can side, hoping to profit by the indignation against Villa and his absence from the border, have started a new movement to invade Chihuahua in force.

Reports are reaching the city from various points along the border of Federal activity, one expedition of considerable size being reported from New Mexico, near the border.

Quantities of ammunition are said to have been shipped to border points for the use of Federal expeditions into Chihuahua, and rebel secret service men say the Federals are recruiting in large numbers on the American side.

American troops along the border are kept on constant watch for invading forces.

Two Englishmen Missing.

The alleged disappearance of John Lawrence, an engineer, of Yuma, Ariz., and a friend named Curtis, both Englishmen, in Juarez, last Wednesday, constituted a mystery to-day. Juarez officials denied that any such men had been detained.

Samuel Stewart, known also as Thompson, an English soldier of fortune, reported their disappearance. He said they went to Juarez on Wednesday to aid in the search for Benton, a schoolmate of Lawrence, and were seen no more by himself or other friends.

Lawrence and Curtis, Stewart said, registered here on Tuesday under assumed names, as they came on business of a nature which, for financial reasons, required secrecy. He did not know what names they used. Stewart told a circumstantial story of his search for the two friends yesterday, but his tale was received with reservations.

Los Angeles, Feb. 21.—John Lawrence named in dispatches from El Paso as having disappeared in Juarez last Wednesday, is supposed to be Roger Lawrence, a young English engineer, who was employed for a time by the California Development Company. He is said to have gone to El Paso on a visit.

PEACE, SAYS WOOD, NEEDS AMPLE GUARD

General, Addressing the Lehigh Alumni, Urges Preparedness—Praises College Camps.

"The only safe precaution against war is a thorough and systematic preparation and equipment to resist any effort to break peace," said Major General Leonard Wood yesterday evening at a dinner given by the Lehigh University Alumni Club at the Hotel Astor.

"The ultimate object sought is not necessarily one of military aggrandizement, but to provide a means of meeting a vital need confronting us as a peaceful people."

General Wood in his speech dwelt largely on the subject of the college summer military camps, which were established last year and in which many educational leaders are interested.

Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University, commended the camps very highly. He was elected by the students at the Gettysburg camp last summer as the president of the organization they formed.

A letter in regard to the summer camps to Dr. Drinker from President Wilson was read. It said in part: "I am very much interested in the succesful working out of the idea of these college camps. I believe that the students attending will derive not only a great deal of physical benefit from the healthful, open-air life, but also that they will benefit from the discipline, habits of regularity and the knowledge of personal and camp sanitation which the experience in camp will give."

Among the other speakers of the evening were John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education and president of the University of New York, and D. A. Usina, president of the Lehigh New York Club, who acted as toastmaster.

ENGLAND BACKS CARDEN

Unwilling to Recall Him from Mexico Under Fire.

London, Feb. 21.—The renewed attack by the American press on Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, over the disclosure that he is interested in land in Mexico is likely to have the effect of prolonging his stay in Mexico as British Minister. He is coming to England immediately to report to the Foreign Office as originally arranged, but the previous decision that he is not to return to Mexico is likely to be reversed.

The British government considers that the attacks of the American press are unjustifiable, and it will not withdraw Sir Lionel while he is under fire.

This action will cause some inconvenience, as Charles Murray Marling, who was to be Sir Lionel's successor, has been replaced as counsellor of Embassy at Constantinople by Henry Hamond Lawson Beaumont, counsellor of Embassy at Tokio. In the mean time Mr. Marling remains in England, awaiting orders to proceed to Mexico. He and his wife have announced to all their friends that they are going there.

"77"
FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, COUGHS, SORE THROAT
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Aching bones, whooping wheeze, general weakness and chills, followed by fever; pains and soreness in the head, chest and back; cough, sore throat, hoarseness and influenza, this is the Grip.

To get the best results take Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at once.

If you wait, until your bones begin to ache, until you begin to cough and wheeze, and the Cold becomes settled and hangs on, it may take longer to break up.

Two sizes, 25c and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

MRS. A. B. COOK.
Wife of Lieutenant Cook, who was shot at Vera Cruz.

BENTON'S LIFE SWORN AWAY

Continued from first page.

he was an active sympathizer of the enemy, to whom he had given help in many ways, giving information of the movement of our forces, intimate friendships with the principal "red flag" chiefs Salazar and Orozco, and classing or considering Constitutionalists as rebels and bandits.

"Villa continued that on account of the fact that he was a foreigner his property had not been confiscated, and that he would be forced to forbid him to return to Mexican territory to cause damage to the republic, as he was an element to destroy order and peace. At this the said stranger answered in hard and violent words, saying that there was no human power that could oblige him to live outside of Mexico and leave his property to suffer by depredations and robbery, as it had already suffered.

"Then he declared that he was as good a man as General Villa, and in that moment when he said this to General Villa he pulled the pistol that was in the back pocket of his trousers. But the general was ready and he jumped for him. With one hand he struck him, and the persons who were present leaped upon him so that he might not make an attempt against the life of General Villa. Following this, the general ordered him arrested, giving him into the charge of the military commander.

"Following the arrest, investigations were started to see what part he had taken in the struggle now going on in the republic, and it was found that the public knows he is a sworn enemy of our cause, aiding the Federal army, not only morally but materially, and in the time just preceding the Orozco revolution we learned that he did all he could to aid this government against Madero.

"I was beside General Villa when this took place, and am firmly convinced that if there had not been a body of officials and friends near the general it would have been possible for the stranger to assassinate him. I swear that this declaration is the truth."

Following this Engineer Farias was questioned as to what he knew regarding the incident. He replied as follows:

"This morning at an opportune moment a stranger entered the apartments occupied by General Villa. I supposed it was the William Benton who is now present. He was talking with the general about some matter, of which I took no notice until he became violently excited and told the general that he was as much a man as he, the general; that his, Villa's, men had robbed him, and then in an aggressive way pulled a pistol which he had in the rear pocket of his pantaloons, but fortunately the general jumped upon him, giving him at the same time a blow on the head.

"At that moment the persons present intervened, and I am sure that had it not been for their action General Villa would have been the victim of the said Benton."

Then the witness was asked to say what he knew about the participation of William Benton in the present civil war. He answered that Benton was known as an enemy of the Constitutionalist movement, and has always been on the side of the Federals.

"He has lent very generously all sorts of help, giving them news of movements of our forces, feeding the horses of the Federals and giving them in general all sorts of facilities to aid the infamous work which they are carrying on. This was not only known to Federals, but the general public. To carry on this he hid under the character of a foreigner."

Following this, the president of the council conceded the floor to the agent of the Public Ministry, who made an exposition of the testimony and begged that the accused Benton be condemned to suffer the penalty of death. After this the officer named by the judge as defender of the accused was allowed to speak, and begged that the court apply the penalty of only ten years in prison. Then the president declared closed the arguments of counsel, and the recorder summed up the points against the accused as follows:

First—Is the accused, William Benton, guilty of having insulted General Francisco Villa, chief of the division of the North of the Constitutionalist army?

Second—Is the accused, William Benton, guilty of having made an attempt on the life of General Francisco Villa?

Third—Is the accused, William Benton, guilty of having given information to the enemies of the government?

Fourth—Is the accused, William Benton, guilty of having lent aid in money and other ways to the seditionists?

Fifth—Is the accused, William Benton, guilty of having favored the seditionists so as to realize his plans to perturb the public tranquility?

After the court questions had been asked and the court officers sworn and questioned the accused, William Benton, was convicted on the charge made against him of having attempted to take Villa's life.

Therefore, we, judges of this military court, by the authority vested in us, do declare that William Benton is guilty of having insulted and used arms with intent to do violence against the person of General Francisco Villa, and for that crime he is condemned to suffer the penalty of death.

We order that this decision be communicated to the military commandant of this city, that he may comply with it.

The report of the court martial was signed by J. M. Rodriguez, judge, and Raoul Lopez, secretary.

HE FAVORS INTERVENTION

Huntington Wilson Says U. S. Should Block Mexican Ports.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Colon by the United Fruit steamship Tenadores was Huntington Wilson, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, who is making a six-month trip through South America. He said he was making the journey merely to study the South American republics.

Mr. Wilson declared that he could not agree with President Wilson's foreign policy as it affected Mexico, and expressed himself in favor of intervention.

"The situation in Mexico just now is exceedingly bad," he said, "and if conditions there continue to be intolerable the United States should soon assume a warlike attitude, blockade all the Mexican ports collect all customs revenues and use them to indemnify Americans and foreigners for losses sustained through banditti."

WILSONS AT THEATRE

President's Wife and Daughters See "Thousand Years Ago."

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, accompanied by her two daughters, Miss Margaret and Miss Eleanor Wilson, attended a performance of "A Thousand Years Ago" at the Shubert Theatre last night. They were escorted by Mrs. Percy Mackaye and Mr. Mackaye, the author.

The party occupied the boxes on the right hand side of the theatre. Mrs. Wilson and her daughters were the first to hear the play read in manuscript form after Mr. Mackaye had finished it, so they were doubly interested in the stage presentation.

During one of the intermissions the party went back of the stage, where the Misses Wilson had tea in the dressing room of Miss Rita Jolivet, who plays the part of Turandot, the Chinese princess.

ENGLAND EXPECTS U. S. TO ACT SOON

London Press Thinks Murder of Benton Brings Affairs to a Head.

PRESIDENT'S POLICY HELD RESPONSIBLE

Some Papers Suggest Combined English and American Intervention in Mexico.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Feb. 21.—The murder of a British subject has brought the condition of affairs in Mexico home to England in a far stronger manner than the long continued financial losses have succeeded in doing. The afternoon papers continue to give a large amount of space to the death of William S. Benton, while many also publish editorials, and are almost unanimous in demanding intervention. Several papers suggest a combined English and American intervention in Mexico, saying that England should herself avenge the death of an Englishman.

"The Globe" says: "A very serious turn has been taken by affairs in Mexico, which transforms the whole situation. Representations have been made to the American government by the British Ambassador, and it is reported that the State Department has ordered a thorough investigation. This, it is hoped, will be prompt, for it is intolerable that British subjects should continue to be done to death without redress.

"And what, it is necessary to ask, will happen if investigation proves Villa's guilt? The United States has not only the responsibility involved in the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine and the denial of the right of European governments to protect their own subjects in Mexico, but the additional responsibility of supplying Villa and the Mexican rebels with arms, thereby promoting lawlessness with such grievous results to British lives and interests. President Wilson has gone too far to shrink from going further."

"Wilson Party Responsible."

"The Evening News" says: "The murder of Benton has brought the Mexican crisis to a head. The deplorable state of things in Mexico is one for which the attitude of President Wilson is partly responsible, although that he is actuated by the highest motives cannot for a moment be doubted. Recently President Wilson withdrew the ordinance forbidding the export of arms from the United States to Mexico, and this was accepted as direct and open encouragement of Villa. Of course, it was not an official recognition, but its effect was to strengthen the hands of the bloodthirsty bandit, whose forces have been engaged in looting the property of neutral foreigners, and the responsibility thus entailed is very grave.

"We at the moment are without authentic details of the murder of Benton, but when this sort of thing happens to British subjects the British government hitherto has had something to say on the matter.

"We are not to be taken as supposing that there is any case of friction with the United States over a matter that is subject to graver regret than the murder of Benton, but it is clear that something has got to be done, and since the United States naturally feels that trouble on its own borders concerns it more than any European nation, we presume President Wilson's policy of folded hands will now end. At any rate, it is certain that if the murder of Benton goes unpunished the lives of all foreigners in Mexico, both Americans and Europeans, will be gravely imperilled."

"The Globe" says in its news columns: "Something may happen now. A situation of the gravest character has been created by the outrage. The United States, which has the responsibility for supplying the Mexican rebels with arms, denies the right of European governments to protect their own subjects in Mexico. It may now be necessary for the British government to insist on the United States taking adequate steps to protect the lives and property of British subjects and to inflict punishment for the murder of Benton."

Cumpulsion Soon Necessary.

"The Evening Standard" and "The Westminster Gazette" are more mild.

"The Standard" says: "The execution of Benton only emphasizes that Mexico is semi-barbarous, and some kind of international compulsion will soon be necessary to stop it from wallowing in this style of corruption and cruelty."

"The Westminster Gazette" says: "Reports of what is being said and done in Mexico should be scrutinized with the greatest care. Authentic information will be speedily forthcoming, but in the mean time all talk about precipitate American or British action should be heavily discounted."

The Foreign Office issued only a short, formal statement, saying: "America, which has undertaken to protect British subjects, has ordered a full inquiry on the spot of the death of Benton."

A high official said: "We can't say what action the government will take until it is in full possession of the facts."

The Potomac in Solid Ice Floe.

Curling, N. F., Feb. 21.—The United States naval tug Potomac, which was abandoned by her crew after she had become ice-bound, is now wedged in a solid floe that is packed tightly against the shore, two miles west of Cow Head. The possibility of getting her clear by the use of dynamite has been suggested, but the success of the plan is regarded as extremely doubtful.

President to Review Parade.

Washington, Feb. 21.—President Wilson will review a civic and military parade at Alexandria, Va., on Monday in celebration of Washington's Birthday.

WILSON RELIES ON ENGLISH PATIENCE

Confident Great Britain Will Await Benton Killing Inquiry.

HER AMBASSADOR MAKES NO DEMAND

Senators Discuss Affair in Secret and Fall Calls for a Stronger Policy.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 21.—Pending the receipt of the official detailed report of Thomas D. Edwards, American Consul at Juarez, regarding the circumstances of the execution of William S. Benton, a British subject, at the hands of General Pancho Villa, the administration is watchfully waiting, confident that Great Britain will continue patient.

The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, at the direction of his government, has made certain representations to the Department of State, but there was nothing threatening in the tone of the request for a thorough investigation. It is realized by the British government that the request for the protection of Benton was made after he was dead, although the fact was not then known here, and it is also appreciated that Benton was hardly discreet in his action.

Secretary Bryan admitted to-day that the preliminary report from Consul Edwards was that Benton was killed following a court martial. He declined to indicate, however, what his opinion was as to the regularity of the action. The Secretary also refused to comment on probabilities or to forecast what action the administration would take should it develop that there was no justification for the killing of Benton.

Senate Discusses Killing.

The execution of Benton was brought to the attention of the Senate to-day by Senator Fall, who had read in open session a telegram from George Curry notifying him of the adoption of resolutions of protest by the mass meeting in El Paso, and a telegram from R. M. Dudley, of El Paso, who said that "William Benton was murdered like a dog by Villa."

While the Senate was in secret session, after the arbitration treaties had been disposed of, Senator Fall again brought up the subject of Mexico and demanded the adoption of a definite policy by the United States with respect to the protection of its citizens. He declared that this government was standing idly by while foreigners were being murdered in Mexico, and insisted that something be done.

Senators generally regarded the killing of Benton as an unfortunate incident likely to accentuate the ominous aspect of the Mexican situation, although no immediate difficulties were expected to arise from it. A large number of Senators take the view that there is no apparent solution of the problem; that any recognition of the Constitutionalist faction, so long as Villa is at its head, is out of the question.

"William Benton was murdered like a dog by Villa," said the dispatch of Mr. Dudley to Senator Fall. "Almost certain Villa did it personally. No evidence that Benton was the aggressor. Everything shows it to have been cold-blooded murder. Castillo a guest of our government with safety from punishment. Villa boasting of his crime. Is there no protection anywhere? El Paso full of rebel officers. The business affairs of the rebellion openly done here. Your thousands of friends out here want to hear your voice in Senate on our behalf. 'Watchful waiting' a failure."

Thorough Inquiry Ordered.

Explanations made by General Villa to Thomas D. Edwards and George C. Carothers, the American consular representatives at Juarez, together with the court martial record, are to be supplemented by further information. Instructions have been sent to the American Consul, Mr. Letcher, at Chihuahua, to get additional details from Villa, and it is understood that inquiry through independent sources will be carried on at Juarez. Mr. Carothers is consular agent at Torreon, temporarily assisting Mr. Edwards.

It is understood that Ambassador Spring-Rice has emphasized the unofficial character of his representations he has thus far made to the State Department, on the ground that the British government claimed no legal obligation by the United States to look after the welfare of British subjects in Mexico. The action of the State Department directing consuls to extend to the British in Mexico the same degree of protection as is given to Americans has been regarded as an act of courtesy, for which the British government was duly grateful.

For this reason, it is said, there is no basis for the expectation that any demand or any request will be made on the United States government to secure reparation for the killing of Benton, and determination of the proper course to be pursued toward Villa is consequently to be left entirely to State Department officials.

One result of the Benton incident has been to create a feeling of apprehension in the diplomatic circle in Washington as to the safety of the large foreign element in Mexico. So far the resident diplomats have rested content in the belief that the undertaking by the State Department to look after the welfare of their people in Mexico would be quite sufficient to insure for them the degree of protection guaranteed by the rules of civilized warfare.

Mexican Banks Lose Charters.

Hermosillo, Mexico, Feb. 21.—Nearly all the banks in this territory lost their charters yesterday by a decree issued by General Carranza, following notification by the Constitutionalist leader that the banks must open for business before Wednesday. The bankers had declined to do business since the issuance of insurgent paper currency.

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DIAZ HERE TO MEET AMIGOS AMERICANOS

Not Going to Washington, Nor to Meet Reyes, He Declares.

"I'M A PATRIOT," IS HIS ESTIMATE

But All Matters Affecting His Plans He Somehow Fails to Understand.

The same General Felix Diaz who was acclaimed with "Vivas" when he was chief of police in Mexico City under his uncle Porfirio, the dictator, and who later plotted the downfall and death of Francisco Madero, stood on a cold pier in Brooklyn yesterday and submitted to the questions of newspaper men. General Diaz arrived in the Morro Castle, of the Ward Line, from Havana. With him was a retinue that could be looked on as a bodyguard without undue imagination.

The revolutionist bowed and apologized for seeming to misunderstand questions. Really, he had no object in keeping his mouth shut—only his life depended on it. He explained he was here to visit "amigos Americanos"—that and nothing more. It was little he knew of the trouble in Mexico, as he was completely out of politics now. Ever since last October, when he escaped Mexico City and took refuge on an American warship at Vera Cruz, two jumps ahead of Huerta's bullets, the thought of Mexican politics had scarcely entered his head. He denied he was seeking an alliance with Villa or Carranza.

Nevertheless, by the time several hundred questions had been fired at him after he arrived at the home of Ignatius Mitanda, a relative of his wife, living at No. 571 West 139th street, General Diaz found himself criticising President Wilson's attitude toward Mexican affairs and saying many things that might be extended into an expression of opinion.

While on the pier he denied he was going to Washington to confer with President Wilson or that Rudolfo Reyes or any other exiled politician was on the way to a general conference. He speaks little English—when he tries. When he wants to he can answer briskly and colloquially, but his vocabulary is a matter of despair to interviewers.

It was after he had denied his intention of going to Washington that a Spaniard, who was a fellow passenger, called the Tribune reporter aside, and, pointing to Diaz, said:

"That's young Diaz. He's going to Washington right away. I heard him and his companions talking of their chances of success several times on the voyage up from Havana. They have some big plan in mind that needs the sanction of the United States."

Very little could be wormed out of the general on the pier, but at the Miranda home he loosened his tongue. He was surrounded by his wife and staff, including his lawyer, José Sandoval, who was supposed to be in Northern Mexico arranging matters with Villa; his secretary, Pedro Del Villas; Dr. Richard Del Rio and Captain Hector Arostegui.

General Diaz neatly dodged the question of the shooting of Benton by Villa by explaining he was hardly informed about it. He did venture this opinion, however, while pulling his fierce mustache and lazily rolling his black eyes: "To kill a man is a terrible thing. I do not know Villa or Benton or what the circumstances were."

"Will the killing hasten intervention?" he was asked.

"I have not given much thought to the question," he replied.

"Do you think the United States will intervene?"

"I should say it is plain the American government will discuss the thing from every angle before making any move. We would have had peace in Mexico long ago if President Wilson had assisted Huerta at the start. Now Huerta's office can only be brief and supported by force of arms."

Asked if he believed the success of Villa or Carranza brought any hope of peace to Mexico he answered:

"No. Villa has been executing Federal soldiers by the wholesale, so there is not a force to maintain order. I have no belief in the ability of Villa to control his men."

After remarking that no power in Mexico seemed to offer peace, General Diaz was asked what power he could suggest from outside to make the country whole again. He shrugged his shoulders and refused to designate any one.

"I wish I knew such a power," he sighed. "If I did I would enlist under it. My sole ambition is the peace of my country. War is ahead of us for a long time. If either of the rivals could get a big loan matters might be ended quickly."

"Are you going to meet Rudolfo Reyes?"

"I am out of politics," he replied. "I do not keep in touch with the situation. If the opportunity comes to serve my country I will. I am a patriot."

Asked if he was afraid of assassination, Diaz's mouth hardened and he bit his lip. His dapper manner vanished, leaving nothing of the head barber aspect, but instead that of a man who has seen much of death.

"I am not afraid," he said. "Once some one tried to kill me, but I do not know why Huerta should want to kill me, or why Villa should, or Carranza. I never harmed any one in my life."

He neglected to say he had left Havana a short time ago because of the activity of Huerta agents trying to shoot him.

"Before I left Vera Cruz I think some men meant me harm, but with the precautions I am taking now I could return. But I feel safer here with my friends than in Havana, and that is the only reason I am here. I cannot tell you my plans, for I have none."

General Diaz spoke feelingly of his uncle Porfirio, and denied there was a chance he might ever return to Mexico.

This is the second time Diaz has been in the United States within a year. In July he passed through the Pacific states on the way to Japan as a special ambassador. The trip was called off by the Japanese, who believed the United States might resent his reception. On his return to Vera Cruz he quarrelled with Huerta and became an exile.

UNION TRUST CO. ROBBED OF $20,000

Continued from first page.

Thursday the discrepancy in a $2,000 payment, which he had recorded as $1,000, and he was taken to the 86th street apartment, where he was confronted by Ernest H. Cook, manager of the Plaza Branch of the trust company.

President E. G. Merrill of the Union Trust Company issued a statement following the arrests. In it he stated that the business of the Plaza branch is kept entirely separate from that of the other offices of the trust company and that no trust business is carried on there. Both men, according to President Merrill's statement, are under surety bonds. He explained that justice to other employes of the Plaza branch and the maintenance of discipline made a public prosecution necessary.

What especially puzzles the officials of the bank is a partial confession said to have been made by Woolsey, in which he admitted he was guilty of making false entries in the books, but denied emphatically that he shared in any of the money which was taken through his collusion with White. What became of the money he professed not to know.

He was unable, according to one of the officials, to explain to them White's influence, if any, White might have over him to cause him to become a forger. White has been closeted with the bank officials and detectives since Thursday assisting them in finding the false entries.

PROTECTORATE FOR HAYTI

Likelihood of Intervention Grows—More Marines Landed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 21.—An impression prevails here that the United States will be forced to establish a protectorate over Hayti and administer control over the collection of the customs receipts until such time as a stable government is established. Nothing of a definite nature, however, has been decided by the administration, and the Secretary of State is not disposed to discuss the subject, but it is known that such a plan is under consideration.

Because of the fact that some sort of intervention in Hayti seems inevitable despite the success of the Zamor faction, no thought has yet been given by President Wilson to the matter of recognizing the provisional government.

Reports to the State and Navy departments to-day indicate that the revolutionists under Senator Davilmar Theodore at Cape Haytien have been completely routed. It was reported to the Navy Department to-day that four officers and fifty-three marines from the Washington had been landed at Cape Haytien to reinforce the score of marines already ashore. The State Department advices were to the effect that the American landing force was practically in charge of the city, although the Zamor troops had arrived on the scene.