WEATHER.
Fair tonight and Sunday, with little change in temperature; light variable winds.
FULL REPORT ON PAGE TEN.

The Evening Star.

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

No. 19,393. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT.

BANKS ALL AT SEA OVER INCOME TAX

Constant Flood of Questions to Which No Answer Has Been Given.

WAITING ON TREASURY FOR OFFICIAL RULINGS

Lack of Understanding of Law Makes the Transaction of Business Difficult.

The first day of the operation of the new income tax law found the banks of the District of Columbia in a greatly muddled state. But this condition of affairs did not pertain to the local financial institutions alone, for advices received by Washington bankers from all sections of the country told of the utter inability of bankers to unravel the intricacies of the new law.

"We are completely muddled, and it probably will be some time before affairs pertaining to the collection of the tax on incomes are made clear," said one banker. "It will be necessary for the Treasury Department to issue further instructions regarding the operation of the law before we can tell just how to proceed. New questions are arising every minute which we will be powerless to answer until we get a better knowledge of the law."

The committee of the Bankers' Association of the District which has been investigating the income tax law is still hard at work endeavoring to prepare instructions for the guidance of the local bankers.

Committee Meets Today.

A meeting of the committee will be held in the office of Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Company, this afternoon to go over the latest regulations and instructions issued by the Treasury, regarding rents and interest. This committee is composed of M. D. Rosenberg, chairman, representing the savings banks; George E. Fleming, representing the trust companies, and H. H. McKee, representing the national banks.

At this meeting the committee will prepare a report concerning the Treasury regulations and instructions regarding rents and interest, such as was done in the case of the coupon bonds. The date of a meeting to be called of the entire membership of the District Bankers' Association probably will be decided at this meeting. Should the committee decide that it now has at hand sufficient information on which to prepare instructions for the local bankers the meeting will be held within the next day or so. Otherwise, the committee will wait until additional information is received from the Treasury Department before calling the bankers together.

B. F. Saul, president of the Bankers' Association, today said that the banks of New York were as much muddled regarding the income tax as those of Washington.

Lawyers Not Agreed.

"I know of one instance where different views are held concerning one phase of the income tax by each of three well known attorneys employed by one of the big New York institutions," said Mr. Saul. "I have heard of another instance where two attorneys employed by a trust company have made a bet concerning the interpretation of one clause. They hold views that are entirely different. They have decided to wait until a final ruling is made by the Treasury Department in order to settle their bet."

Inquiry among the local financial institutions today found the trust companies in more of a muddled state than either the savings or national banks. In one big trust company a large force of clerks was kept hard at work yesterday up until 11 o'clock at night ascertaining just what trust accounts held by the bank will be affected by the new law.

At 8 o'clock this morning the same force of clerks started to work again. They expect to work until 12 o'clock tonight, and probably will spend all of tomorrow at the work.

At most of the banks certain officials have been detailed to answer inquiries of patrons regarding the new tax. For the past three weeks or more such inquiries have been received, but during the past day or so their number has greatly increased.

"We have not received any more inquiries today than what has been the case for the past several days," said George W. White, president of the National Metropolitan Bank, "but are looking for a big day Monday. We will not be able to give very definite instructions or answer inquiries with any great amount of accuracy until all the regulations concerning the new tax have been issued by the Treasury and time has been had to study them."

Troubles Begin Early.

Bright and early this morning President Charles J. Bell of the American Security and Trust Company began to have his troubles concerning the new tax. One of the first pieces of mail opened by him was a letter from a New York corporation containing two checks representing interest on debenture certificates. One was for only 25 cents and the other for a considerable amount. One was made payable to a citizen of this country and the other to a foreigner living here. Both checks bore a typewritten notice that the 1 per cent tax had been deducted by the New York corporation. Mr. Bell was of the opinion that this deduction should have been made by the bank to which the checks were forwarded. He said the matter was one of the many which will require a ruling by the Treasury.

Mr. Bell cited another question concerning a coupon bond which was puzzling. He said he had just had called to his attention a coupon bond held by the bank for an estate in which three persons share alike. The interest called for by the coupon is $25. In forwarding it to New York for collection there was attached to it a certificate of exemption from each of the three persons who share in the estate. He said he did not know just what view the New York institution would take on the matter, as that bank might be of the opinion that but one certificate should have accompanied the coupon. Mr. Bell thought it should be accompanied by a certificate of exemption from each of the three persons. A ruling on this phase of the new law will have to be made by the Treasury, he said, before banks will know just what method to follow. It often happens that as many as fifty persons share in the interest on bonds held in trust by trust companies. The Treasury may rule that each of these fifty people will have to file a certificate of exemption before such interest can be collected, he said.

CONFUSION IN NEW YORK.

Blame for Income Tax Troubles Placed on Treasury.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The inauguration of the income tax law was the cause of much confusion in the financial district today. Institutions and banking houses which act as fiscal agents for railroads and other corporations were busy receiving and rejecting coupons, the latter course being taken in cases where certificates of ownership were lacking.

Wall street as a whole is in a state of irritation over the whole matter, its ill feeling resulting largely from the attitude of the Treasury Department, which, according to the "street," has several times reversed itself in its regulations.

At the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., the fiscal agents for many large corporations, coupons were being received in large amounts subject to the latest rules issued by Washington. A representative of the firm said it would take at least a month to pay off all coupons presented for payment. Heretofore such payments used to be made within a day or two of presentation.

At the Chase National Bank, which has several thousand out-of-town correspondents, for whom it collects coupons payable in this city, it was said that coupons are not being accepted for deposit, but only for collection. It was required that certificates accompanying the coupons state whether the bonds which they represent were taxable or exempt.

"BLACK BOOK" NOT FULL CONFESSION

Stilwell Refused to Make Flat Charges in Talk With Hennessy.

BITTER AGAINST MURPHY; EAGER TO JAIL "CHIEF"

But Convicted Senator Insisted Upon a Pardon in Advance of Making Revelations.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The contents of Investigator Hennessy's "little black book," so far as they relate to his conference in Sing Sing with Stephen J. Stilwell, convicted state senator were made public here today. The book was placed in evidence at the John Doe inquiry yesterday, but was not made public. It reveals no confession.

The names of Charles F. Murphy, State Senator Frawley and others are mentioned, but after fencing for hours with Hennessy, Stilwell refused to accuse anybody flatly of anything, insisting that he first get his pardon. When this was refused negotiations were dropped.

The interview in the warden's office, with a stenographer as an eavesdropper, continued for hours. The stenographic report is broken and disjointed, this being explained as due to the noise of passing trains. The dialogue shows a keen verbal duel between Hennessy and Stilwell—the latter evasive and fearful of betrayal, the former seeking diligently for disclosures which he believed might permit Sulzer to challenge impeachment.

Willing to Go Limit.

Stilwell is quoted as having said among other things:

Hennessy—You mean you want the pardon before you make affidavit?

Stilwell—I will give you the affidavit or anything, but I can't go before the grand jury. I will go the limit.

"I will prevent them from voting against the governor. I will put Murphy in jail, and Frawley there, too, but I must protect myself. I must do it. There is no question but that you can get Frawley. I am pretty sure you can impeach Murphy, but there is no question about Frawley; but I can't see my way clear; I can't do it in justice to myself. I know what it means; no one knows better than I do. If the pardon is not there I've got to come back; there is no use talking. I can't do it even if I've got to serve the limit and take a chance of killing myself rather than have it handed to me."

Here the ex-senator continued to demand his pardon first. The record goes on:

Eager to "Get" Murphy.

"If I was outside this minute I would do it, whether I gain anything by it or not. I would get Murphy if it was the last thing I did before I died. I have reasons for doing it. God, my mind has almost left me!"

Hennessy—"Why is it a man like Murphy can do these things for years and years and nobody knows it."

Stilwell—"Because the fellows generally are afraid to come out. Where did Murphy get all his money from? He is rolling in money—he never had an office."

Hennessy—"What is there about Frawley getting some money from some brewery?"

Stilwell—"I can prove that. He will always take money on those things. Each one of them got $5,000 a year from the brewery association interests."

Edward E. McCall, democratic candidate for mayor, in a statement last night denied the testimony given by John A. Hennessy at the John Doe inquiry into the Hennessy and other campaign charges against McCall and Tammany Hall, in so far as it concerned Mr. McCall himself. He declared he had never attended any conference at which the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer was discussed.

Conners Will Not Talk.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 1.—William J. Conners was asked over the telephone about Hennesssy's testimony in New York. He said:

"While Mr. Hennessy is mistaken in important particulars, I may be subpoenaed as a witness and I believe it is better to say nothing more until I am placed on the stand."

Norman E. Mack, former chairman of the democratic national committee, who was charged by Hennessy with having turned over to Charles F. Murphy $5,000 collected for campaign purposes, declared the charge false in a statement given out here today.

Mr. Mack recently brought a libel action against Mr. Hennessy for charging him in a public statement with having appropriated campaign money to his own use. The suit is still pending.

Classified Advertising

Yesterday The Star printed 9,193 lines of classified advertising. The other afternoon paper printed 3,030 lines of classified advertising, a little less than a third.

LAW NOT VIOLATED, SAYS GAS COMPANY

Answers Suit Filed by D. C. to Bring About Its Dissolution.

HOLDINGS IN GEORGETOWN BOUGHT 20 YEARS AGO

Declares Congress Has Had Knowledge of and Acquiesced in Stock Ownership.

Denying that it has in any manner violated the act of March 4, 1913, under which the District of Columbia seeks its corporate dissolution, the Washington Gas Light Company today made answer to the suit filed against it by the municipal authorities. The ownership of the 3,530 shares of the capital stock of the Georgetown Gas Light Company, charged as a violation of law, is admitted by the company, which asserts that its ownership of the stock has been known for years to Congress and the latter has "by legislative enactment acquiesced in and impliedly ratified and approved (such ownership, with like effect as if expressly authorized." The company also admits owning 132,000 of the certificates of indebtedness of the Georgetown concern.

Purchased Twenty Years Ago.

The stock was purchased more than twenty years ago, the court is advised, when not one of the present directors or general officers of the company was connected with the corporation, excepting the present secretary, who was then holding a clerical position in the company's employ. It is admitted the purchase was made out of the earnings of the company at an expenditure of $172,004. The present value is not stated in the answer, but it said to be "considerably in excess" of the amount paid.

When the company acquired this stock, it claims, the right of one corporation to acquire the stock of another was maintained by legal authorities of the highest standing, and was not denied by the courts of this jurisdiction until about 1895. Since this latter date no additional shares have been purchased, the court is advised.

To impose a penalty now for the ownership of this stock, it is contended in the answer, would be "both inequitable and a violation of the rights of this defendant, and its stockholders and creditors, and a taking of their property without compensation or due process of law."

Tried to Dispose of Stock.

For a considerable time prior to the enactment of the act of March 4, 1913, it is asserted, the Washington company having been advised that its right to hold the stock of the Georgetown company was denied, endeavored to provide for the disposition of the stock in controversy. The company says it met with opposition. The Georgetown company declared, it as stated, that it "would not recognize the said shares as the property of this defendant, would not allow the same to be voted, would pay no dividends thereon and would not comply with any requests for the transfer thereof by persons who might purchase the same from this defendant, and the right of the said defendant to assume the said position was referred to this court for determination in equity cause No. 31573, still pending therein, before the said enactment of March 4, 1913, which said attitude of the said company was accompanied by overtures by and on behalf of certain of its officers for the purchase by this defendant of the remaining shares of their company, or of their own holdings therein, at a price in excess of its market value."

Sought Voting of Shares.

Despite the attitude taken by the Georgetown company at that time, it is asserted the Georgetown company "subsequently sought the voting by this defendant of its said shares upon a proposed bond issue by the said company, and received, counted and recorded its vote upon that question."

The court is advised that the Washington company is entirely willing that the shares in question may be sold and disposed of under the direction of the court. It requests, however, that the proceeds of such sale, together with accrued and unpaid dividends, be applied to the payment of the company's obligations in such order and in such manner as the court may determine.

Emphatic denial is made in the answer of the charge that the Washington company has made use of its holding of the stock to dominate the affairs of the Georgetown company and to suppress competition. The answer sets forth that the company "is unable to admit, but on the contrary denies and calls for strict proof of, the allegations of the bill that it has in the past directed and controlled the affairs of the Georgetown Gas Light Company, or caused to be elected as its president or to be placed upon its board of directors persons who, by reason of non-residence in Georgetown, were ineligible to that office, and whose election was contrary to the charter of the said Georgetown Gas Light Company.

Abolition of Georgetown.

"As it is further advised, believes and therefore avers, the charter of Georgetown was abolished by the act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, entitled an act to provide a government for the District of Columbia, and that by the act of February 11, 1895, even the name Georgetown was abolished and the city of Washington extended so as to embrace the territory which had been known by that designation while the charter of Georgetown was in existence.

"As is shown by the complainant in the above entitled cause, upon the face of its bill, this defendant is not and never has been authorized or permitted to manufacture or sell gas in any part of the District of Columbia except in the territory west of Rock creek, so that this defendant's ownership of the shares of stock of the Georgetown Gas Light Company set forth in the bill not only has not been used, but has never been possible of use, for the purpose of suppressing competition, or the violation of public policy in any other respect, or the accomplishment of any purpose injurious to the public, or to any person or persons whomsoever."

Taking up the matter of its purchase of the stock and of the knowledge and acquiescence of Congress in such ownership, the answer says:

Stock in Company's Name.

"In about the year 1907, this defendant surrendered to the Georgetown Gas Light Company the said shares of stock standing in the name of individuals and requested that a new certificate should be issued to this defendant in its own name, according to the true fact of their ownership; and the said Georgetown Gas Light Company accepted the surrender of the said shares, complied with the request of this defendant in that regard, issued to it in its own name a certificate for the said 3,530 shares, for a number of years paid to this defendant the dividends due to it as the holder thereof, and in its annual reports thereafter, in compliance with law, has reported the fact that this defendant was the owner of the said shares to Congress, which body, with full knowledge thereof, has annually thereafter provided by law for public lighting services to be rendered to the government of the United States, and to the District of Columbia, by this defendant and by the Georgetown Gas Light Company; has since amended the charter of this defendant increasing the membership of its board of directors, and has in other respects recognized, approved and authorized the continued corporate existence of both the said gaslight companies and the exercise of their corporate powers, by reason whereof, as this defendant is advised and believes, and therefore avers, its ownership of the said shares has been by legislative enactment acquiesced in and impliedly ratified and approved, with like effect as if expressly authorized, and this defendant has thereupon continued to perform its corporate functions, to extend large sums of money in increasing its plant and otherwise qualifying itself to perform the public lighting service so authorized and contracted for under the acts of Congress, and has issued its obligations aggregating several millions of dollars, for the purpose of obtaining the money necessary so to carry on its functions and to perform the public duties which it was invited and called upon by Congress to perform, which obligations were accepted and the moneys represented thereby advanced by many persons for the purposes aforesaid."

In answer to the discovery prayer of the bill of the District of Columbia, the Washington company admits it also holds securities of the Georgetown company in addition to the shares of stock. The answer explains that the Washington company is the owner of certificates of indebtedness of the Georgetown Gas Light Company of the par value of $132,375.

Certificates Not Questioned.

The right to hold these certificates, it avers, is not "the subject of legal exception or objection by the complainant, or in any respect contrary to law."

In conclusion the Washington company declares that it "has committed no act in violation of the act of March 4, 1913, set out in paragraph 1 of the bill, and that section 620 of the code of laws for the District of Columbia, which is simply a re-enactment of section 570 of the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, relates exclusively to corporations organized under the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia, and is without pertinence or relevancy to this defendant." The code section mentioned forbids any corporation to use its funds in the purchase of stock of another corporation.

Attorneys Joseph J. Darlington and Benjamin S. Minor represent the company.

WILSON UNWORRIED BY O'GORMAN STAND

Pessimistic Politicians, However, See Cause for Alarm.

Around the White House today there was no official inclination to criticise Senator O'Gorman of New York for voting against the administration in the Senate committee on currency yesterday in connection with the currency bill pending before that body. Neither was there comment about the outspoken attitude of Senator O'Gorman in favor of McCall's election as mayor of New York, also at variance with the sentiments of the administration.

Pessimistically inclined politicians and writers of political news were pointing out during the day that Senator O'Gorman's "break" with the administration is a serious one and if continued means that the administration will utterly fail in its currency program. Those taking an opposite view pointed to the fact that the administration has not condemned Senator O'Gorman and is not likely to do so, believing that whatever his attitude on certain features of the bill he will stand by the administration in the final showdown.

The White House has little fear that Senator O'Gorman will fail to support the President in the last call in the Senate. The New York senator's loyalty to the democratic organization of New York would point to his support of the national chieftain at the proper time, it is said.

The administration has never uttered a word of opposition to Tammany, but sentiment around the White House has been clearly marked as favorable to John Purroy Mitchel, the independent candidate. Mitchel is a personal friends of the President and his political views are along the same lines as those of the President. There will be genuine satisfaction at the White House if he defeats the Tammany candidate, Justice McCall.

INQUIRY BY INSURANCE MEN.

Four States Probing Financial Status of Order of Foresters.

ST. PAUL, Minn., November 1.—A meeting of state insurance commissioners of Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska and Minnesota will be held at Chicago November 10 to consider the financial condition of the Independent Order of Foresters, according to a statement given out last night by J. A. O. Preus, insurance commissioner of Minnesota.

Alfred McDonald, high secretary of Minnesota, said last night that the high court of Minnesota is advising its members not to pay assessments at this time, but to await the action of the insurance commissioners.

DUTCH DEED FOR MANHATTAN.

Historic Relic Brings $1,700 at Sale—Face Value, $24.

NEW YORK, November 1.—It is a well known item of history that Manhattan Island was originally purchased for about $24. The deed of this sale, given by the Indians, sold last night at auction here at about seventy times the original cost of the island. The deed was bought by George C. Smith for $1,700, the highest price bid at the sale of many valuable historical documents. The deed is written on vellum and attests in the Dutch language the transfer of the island to the Dutch in 1630.

AUCTIONEERS NOTIFIED TO GIVE BOND OF $5,000

Applicants for License Renewals Informed Law of 1887 Is to Be Enforced.

Auctioneers who applied at the District building today for license renewals were informed by Wade H. Coombs, license clerk, that they would be required to give bond of $5,000 each in accordance with the provision of the law of January 26, 1887, which the Commissioners yesterday decided to enforce strictly.

As a form for the bonds had not been prepared, owing to the late decision reached by the Commissioners, applicants were told that they would be supplied with blanks Monday. The bonds, as soon as filed, will be submitted to the Commissioners for approval, following which a decision will be reached as to which, if any, applications should be rejected.

In addition to enforcing the statute in question, the Commissioners are considering the promulgation of a police regulation to govern auction sales in the District. The regulation contemplated will make it unlawful for any person to act as a "puffer" at an auction sale or in any way attempt to boost the price of an article offered for sale.

PENNSYLVANIA TO ACT.

Takes Steps for Holding Series of Public Welfare Meetings.

HARRISBURG, Pa., November 1.—As a result of the industrial welfare and efficiency conference held here this week, in which representatives of the federal and a dozen state governments participated, steps will be taken by the Pennsylvania authorities to bring about a series of meetings, in which uniformity in reports and effort for correction of conditions will be discussed.

It is the idea to have round table meetings of chiefs of the industrial or labor departments or commissions of the various states in this part of the country and find out what each is doing, and especially to devise a general form of statistical information, so that conditions that are unfavorable may be ascertained and concerted action agreed upon for correction. In this way all industries will be reviewed and welfare and efficiency work will be pushed.

Hearty Birthday Greetings.

TOKIO, November 1.—An impressive outburst of patriotism attended the celebration of the first birthday of Emperor Yoshihito since his accession to the throne. In Tokio 150,000 school children marched to the palace and cheered the emperor. There was a military review, lantern processions and a brilliant ball last night in honor of the occasion. The celebration was general throughout the empire.

OCTOBER SCORE

The Star's figures do not include objectionable medical advertising or advertising of unlawful loan companies.

The Sunday Star carried an average of 199 columns of advertising each issue during October. This was not only the greatest amount printed by any Sunday paper, but The Sunday Star was the only Sunday paper to show gains in advertising.

Total Volume of Advertising

	LINES.
The Evening and Sunday Star	1,008,158
2d Newspaper	560,097
3d Newspaper	502,767
4th Newspaper	236,251

Advertising and Circulation Go Hand in Hand

INDIANAPOLIS CARS TIED UP BY RIOTING

Police and Street Railway Strikers Clash at Many Points in City.

U. S. MAY TAKE A HAND IF MAILS ARE HELD UP

Strikebreakers Are Taken From Their Posts and Trolley Ropes and Wires Cut.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 1.—Rioting in the street car employes' strike, which was started at 11 o'clock last night, broke out at the corner of Illinois and Washington streets, in the heart of the business section, shortly before 9 o'clock this morning. Cars were held up and trolley ropes cut. A block away, at Washington street and Capitol avenue, near the state house, the motorman and conductor were taken from a car, which was left standing in the middle of the street.

The police force in the downtown section seemed unable to cope with the strikers and hundreds of their friends. The strikers blocked the tracks and the cars could get through only when the police would go ahead of the car and clear the way. The strike leaders hurled invectives at the car crews and demanded that they join the strike.

Many Forced to Walk.

Few persons patronized the cars this morning, the majority of men and women walking to their work. Many of the cars had to be rerouted through the downtown district to avoid greased rails.

While some cars are being operated on all lines, nothing like the regular schedule is being maintained.

Although the street railway officials declare that many of the employes who ran their cars to the barns last night reported for duty again today and that only about 40 per cent of the men are out, the strike leaders contend there are 500 out on strike.

Post Office Inspector Warns.

William T. Fletcher, post office inspector, issued a statement today in which he declared if the collection of the mails from substations by the street car company, which is under contract to the government, was interfered with the government would begin an investigation and make arrests. The statement declared the mails must be collected on regular time.

After an hour or more of rioting in the center of the business section the mounted police were called out and drove the crowd away from the cars. An attempt was made to pull one of the mounted officers from his horse, but he pulled his mount around and rode down the crowd.

Trolley Wire Broken Down.

Rioting broke out anew shortly before noon in Washington street near Meridian street. A trolley wire was broken down and the crews taken off two of the cars.

In addition to cutting trolley ropes and holding up the cars, the strikers have turned their attention to the air containers under the cars and have opened up the valves on a number of cars, releasing the air which worked the brakes. The police said they feared many accidents as the result of this activity, as it would be hard to bring the cars to a standstill. A number of boys are aiding the strikers in pulling off trolleys and opening the air valves.

The police are not in sufficient numbers to quell the rioting. They no sooner disperse one crowd and release a car than the crowd attacks another car in another section of the downtown district. So far no trouble has been reported from the residence parts of the city.

FIRM IN TRANSFER ISSUE

Senator Lane to Introduce Bill if Commission Fails to Grant Relief.

Unless the public utilities commission finds that it is empowered under the present laws to demand and force a demand for free universal transfers on the street car lines of the District, Senator Lane of Oregon will introduce a bill in the Senate providing for the issue of these transfers. It was Senator Lane's resolution calling upon the District Commissioners to inform the Senate why they had not already taken steps to enforce the old law of 1894, which is construed in some quarters as authorizing the demand for free universal transfers, which was passed by the Senate last Monday. He is determined to bring about universal transfers in the District, he said today.

"I believe in being just to every one, to the public utilities corporations as well as to the public," said Senator Lane, "and I believe in making the laws apply to all. If there is a law which says the street railway companies should issue free universal transfers it ought to be enforced. I think that the street railway companies are blind to their own interests as a matter of fact. If they gave free transfers, their business would be greatly increased, no doubt."

Senator Lane said that he was in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities, though, if the public utility corporations would give the people a square deal always, he thought the demand for municipal ownership would die out.

President Wilson Accepts Honor.

RICHMOND, Va., October 31.—Francis T. A. Junkin, secretary of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati, received a letter from President Wilson accepting honorary membership in the order, which was conferred upon him by the society when in session here October 18.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate:

Not in session, meets Monday.

Banking committee continued in executive session working on administration currency bill.

House:

Met at noon.

Representative Neeley of the first West Virginia district sworn in.

Several members made speeches on the lack of a quorum.

Adjourned at 1:20 p.m. to noon Wednesday.

HUERTA IS CLOSE TO END OF STRING

U. S. Believed to Be Nearing Crisis in Its Relations With Mexico.

OTHER POWERS URGENT; WAR DISCUSSION GROWS

Administration Remains Calm, Determined Against Intervention Until Inevitable.

A rapidly-approaching crisis in the long-drawn-out Mexican affair was believed to be imminent in official circles today because of the accumulative effect of developments of today and of the last week. While everything was apparently calm in administration circles dealing with Mexico, it was believed that only the announcement of the results of last Sunday's elections is needed to precipitate the expected crisis.

The almost unanimous demand of interested foreign governments that the present unbearable situation in Mexico be ended, taken in connection with the known determination of President Wilson that Gen. Huerta must step aside, was the basis of the feeling in official circles that something must happen and happen soon. What that something will be was the big question.

Gathering of Warships.

The gathering, slowly but steadily, in Mexican waters of war vessels of practically all governments interested in Mexico, with the exception of Japan; the going to Vera Cruz of several foreign diplomats in Mexico; the arrest in Mexico City and other parts of the country of alleged plotters against the life of Huerta; the announcement that the Huerta government is in such a condition financially that it cannot pay many of its employes; all these things added to the sense of impending crisis, despite the apparent calm in Washington.

Armed intervention in Mexico was being discussed more than ever here today, but such talk has no basis on anything said or done by government officials. The President and Secretary Bryan are thought to be determined to avoid armed intervention until all other expedients have been tried.

Roberto Pasqueira, member of the dissolved Mexican chamber of deputies, and former constitutionalist confidential agent here, arrived in Washington this morning bearing messages from Gen. Carranza, constitutionalist commander-in-chief, to Perez Romero, the present confidential agent of the constitutionalists here.

May Outline Carranza's Plans.

While Senor Pasqueira would not discuss his mission here, it was generally believed that he brought an outline of Gen. Carranza's purposes in case he is successful in his anti-Huerta campaign. That this "platform" will have a bearing on President Wilson's attitude toward the constitutionalist party was thought likely, although the constitutionalist agents denied any intention of laying anything before the President.

Capt. Julio Madero, brother of the former Mexican president, and a member of Gen. Carranza's staff, has also arrived in Washington, but the constitutionalists said he came on a "personal" visit. He is expected to remain here several days.

Letters received here today from Gen. Carranza himself and from Francisco Escudero, his assistant in charge of foreign affairs, were to the effect that they are confident of success in their campaign against Huerta.

President Wilson departed from his Saturday holiday rule today by remaining in his offices during the forenoon, and going to play golf in the afternoon. He did not, however, see any callers, except Secretary Bryan, with whom he spent more than an hour on the Mexican situation. Mr. Bryan declared that there was not a word he could say for the newspapers and that there would not be anything today.

Look for Message to Congress.

No information as to Mexico came through other channels and the day was one of pure speculation as to what the administration has up its "sleeve" at this time.

There was discussion today in official circles over the possibility that the President might send a message or make an address to Congress giving a detailed report of what has occurred since he last informed Congress on the Mexican situation. There was no indication at the White House that such was the plan. Inasmuch as it has been said at the White House that no communication was intended to be addressed directly to the powers, and since negotiations with the Huerta government have been formally broken off, one inference drawn in official circles was that the President possibly might address himself to Congress again, foreign governments being advised of his views simultaneously as part of the program.

No word was received here to show definitely when an announcement of the results of Sunday's elections may be expected, but at the Mexican embassy these returns are expected to be made public in a few days.

Mexican Troops to Border.

Reports that Gen. Huerta is sending troops to the Texas border to repel an expected invasion from the United States were received with little credance here, and caused no appreciable alarm in official circles. Such movements, it was believed, will have no effect on the policy of the United States.

Officers of the Quartermaster Corps here have practically completed arrangements for the transportation of two regiments of cavalry to the Mexican border and the transportation of two regiments of cavalry on that station to northern states in the United States.

The 15th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will begin the movement. The three squadrons of that regiment will leave their present stations about November 10 and proceed by rail to Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Tex., where they will relieve the 2d Cavalry.

The latter regiment will proceed to Galveston and embark on the army transport Kilpatrick for New York, whence it will go by rail to its new station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Then the 10th Cavalry at the Vermont post will proceed by rail to New York and embark on the Kilpatrick for Galveston, from which point the troops will be taken by rail to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. There they will relieve the 5th Cavalry, which will proceed by rail to the posts at Fort Myer, Fort Sheridan and Fort Leavenworth, vacated by the 15th Cavalry.

That plan was adopted as the most economical one and also because it permits the return of the transport Kilpatrick to the Galveston station. The mounts will be retained on their present stations, except where owned by the officers.

Diplomatic Change Unlikely.

A report from Havana that Jose F. Godoy, formerly Mexican minister to Cuba, is coming to Washington to take charge of the Mexican embassy here tem-