

Chief Federal commanders, arrived here to-day and was sent to jail to wait trial by court-martial on a charge of failure to obey orders from Mexico city.

WILSON DEPENDS ON EUROPE.

President Expects the Powers to Exert Pressure on Huerta. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Administration is now pinning its hope in the Mexican situation on the influence that may be exerted by European Governments upon Huerta.

The president indicated clearly by a conference which John Lind, the President's special representative, held with Sir Lionel Carden, soon after the former's arrival in Mexico city.

Reports were circulated here late to-night that John Lind had given Huerta seventy-two hours in which to yield to the demands of the United States.

No confirmation could be obtained from reports in official circles and the events of the day seemed to discredit them.

The Administration's plan of action is still to argue with Huerta and to subject him to the pressure of foreign nations.

It is certain that President Wilson before taking any drastic step will lay the Mexican situation before Congress.

If any of the negotiations with Huerta it is merely to mark the period when the President will lay the matter before Congress.

All advice received here to-day indicated that Huerta is firm in his determination to stand out against the American demands for his elimination.

There have been rumors, however, that he might be compelled to change his mind if he becomes convinced that European Governments are standing behind the insistence of the United States.

That there will be any such cooperation between this Government and all the European Powers is by no means certain.

The representatives of practically all of them, notably Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister, already have gone on record as opposed to the course followed by the United States in Mexico.

They have given it as their opinion that the Huerta regime is the only semblance of a government in Mexico and that Huerta is the only man sufficiently strong to control the situation.

The Chief Influence. If the European Governments should fall in behind the United States in the demands for the self-effacement of Huerta it will be chiefly because of the desire of these Governments not to displease the Washington Administration or to appear to oppose its leadership in the affairs of the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Standing definite developments in Mexico, the Washington Administration is marking the time when it will be before a definite and final reply comes from Huerta is only a matter of guess work here.

It is the policy of Mr. Lind in undertaking his mission in Mexico city to move cautiously and with sufficient deliberation to give Huerta ample time to think over the situation.

Washington officials are convinced that Huerta's financial difficulties are increasing day by day and that it will be only a question of a brief time when he will be obliged to yield, provided the other Powers support the United States and decline to grant him aid.

In the meantime, however, the United States army and navy officials are going ahead with preparations to meet any emergency. It is learned that President Wilson is still enforcing his orders strictly upon the army and navy that nothing shall be done which might form the basis of alarming reports.

Quiet Preparation. Nevertheless, the army and navy officials without relaxing their vigilance are endeavoring to accomplish whatever they can in the way of preparing both branches of the service for any call that may be made upon them.

Announcement was made by the Navy Department today that the Colusa, a supply ship, will take a complete cargo of coals, mostly fresh meats, from New York to Vera Cruz.

It was determined that the men of the two squadrons now in Gulf waters shall not be dependent upon shore supplies for their provisions. The Colusa is at Norfolk and will proceed to New York for her cargo.

The action of the Department is in line with its policy to make the vessels independent of shore supplies wherever in foreign waters. A previous supply ship, the Colusa, to Mexican waters was taken when a naval patrol was established last March.

Announcement also was made by the Navy Department of the details in regard to the allotment of marines to participate in the drills and manoeuvres of the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo.

These manoeuvres take place in the latter part of December or the first of January. The brigade will consist of twelve companies with a total strength of 1,400 men.

They will be gathered as follows: From Annapolis, 125; New York and vicinity, 200; marine barracks, Washington, 125; navy yard, Washington, 125; Portsmouth and Boston, 125, and Philadelphia, 500.

Wilson Holds a Conference. President Wilson conferred with three members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this evening, including the chairman, Senator Bacon. He also had a talk with Speaker Clark. It is unusual for the President to be at his office on Saturdays, but he made an exception late this afternoon and this evening.

There were rumors that the President was discussing with Senator Bacon and other members of the Senate committee the latest developments in the Mexican situation with a view of laying the entire matter before Congress.

No confirmation could be obtained of these reports and there is reason to believe the President may have discussed with some of the Senators the situation regarding the currency bill much more seriously than he did the Mexican tangle.

The impression here is that the Mexican situation has not reached a point where the President desires to take the members of Congress entirely into his confidence.

From Vera Cruz the Navy Department received word to-day of Rear Admiral Fletcher's transfer of his flag to the battleship Rhode Island and of the moving of the flagship to the inner harbor of the port.

It was explained that this had been done to enable Admiral Fletcher to keep the fleet in the most direct communication possible with the situation on shore.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR HUERTA. Has Enough Money to Last This Month, Says a Report.

Mexico City, Nov. 8.—It was said with apparent authority in palace circles to-day that Great Britain has obtained from British capital to run the Mexican Government for the remainder of this month at least.

The money is said to have been acquired through Lord Cowdray, head of the Pearson syndicate.

Some of Huerta's friends declare that Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, is upholding President Huerta's attitude in regard to the United States and that the envoy has expressed the belief that Great Britain will support Huerta in the stand.

It is reported also in palace circles that British interests have received promises of oil and other concessions, which will be ratified by the new Congress.

Sir Lionel is credited with displaying much activity in behalf of these interests.

There is evidence that the representatives of other European countries here also are attempting to delay the action of the United States as far as possible without involving their home governments in serious altercations with the Wilson Administration, so that the new Congress may act on promised concessions.

President Huerta on the other hand, desires delay to enable him to obtain a large shipment of arms and ammunition which is due to arrive here on December 1, and, if possible, a shipment of heavy cannon coming from France by January 1.

CHIHUAHUA SIEGE CONTINUES.

Four American Machine Gun Operators Killed in Skirmishing.

El Paso, Nov. 8.—Notwithstanding that for forty hours, much of the time by rebel artillery, great damage has been done and the losses in the rebel ranks have been heavy, says a code message from German Consul Otto Kueck of Chihuahua to Max Weber, German Consul in Juarez.

The word was received by Consul Weber this afternoon and was filed at 9:30 A. M. "Chihuahua was severely attacked by 2,000 of the rebels' men," the message reads.

"The fight has been going on for thirty-six hours. The city has been bombarded, but no great damage has been done. The rebel loss is unknown, but is thought to be heavy. The government has gained a great victory and the losses will be small."

Four Americans have been killed in the skirmishing of the last three days, according to messages received Saturday morning by military authorities in Juarez. These Americans, it was reported, were enrolled in Rebel Leader Villa's army as machine gun operators.

Francisco Castro, commander of the Juarez garrison, says that the battle was renewed at 11 o'clock this morning. There has been no interruption of railway or telegraphic communication with Juarez, showing that no rebels are this side of Chihuahua.

A telegram received by Gen. Castro in Juarez at 1 o'clock says that confirmation has been received in the States capital of the death of Manuel Chao, Constitutionalist commander, in the assault on the city.

Federal troops are stationed in the telegraph offices in Juarez and no one is permitted to approach the instruments. Rebel sources say that Villa has taken the Santo Nino district in northern Chihuahua and has occupied the railroad shops, the yards and station. This information was obtained in Juarez, where it is admitted that some rebel forces were made of Chihuahua city on Friday.

Federal reports in Juarez say that the Federal forces have retaken the positions which were held by the rebels Friday, and that the investigation is being pushed to the west. A report in Juarez that Villa would abandon the attack on Chihuahua and proceed toward Juarez caused excitement on the Mexican side to-day.

This report did not come from an official source.

MAY RELEASE DIAZ TO-DAY.

Mendez, Who Was Shot, Believed to Be Out of Danger.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Gen. Felix Diaz is still in jail, according to a dispatch received here to-day. It is not known whether or not he and Dr. Malia will be indicted for attacking Guerrero Mendez in the fight between Diaz and his friends and a group of Chihuahua men in the Malcon Thursday night.

Guerrero Mendez is believed to be out of danger and an operation is not considered necessary.

It is expected that Diaz will be released on bail to-morrow when the promulgated period of seventy-two hours ends.

At the hearing in the preliminary investigation Juan Alonso, who said he saw the fight, testified to-day that Gen. Diaz passed a revolver to his friend Ocon, who threw it away immediately after the shot was fired. Dr. Malia is said to have drawn his revolver at the same time and this directed attention away from Diaz.

The revolver with which Guerrero Mendez was shot has not been recovered, but the police found several loaded weapons in the pockets of members of the Diaz party.

The Havana press is incensed at the statement in court yesterday of the Mexican Charge d'Affaires that proper protection has not been given to Gen. Diaz. The newspapers demand that in future Cuba refuse to grant the right of entry to Mexican exiles.

SENATOR SEES INTERVENTION.

Avoidable Only by Raising Embargo on Arms, He Says.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 8.—Senator Robinson of Arkansas declared to-day that the pacification of Mexico by the United States Government will call for the service of more than a quarter of a million troops, the possible sacrifice of more than 50,000 soldiers. He predicted that if this nature, once started, will not be over within three or four years and will cost several hundred million dollars.

But he continued, the time has come when Mexico must be made to feel "the grasp of a powerful and steady hand."

Senator Robinson stated he did not like to contemplate intervention in the part of the United States Government, but admitted that "every circumstance, however, points to its probability."

"The people of the United States generally do not realize how very complicated is the Mexican problem," he said. "Recent events touching the Mexican entanglement are of worldwide interest. They are of especial importance to our citizens, who constitute a large part of the foreign population of Mexico and who own an enormous amount of property in that unhappy country."

"The Administration has demonstrated caution and conservatism to a degree that has provoked criticism in some quarters. It is hardly conceivable that President Huerta will voluntarily abdicate the throne to which he has advanced through blood and established by intrigue, and if he refuses to do so and continues at the head of the Government, a conflict between the United States and Mexico is avoidable only by the removal of the embargo on arms, which may enable the Government to overcome the Huerta Government before the clash comes between Mexico and the United States."

While hoping for a continuance of peace, he expressed his deep sympathy for the bitterness of the Mexican people toward our Government. They suspicion the motives and distrust the friendly assurances of the Washington Government and the great mass of them would resent with force armed intervention by the United States. The pacification of Mexico is not the task of a holiday."

LEWIS LETTER MAY KILL PINDELL'S TRIP.

Charge That Editor Was to Be Figurehead in Russian Post Excites Senators.

SCHEME IS LAID TO BRYAN.

Jaunting in Europe for a Year With No Authority. It Is Said, Was the Offer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—If Henry M. Pindell of Peoria is sent to Russia as Ambassador of the United States it will be only after a thorough airing in the Senate of the disclosures made by United States Senator J. Ham Lewis in his confidential letter to the Illinois editor.

Further, there seems to be some doubt now as to whether or not the President himself will stand by Pindell.

The publication of the Lewis letter was a source of great embarrassment to the Administration to-day and particularly depressing to Secretary of State Bryan.

Although the letter plainly shows that Pindell's proposed appointment was to be solely for the payment of a political obligation and indicates that Secretary Bryan was in a hurry to get rid of Pindell of any arduous diplomatic labors so that he could have a pleasant year's sojourn flitting about Europe, the Secretary of State declined to make any comment.

Members of the Senate, Democrats as well as Republicans, seemed thoroughly disgusted over Bryan's apparent attempt to make a political football of one of the most important diplomatic posts in Europe. The Republican Senators indicated that they would hold up the appointment if it is not on Monday, as President Wilson had intended.

It has been known for a long time that the big Ambassadorship is given chiefly as a reward to a Senator who remained down in black and white and to give in detail the interesting features of the bargain.

Conditions Lewis Outlined. Senators were particularly interested in Mr. Lewis' conditions. He stated that he would go to Pindell provided that he would surrender the post at the expiration of a year, that he would have nothing to do in St. Petersburg, that no treaties would be negotiated and that Secretary of State Bryan himself would see that he was not harassed with arduous diplomatic labors.

In fact the Illinois editor, as Senator Lewis pointed the picture, was to have one grand, glorious time in Europe, flitting from capital to capital at the expense of the United States and establishing for himself social prestige which should be handed down to the future generations of Pindells as a thing to talk about in Peoria.

Many Senators, however, could not suppress a smile at J. Ham Lewis' plan. It was not only Lewis' Ambassadorship, but the fact that he would be thrown upon intimate terms with the army officers of Europe attached to the diplomatic service, because J. Ham himself would supply the money for his trip.

The serious side of J. Ham Lewis' letter is the fact that it proves what Washington observers have maintained for some time, that Secretary Bryan will be acting in all his diplomatic appointments chiefly by political considerations or a desire to care for some of his old friends who have grown gray supporting his unsuccessful Presidential ambitions.

The question naturally raised by the Pindell disclosures is how many other Ambassadorships have been given in this manner to them. How many are wondering if the Administration intends to resort to this method of distributing big political plums among its friends. It is each big job could be given to a man if he is awarded on the Pindell one year plan.

Wilson Also Refuses to Talk. At the White House this morning no comment was made on the alleged Lewis letter.

There is the chance too that the Czar may object, which would of course end Pindell's chances.

Mr. Pindell is publisher of the Peoria Journal. He has been long paraded as the original "Big Game" man in Illinois. He was first talked of for the office of Comptroller of the Currency. Then the collection of internal revenue for the Peoria district was dangled before him. Pindell refused, but was pushed aside the postmaster of Peoria.

Finally it was agreed that Pindell should go to Russia as Ambassador, and Senator Lewis' confidential letter disclosed the one year plan, if Mr. Lewis correctly understood it.

Secretary Bryan's refusal to comment on the letter led to the recollection that he was questioned a few days ago by press representatives in regard to the rumor that Pindell was to serve for only one year. The Secretary is reported to have characterized the questions as improper and impertinent.

Yet the James Hamilton Lewis letter with its interesting data is dated back in September.

ARMED NAVY TUGS PUT TO SEA.

2,000 Rounds of Ammunition Are Stored in Their Holds. NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 8.—With two three pound rapid fire guns mounted on their fore and aft decks and more than 2,000 rounds of ammunition stored in their holds the navy tugs Patuxent and Patuxent left the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day for a company of destination. The tugs are bound ostensibly to Pensacola and Key West.

Besides the guns and ammunition each tug is supplied with twenty-five navy regulation pistols.

Because of a heavy fog hanging over the bay the tugs dropped anchor in Lynnhaven Roads to-night and will not proceed to sea until to-morrow.

Naval officials declare the tugs have no orders to proceed to Mexico and are to accompany the cruiser San Francisco to Pensacola, where the tugs are to carry out experimental mining operations.

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Henry M. Pindell



ANANIAS CLUB GAINS AT JUDGE LINDSEY MEETING.

Woman Nominates Clergyman, Who Retorts in Kind, and Police Are Called In.

DENVER, Nov. 8.—Scenes of wild disorder prevailed at last night's meeting of the Denver Taxpayers' Association, when the committee appointed several weeks ago to investigate the record of Judge Judge Lindsey presented a majority report favorable to Lindsey. Attorney Garwood had just moved the adoption of the report when Bob Collins, who has aided the Women's Protective League in its campaign against Judge Lindsey, wildly signalled for Mrs. Rebecca England to present the minority report.

Mrs. England, who with Mrs. Vessie Replogle had signed the minority report, which recommended that all charges against Lindsey be placed before the Grand Jury for investigation, was promptly halted by the Rev. W. P. Stimpington, who charged that both women had accepted the finding of the majority and had not indicated their intention to present a minority report until last night.

"If you say that you are a liar!" cried Mrs. Rebecca England.

"And if you say that you did not agree with us you tell an unqualified falsehood," retorted Mr. Stimpington.

At that point the disorder started, and the storm of recrimination and threats and the imminence of physical encounters made it necessary for Chairman Martin to summon two policemen.

Mr. Peters was the first on the floor when Mrs. England had concluded her reading of her report. He said that he had gone to the committee and had told the story of alleged wrongs at the hands of Judge Lindsey and had made an affidavit in a flash. He said that Mr. Stimpington and Bernard Ford were on their feet asking Peters when he had appeared before them and to which one he had given his affidavit.

Martin on repeated requests from the floor refused to rule Peters out of order and allowed him to tell his story of how Judge Lindsey had taken his child away from him.

While the minority report was adopted by what Lindsey's friends assert was a packed audience of members and non-members and the majority report was never permitted to reach a vote, the action of the meeting will probably result in the breaking up of the association. Fifteen members, it is said, have already prepared their resignations.

REFUGEES TELL OF PERIL IN MEXICO.

Fared Well Until Indians Attracted Rebels by Fighting Federals.

LINER BRINGS 25 HERE.

Tell of Ride in Steel Lined Box Cars—Were Shot At for Five Miles.

The Ward liner Esperanza, which took Gen. Felix Diaz from the battleship Michigan off Progreso and landed him at Havana, arrived yesterday from Havana with twenty-five American refugees, who unite in saying that Mexico under the present circumstances is not a healthy place for citizens of this republic to stay in.

Among the refugees the Esperanza brought are Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Hixon and two little boys and two girls, Mr. and Mrs. John Collins and two girls and two boys and Leo Joidon and his wife, all from La Aurora mine, five miles from the town of Tezatlilan in the State of Puebla.

Mr. Hixon was superintendent of smelting in the mine. He said things were quiet in the neighborhood of the mine until last June. A registered Indian chief, Juan Francisco, in command of several thousand savages, had guaranteed that the folk of La Aurora would not be molested by the rebels. They were not until Huerta sent out recruiting officers to impress the Indians into the Federal army. They protested and cleaned out a force of sixty Federals. A battalion of 250 then attacked the Indians and were routed.

The fighting attracted the rebels to the Aurora property. They bore down on the pickets, made prisoners of them, forced them to tell where the ammunition was, and then drove their march on the five mile road in the town of Tezatlilan. The Americans did not have much faith in the ability of the Federals to protect them, so they lined with steel the two box cars in which the refugees, men, women and children, were to travel to the town.

The cars containing the soldiers were unarmed. They were sent ahead. The roads were in bad condition, the locomotive poor and it took three hours for the train to cover the five miles. Nearly all of the way it was the target for rebel sharpshooters. The Federal soldiers were killed and seven wounded on the trip.

Members of the Hixon party said that elections in Mexico, so far as their observation extended, were farces. While in Vera Cruz they learned that a message was sent on the day of Huerta's alleged election to the Governor of Yucatan, telling him the result at the polls several hours before the polls were opened. One of the parties in the election was the "Hixons." "There are no such things as elections—just returns."

Capt. Curtis of the Esperanza described the transfer of Gen. Diaz from the battleship to the Ward liner on the night of November 5 as "spectacular." The sea was rough off Progreso and the liner's surf boat, in command of the boat and with six able seamen at the oars, pulled over to the Michigan and the Federals searched for them out of the tumbling sea and made a shining lane for them to the battleship's side. As Diaz and his friends came up the accommodation ladder of the Esperanza their compatriots aboard cheered.

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189 Winter Coats and Wraps

Plush Wraps with Fur Formerly \$50.00 24.50 Chinchilla and Tweed Coats Formerly \$35.00 18.75 Serviceable Winter Coats Formerly \$29.75 14.50 Full Length and Sport Coats Formerly \$24.75 7.50

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Telephone Courtesy—A Business Asset.

Bad 'Phone Manners Lost Order. A certain textile house in this city lost a \$3,000 order yesterday through a display of bad 'phone manners. The manager of the girl in charge of the house switchboard, according to the buyer, he called up this house to ask her to call the manager's morning and asked to speak to the manager. The girl had evidently been instructed to take the name of persons calling, but had not been told how to do it. Instead of asking, "May I please be connected with the manager, please?" she demanded sharply, "Who are you?" To this the buyer said, "I am a man who is speaking as you are there." He said that he was going to ask her to disconnect, but she was going to buy somewhere else until the house got a girl who knew that the voice was the smile wins.

New York Times, Oct. 28, 1913.

Incidents like the above prove the importance of telephone courtesy as a business asset.

Again we suggest our little motto, "The Voice With The Smile Wins," and its adoption by every telephone user who would get the most out of his telephone service in dividends of good will, closer friendships or increased business, based on courteous, satisfactory treatment of telephone buyers.

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