

VILLA DEMANDS BIG RANSOM FOR TERRAZAS'S LIFE

Aged Mexican Must Pay 500,000 Pesos More to Save His Son.

LIMIT OF TIME EXPIRES TO-NIGHT

Rebel Leader, Already Paid \$650,000 in Gold, Deaf to Appeals.

MAY ASK BRYAN'S HELP

Bulk of Great Terrazas Fortune Gone, but Villa Insists on Ransom or Death.

El Paso, Tex., March 5.—General Luis Terrazas appealed to-day to Marlon Letcher, American Consul at Chihuahua, now in this city, to save his son Luis, whose life has been made the forfeit if 500,000 pesos ransom money is not paid over to General Pancho Villa, the rebel leader.

Consul Letcher declared himself deeply moved by the appeal of the octogenarian head of the great Mexican family, whose wide possessions have been confiscated by the Constitutionalists, but he had to reply that he was helpless in the matter.

"I am eighty years old, and neither life nor money means much to me," said General Terrazas, with a tremor in his voice. "My son Luis has thirteen children, and they need him. I would gladly return to Chihuahua, and Villa could kill me instead of my son."

While General Terrazas did not say as much, the interview left the inference that he does not now possess the sum demanded.

Luis, the son, is about fifty years old and for several months has been held prisoner. At the time of his arrest the rebels demanded \$650,000 gold as the price of his life. This sum was slow in being paid, and Luis was taken out, a noose was adjusted about his neck and he was gently hoisted from his feet. The torture was repeated until he signalled that he would pay the sum demanded—all that he had in the Chihuahua bank.

After this incident the prisoner was removed from the palace, where he had been confined, and allowed to live under guard with his family in one of his father's houses. Women relatives some time later appealed to Villa to release him, but Villa was adamant.

"If the Cientificos had Pancho Villa a prisoner in the same circumstances do you think he would be restrained in a palace and treated with the consideration I have shown Don Luis?" Villa replied. "No. Pancho Villa's head would have been placed on a pike and paraded about the city. The Terrazas family have accumulated its great wealth through oppression of the people, and now the people demand reparation."

General Terrazas left Consul Letcher's room and appeared in the hotel lobby, visibly shaken. His beard is white and his figure below the medium. He walks with a cane. He was surrounded by friends and relatives, on whose faces anxiety for the son and pity for the father were plainly written.

May Appeal to Bryan. A personal appeal to Secretary Bryan was suggested, but the old man only shook his head. The appeal, however, may be made, unless it is possible to raise the ransom money. The great bulk of the Terrazas fortune, normally estimated at \$40,000,000 gold, was tied up by the confiscation order, and most of the money available in foreign countries has been spent in the last three years.

It was said to-night that the most serious obstacle in the way of a settlement of the matter is Villa's refusal.

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This Morning's News.

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DEFEAT TORREON REBELS

Federals Said to Have Put 3,000 to Flight.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, March 5.—Advises received from Torreon say that General Ricardo Pena made a reconnaissance in force to the north, encountering three thousand rebels near Escalon. A complete victory for the Federals is claimed. The rebels after an engagement of several hours fled in disorder, it is said, leaving four hundred dead on the field.

SAY VILLA CRUCIFIED MAN

Federals Hear of Atrocious Treatment of Chihuahuan.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, March 5.—Chihuahua advices accuse Pancho Villa of new cruelties. It is said that Villa took with him from Juarez to Chihuahua several Federal prisoners, whom he kept three days without food or drink. A resident of Chihuahua named Bernardino Villalobos, living near the place where the Federals were confined, took compassion on them and secretly supplied them with food. This was discovered and Villalobos was sentenced to death. Villa, it is declared, ordered that he be crucified and his limbs broken one by one.

ELLIS CONVICTED OF WIFE MURDER

Chicago Jury Ignores His Plea That Loss of Her Love Made Him Insane.

Chicago, March 5.—William Cheney Ellis, of Cincinnati, was found guilty to-day of murdering his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Hosea Ellis, in a Chicago hotel last October. Punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the state penitentiary for fifteen years.

Ellis claimed that he had been driven to mania by knowledge that his wife had given her love to Fred G. Caldwell, of Brantford, Ont., a young dry goods merchant. He followed his wife here several days after she came to Chicago on a visit to relatives. They celebrated their ninth wedding anniversary with a dinner and theatre party the night of the murder.

When found with the body Ellis appeared dazed. He had slightly slashed his own wrists and throat. He at first declared the tragedy was the result of a suicide agreement because of his business troubles. Before the coroner's jury he changed his explanation. He testified that he alone was responsible for the killing, but that he had meant that both should die.

PARDONS FORCED ON TAFT

He Says Innocent Men Were Convicted by Public Clamor.

Boston, March 5.—Ex-President Taft deplored the influence of newspapers on jurors in an address to the students of Boston University Law School to-day.

"It is proper for newspapers to comment after judgment on a case," Mr. Taft said, "but it is the trial of cases in the newspapers before judgment that has led to much of the criticism of the courts. Why, when I was President, I had to pardon two or three men who had been convicted by public clamor when they were really innocent."

POISONED, TRAVELLED FAR

Youth from Long Island Collapses on Reaching Bellevue.

A young man staggered into the office of Bellevue Hospital last night and collapsed at the entrance. He was raised to his feet, and managed to rasp out: "I took poison by mistake; please help me!"

He was hurried to a ward, and it was found that he had taken nitrate of silver and was in a very serious condition. He said he was Joseph Kenshal, seventeen years old, a machinist's helper, of Cedar Grove, Long Island, and to the amazement of the doctors, said he had hurried all the way from Cedar Grove to Bellevue for treatment. The delay may cost him his life.

BROADHURST NO ALIMONY DODGER

Playwright Bares Big Earnings to Court, Despite Fact Wife Is Suing Him.

The frank statement of his income which George Broadhurst, playwright, made in the separation suit which Mrs. Ida Raymond Broadhurst is bringing against him on the ground of abandonment earned the commendation of Justice Cobhan in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Broadhurst's statement, in the proceeding which his wife brought for the awarding of alimony, was different from that of many men who are being sued by their wives, whose efforts, most of the time are to reduce their alimony paying capacity.

Mr. Broadhurst said that he had earned \$342,514 in the last seven years, making an annual income of \$48,930. His more recent plays have given him an income of \$294,514 in the last two years.

On the financial showing made by the playwright Justice Cobhan fixed the alimony at \$10,000 a year pending the action, and allowed Mrs. Broadhurst \$3,000 for counsel fee. Mrs. Broadhurst has complained that her husband has been spending much time in the company of Diva Rimaldi, an actress,

FREE TOLLS REPEAL URGED BY WILSON

Relations of U. S. with Europe Depend on It, Says President.

INDICATIONS POINT TO SUCCESS OF PLEA

Brief Address Delivered to Congress by Mr. Wilson in Person.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 5.—President Wilson appeared in the House chamber to-day for the sixth time and delivered his message to Congress, pleading on this occasion for the repeal of the provision of the Panama Canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from tolls.

Despite vigorous opposition in both the Senate and the House there seemed to be little doubt to-night that his request would be granted.

Mr. Wilson asserted that his reason for asking the repeal was that everywhere except in the United States the tolls exemption was regarded as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and he further asked it in support of the administration's general foreign policy.

Because of the wide diversity of opinion, even among members of his own party, on the tolls question, Mr. Wilson's reception was not so flattering as that accorded him upon former occasions. Sharper criticism among members of Congress also followed the delivery of the message.

Repeal Bill in To-day. When the President entered the chamber the applause lasted for possibly thirty seconds. The demonstration at the end of the reading of the message was likewise of brief duration. From the standpoint of applause there was a distinct contrast between the reception of to-day's message and the messages relating to the tariff, currency and the Mexican situation.

Initiative action in the matter will be taken to-morrow, when the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will meet to consider the message. It was said to-night that this committee would report a bill to flatly repeal the exemption provision. In the Senate to-day Senator Chilton, a Democratic member of the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee, introduced an amendment to the canal act which would give the President authority to make or suspend tolls by proclamation and to prescribe tolls in cases exempted. This would put it up directly to the President to eliminate the exemption.

President's Message. In addressing himself to Congress President Wilson said: "I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have addressed to the Congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the country, and I come now to speak upon a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree, by the Constitution itself, with personal responsibility.

"I have come to ask for the repeal of that provision of the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.

"In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on November 18, 1901. But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation.

Held a Treaty Violation. "Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate it, and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading of words of our own promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please.

"The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do—a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

Explains Phases Used. Aside from the bearing of this message.

Continued on fourth page, second column.

I. W. W. CHURCH RAIDERS TAKEN TO COURT.



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2 BURGLARS AND POLICEMAN SHOT

Three Fatally Wounded in Pistol Duel on Brooklyn Street.

SHOOTING FOLLOWS STORE ROBBERY

Bluecoat's Bullets Bring Down Gunmen After He Is Injured.

Two burglars and a policeman were shot at 2 o'clock this morning in a revolver duel that followed the discovery of a robbery in a drug store at the corner of Putnam and Tompkins avenues, Brooklyn.

Patrolman Thomas Wynn, of the Gates avenue police station, is the injured policeman. He was shot in the abdomen.

George Stevens, twenty-three, of No. 163 East 133d street, and William McHenry, twenty-five, of No. 135 Third avenue, Brooklyn, are the alleged burglars. Stevens was shot in the back and McHenry in the abdomen. All three are dying, it was said, in the St. John's hospital.

A man told Patrolman Daniel Stack, who was standing on the corner of Tompkins avenue and Madison street, that three men were robbing the drug store. As he went there he saw Stevens and McHenry and James Martin, of No. 230 East 133d street, in front of the store.

Stevens had just come out of the pharmacy. He was carrying some articles. Stack told them they were under arrest. Stevens ran and as Stack went after him McHenry pulled a revolver and fired four shots at the policeman. All the bullets missed. With Stevens, McHenry then ran.

At Tompkins avenue and Madison street Patrolman Wynn ordered the runners to halt. They refused, McHenry drawing a revolver and firing at Wynn. The bullet hit Wynn in the abdomen. As the policeman was falling he pulled out his revolver and fired at McHenry.

That shot went true, hitting McHenry in the stomach. As McHenry fell, Wynn fell again, and the second bullet struck Stevens in the back.

Five other policemen had heard the shooting and they came to the scene quickly. They held the wounded men and Patrolman Stillwagon caught Martin, who had run to Marcy avenue and Madison street. On Martin was \$50 in property and a revolver. He was locked up in the Gates avenue station on a charge of burglary.

The three wounded men were removed to the hospital by Dr. Smith.

HER JEWELS DISAPPEAR

Mrs. Peters Says Window Cleaner Also Went.

When Mrs. Samuel T. Peters returned to her home, No. 117 East 37th street, after a shopping tour yesterday afternoon, she found that \$10,000 worth of jewelry had been stolen.

Mrs. Peters went out about 2 o'clock, and shortly afterward a window cleaner called. The servants, seeing nothing unusual in such a visit, admitted the man, who proceeded to clean windows. No one could recall seeing him go, but he was gone when Mrs. Peters returned.

BANDIT ROBBS MAIL CAR

Obtains Several Sacks of Registered Letters and Escapes.

Columbia, S. C., March 5.—A bandit to-night robbed the mail car of Southern Railway train No. 11, Charleston to Columbia, just as the train reached Columbia. The robber covered the mail clerk with a revolver, secured several sacks containing registered mail and jumped off the train. No arrests have been made.

GIANTS ARE HOME AGAIN

World Touring Nines Are Here at Last.

The steamer Lusitania, with the world baseball tourists on board, reached Sandy Hook at 2:15 o'clock this morning and anchored off the Whistling Buoy. It was snowing at that hour, and the thick weather is assumed to have decided her commander not to attempt to take the big liner up the channel.

DIDN'T KNOW THIEF IN EVENING CLOTHES

Detectives Seeking Men Who Robbed Harlem Lad, Nearly Missed One.

Archie Nelson, seventeen years old, was sent yesterday by his father, M. D. Nelson, of No. 1772 St. Nicholas avenue, a Harlem drygoods merchant, to deposit \$300 in a downtown bank. On his way home the lad noticed two men following him from the 145th street station of the Ninth avenue elevated.

At 147th street and Colonial Park the men called to him, and, turning, the lad found himself facing a ragsman, a Harlem drygoods merchant, to deposit \$300 in a downtown bank. On his way home the lad noticed two men following him from the 145th street station of the Ninth avenue elevated.

Reaching home breathless, the boy went to the Lenox avenue police station, and was taken to Police Headquarters, where he picked out the portrait of Charles Manke, who is twenty-one and a painter, is just out of Egmira, where he was sent last April for beating a policeman.

Detectives Curtayne, Stein and Schonenfeld found Manke at 139th street and Eighth avenue. He wore a brand new evening suit, patent leather shoes and spats. The policemen did not recognize him until Manke ran. He was overtaken after a chase of four blocks and was found wearing Archie Nelson's gloves. He was on his way to a ball given for the benefit of a gunman.

HADLEY A "CRIMINAL"

Election as New Haven Director Made Him One, He Says.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] New Haven, March 5.—At a meeting of the religious instruction convention, Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale, facetiously referred to-day to his election to the New Haven Railroad directorate as placing him in the criminal class.

"I expected to be here earlier," he said, "but about a year ago I joined the criminal classes and became a member of the board of directors of the New Haven Railroad. I have not been trying to keep out of jail, but I have been trying to keep some of the stockholders out of the bankruptcy court."

ARRESTED HERE AS KIDNAPPER OF 'COP'

Edward Farley Jokes When He Is Taken for Offence in New Jersey.

OFFERS CIGARS AND TELLS FUNNY STORIES

Police Say Prisoner Comes of Wealthy Family and Has Prison Record.

A man who said he was Edward Farley, thirty-four years old and a machinist, was arrested last night at No. 28 West 61st street, and was identified by Policeman William J. George, of Summit, N. J., as the bandit who kidnapped him and a negro chauffeur at Summit on February 21 and left them bound and wired in a deserted mill.

The police say that Farley has a number of aliases, among them Frank Thomas, William Rath and Ray Samson. The last, according to the detectives, is his real name. They say he comes of wealthy parents at Easton, Penn., and is a graduate of the dental college of the University of Pennsylvania.

He is suave, well dressed and has a marked vein of humor. He offered the police a box of cigars, begging them to smoke and make themselves comfortable while searching his room, and he kept them amused with funny stories. Detectives here trailed him to the West 61st street house, where he was living with his wife and a ten-year-old daughter.

Policeman George came over at once with Detective Fisher, of the Summit, N. J., prosecutor's office.

Captain Kerr, of the West 47th street station, with Detectives Owens and Fitzpatrick and the New Jersey men, went to the house and sent up a message that Farley was wanted at the door. The man came down without a moment's hesitation, Policeman George started to pull out his revolver, but Fitzpatrick stopped him.

When she saw her husband in the hands of the police, Mrs. Farley became hysterical, but Farley maintained his good humor. He denied he had ever seen George before or had even been in Summit. Later, before anything had been said about the kidnapping, he said, the police say:

"You are evidently trying to connect me with the chap who kidnapped that rube cop down at Summit; but you're wrong. I know nothing about it." But the next minute, the detectives say, he was making George wince by reminding him of their fine ride through the country.

The police found in Farley's rooms a jimmy, a brace and bit, a glass cutter, a putty knife and an electric flash lamp.

Farley was arraigned at the West Side Court this morning on a charge of having burglar's tools. Farley denied that he was a burglar. The police say that in 1907 he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Philadelphia for holding up and robbing a harbor master and was released after serving two years. They say he also served a year at Reading, Penn., for stealing copper wire.

There were a number of burglaries in and around Summit late in January and early in February. Policemen George and John J. Gannon were sent out the night of February 21 to watch the fashionable residential district in plain clothes. They were kidnapped by a supposed robber, who held them up with a revolver.

POLICE AGAIN QUELL I. W. W. LEADERS HERE

Two Meetings of "Unemployed" Dispersed in Quick Order.

DARWIN J. MESEROLE ARRESTED SPEAKING

Another Agitator Also Captured—Is Defiant in Courtroom.

TANNENBAUM FREED IN \$7,500 BAIL

Berkman Plans to Organize All Unemployed—Many Kept in Cells After Raid.

Developments were rapid last night in the "unemployed" situation with which the police have been called upon to cope. Following the arrest of 190 men of the I. W. W., for breaking into a church Wednesday night, the police, last evening broke up two meetings in Rutgers Square and arrested Theodore Freeman and Darwin J. Meserole on charges of speaking in public without permits and refusing to move on when ordered.

Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, made arrangements to organize all the unemployed of the city and to hold nightly meetings in Rutgers Square and march on the churches as heretofore.

Frank Tannenbaum, the young I. W. W. leader, was released on bail of \$7,500 furnished by the Southwestern Surety Insurance Company, and will be given a hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Theodore Freeman, who was arrested in Rutgers Square, is an industrial worker of the World agitator, and Darwin J. Meserole is a prominent Brooklyn lawyer. The men were arraigned in the men's night court. Freeman was found guilty and fined \$3, which he was unable to pay. Meserole, who says he is a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, was discharged by Magistrate Ten Eyck.

Offer to Pay Fine Refused. After his discharge Meserole went to Freeman and offered to pay his fine, but Freeman declared that he was not guilty and would not accept it. He was taken to the Madison street police station and will probably serve three days in lieu of paying the fine.

Freeman was taken into custody at about 6:30 o'clock. He had been struggling through Seward Park, buttoning men and exhorting them to gather at the end of the square. He was told to move on by the police, but gave no heed. Gathering a crowd around him at one end of the square, he mounted a bench and began to harangue the men.

"In France they had to start a revolution to give the people their rights," he declared, "and that is what will happen here. What right had the police to arrest all those men last night? They went to a church to get food and shelter, where else could they go?"

Patrolman Jacob Kolsin here interrupted the speaker and told him to quit. When he refused he was placed under arrest and taken to the Madison street station and later to the night court.

He stated that he was twenty-three, a waiter, Russian, and that he had no home. He had only seven cents on his person.

Meserole, who lives at No. 482 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, appeared in Rutgers Square at about 9 o'clock and began speaking to the loungers privately. Lieutenant McAuliffe gave him warning, but Meserole stated that he was merely asking the men to attend a meeting at Cooper Union, and asked permission to make a speech.

McAuliffe telephoned Headquarters and returned with the information that Meserole would be permitted to speak if he confined himself to the subject mentioned.

When Meserole mounted the platform, however, he launched into a criticism of the police for their handling of the I. W. W. situation, and brought in mention of the unemployed.

At the word "unemployed" McAuliffe leaped up beside Meserole and told him to quit speaking. Meserole refused and was placed under arrest.

Alexander Berkman, in the conference at the Francisco Ferrer school, a socialist institution, declared that the city would be canvassed and the unemployed gathered together. They will meet nightly in Rutgers Square and will then proceed to a hall that will be hired for the purpose. There addresses will be made by prominent socialists and anarchists and the men will then proceed to storm one of the churches.

Tannenbaum, who was arrested with his followers in the Roman Catholic Church at St. Alphonsus Wednesday evening, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon and remanded for a hearing to-day. His bail was raised from \$5,000 to \$7,500, which amount was later secured.

His 180 followers, and the woman, Gussie Miller, all of whom were seized in the raid, were taken to the chief