together was merely desirous of explaining to them in a body the course which the United States has pursued in Mexico and obtaining their views on a subject of common interest to all.

The uncertainty that confronts the United States in regard to a policy based on the support of all the European Powers lies in the fact that this Government will not under any circumstances seek the aid of the Governments on the other side of the Atlantic.

If they acquiesce in the policy of the United States it will have to be voluntary. President Wilson is determined to maintain the traditional policy of this Government in taking the leadership in the affairs of the republics of the Western Hemisphere and will go so far only as to submit his plans for the approval of other Governments.

There have been, however, some few developments on which the Administration apparently bases its hopefulness. Unofficial despatches from France to-day indicated that that Government was moving to prevent any loans being made to Huerta by the money powers of that country.

Germany also has indicated a disposition not to do anything that will conflict with this Governments policy in Mexico city, and Premier Asquith's speech to-day caused a distinctly favorable impression in Washington.

It is no secret here that doubt over the British attitude has been regarded as the chief stumbling block to any likelihood of starving Huerta financially out of the Mexican Presidency, and the Premier's speech does not seem to contain any statement that can be taken as committing Great Britain definitely on this subject.

British Financial Support.

The information that has reached Washington has been very definite that Huerta has been receiving his funds recently from British interests which have large concessions in Mexico. In fact, the feeling here is that if this supply were cut off Huerta's hold would be short lived.

It is this uncertainty in regard to the attitude of powerful British interests and the possibility of other Governments declining to commit themselves flatly to the policy of the United States which lead many to believe that this effort on the part of the President will fail and that he will be obliged to turn in the end either to actual intervention by United States forces or a lifting of the embargo on arms and a tender of moral support to Carranza and his followers.

Of the two latter courses the Administration, as told in THE SUN this morning, is leaning toward the lifting of the embargo on arms. It cannot be said, however, that the President has made up his mind definitely on this subject, but he has been seeking the views of members of the Senate, who are in favor of it almost to a man.

Senor Moheno's Note.

The full text of the note of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Querido Moheno, to the representatives of the foreign Governments in Mexico was received at the State Department to-day and was made public this evening.

In this note Huerta informs the Governments of the world of the present condition of governmental affairs in Mexico; indicates clearly that the recent election will be declared null, so far as the Presidency is concerned, and pledges himself to continue his programme for the pacification of the country pending the calling of the Congress together and the holding of a new contest at the polls.

Huerta contends in this note that all of his acts, including the imprisonment of the members of the former Congress, were regular and in accordance with the powers given him under the constitution.

This note was delivered to Charge O'Shaughnessy at Mexico city at the same time it was given to representatives of all other foreign Governments.

It is regarded here as Huerta's answer to the representations made by O'Shaughnessy on behalf of this Government in which Huerta was made to understand that President Wilson would expect him to eliminate himself from the situation.

The fact that the State Department was willing to give this note out for publication indicated that they now have practically no hope that Huerta will yield unless it is by reason of financial embarrassments or as the result of force. The note in full will be found in another column.

Bryan's Attitude Outlined.

It was learned to-day that Secretary Bryan is bitterly opposed to the idea of lifting the embargo on arms along the Mexican border. Secretary Bryan in his talk with members of the Senate committee has contended that such an act was not to be thought of in this age of enlightenment.

It is generally predicted that if the Senate committee continues to lean toward this course and it finally meets with the favor of President Wilson there is likely to be some trouble with the Secretary of State.

President Wilson's friends made it clear to-day that he believes the utmost self-restraint should be exercised on the part of the public in the present situation. He greatly deplores any efforts that may have the appearance of haste toward a "crisis" on the part of observers of the Mexican situation.

In fact the Administration indicated to-day that it felt that unofficial despatches and public conjecture are moving ahead faster than the Administration itself and that this tendency is certain to make the situation more difficult to handle and to yield harmful results.

What the Administration asks for now on the part of the public is forbearance and restraint and faith in its ability and prudence to conduct the present delicate negotiations to a conclusion.

REPORT SIR LIONEL WON OVER.

Entire Diplomatic Corps Said to Back Wilson's Policy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—John Lind, President Wilson's special envoy, has had several conferences in the last two days with Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister.

It is said that the latter has materially changed his views and has been won over to the view of the situation which is held by the Washington Administration.

In fact it is believed that all the members of the diplomatic corps have now the same opinion, although they permit the impression to be spread that they are not in favor of the Washington policy so as to preserve the popularity they enjoy here owing to their ostensible support of Huerta's stand against the United States.

The Capital Alarmed.

Mexico city is alarmed by the report that Washington will lift the embargo on munitions of war for the rebels, dire consequences being predicted if this is done.

Prominent business men, including foreigners, who have recently returned from the north, say this would mean license to bandits to commit murder and every excess of outrage.

Gen. Carranza, a good man himself they say, would be powerless to prevent the wave of rapine that would spread over northern and central Mexico. In the interest of property and families of foreigners it is understood the members of the diplomatic corps will energetically oppose this move, recommending that their Governments refuse to acquiesce in such a policy.

It would be the same old trouble over again, and in the judgment of trained observers the indiscriminate arming of bandist would do more than anything else to precipitate a situation in which American troops as an extreme measure of defence would have to occupy Mexico.

It was rumored in the capital to-day that European Powers will notify the American Administration that the United States will be held responsible for such damage and loss of life as their citizens suffer as a result of the lifting of the embargo on arms. It is said that one of the first moves by the Powers will be a demand for the immediate protection of their interests.

If guns and ammunition are allowed to cross the border Huerta, it is said, will at once place arms in the hands of the southern Indians and start counter revolutions. This will complete the ruin of the country.

Diplomats make the point that practically all of the outrages upon the women of their citizens have been done by rebels or by freebooters posing as rebels. Few attacks of this kind have been traced to Federals, though the rebel commanders assert that the guilty ones are Federals who say they are insurrectos for the purpose of discrediting the rebel cause.

Sunday was an uneventful day in the capital, John Lind spending the day motoring around the city, while Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires, played golf. The Mexicans, however, expect a climax in the situation this week.

The Cabinet seems to be facing a crisis owing to disagreements of Gen. Blanquet and Minister Moheno with Minister Aldape over the question of predominance in the Cabinet, which appears to be purely a matter of vanity.

Financial Stringency.

The money situation is exceedingly difficult owing to the shortage of silver coin caused by the irredeemable currency decree. Merchants are declining to serve patrons who offer bank notes, as they are loath to make change for the notes.

In an interview former Minister of Finance Enrique Gorostista said to-day that the decree was absolutely necessary to prevent speculators from melting and exporting silver coins.

He said that when he was Minister of Finance many State banks informed him they were withdrawing all the silver, presumably for speculation, and that several of the most important foreign concerns, notably the Mexican Railways, an English corporation, and the Mortgage and Loan Bank, notified him that they would have to pay dividends to foreign stockholders in Mexican silver.

The bank notes not being accepted abroad, he gave his permission, involving a tremendous exportation of silver, which is now scarce. He says, however, that the Government is actively coining new silver and as soon as the banks' silver reserve reaches the point demanded by law banks will be allowed to cash the bank notes with the surplus silver if they desire.

Some banks, including the National Bank, having the requisite reserve, cashed notes on Saturday. The law requires banks to have a specie reserve equal to one-third of the value of their notes, the other two-thirds being backed by securities.

The Government is prepared to pay all employees in newly coined silver to establish confidence.

The Legislature of the State of Tamaulipas has been dissolved by the Military Governor, Gen. Rabago, and its members have been jailed on the charge of conspiring against the State and Federal Governments.

HUERTA WON'T YIELD, SAYS MOHENO'S NOTE

Mexican Foreign Minister Declares That the Dictator Holds the Presidency by Warrant of the Constitution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Senor Moheno, the Mexican Foreign Minister, has transmitted the following note to the State Department, through the American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico city:

"In conformity with provisions of article 81 of the Constitution and in view of the lack of a President or Vice-President and of the Secretary of State and Department of Foreign Relations, the provisional Presidency devolved upon the Secretary of State and the Department of Governacion, Gen. Victoriano Huerta, who from that time by the ministry of the law has discharged the duties of the office.

"Thus, in accord with the will of the Mexican people formally made manifest in the Constitution of February 5, 1857, there remained established the Presidential succession and the unquestionable legality of the present Government. The Congress of the Union and the Supreme Court of Justice of the nation solemnly recognized without objection the new ruler.

"In this way, the three branches of the Government continued the functions of whose conduct the Mexican people exercise the national sovereignty in accordance with articles 39 and 50 of the same Constitution.

The Government Programme.

"The political programme of the provisional Government, constituted in this manner from that time, has been defined perfectly and concentrated upon two fundamental propositions: To reestablish peace in order that extraordinary elections might be held in compliance with the already cited article 81 of the Constitution in order to turn over the Executive power to the one designated by the popular will at these elections, and to respect and make respected the law.

"In compliance with this programme, the Executive launched a call for elections, taking care that there should be fixed for their holding a time which he deemed prudent, not only that the preparatory work might be carried out, but also that the republic might return to a state of order which had been deeply disturbed in some of the northern frontier States and also, although in a much less degree, in other States.

"Acting in accord with the initiative of the Executive and in compliance with the constitutional precept quoted, the Congress of the union convoked special elections to be held October 26 past, since it was believed that by that time peace successfully would be established in all the republic and fair elections guaranteed.

Trouble With the Deputies.

"In order to comply with the second of these proposals the Executive made clear his respect for the other governmental powers, but unfortunately one of the houses of the legislative power, the Chamber of Deputies, attempted in such manner to invade the prerogatives of the Executive as to refuse in some cases to recognize the judicial power and the conduct of some of the members, who are shielded by their constitutional exemption from arrest and who publicly were fermenting and even leading the armed rebellion, reached such a pass as to make impossible harmonious action with the Executive without which any Government would go to pieces.

"That the President of the republic was forced to resolve to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies as a necessary measure for the salvation of the republic, foreseeing, as he did, the state of anarchy which inevitably would have been brought about if he had continued to tolerate revolution in the midst of one of the constituted branches of the Government, and as the Senate alone could not function constitutionally he declared the Congress dissolved.

"But as it has never been the proposal of the Executive to govern outside the Constitution he took care immediately to convoke elections to constitute a new Congress, and solely in the meantime assume extraordinary faculties in the departments of Hacienda, Gobernacion and War, where such action was indispensable, and this was done with the solemn promise to give account of the use which he has made of such powers to the new Congress as soon as it shall be installed.

"It also was a motive of especial care and attention of the ad interim Government to respect and uphold the judicial power which continued without any let in its august mission of seeing that individual guarantees are respected, so that the march of the public administration has continued without other obstacles than those which a state of internal strife, which even yet prevails in some portions of the republic, perforce brings with it.

Action of Congress Awaited.

"The elections of President and Vice-President of the republic and of Deputies and Senators to the Congress of the Union already have been held. Congress will be installed within a few days, and in accord with the Constitution will pass upon the election of President and Vice-President, and will render a decision as to their validity or nullity.

"At the approach of the date fixed in the call for the holding of elections the President of the republic learned that his numerous friends were putting him forward for the First Magistracy and as, in accordance with Article 78 of the Constitution, he could not be elected legally in a desire to avoid erroneous or malevolent interpretations, and as there was not time to make known his views to the friends who were putting his name forward, he made a most solemn declaration before the honorable members of the diplomatic corps accredited near the government of this republic that the vote deposited for him in the ballot boxes would be null and no value, and that even in the event, legally impossible, that the new Congress should declare him elected President he would not accept the office.

"The First Magistrate, inspired by his patriotic zeal, called together the candidates of the various parties contenders in the electorate struggle and in a solemn ceremony in the presence of the entire Cabinet repeated the declarations made before the diplomatic corps and called upon the candidates in the name of patriotism, of which they gave unquestionable proof, that they manifest solemnly before the nation that if any one of them should be appointed by the popular vote all the others should collaborate morally and patriotically, influencing their partisans that the President-elect should be respected and assisted in his functions whatever might be his party affiliation.

"And this they did, at the same time manifesting to the Mexican people that if none of the candidates obtained the number of valid votes to be President of the republic all would cooperate to sustain the constituted Government to the end that the popular will be consulted at a more propitious time; that is to say, when peace in the republic would permit citizens in all parts of the country freely to cast their votes.

Will Continue Pacification.

"Now in view of the fact that through reports which the Government has received there exists a vehement presumption that because of its having been impossible to carry on the voting in the number of polling places prescribed by law so that the election may be considered as the true manifestation of the will of the people and it is foreseen that said Presidential election will be declared null, he wishes to make known once more to the country and to the whole world that, in accord with his determination, he will continue exerting himself for the pacification of the country in order to be able to guarantee the absolute freedom and efficiency of the new elections which Congress must call.

"As a necessary consequence of that declaration in the same manner he wishes to make known once more before friends and outsiders that being respectful toward the law and persuaded that by virtue of his having occupied the post of President of the republic while the election was being held he considers himself constitutionally impeded from being validly elected, he will on no account take into consideration the votes which may have been cast in his favor, and no matter what may be the resolution of Congress he will not accept in this case the constitutional Presidency of the republic.

Huerta's Hope.

"Relying, as the President does rely, on the solemn and important offer of the honorable citizens who figured as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and who represent all the political parties of the republic, sure that the most perfect harmony will reign between the three Powers of the union and that the Governments of the world will recognize without exception that only the present Government can call new elections and guarantee their freedom and efficacy, he hopes to be able to fulfil easily within the period which Congress shall designate his sacred duty of consulting the national desire to consecrate by the suffrage of the people the Executive who is to rule definitely the destinies of the country. Otherwise the realization of the Executive's programme would not be possible within a long period of time.

"This programme consists of peace and legality, which are the only mediums in which the elections may become the expression of the true popular will, in which the individual native guarantees and in which the economic development of the republic may permit all social classes to gather the fruits of their labors and the products of their capital.

"By indication of the constitutional President ad interim of the republic, Gen. Victoriano Huerta, and with the unanimous approval of the Cabinet formed by Manuel Garza Aldape, Nameslo Garcia Maranjo, Rafael Rebollar, Jose Maria Lozano and Adolfo de la Lama as well as Gen. Aurelio Blanquet and Agustin Garza Galindo, Sub-Secretary of Justice, now charged with the administration of that office, I have the honor to acquaint the highly esteemed Government of your Excellency through your Excellency's honorable office with this general orientation of the policy of the Government of the republic to the end that all of the cultured countries by whose friendship Mexico is honored may do the Executive the justice of recognizing that his honest and patriotic effort is intended solely to bring about the well being and prosperity of the Mexican republic.

"I have the satisfaction of renewing to your Excellency on this occasion the assurance of my distinguished consideration. QUERIDO MOHENO,

"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

REBELS PRESS TUXPAN.

Wheeling Sails in Response to Urgent Request for Warship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Nov. 10.—The United States Consul at Tuxpan has wired Rear Admiral Fletcher a report that there is a big force of rebels near there and an attack is expected, Tuxpan being a great money centre. The wires have been cut between Tuxpan and Tampico.

The Consul asks for a warship. The Wheeling has sailed in that direction.

LORD COWDRAY MAKES DENIAL.

Quoted as Saying He Did Not Advance Money to Huerta.

The New York *American* prints the following this morning in a cablegram from its London office:

"The New York *American's* London bureau to-day wired Lord Cowdray that it was stated in a despatch from Mexico city that his syndicate had advanced sufficient money to Huerta to maintain his Government for a month, with the implied promise to advance more if Congress acts favorably regarding oil concessions.

"Late to-night Lord Cowdray replied as follows:

"'The statements referred to in your telegram are entirely devoid of foundation.'"

VILLA'S ARMY MOVING SOUTH.

Does Not Return to Attack Chihuahua, the Federals Report.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 10.—Pancho Villa and his rebel forces have not returned to attack Chihuahua city, from which the Federals repulsed them Saturday afternoon, but have gone south, according to the Federals.

The Federal soldiers and citizens of Chihuahua held celebrations to-day. There were parades and band concerts. In the battle of Thursday, Friday and Saturday 400 rebels were killed, the Federals declare. The Federals admit losing 70 killed and 110 wounded.

GEN. O'RYAN STILL AT CAPITAL

Head of State Militia Consults With War Department.

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding officer of the New York militia, remained in Washington yesterday consulting with the War Department.

Reports from Washington said that the commanding officers of regiments likely to be called to the front in case of any war had sent to the Department a list of the officers of their regiment whom they could recommend for a commission. No significance was to be attached to this act, according to Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment.

"I am always in a position to send a list of the men whom I can recommend," he said yesterday. "In 1898 I sent a list of 250 men. It is a matter of routine and should not be taken as relating to any trouble in Mexico or elsewhere."

ANOTHER STANDARD OIL MELON.

Ohio Company the Third to Declare Extra Dividend in a Week.

The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has declared an extra dividend of $2 a share in addition to the regular dividend of $3 a share.

This is the third former subsidiary of the old Standard Oil Company to declare an extra dividend within a week, extra disbursements being made by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Standard Oil Company of Kansas within that period. The extra dividend of the Standard Oil Company of Kansas was one of 10 per cent.

During the last few weeks there have been rumors of extra dividends in stocks of other Standard Oil companies. As a result there has been a considerable rise in quoted prices.

MUTINOUS CREW CAPTURED.

Federal Cutter Bringing in the Manga Reva, Stolen by Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The United States revenue cutter Onondaga reported by wireless to-day that the vessel had taken in charge the ship Manga Reva, whose crew mutinied and imprisoned her captain and mates when en route from Philadelphia to San Francisco, via Cape Horn.

A United States attorney will take charge of the case in Philadelphia against the rebellious seamen.

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NINETEEN REFUGEES HERE FROM MEXICO

In Flight From Torreon Train Took Three Weeks for 300 Mile Trip.

TWO BABES DIE, ONE BORN

Texan Tells of Defying Rebels to Shoot Him and of Outbluffing Them.

The steamship Guantanamo, which arrived here yesterday from Tampico, brought nineteen American refugees from Mexico. Fifteen of the company spent the night at the Park Avenue Hotel and related the adventures they had in Mexico.

Most of the fifteen lived in Torreon, State of Coahuila. In their flight from that city it took them twenty-one days to travel 300 miles by rail, a trip filled with hardship which two babies of the company could not stand.

A baby was born on the trip and managed to survive. She was born in a box car while the train which carried the refugees was blocked on a bridge in the middle of Lake Mayran. The baby was named Mayran Lancaster after the lake and is the daughter of the Rev. J. P. Lancaster of San Antonio. She is now safe in San Antonio.

One of the refugees is Arthur Gregory, an elderly, ruddy faced Texan, who wears a sombrero. He is the only one who experienced violence. He has been for twenty-five years cashier of the American Smelting Company's plant at Velardena, the centre of the operations between the Federals and the Carranzistas.

Looting by the Rebels.

"The rebels took our town twice," he said, "and both times made it an occasion for looting. They went through the homes of the workmen and stole what they could. They found workmen's homes poor picking, though, for they wanted cash.

"That is why they offered violence to me. A mob of them came to me as I sat in my office. We kept little cash there, but they believed there must be lots of it in my care. I had enough to have pleased them if they could have got it, but I wasn't going to give any of it away.

"Each time they threatened me with all kinds of things if I didn't give them the money. I laughed at them and they brandished knives and revolvers in front of me. I figured that they would be afraid to hurt me. I knew they were bluffing.

"Then they took me out, backed me against a wall and said they were going to shoot me. I kept my mouth shut.

"Half a dozen of them dropped off thirty of forty feet and said I had three minutes to decide. They were very deliberate about everything, loaded their rifles carefully and then aimed at me together. They stood there for a moment or two, and then when I didn't offer to turn over to them the contents of the safe they held a conference. They cussed me in Mexican and then left me.

"I'd be glad to stay there now, but the railroad was cut off and we in the city couldn't get provisions. So as there was no reason for me to stay I decided to come back to the States for a while. I'll be glad to get a chance to go back soon, though.

Violent Only Against Spaniards.

C. A. Williams, for nine years in the hide business at Torreon, said he had never seen any violence offered to any American or to any European except Spaniards.

"You can understand why the Mexicans dislike the Spaniards," said he. "They have hated Spain for hundreds of years, and now every once in a while the Mexicans feelings get the best of them, and they hurt some Spaniard."

Mr. Williams was on the trip from Torreon to Monterey which was such a hardship.

Others who arrived yesterday and went to the Park Avenue Hotel who were on that trip are Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Fletcher and their son Bobby, 2 years old; Axel Ferdinand Linder, Miss Julia Severin of St. Louis and her two sisters, Lilian and Florence; Miss Dais Trainer of Chicago and Mrs. R. L. Bonnet and young son of San Antonio.

Mr. Fletcher was born in Texas, educated in Colorado and for thirteen years has been in the lumber business at Torreon. The Misses Severin have left their father in Torreon, he is in the soap business there, and Miss Trainer's father is in business in Torreon, while Mrs. Bonnet's husband is manager of the American bank.

"Torreon is right in the heart of the danger zone," said Mr. Williams. "The Federals have maintained a garrison of 4,000 men there, but a force of Constitutionalists, under Gen. Francisco Villa, have tried hard to capture the town.

"One American was accidentally shot, but not badly. On July 22 Villa and his men drew off, and then we had peace for a while. We knew it couldn't last. Rumors came down from the mountains that Carranza himself would head the next attack on Torreon and that his force would be well armed. We were pretty nervous, some of us, for we thought that if the rebels took the town they would probably loot it, and there was no telling what they might do if they cut loose.

Advised Them to Flee.

"Then Dr. Ryan of Mexico city, head of the Red Cross there, came to Torreon and said the best thing we could do was to come back to America, or at all events for the married men to send their families home. We took his advice and made up a train. All but about fifteen Americans boarded it.

"The train was well fixed for everything except such a long trip. There were ten cars in all—one of them was a Pullman—and we had a box car fitted up as a hospital car. There was a doctor in the company. We had also a repair car with a supply of rails, girders and ties.

"The usual trip from Torreon to Monterey is about thirteen hours. We thought it would not take more than a week, and we put aboard provisions for about ten days and an extra supply of beans and bread.

"We carried a white flag on the pilot and in the centre of the train an American flag. There were 310 persons on board. About fifty of them were women and ten or twelve were children. Most of the men carried revolvers, but there wasn't a rifle on board.

"We left Torreon on September 25, went a few miles, and had to stop to repair the single track, which had been ripped up. You can almost say that we laid our rails as we travelled; we seldom could go more than a mile before coming to a stretch of track that had be relaid.

"We found many bridges torn down, and we had to rebuild these. It was while we had stopped on a bridge which had been ripped ahead of us that the baby was born. That baby was fine and healthy and didn't seem to mind the discomfort at all.

"We got to Monterey on October 15, having averaged fifteen miles a day."

Mr. Williams did not care to be quoted as giving any opinion on the situation between Mexico and this country, but he did say that "something has got to be done, and done soon."

HOGS COST FOUR MEN'S LIVES.

Cause Feud in Which Peacemakers Fall With Quarrellers.

CORDELE, Ga., Nov. 10.—As the result of a feud fight near this city this afternoon R. E. Holliday, Troy King and Harvey Smith are dead and Quin Smith will not survive the night.

The men were wealthy planters. There has been trouble for some time between Holliday and King about some hogs belonging to King which Holliday had impounded, and Harvey and Quin Smith had tried to act as peacemakers. The men met in the road near here this afternoon, and after a quarrel the shooting began. The authorities believe that a fifth man, whose name has not been given, took part in the shooting and escaped unhurt. Each of the men leaves a wife and children.

CHRONOLOGY OF GAS LEAK HUNT

Dierino Detected Odor at 9:15, Was in Ambulance at 9:22.

Louis Dierino, 36 years old, of 48 Roosevelt street, smelled gas in his home at 9:15 o'clock last night. He scratched a match at 9:16 to look for the leak in his bedroom. The firemen came at 9:19 and finished their work at 9:21. Dierino was sent to the Hudson street hospital at 9:22 with a scorched face, arms and hands.

HUNTER'S SHOT HITS FIREMAN.

Wounded Man Had Replaced Another Hurt in Same Way.

MONTICELLO, Nov. 10.—When the afternoon passenger train on the Monticello branch of the Ontario and Western Railroad arrived at St. Joseph's last night, Fireman Harry Hinneman was found lying unconscious in the coal pit of his engine bleeding profusely from a bullet wound in the forehead. He was carried to one of the coaches, and his wound was treated at Monticello by Dr. J. F. Corlett, the railroad physician.

There are many deer hunters in the section where the accident occurred, using high powered rifles.

Hinneman was making the run for William Hauser, a fireman, who was injured the previous day by flying glass when his cab window was mysteriously broken.

DR. ANDREW D. WHITE FEARS WE'LL HAVE WAR

He Thinks Wilson Got Himself in Great Difficulty—Discusses Sulzer.

ITHACA, Nov. 10.—Dr. Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany and Russia, who celebrated his eighty-first birthday last Saturday, said today that he feared the United States would have to go to war with Mexico. He said:

"It seems as if unfortunately we are about to enter into a war with Mexico. President Wilson has got himself into great difficulty by saying what he would and would not do in case certain things happened.

"Although the South American countries may seem in accord with our measures they really are unfavorable to the policy which the United States has adopted toward the Central American countries.

"A war is, however, a bad thing for the people who bring it on. The Generals, who carry it to a successful finish are the ones whom the people demand for President rather than the ones who were responsible for it. This is illustrated by the case of Polk in the last century, and many others. Lincoln was the great exception to this rule, but Grant, Harrison and Hayes followed him. Roosevelt's Presidency was a result of the Spanish war."

Discussing politics, Dr. White continued: "In this State Sulzer will undoubtedly make things interesting in the Assembly. It is strange how the Jews of the East Side in New York support him. They look upon him almost as their saviour and defender, while in reality there is no one in the country who has done them more harm than he has.

"As a result of his efforts we now have no treaty with Russia, and therefore no one from this country can enter Russia. Practically, of course, this is not carried to an extreme, but for several generations it is probable that there will be no Jews allowed to enter.

"Possibly the court of impeachment did not have the right to inquire into his past life since, as one of the judges said, they might go back to the time when he stole apples. I think Glynn will make out all right."

THIEVES DROWNED IN STORM.

Stolen Chocolate Found in Drifting Rowboat at Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—Police here believe that Stamford harbor contains the bodies of the men who stole $200 worth of manufactured chocolate from the Stamford Chocolate Works here on Saturday night.

The stolen chocolate was found in the outer harbor yesterday in a drifting rowboat which had been stolen. Fence pickets had been used as oars.

There was a wild storm here on Saturday night, and the opinion of the police is that the thieves were lost.

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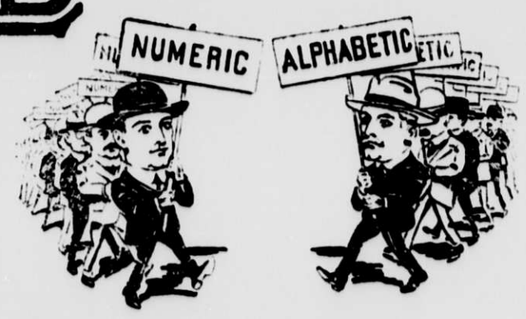

Now comes a new method of filing

For years and years—ever since the first filing cabinet was made—there has been endless discussion as to the superiority of the Alphabetic and Numeric methods of filing.

Each had—and has—its advocates; each its critics.

Now comes a new method of filing that combines many advantages of both the old methods; and has some advantages of its own.

It is called the "Automatic Index." Because *it indexes itself, automatically.*

With the "Automatic Index" it is easy to file letters correctly. It is difficult to file them incorrectly. Why? Because *it checks itself.* That, perhaps, is the best thing about it—the feature that sets it apart from any and all other filing methods.

"Vertical Filing," sent on request. The best book on filing ever written.

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