conditions in Mexico under Madero were intolerable," said the speaker. "Madero disregarded his promises to the people and his relatives plundered the public treasury."

Major Gillette went on to say that when trouble came in Mexico under Madero the Congress asked Madero to resign. Madero refused to receive representatives of the Congress. According to Major Gillette Huerta then sent a Mexican army officer to Madero notifying him of the desires of the Congress. "Madero shot this officer dead," said Major Gillette. "He killed him in cold blood. He could have been tried and convicted of murder for the offence."

Huerta Opposed Death Sentence.

Major Gillette insisted that when men prominent in the affairs of Mexico decided that Madero would have to relinquish the Presidency Huerta raised his voice against the death sentence. Others insisted that as Madero was the idol of the peons he would be a menace to the Government as long as he lived."

Major Gillette expressed doubt that Madero was the victim of an organized conspiracy and warranted the various versions of Madero's death.

Discussing political conditions in Mexico, Major Gillette declared there never had been an honest election in Mexico and that under present conditions there never would be. He likened affairs in Mexico to the situation that obtains in many of the Southern States.

"Take Mississippi as an example," said Major Gillette. "If the negroes of that State were permitted to follow their own devices at the ballot box Jack Johnson would be elected Governor. The peons of Mexico are not as well fitted as the Mississippi negroes to pick out candidates for office."

In eulogizing Huerta Major Gillette compared the provisional President to Gen. Robert E. Lee. He said that he had heard Huerta upheid as a "traitor," whereas, according to the speaker, Huerta is a patriot.

GRAFT INSINUATION IS DENIED BY DWYER

Inspector Explains Situation at Church Service for Policemen.

STILL AFTER GAMBLERS

Pastor Reisner Praises Waldo's Men for Setting a High Standard.

Police Inspector John F. Dwyer speaking at the special service for policemen in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church last night denied the indirect intimation said to have been made by Assistant District Attorney E. J. Grochl that he was allied in any way with a man who sought to obtain a bribe from John the Barber, who is accused of keeping a gambling house.

He took the opportunity to make the denial when called on by the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the church, to speak as a substitute for Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who could not attend the meeting because of a cold.

Inspector Dwyer said that Mr. Grochl had not accused him directly, but had said that a police inspector on the upper West Side was concerned in the affair. Dwyer explained that as he is the only police inspector on the upper West Side he felt that the charge was a reflection on him and so he called on Mr. Grochl and asked him to retract. Mr. Grochl refused to do so. Accordingly, the inspector said, he was glad of the opportunity to speak to the residents of the upper West Side face to face and deny the insinuation.

The inspector said that in spite of such criticism and insinuation he would go ahead doing his work and fulfilling his duty.

The church was crowded with members of the congregation and policemen. There were 150 uniformed policemen present. The police band furnished the music.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner complimented the policemen on the increasingly high standards of the department. He said that the grafting policeman is the exception rather than the rule and added:

"It is a constant wonder to me that the policemen are so clean and upright as they are when so much temptation comes to them. Comparatively few of them are very bad and most of these remain from a system of graft that was once looked upon as legitimate as it is for the railroads to permit the depot porter to hold up the passenger. This very class did not believe that they were doing anything wrong, for when courage was needed to rescue one from a fire or to arrest a murderer they quickly risked life itself. No thoroughly evil man will do that. The policeman welcomes the better day as surely as do the people."

In conclusion Dr. Reisner said: "If our police force is a mere clubbing squad and thief catching hounds then they are worthless and we can hope to get few high idealed men to serve. But if they are to help make citizens and to save men from going to destruction then big hearted and ripe brained men can be interested. Many such men are now on our police force. And they will increasingly seek the force if ability, honesty and service counts alone as it now does. I live in the territory where the 'model' police are serving. And they are worthy of the new system."

LOSES HIS AUTO FOR SPEEDING.

Jersey Boy Got the Machine on Promise to Obey the Law.

Because of a promise to his father that he would give up his automobile if he was ever arrested for speeding, Philip E. Oetting, 18 years of age, of 1052 Park avenue, Hoboken, sadly turned the machine over to his parent. Philip W. Oetting, last night after having it only a month.

Motorcycle Officer Schroeder says that young Oetting was speeding along Morgan street, Union Hill, early last night. The officer took after him. The boy, realizing that if he was caught he would lose the machine, put on extra speed and raced for two miles but was caught.

His father put up $100 cash bail for the appearance of the boy in court to-day.

As father and son were leaving the station house the officers heard Oetting say to the boy, "I knew you would get the mania sooner or later, and now you've lost the auto."

CHURCH ADVICE TO OLD MAIDS.

The Rev. Dr. Tomkins Suggests That They Adopt Orphans.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 2.—"It would be most blessed for old maids to go to a home for orphans and adopt bright children who are patterns of good," said the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, yesterday. He was delivering an address at New Castle, Del., at the cornerstone laying of the Sunday school building of Immanuel Episcopal Church. Dr. Tomkins was the principal orator at the exercises, which were attended by 3,000 persons. He said:

"It would likewise be blessed for a childless people of this place to adopt children and thereby brighten and gladden their homes. Take heed at once and you will do great good."

HER HONEYMOON ENDS IN JAIL.

Bride's Published Portrait Leads to Arrest for Theft.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—The honeymoon of pretty Mrs. Joseph L. Flavin, 18, formerly Miss Anna Gavle Kelly of Fifteen, ended last night in the central police station following her arrest in connection with the disappearance of $700 worth of gowns and jewelry from the home of Mrs. Robert E. Wilson of the East End.

Flavin and Miss Kelly eloped last Monday to Welsburg, W. Va. A Pittsburg newspaper published their pictures, with an account of the romance. Detective Homer Crooks, working on the Wilson robbery, recognized the picture, learned that the couple planned to return to Pittsburg and waited.

Miss Kelly formerly was employed as a maid by Mrs. Wilson, who says handsome gowns, a gold watch, diamonds and other jewelry were missed simultaneously with the sudden disappearance of Miss Kelly on September 20 last. Last night the bride of a week returned to Pittsburg with her husband. At apartments in Broad street, which had been furnished before the elopement, Crooks recovered most of the goods claimed by Mrs. Wilson to have been taken from her home.

The girl collapsed. Her husband asserted his belief in her innocence and declared he still loved her. With the help of the detectives Flavin obtained $500 bail for his bride.

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