

TROOPS MUST STAY TO GUARD BORDER

Wilson Says Need of Militia on Mexican Frontier "Unhappily Still Exists."

HOPE IN NEAR FUTURE

President Tells Gov. Whitman It May Be Possible to Relieve N. Y. Regiments.

LONG BEACH, N. Y., Oct. 14.—President Wilson, in a letter sent to Gov. Whitman of New York October 9 and made public here today, declared that the emergency which caused the sending of the militia to the Mexican border "unhappily still exists."

President Wilson's letter was in answer to a communication from the New York Executive Council regarding the militia on the border. The President told Mr. Whitman that it was impossible to set a date on which the remaining New York regiments there could be released.

Withdrawal of Militia. The President declared he had been advised by the War Department that withdrawal of the militia at any time since they were sent to the border would in all human likelihood have been followed by fresh aggressions from Mexico upon the lives and property of the people of the United States.

President Wilson said a high tribute to the present and past conduct of the militia on the border and that no organization was retained on the border to perpetuate their military training.

"I have received your letter of September 20 and have taken up with the Secretary of War the situation as it affects the present and future of the militia on the border. From the beginning of the difficulty which necessitated the call to the militia, I have been deeply sensitive of the inconveniences caused to the members of these citizen military organizations by their separation from their families and from their ordinary business engagements and pursuits.

"In order to minimize these sacrifices, the War Department is sending to the border from time to time militia which have not participated in the service there, and by such contingent goes to the border. Gen. Funston selects for return to their home stations and returning out substitutes as in his judgment can be spared.

"This policy will distribute its duty over as wide an area as possible and make it more equitably shared. It is practicable upon the organized militia forces. It has already resulted in the return of a number of New York organizations. The Fourteenth and Seventy-first Infantry and the First Brigade headquarters are at present in their State armories preparing to muster out. The Third Infantry in the State mobilization is going to muster out. The Second Infantry is preparing en route from the border to the State mobilization camp also for muster out. The First Ambulance Company and the First Regiment of Field Artillery have been designated to return from the border to their State mobilization camps for muster out, and the First Aero Company was not sent to the border but mustered out at Mineola, N. Y.

"Thus a substantial number of the New York contingent either have been or are in course of being released from the Federal service at this time, and as other forces are sent to the border it may well be that Gen. Funston will find it possible to afford the New York militia even further relief.

"The emergency which led to the call of the militia was, as defined in my call of June 15, the possibility of aggression from Mexico and the protection of our frontier.

Emergency Still Exists. "This emergency still unhappily exists and I am advised by the military authorities that the withdrawal of the militia at any time from the date of its original call up to and including the present would in all human likelihood have been followed by fresh aggressions from Mexico upon the lives and property of the people of the United States. The militia have been used and are being used to repel invasion and are rendering services of the highest quality and most urgently needed character to their country.

"It would be impossible to set a date at which the release of the remaining New York units can with certainty be accomplished. I am happy, however, to believe that the condition in northern Mexico is improving and that in the near future we will be able to do even more than have been done to relieve the embarrassments under which these organized militia regiments have necessarily suffered.

"I share your admiration, my dear Governor, for the spirit in which these men have served and are serving their country and would be very sorry to have it supposed that their retention on the border is for any mere purpose of completion of their military training or any less commanding purpose than the preservation of our frontier from aggression."

The Governor's Letter.

The Governor's letter was dated September 20. He wrote in part:

"I am sure you will not mistake the spirit in which I inquire if it is not possible for some announcement to be made as to the further duration of the service of the National Guard in Federal service at the border.

"The organizations from this State still in service, aggregating over 12,000 men, are in large part composed of men with business interests and obligations or holding positions whose interests and the interests of those dependent upon them not only have been but are suffering and will continue to suffer in increasing degree the longer their detachment from their civic pursuits is continued.

"They have now been almost three months in the Federal service, and the emergency which seemed to make necessary their being called into the national service would seem to have passed. In an emergency, or rather the occasion for their being called, was defined in your call of June 15, 1916, to be 'the possibility of aggression from Mexico and the protection of our frontier.' In other words, they were called by you in the exercise of your constitutional power to call out the militia to repel invasion.

National Interest Supreme.

"It is further from my thought or intention to raise any question which may embarrass you in any way or affect any negotiations under way for the adjustment of the perplexing Mexican problem, and of course your assurance that it is not consistent with the national interest to return them and that the conditions which required you to call them in the first instance still continue to be satisfying to me and to them.

"But on the other hand the great majority of these men have been and are now so seriously affected by their personal service that some announce-

ment at this time as to the probable duration of their further stay at the border would seem fitting in order that they may be able to adjust themselves and their affairs accordingly.

ARRIETA ROUTS VILLISTAS.

Disperses Force Near Jimenez and Clears Rio Florida District.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 13.—Via El Paso Junction, Oct. 14.—Carranza forces under Gen. Arrieta of the Jimenez, Chihuahua, garrison, engaged a bandit force southwest of Jimenez, killing a number of the bandits, taking several prisoners and capturing horses and ammunition, says a report made by Gen. Arrieta to Gen. Jacobo B. Trevino today. The command of Gen. Arrieta also has cleared the Rio Florida district, southwest of Jimenez, of bandits.

NEW ORDERS FOR MEXICANS.

Ambassador Arredondo Said to Have Brought Them From Carranza.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—Louis Cabera, chairman of the Mexican Commission, went to Philadelphia today for the purpose, it is said, of meeting Ambassador Arredondo, who has just returned from Mexico city after an audience with Gen. Carranza. It is expected that when the Mexican Commission meets the American members of the Mexican-American Joint Commission tomorrow they may have fresh instructions.

There doesn't appear to be any evidence of an early settlement of the border controversy. The American Commissioners are still confident they will persuade the Mexicans to agree with them.

AFTER ARMY GOODS TRADERS.

Government Starts Campaign to Stop Sale of Equipment.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 14.—A campaign to stop the sale of army equipment has been started by officers of the Department of Justice, with the result that several civilians arrested here were out on bail today after hearings before United States Commissioner Edwards.

The mere possession of army hats, shirts, uniforms, leggings or shoes, is prima facie evidence of the violation of the Federal statute prohibiting either purchase or sale of such articles, which carries a penalty of two years in jail and \$500 fine.

WORM DIGGER BY PROFESSION.

Wife, Accusing Him in Court, Says He Makes \$3 a Day.

Frank Miles, 54 Burdy street, Long Island City, professional worm digger, was arraigned before Magistrate Miller yesterday charged with disorderly conduct by his wife, Mrs. Carrie Miles. "What is your occupation?" inquired the Magistrate of the accused man.

"I am a digger of worms, your Honor," and Miles folded his arms and leaned backward in dignified silence. "A worm digger?" said the Magistrate quizzically.

"Yes," ventured Mrs. Miles. "He digs sand worms for bait and makes as high as \$2.50 and \$3 a day."

Miles acknowledged that his wife's definition of his professional was correct and the Magistrate suspended sentence and told Miles to go back to digging worms.

SAYS MEXICO WILL BE PACIFIED SOON

Arredondo, Back From Capital, Tells of Reconstruction Now Proceeding.

"LEGALISTA" MOVE VAIN

Carranza Envoy Declares New Revolt Has No Chance of Success.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Eusebio Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, told here today for the first time of his recent visit to Mexico city to confer with Gen. Carranza. The Ambassador is convinced that the exchange of views which took place will contribute materially toward bringing about a better understanding between the two Governments.

Conditions in Mexico show steady improvement, Mr. Arredondo said, despite the destructive effects of the revolution. Economic, military and civic reforms are pushed as rapidly as possible, he said, adding that published reports of suffering among the natives because of hunger were greatly exaggerated, the Government having received complaints on that score only from localities where bandits were operating, confiscating foodstuffs and other property.

"I found the Carranza Government better consolidated and stronger in every way," the Ambassador said, "than it has been at any time since it was established. Normal agricultural pursuits are being taken up by the people, and the corn crop this year exceeds any other within twenty years."

Confirms New Revolt Report.

The Ambassador said there was no question that a "Legalista" movement had been started to overthrow his Government. "In Mexico city, however," he said, "officials are not worried because of the 'Legalistas'; they are wholly occupied with preparations for the Presidential election to be held in February."

Mr. Arredondo described the Legalista movement as another attempt on the part of anti-Carranza interests to injure President Wilson's prospects for reelection.

"They believe that if Mr. Hughes is elected," the Ambassador said, "they will have another opportunity to present their case to the United States and seek assistance for it from the American people. Mr. Arredondo said that in making that statement he did not intend to reflect upon the Republican party or its policy toward Mexico in any way, expressing confidence that if the party were brought into power by the November elections it would be just in its dealings with the Carranza Government."

Outlaws Seeking Terms.

"As soon as this is accomplished," Mr. Arredondo said, "the bandits and other interests who now are striving to undermine the Carranza Government will be compelled to cease their operations. Already inquiries are being made by outlaw leaders who desire to learn when Carranza will give them amnesty, and other indications that they realize the futility of their opposition are being received."

BAYONNE STRIKERS DESERTED BY 1,000

Borax Workers Agree to Compromise and Return to Jobs To-morrow.

BIG MEETING FOR OTHERS

City Officials Plan Open Air Gathering Tuesday to Bring Peace.

BAYONNE, where 2,500 employees of the Standard Oil and Pacific Coast borax companies are on strike, and 4,000 other workers are idle because of the shutting down of five plants as a result of the walkouts, was quiet again yesterday. Up to midnight not a shot had been fired, and, save for the large number of men in the streets, the town presented a normal appearance.

The meeting of Standard Oil strikers set for yesterday afternoon, at which it had been arranged that the strikers should vote on a proposal to return to work, was called off by the city authorities, who feared that the time was not yet quite ripe for such an assemblage. The police have not forgotten that following a day free from disorder in the last strike, came one in which six men were killed.

The strikers are to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, however, Henry Wilson, Commissioner of Public Safety, granted permission last night, after discussing the situation with George N. Melcher and Louis Iwanowich, spokesmen for a committee of eleven representing each of the departments whose men are on strike. The strike leaders sought permission also to hold a parade to-morrow, but this proposal was tabled by the Commissioner.

Incendiary Remarks Barred.

The meeting will be held in Mydross Hall, the strikers' headquarters. The employees promised that none but actual employees of the Standard Oil Company will make addresses. Interpreters will be present to see that no incendiary remarks are made—the speeches will be in Polish and Italian—and a strong detachment of police will be on hand to prevent disorder.

Meanwhile the city officials of Bayonne talked last night of calling a meeting of all the Standard Oil employees in the town, non-strikers as well as strikers, probably for Tuesday, in case the men now voluntarily idle do not vote to resume work. If this meeting is held it will be an open air gathering on the flats—the meadows at Twenty-first street and Avenue F—and Mayor Garvin and others will advise the men to return to work.

Commissioner Wilson yesterday quoted Superintendent George H. Hennessy of the Standard Oil plant as promising to employ all the strikers at their old wages if they will return to work at once. Strike leaders refused to discuss this proposition, but it was apparent it was not received with great favor.

Strikers in Better Mood.

The strikers were in a much better mood last night than earlier in the day. During the afternoon they were incensed and other indications that they realized the futility of their opposition are being received.

HURRICANE KILLED FORTY.

Greater Than Supposed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Oct. 14.—The loss of life in the recent hurricane that swept the Virgin Islands, of which the Danish West Indies are a part, was greater than at first supposed. Thirty-two were killed on the British island of Tortola and eight on the Danish island of St. John.

Boats arriving from St. John and Tortola report that both islands are completely devastated. Practically every house on the islands was wrecked. At Tortola most of the sailing boats were destroyed, and some were thrown onto high hills inland by the force of the storm.

FELLOW WORKERS! THE STRIKE IS ON.

Walt your committee's decision. Be in a peaceable manner. Do not congregate on the streets and corners. 4,000 workers of Standard Oil Co. of Bayway went on strike this morning, Oct. 14, at 7.

Compromise by 1,000 Men.

The strike movement lost some ground yesterday, when the 1,000 employees of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, who quit work early in the week, agreed to compromise with the company's officials and promised to return to work to-morrow. Like the Standard Oil strikers, they had demanded a wage increase of 20 per cent to men receiving \$3 a day or more, and 30 per cent to those receiving less than that amount. Under the new schedule these workmen are to receive increases of 7 1/2 and 12 1/2 per cent, respectively.

The strikers' circular misrepresented conditions at the Standard's Bayway plant at Elizabeth in the statement that 4,000 men had gone out. Only 1,500 men are employed at those works. Six hundred struck early yesterday morning and less than a hundred joined their ranks before noon. To prevent any possible violence the company closed down the plant. The men made no demands and struck in sympathy with the Bayonne strikers. The Bayway plant is used largely for storage purposes.

Mayor Pierre P. Garven of Bayonne was elated last night over the peaceful conditions which have prevailed during the last few days. He was particularly pleased because the police department has handled the situation alone. All of the seventy-five special policemen are residents of Bayonne, for whose good character prominent citizens of the town had vouched.

A slight skirmish between a group of strikers and six policemen was the only sign of disorder during the day. The policemen were guarding supply wagons of the Standard company when a few rocks were hurled at the vehicles. No shots were fired and no damage was done.

2,000 Others Strike.

Two thousand workers employed at the Bayway plant of the Standard Oil Company, at Elizabeth, N. J., are idle as a result of the strike by 600 of their number yesterday morning. At a meeting on Friday night of about 150 of the workmen 88 voted in favor of striking immediately, despite speeches by Will Brennan, business agent of the International Association of Stationary Firemen, advising the men not to strike at least until they had presented demands to the oil company and had had such demands turned down.

DR. PARKS LEADS FIGHT

Clergy Favor Change in Canon, but Are Outvoted in House of Deputies.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The proposed change in the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church forbidding the remarriage of persons divorced for causes arising after marriage, regardless of the cause, was rejected by the House of Deputies of the General Convention today.

MORE BUSES NEEDED FOR CHILD CRIPPLES

City Has 5,187 Deformed as Result of Infantile Paralysis Epidemic.

Four motor buses, each capable of holding twenty children, are now engaged in transporting the crippled victims of infantile paralysis from their homes to dispensaries, where they are treated, and back again. But Dr. Donald E. Baxter, director of the After Care Society, says this is a mere drop in the bucket. There are 5,187 children in New York to-day deformed by last summer's epidemic.

The parents of some can afford to pay for treatment, but Dr. Baxter thinks that more than 3,000 will require free treatment, and as the spaces the little ones must wear are heavy it is impossible for the mothers to carry them to the dispensaries.

Miss Sara Graham-Mulhall, chairman of the committee on transportation, estimates that \$800 a day will be required to meet the expense of the buses. Up to the present \$2,275.69 has been received by Mrs. J. Clifton Edgar, treasurer, who has headquarters at 239 Fourth avenue with the After Care Committee.

Miss Sara Graham-Mulhall announced yesterday that several groups of women organized to furnish motor vehicles for the paralytics had agreed to unite, and with this cooperation she hopes great results may be attained.

"It will require constant care for some years," she said, "if these children are to be saved from becoming lifelong cripples, burdens on themselves and on society."

The number of new cases of infantile paralysis reported by the Department of Health up to 9 A. M. yesterday showed an increase of twelve over that of Friday, the greatest increase being in Manhattan, which had eight cases, or seven more than Friday. There were fifteen cases in all, and four deaths, an increase of one over Friday's figure. There were four new cases in Queens, two in Brooklyn and one in The Bronx.

EPISCOPAL LAW ON DIVORCE TO STAND

Lay Delegates Reject Proposal to Make Ban on Remarriage Absolute.

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The delegates voted by a vote of 40 1/2 to 24 1/2. The lay delegates rejected it by a vote of 29 affirmative to 32 1/2 negative.

The rejection leaves the present church law unchanged. Under this law an Episcopal clergyman can perform the marriage ceremony for the innocent party to a divorce granted on statutory grounds provided the evidence in the case first has been submitted to the diocesan Bishop and the latter agrees

SMASHES HIS WAY TO PRISON.

Prisoner, 68, Spent 32 Years Behind Bars and Is Seized for Theft.

Henry Heller, who admits he has spent 32 of his 68 years in prison for theft, was a prisoner yesterday in the Bedford avenue police court, Williamsburg, for hurling a paving stone through Abraham Berlin's clothing store window, 75 Broadway, Brooklyn, and stealing three coats.

"I couldn't get a job anywhere," the old man told Magistrate Powell. "No body wanted me. I was too old, they said. I had to eat, so I did this job. I am glad I'm going back to prison. My wife Osborne always treated me well. Heller said he has no money, home, relatives nor friends. He was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of burglary.

CORRECT MODELS FOR FALL AND WINTER Mourning a Specialty Snappy black headwear to be worn with Costumes of color Crocker 375 Fifth Av., at 35th St. East.

The Cimone Galleries ENTIRE BUILDING MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER NEW YORK A POSITIVE SALE OF HIGH GRADE CLASSIC FURNITURE and Unusual Furnishings MESSRS. AIMONE, having decided to discontinue their Retail Business in Antiques, Objets d'Art, and high grade reproductions, are having a sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries. REDUCTIONS OF 10% TO 50% From Wholesale Prices OUR Mr. R. C. Aimone, having to visit Europe in order to ascertain the condition of unfilled orders, has secured for disposal in America, at the same discounts applying to all other merchandise in this sale, several fine and extraordinary collections from England, Italy and France. THESE GOODS MUST POSITIVELY BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1916 The Aimone Galleries are the largest in New York.

THE HAMPTON ROOM AND WHAT IT MEANS HE very same idea which inspired the makers of the glorious time-mellowed old furniture that lends so subtle a charm to the paneled rooms of the Tudor Manor House or the tapestried salons of some French Chateau, will be found underlying every Hampton production. So it is that those who visit the Hampton Shops recognize that here is not merely furniture, but all that goes to make the delightful room. Not only will they find the famed Hampton reproductions of the old English, French and Italian master works but a profusion of individual pieces directly imported from the workshops of the great European makers. Further, they will find the textiles and hangings, the lamps of wrought metal, the decorative pictures, even, which will harmoniously complete some well thought-out scheme. The Meaning of the Hampton Idea Hampton Shops 18 East 50th Street facing St. Patrick's Cathedral New York