

Lower Michigan—Fair, warmer Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness and moderate to brisk south winds.

TROOPS CALLED TO QUELL STRIKE RIOTS

MARKING TIME WAITING FOR AN ANSWER TO NOTE

Gen. Huerta Must Make the Next Move in Mexican Game—Peaceful Means Are Not Yet Exhausted.

50 CENT PIECES ARE MADE LEGAL TENDER

Public Was Melting Down Silver Pesos Which Contain Twice as Much Silver as the Fifty Cent Coin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Waiting for word from Provisional Pres. Huerta—this was the attitude of official Washington Wednesday in the Mexican situation.

Administration officials still refused to shed any light on the last communication which conveyed to Gen. Huerta the desire of the United States that he eliminate himself from the tangled situation.

Their attitude is that to discuss publicly the delicate phases of the problem might defeat the ends being sought.

The feeling in the national capital is none the less one of tense interest, especially as to what course will be pursued if Gen. Huerta declines to abdicate.

It was evident from those who talked with Pres. Wilson about the situation Wednesday that he was calmly awaiting developments. He has told his friends that he would continue to try to solve the situation by peaceful means and would not be disturbed by predictions of armed intervention.

The belief is general here that the situation is being worked out with extreme secrecy in diplomatic channels and that only when some tangible conclusion has been reached, will there be any official announcements.

There was no collective opinion in official circles as to what Huerta's reply to the American representations might be. No one ventured predictions and so far as could be learned no intimations had been received as to Huerta's future attitude.

ISSUES DECREE. MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—Pres. Huerta by decree Wednesday made silver 50 cent pieces legal tender, as well as the bank notes of the Bank of London and the National Bank.

Branches of these banks are also authorized to put out their notes as legal tender. It is specified that while a metal reserve will be retained by the bank the notes shall not be redeemed in specie for one year.

The decree sets forth that this has been rendered necessary because of the high rates of exchange and the resultant tendency of the silver to melt down silver pesos, which contain more than twice the amount of metal contained in the 50 cent piece.

CRUISER LEAVES. VERA CRUZ, Nov. 6.—The German cruiser Hertha sailed from here Wednesday afternoon. The only foreign warships now in port are five United States battleships and two United States cruisers.

Rear Admiral Fletcher Wednesday transferred his quarters to the battleship Rhode Island, Rear Admiral Boush taking command of the Louisiana. The Louisiana will sail at an early date for Tampier.

The members of the special Mexican mission to Japan, recently placed under arrest, will be taken to Mexico City Thursday under a heavy guard.

EXPECT BATTLE. EAGLE PASS, Texas, Nov. 6.—Constitutionalist forces are closing in on Piedras Negras and Wednesday night Mexican government troops are sleeping on their arms in anticipation of an attack. Wednesday the village of El Moral, five miles south of the border was surrendered to the rebels, the federal troops there retiring to Piedras Negras.

Early Wednesday night the constitutionalists were reported within five miles of Piedras Negras and advancing from all sides. Piedras Negras, the former provisional capital of the constitutionalists was abandoned to the federalists several weeks ago.

REACHES HAVANA. HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Mandel Calero, the candidate of the liberal party at the recent presidential elections in Mexico, arrived here Wednesday on the steamer Corcovado. He was accompanied by his two daughters. He is on his way to the United States but says he will return to Mexico within a month.

Senor Calero declared that owing to the abnormal conditions in his country he had retired from the political field and would make no statement regarding the elections, except to express the opinion that they would be annulled.

Sorrenes Dominguez, a brother of Sen. Bellisario Dominguez, who made a speech in the Mexican senate attacking Pres. Huerta, was later mysteriously disappeared, was a passenger on the Corcovado. Senor Dominguez gave out a pamphlet entitled, "Words from a dead man." The pamphlet contains his strong charges against Gen. Huerta.

EIBEL SUIT NOW BEFORE THE COURT

Herman Elbel, Plaintiff in Dissolution Suit, is Witness in Court—Charges of "Freeze Out" Made.

Herman Elbel, plaintiff in the suit for the dissolution of Elbel Brothers company, was on the witness stand during all of Wednesday in the circuit court.

Elbel, who charges that his brothers, Richard and Robert, "froze him out" of participation in the affairs of the concern, testified that the "beginning of the end" of his business relations in the business came when they elected Mrs. Robert Elbel to the directorate and put him off the board.

He also testified that the minutes of the directors' meetings were prepared before the meeting by Richard Elbel and Dudley Shively, the attorney for the company, and signed afterwards. Financial reports were nearly always verbal, he declared.

Trist of the suit of Herman Elbel for a dissolution of the firm of Elbel brothers, music dealers, was begun before Judge Funk in the circuit court Wednesday morning.

Attorneys for Richard and Robert Elbel the defendants, filed an answer entering denial to Herman's charges and setting up the allegation that the business is now organized as a corporation and not a partnership, the theory adopted in the complaint.

The answer sets up in reply to Herman Elbel's charges that he was "frozen out" of participation in the affairs of the business that in January, 1913, he was succeeded on the board of directors by Mrs. Ella Elbel, wife of Robert Elbel. It is alleged that Herman was present at the meeting at which this action was taken and acquiesced.

The corporation, according to the answer was formed in January, 1908. The business was started as a partnership in 1891. The directors from the organization until 1913 were Richard, Robert and Herman Elbel. The capital stock was \$20,000.

In the answer it is alleged that Herman was paid \$150 a month salary which is equal to the amount drawn by the other two brothers. The change in the directorship at which Herman was succeeded by Mrs. Elbel is alleged to have been affected regularly and it is also charged that the former recognized the change.

The suit of Herman was filed about six months after the change in directorship the plaintiff charging that he had been ousted from participation in the affairs of the concern and asking for a receiver to sell the assets and divide the proceeds among the three brothers. Herman alleged his attempts to buy the shares of the other two brothers or to sell his own to them were fruitless.

The defense made request for a special finding of facts and conclusions of law to be made by Judge Funk, which was concurred in by the plaintiff.

NEW FEATURE IN CURRENCY BILL. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—An entirely new feature was tentatively written into the administration currency bill Wednesday by the senate committee, after a full day of heated wrangle.

The new plan was characterized by Chairman Owen, chief administration supporter in the committee, as "equivalent to a central bank." He said that the committee adjourned with the matter "up in the air."

The new scheme would provide for the centralization of one-half of the reserve to be held by the regional banks in the proposed new system. This proportion would be placed under the complete control of the federal reserve board and would be located at Washington to be administered for the aid and convenience of the entire banking system.

As finally voted upon the proposition was a modification of a plan proposed by Senator Reed of Missouri, who suggested it as a means of composing the wide differences among members of the committee. Sen. Reed and Sen. Hitchcock joined with the republicans in voting for the plan, which was opposed by Sens. Owen, Pomerene, Hollis, O'Gorman and Shafrath.

After the vote on the Reed amendment the administration forces endeavored again to put through the administration plan for bank control and ownership of the regional banks, but it is a tangled argument. This point will be taken up again tomorrow.

TALK OF A POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS to consider the progress being made by the committee quieted down Wednesday.

WILL RUN AGAIN. RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 6.—Judge Henry C. Fox, 73, the oldest active jurist in Indiana, announced Wednesday that he would be a candidate to serve a fourth term as judge of the Wayne circuit court, next year. Judge Fox, on Dec. 31, 1914, will have served eighteen years as judge of the Wayne county court. He is considering making the race on the progressive ticket.

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WHEN THE DOORBELL RANG



ALL VOTERS DID NOT CAST BALLOT

Only 10,711 Men Went to the Polls Although 12,500 Registered—Dopesters Busy Figuring.

P. A. Joyce, defeated candidate for mayor, was asked by the citizens' organ Wednesday if he did not believe that his defeat had been caused by the printing of the affidavits about the Keller "beer parties".

Joyce flatly refused to believe that this hurt his chances. "I attribute my defeat," he said, "to Mr. Keller's promises of law enforcement and cheaper car fare and to other promises he made which I could not see my way clear to make."

It was a great election from the standpoint of the political dopesters. With sharpened pencils and reams of paper they may spend the long winter evenings in figuring out just what votes went to the various candidates in Tuesday's election here, and what became of the rest of them and why.

For example, there were 10,711 people voted Tuesday out of some 12,500 of them who had registered for the election some three weeks ago. Nearly 1800 of them forgot to vote.

Were they Joyce men who stayed away? Or if they had voted would they have rolled up an even bigger plurality for Keller? Why didn't they vote?

Of the absentees, 519 were in the seventh ward, the section that single-handed, put Keller in office. Does that throw any light on the situation? Of the rest there were 230 in the first, 214 in the second, 357 in the third, 95 in the fourth, 82 in the fourth, 373 in the fifth and 197 in the sixth. Who were missing from the ranks?

The dopesters can spend a week or two figuring where the votes went that were cast in the two primaries, of which there were a total of 8,111, 5,755 democratic and 2,356 citizens.

Who Stayed Away? Some 2,660 people voted at the election who stayed away from the primaries. Were they republicans and progressives who hadn't made up their minds about the citizen's ticket? Or what?

Joyce got 2,659 votes in the primary and 4,345 in the election. However, there were 5,755 votes cast in the democratic primary. Did the 1,334 Weidner primary votes go to Keller or Hines?

Table with 3 columns: Ward, Primary, Election. Rows 1-7 and Total. Total Primary: 2356, Election: 5042.

RESULT A SURPRISE

The result was admittedly a surprise to the political prophets. The inside crowd of the citizens had been confident for a week or so, but the common or garden variety were evidently not up on the dope.

Had the citizen backers been willing a hazard a little money they could be starting for vacations in the Bermudas now. Joyce money was begging for takers at odds of 10 to seven and two and a half to one.

One citizen backer offered \$50 to \$125 on a 200 plurality for Keller and the Joyce backers fought each other to get at him and cover the offer. One cigar store reported that only about \$2000 changed hands there, whereas in other elections the amounts have run to \$20,000 and over.

One ardent republican was sure that Loughman would run ahead of Keller. He is just short five round dollars today.

Many causes are assigned for the Keller victory. Billy Sunday is given credit by many for playing a considerable part in the victory. Then Keller is a good campaigner, a good politician and generally popular. He is a much better mixer than Joyce. People have to know Joyce before they realize the character of the man. Keller the man, was much more widely known than Joyce the man. And personally cut a big figure in the result.

The list of causes could be run on indefinitely, the fact that the democrats had been in power for 12 years and many thought the time had come for a change, and so on and so on.

The dopesters can also work this out perhaps as they sit around the comfortable grate fires this winter and listen to the wind howling mournfully through the lonely pines.

WILL CONTINUE HIS FIGHT ON TAMMANY

John A. Hennessy Visits Gov. Glynn and Arranges For Renewal of Investigations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Fresh from the New York mayoralty fight, John A. Hennessy, state investigator, visited Albany Wednesday and made arrangements with Gov. Glynn for a renewal of investigations into Hennessy's charges of graft in various state departments.

Hennessy also caused to be issued by Highway Commissioner John N. Carlisle, a statement that Carlisle's recent denial of a charge that \$8,000,000 in state highway funds had been wanted in the last year, was meant in no way to reflect on any statement by Hennessy. Carlisle also said that Hennessy's work in the department had been valuable.

Gov. Glynn was called to New York Wednesday and could not confer with Hennessy at length. It was agreed, however, that they will meet again Monday.

TO VERA CRUZ. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Secy. of the Navy Daniels Wednesday ordered the scout cruiser Chester now at Vera Cruz, Mex., to proceed to Philadelphia navy yard to proceed to Vera Cruz, Mex., "as soon as possible".

MRS. HENNING A STRANGER TO FUNK

Names of Hines and Lorimer Brought in When Funk Tells of Being Solicited for \$10,000 for Campaign.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The state Wednesday rested its case against Atty. Daniel Donahoe and Detective Isaac Etiefel, charged with having conspired to defame Clarence S. Funk.

Funk took the witness stand and declared that he never saw Mrs. John C. Henning before she testified in this trial.

Funk disclosed what the state alleged to be the motive for the attacks on Funk by repeating a portion of his testimony in the Lorimer senatorial investigation.

The court would not allow Mr. Funk to testify that he had been watched by detectives, one of whom told him that he was employed by Edward Hines.

The names of Hines and Lorimer were brought in when Funk reiterated his statement before the Lorimer investigating committee of the senate that Hines asked him for \$10,000 toward a \$100,000 fund that had been used to "put Lorimer over", as United States senator.

Investigation was begun Wednesday of an alleged attempt to tamper with the jury. It was reported to Judge Pam that a man had stood near an air shaft, opposite the jury's hotel apartments and had tried to attract their attention.

FRANCIS E. WILLARD THE GREATEST MOTHER

Glowing Tribute is Paid to Founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—A glowing tribute to the memory of Francis E. Willard, founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, and messages from all parts of the country by national lecturers working in the interest of nation-wide prohibition, marked the closing session Wednesday of the national convention of the union.

Mrs. Cora A. Seaberry of New York, in speaking of the work accomplished by Mrs. Willard, declared that "the mother instinct does not need the actual physical act of motherhood for its creation; it is in every true woman and no greater mother lived than Francis Willard for she mothered the world."

The women of the Illinois delegation were urged by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis of New Jersey to use their influence with Rep. Mann in the interest of a national prohibition bill Philadelphia navy yard to proceed to Vera Cruz, Mex., "as soon as possible".

ENTIRE STATE MILITIA IS ORDERED TO INDIANAPOLIS CO. F. LEAVES CITY AT NOON

Company F, under Capt. Guy F. Kimbell, is preparing to leave for Indianapolis at noon. Major Freyermuth received orders shortly after midnight to prepare at once to move to the capital to assist in keeping order in the street car strike zone. Company F will leave by special train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—The entire state militia is on the way to Indianapolis to handle the street car strike situation. This was officially announced Thursday by Gov. Ralston's secretary, who requested that the newspapers issue no extras announcing the fact because of the excitement that might result. This was agreed to by all the newspapers. Practically all the militiamen will be here by 2 o'clock.

Gov. Ralston's decision to call the citizen soldiery in from the state was reached at midnight after another attempt to induce the officials of the Indianapolis Traction & Terminal company to treat with its striking employees had failed.

Refuse to Arbitrate. The last proposition was submitted to the governor by Pres. Beatty of the Central Labor union, who proposed that the street car company officials receive the striking men merely as employees and not as union men. The governor submitted the proposition to Pres. Robert I. Todd of the street car company, who repeated that the company had nothing to arbitrate and that it could not consider such a suggestion.

Pres. Beatty in submitting his proposal that the employees meet in conference with officers of the company as employees merely, said that if no settlement were made in conference the strike question should be submitted to a board of arbitration, one member to be appointed from among the employees, one from among the company's officers and a third disinterested person to be chosen by the two other members.

News that the troops had been called out was passed around slowly Thursday because of the attitude taken by the newspapers not to publish any news of the strike that might result in excitement.

Indignation Aroused at Order. When it was generally known among union labor members that the militia was on its way to the capital much indignation was expressed. Talk of calling a sympathetic strike of several industries was heard, and several union meetings were called for this afternoon and tonight to discuss what attitude other labor branches should take as a protest against a practical declaration of martial law in the state capital.

The radical element of the street car strikers openly declared they would resist any attempt on the part of the company to operate cars manned by strike breakers and protected by militiamen. More serious rioting was feared if the company attempted to operate cars before the arrival of the soldiers, and there was no doubt in the minds of the local authorities whether the company would be able to send out street cars protected by troops without causing trouble.

Pres. Todd of the street car company would give no indication of what the company's attitude would be after the troops were established in the city.

Expected Order Some Time. Officers and men of the National Guard have long expected that they would be called upon to suppress the rioting which has occurred at frequent intervals since last Friday in the streets of Indianapolis and they have been making preparations for such a call. In anticipation of such orders officers and non-commissioned officers kept in touch with the members of their companies by the use of telephones and automobiles all day Wednesday.

The brigade called out includes three regiments of infantry, the First, commanded by Col. J. Loudon, of Bloomington; Second, commanded by Col. Harry B. Smith, of Indianapolis; and the Third, by Col. Aubrey L. Kuhlman of Auburn.

In addition the hospital corps of Indianapolis and Bloomington, commanded by Maj. John J. Boas and the signal corps of Indianapolis under command of Lieut. Lynn O. Knowlton, will be on the scene.

The latter has among its members several expert linemen and electricians. It is not believed that field artillery will be necessary to maintain order. Battery A of Indianapolis, Battery B of Fort Wayne and Battery C of Rockville will wear side arms and go guard duty in the same manner as infantrymen.

The four companies of the First battalion, second infantry, known as the Indianapolis battalion, and Battery A are in readiness at the army but will await the arrival of men from the outside.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—An effort to resume street car traffic which has been dead up since last Friday night by a strike, resulted Wednesday in a serious injury of seven strike breakers and two policemen and the entire demolition of the car. A crowd of several thousand persons, many of them armed with bricks, surrounded the car and prevented progress and a

downpour of missiles from the roofs and windows of buildings along the route threatened the lives of the strikebreakers and police.

Indications were Wednesday night that the militia would be called out Thursday. A committee of seven of the civic and commercial organizations presented a unanimous request to Gov. Ralston asking for troops and stating the organizations would share the responsibility for the action.

While Gov. Ralston would not state what action he would take, he intimated that his reason for not calling the troops at once was that he feared the announcement that militia had been called for would result in a night of lawlessness.

Meets Authorities. The request for troops came after the governor had spent the morning in conference with the brigadier general of the state and the county and city authorities.

"There are a great many people here who are not workmen," said the governor, "and many of them are evidently desperate characters." The six strike-breakers injured in Wednesday's rioting who were able to travel returned to Chicago Wednesday night at the expense of the labor union. When John Sullivan, motorist of the car, and the most seriously hurt, was knocked to the floor, the others sought to surrender and threw the controller and their arms out of the car. The police brought several of the union leaders into their circle and informed them that the strike-breakers would leave the city if given a chance. The union men obtained quiet in the crowd and explained the surrender and the sympathizers agreed to the plan.

The mounted police formed a hollow square with a chain of patrolmen lining it and the strike-breakers, carrying Sullivan, were taken fifty feet through the crowd to a fire building. The crowd made no move to molest them.

Crowd is Dispersed. A number of strike sympathizers went back to the wrecked car later in the day to remove the car from the tracks and block further traffic on the lines. They were dispersed when riot calls brought fifty policemen to the spot. Most of the cars which were deserted on the streets when the strike was called, have been removed from the rails and will prevent any traffic on the down town lines until replaced.

Sheriff Porteous said that most of the 100 business men whom he had summoned as deputies had presented certificates that they were physically unable to serve, and said he would make out another list Thursday. He intimated that if he decided to interfere in the car strike, he would not demand that his deputies board the cars to ride with strike-breakers, and declared that it was not up to the sheriff's office to operate street cars.

Another death due to the strike resulted when the wounds of Thomas Carleton, who was shot in the Louisiana barn lots yesterday proved fatal.

Make Proposition. A new proposition from the striking motormen and conductors in which they waive recognition of the newly formed union was submitted to Gov. Ralston by W. G. Beatty, president of the Central Labor union, representing the men Wednesday night. The demand of the employees that the union be recognized by the Indianapolis Terminal & Traction company has been the main objection the company has made to the first terms submitted by its men.