CORN SHOW AND ARTS EXHIBIT, NOVEMBER 11th, 12th AND 13th—COME!

THE WEATHER.
Rain Friday; Saturday clearing, moderate to brisk east to south winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

VOL. XCIII—NO. 28. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,463.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING
Was invented one hundred and one years before the first steam engine was introduced in America. It has stood the test of time, and still stands among the world's greatest inventions.

State Library

PRACTICALLY NO HOPE FOR MINERS

Two Hundred and Forty-seven Believed to Be Dead.

FRANTIC WOMEN INTERFERE

Twenty-three Living, Twenty-four Dead Are Taken from Shaft—Rest Are Four Thousand Feet Underground.

Dawson, N. M., Oct. 23.—Two hundred and forty-seven miners are believed to be dead tonight beneath tons of fallen earth, timber, coal and rock in the cuts and rooms of Mine No. 2, of the Stag Canon Fuel Company here.

Hundreds of miners working in shifts of 15 each are slowly forcing their way through the rooms and entries, fighting against dangers of gas and a fire which started in an adjoining mine and which threatens to reach the space in which the entombed men were trapped.

Only 23 men have been taken from the mine alive. At 8:15 o'clock tonight the first miner to be rescued alive within 12 hours was taken from the main entry. He was found unconscious not far from the place where a mule, earlier in the evening had been found alive.

Twenty-four dead bodies, 23 rescued make the total of the day's work of recovery. The finding of the live mule in the late today encouraged officials in charge of the rescue work to hope that some live miners perhaps still are entombed in a room located more than 4,000 feet from an entrance.

Henry P. McShane, son of Mrs. E. P. McShaw, of New York City, widow of a former heavy stockholder in the mine, is among the known dead. McShaw, who was but 19 years old, had come to the mine to learn mining from practical experience.

J. C. Roberts, chief of the United States Mine Rescue Bureau in this district, is in charge of the rescue work. Mr. Roberts said it was impossible to tell what caused the explosion, but that it was of such violence as to cause him to lose hope for the rescue alive of any more of the entombed men.

Great Fans Useless.

In the mine at the time of the explosion was 284 miners and that the death list will reach so great a figure is attributed to the fact that the great fans which kept the air circulating with the mine were rendered useless by the explosion.

Some of the rescue parties tonight declared their belief that a party of the entombed miners had reached a room and had sealed it in time to keep the gas from overcoming them.

Dr. S. P. Morris, representative of this district of the American Red Cross Society, reached here at noon and at once made preparations to relieve the families of victims.

Director General Ernest P. Bicknell, of the Red Cross in Washington, wired Governor McDonald to draw on the society for $1,000 with which to alleviate the suffering of miners' families here but Governor McDonald replied that the mine officials had given him assurance that the destitute would be provided for and that the company would defray expenses.

Food orders at the company's store for an indefinite time have been issued to the families of the entombed miners.

The mine was supposed to have been a model one and that such a disaster within it has been considered impossible. Only two days before the explosion State Mine Inspector Biddow had examined the property and pronounced it in excellent condition.

Heard Explosion.

General Manager T. H. O'Brien, who was in the office near Mine No. 2 at the time of the explosion, at once summoned the men from three other mines by means of mine siren and put them to work digging in the main entry and the man-way, both of which were blocked by tons of fallen rock and timber. O'Brien with other officials hastened to the airshaft, which is equipped with a ladder and steps designed to be used as a means of escape in such emergencies. There he found the air unbearable and knew the great fans had stopped.

With oxygen helmets he and his followers went into Mine No. 5 which is connected with Mine No. 2 by a tunnel, believing they could connect with the laterals of the wrecked mine but they found the passage blocked. Communication was established with nearby mines and all available assistance was obtained.

The report of the explosion attracted practically the entire population of the town to the mine and women fought frantically to get to vantage points from which they could observe the slow progress of the rescuers. Soon they began to interfere with the work and the entries were roped off.

BLANKET INDICTMENT.

Harry Thaw and Four Others Charged With Conspiracy.

New York, Oct. 23.—A blanket indictment charging Harry K. Thaw and four others with conspiracy in connection with his escape from the Mattewan State hospital for the criminal insane in August, late today was returned by the grand jury here.

It will be used as a weapon by William Travers Jerome in his efforts to extradite Thaw from New Hampshire.

The others indicted were former Assemblyman Richard Butler, Michael O'Keefe, "Gentleman Roger" Thompson, and Eugene Duffy, alleged to have been Thaw's companions in the automobile in which he escaped. These are the same men for whom warrants were issued in Dutchess county after Thaw's flight.

"Bagman McLean"

Arthur A. McLean is described by Sulzer's confidential agent as Murphy's bagman. The man who collects the money for Tammany's Graft Contracts.

"SEAMAN'S SERVITUDE BILL"

After the Amendments Offered by Senator LaFollette Were Adopted the Bill Was Passed by the Senate.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The LaFollette substitute for the "seaman's servitude bill" amended so that it will not affect the treaty relations of the United States until the President has been given an opportunity to readjust them, today passed the Senate, at the end of a debate that was characterized by unusual proceedings.

In the end the debate became an eulogy of Andrew Feruseth, president of the Seaman's Union, lauded as the man chiefly responsible for the passage of the bill. Mr. Feruseth, who had sat in a Senate gallery throughout the debate, was declared by Senator LaFollettte, Republican, and Senator Williams, Democrat, to have worked in Washington for many years, "at a seaman's pay" to get legislation through Congress improving the working conditions of his fellow sailors.

Senator Fletcher, chairman of the sub-committee that had charge of the preparation of the seaman's bill, declared the measure as passed by the Senate today would accomplish three important shipping reforms.

"The giving of greater freedom to seamen, the promotion of greater safety for passengers and crews at sea and the equalizing of wage costs in operating vessels in foreign and domestic trade."

The LaFollette substitute differed in many respects from the original bill which passed both Houses of Congress last Winter but which did not meet with the approval of President Taft. Its chief provisions would require improved working quarters and working conditions on ships; increase the reforms for safety appliances and efficiency of sailors; release sailors from some of the present stringent regulations that compel them to remain with ships when in foreign ports, and would direct the abrogation of any treaties that prohibit the enforcement of the provisions against foreign ships coming to American ports.

Efforts by Senator Burton and Senator Bacon to amend the bill today failed.

Senator LaFollette closed the debate on the measure with an attack on E. T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, who, he said, ought to be removed. He declared Mr. Chamberlain has held office since President Cleveland's administration by "trimming and turning and twisting" but that all of his reports showed that his recommendations "fit into the interests of the ship owners." Senator LaFollette also charged that Congress and the legislative department of the government had for years "shown a subserviency to the shipping interests."

Boys' hats, caps, odd pants, underwear and hosiery. You save money by buying at Rehder's.—Advertisement.

MRS. EATON IS TO TELL LIFE'S STORY

Defense Promises to Prove the Admiral Veritable "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde."

MAN OF DUAL PERSONALITY

No Friction Between Defendant and Husband, Up to His Death—Witnesses Testify to Intemperance of Eaton in Navy.

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 23.—Rear Admiral J. G. Eaton, whose widow, Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, is on trial here, charged with his murder, today was painted in the opening address of the defense as a "drug fiend and a man of dual personality, a veritable Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde."

Attorney Francis Geogan, who made the opening argument, said it would be shown that Admiral Eaton was addicted to the use of liquor and drugs to such an extent that he endangered his vessel and the lives of men under him when in the navy.

He attributed the death of the Admrial to poison self-administered. The poison, he said, was obtained from a Boston physician, who supplied the Admiral in all with 4,600 tablets as a medicine.

Mr. Geogan announced that Mrs. Eaton, the defendant, would take the stand and tell the story of her life. The movements of the accused widow during the week of the Admiral's death were described in detail by the defendant's lawyer.

"We will show you there was no friction between Mrs. Eaton and her husband, right up to the time of his illness," said Mr. Geogan. "There was no misunderstanding."

Heritage of Debts.

Mr. Geogan said it would be shown that the Admiral left Mrs. Eaton nothing but a heritage of debts, and that she could have no motive for desiring his death.

On the other hand, he said, she had, as a motive for keeping him alive, the fact that an income of $4,500 a year, representing the Admiral's retired pay ceased on his death. The defendant, the attorney added, would not hide behind a cloak of insanity, nor ask for special privileges on acocunt of her sex.

Dr. F. Fremont Fish, of Washington, D. C., the first witness, testified at considerable length regarding the Admiral's habits of intoxication during

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Church Violates Its Constitution

Kansas City, Oct. 23.—That the National Council of Congregational Churches yesterday violated the provisions of its constitution in naming Rev. Charles R. Brown, dean of Yale Divinity School, moderator, and H. M. Beardsley, of Kansas City, assistant moderator, today was charged by Judge John H. Perry, of Southport, Conn., in an address before the commission of 19 of the council at a public meeting. The commission is framing a new constitution for the council containing many radical changes.

Judge Perry was urging that the present constitution, providing that a moderator must be elected from the voting members present at the National Council sessions, be eliminated.

"Every one is happy," said he, "at the selection of Moderator Brown but under the constitution his election was illegal. Mr. Brown was not present when he was elected and if the technicality were pressed it might cause unpleasantness. Of course, his election will not be questioned. The election of Mr. Beardsley, too, was not regular under the constitution, as he is not a voting member."

Judge Epapsroditus Peck, of Bristol, Conn., told the commission there was no doubt as to its acting illegally in assuming to make regulations for the various missionary societies of the church, which are separately incorporated institutions. The commission assured Judge Peck it had the consent of the bodies involved in making the regulations.

This statement was borne out in the meeting of the Home Missionary Society when the director of that society reported in favor of merging its society with other bodies of the church doing similar work.

The commission of 19 appointed to draw a new constitution containing progressive changes, including a statement of doctrine, has recommended that the church's missionary bodies be assembled under the guidance of the National Council. While the amalgamation cannot be accomplished for several years, the National Council has suggested the first step looking to such a union be made at once by permitting the National Council to name the majority members of the governing boards of each society thus giving control of these societies into the hands of the National Council.

Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational church, St. Louis, tonight addressed the delegates deploring the decadence of the rural church.

Rev. Hubert C. Herring, of New York City, general secretary of the General Home Society, pleaded for the establishment of a $1,000,000 fund to be used to purchase sites and providing for the expansion of the growing city churches.

The Home Mission Society today elected Rev. W. L. Phillips, of New Haven, Conn., president.

ALLIES COMMIT MANY ATROCITIES

Warring Balkan States Are All Guilty of Gross Cruelty During Recent War.

REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED

International Carnegie Commission at Their Searching Inquiry Just Ended Find That Rotten Conditions Prevailed.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Troops of all the warring Balkan States committed gross atrocities, according to the evidence gathered by the International Carnegie Commission in its searching inquiry just ended.

The conclusions of the commission are to be published in book form with illustrations and fac similies of a number of the documents on which the report is based. The text will be issued as a whole for which the members of the commission take responsibility.

One of the noteworthy tasks was the minute examination and verification of the famous packet of letters from Greek soldiers captured by the Bulgarians containing horrible descriptions of how Greek soldiers "avenged themselves" on Bulgarians who fell into their hands.

The commission believes that it has established the authenticity of these letters. Other documents testify that the Greeks occasionally made use of the forbidden dumdum bullet and also show the misdeeds of Bulgarians and other belligerents. The inquiry did not extend to the Rumanians.

The commission collected material from every available source. After having seen the officials, the commission went to the scenes of alleged atrocities and interrogated at length every class of witnesses from soldiers who took part in the battles to women and children, who were spectators and victims of the horrors. Some of the most important evidence taken by the commissioners came from children.

Bulgarians Worst.

While it was found that the Bulgarians had committed the greatest faults, the soldiery of other nations also were guilty of many hideous acts. The commissioners appear to be of the opinion that had other belligerents been roused to such a pitch of fury as were the Bulgarians they would not have acted much better.

In Bulgaria the fullest inquiry was invited and every possible facility for investigation was given to the commission. The Bulgarians in their campaign against the Turks behaved in an exemplary manner. It would appear that the Bulgarians who had borne the brunt of the war against the Turks were exhausted at its end and thought only of immediately going to their homes. They had been promised this. When they were told that their allies had acted in bad faith and had betrayed them the Bulgarian fury burst forth uncontrollably.

Turkey also gave the commission every facility for inquiry. The Greeks did likewise, though a certain amount of opposition was encountered in that country.

Servia did its utmost to prevent an unhampered investigation and no inquiries were permitted except in the presence of a Servian military attache. This attitude reduced the commission's work in Servia practically to nothing and produced a bad impression on the commission.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, of the commission, says that "the report will not dwell at great length on the distressing story of misdeeds in the Balkans which after all do not prove so much against the belligerents as against the war itself."

The report will fully develop the economic aspects of the war and also will have a good deal to say about the wonderful possibilities of development which lie before the Balkan people.

The members of the commission were Baron D'Estournelles de Constant and Justin Godard, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for France; Professor Wilhelm Paszkowski, of the University of Berlin ofr Germany; Prof. Samuel Train Dutton, of Columbia University, for America; H. N. Brailsford for Great Britain; Herr Redlich, Imperial Counsellor for Austria, and M. Miloukoff, the liberal leader of the Duma, for Russia.

OUTLINES

"The "seaman Servitude bill" yesterday passed the Senate.

President Wilson has designated Thursday, November the twenty-seventh as Thanksgiving.

The idea of a central bank is being urged as a substitute to the sectional reserve plan as given in the pending currency bill. Several Senators are said to favor the former.

The conditions in Mexico have partly been responsible for the detaining of Congress was reported yesterday. That things are rapidly drawing to a crisis in the Southern republic all have no doubt. The Presidential election is to be held on the 26th.

The defense in the Eaton case promise to prove that Admiral Eaton was a dope fiend and a drinker, that there was no friction between the man and his wife up to his death, and that Mrs. Eaton would tell the story of her life on the stand and would not hide behind an insanity plea.

New York markets: Flour quiet. Wheat firm, No. 2 red 95 nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth 95 1-4. Corn firm, export 74 1-4. Turpentine firm. Rosin steady. Money on call easy, 2 1-2 to 3 per cent, ruling rate 3, closing big 2 1-2 to 3. Spot cotton steady; middling uplands 14.50; gulf 14.75; sales 800 bales.

CENTRAL BANK IS BEING ADVOCATED

One Institution to Dominate Financial System as Substitute for Reserve

HUNDRED MILLION CAPITAL

Expert Suggests That People Own the Stock in This Bank as Security While It Will be Under Supervision of Govt.

Washington, Oct. 23.—A government controlled and operated central bank to dominate the financial system of the country today entered the legislative arena as a rival of the administration regional reserve currency plan.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, of New York, explained the new plan to the Senate Banking and Currency committee, who, he said, had expressed approval of such a plan.

Under his proposal the government, through a board of seven members appointed for terms of 14 years and receiving salaries of $15,000 or $17,500 a year, would establish a huge bank with $100,000,000 capital which would control financial conditions by powers conferred on it to issue money, to re-discount commercial paper for banks and to concentrate the country's gold reserve.

Mr. Vanderlip suggested that if possible the stock of this institution be held by the public as an investment security. The stock would have no voice or vote in the bank's control, which under all circumstances would rest entirely with the government. Mr. Vanderlip pointed out that his bill differed from the administration plan in that it absolutely eliminated the banks from participation in the administration of a system which would control the issue of currency. The Vanderlip plan differed from the so-called Aldrich plan in that the latter provided for a central and subsidiary banks owned and controlled by the member banks themselves.

Senators Favor Plan.

Senators Bristow, Reed, O'Gorman and Hitchcock, of the committee tonight expressed themselves as in favor of the principle embraced in the Vanderlip plan.

"This is the plan which Senator Hitchcock and I have favored since consideration of currency reform began," said Senator Reed.

The Vanderlip plan undoubtedly

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Georgetown Lost To Carolina Techs

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 23.—A. & M. defeated Georgetown University this afternoon in the best game of football seen on the local gridiron in years, by the score of 12 to 0. The Hilltoppers were completely outclassed in every stage of the game, Costello being their only player who was able to make any gains, and even he could not make appreciable gains, often being thrown for a loss on attempted end runs, and nearly always downed in his tracks by the Red and White ends on punts.

The game started with Georgetown kicking off, A. & M. fumbling and Georgetown recovering on Techs' 30-yard line. Georgetown fumbled and A. & M. recovered. After an exchange of punts, the Red and White carried the ball to the Hilltoppers' 8-yard line, the last play being on forward pass, Sullivan to Ferderber for 15 yards, after which Georgetown held A. & M. for downs, and punted out, and the quarter ended with Georgetown in possession of the ball in the middle of the field. In the second quarter all the playing was in Georgetown's territory, this period being featured by an end run by Tenney for 15 yards, and a 15-yard gain for Georgetown on a forward pass. The half ended with A. & M. in possession of the ball 18 yards from the Hilltoppers' goal.

The second half started with A. & M. kicking off. After two first downs were made, Costello punted, but after an exchange of punts, Hurtt blocked the ball and recovered it on Georgetown's 15-yard line, the quarter ending with A. & M. in possession of the ball on the Hilltoppers' four-yard line.

On the second play in the fourth quarter, Tenney carried the ball over, the ball being missed on the kickout.

The other touchdown was made in the same quarter, Tenney making the touchdown and Hurtt missing goal. The features of the game were the playing of Riddick, Tenney, Sullivan and VanBroklin for A. & M., and the holding of the Red and White line.

Officials — Referee, Crowell, of Swarthmore; umpire, Burgen, of Princeton; head linesman, Deniston, of Pennsylvania; time of quarters, 15 minutes; attendance, 3,500.

FIRE AT HORNER'S.

Oxford, N. C., Oct. 23.—Horner's School barracks were burned to the ground at midnight. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance is $16,000, which partly covers the loss. The boys escaped unhurt and students are all cared for by citizens of Oxford. Mr. Horner will make arrangements to continue the school if possible. Other facts will be given out later.

Exposing Graft

John A. Hennessy, Sulzer's confidential agent in the graft investigation, who is now making public the things he learned during the investigation.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAIMED

Following the Custom of Years President Wilson Designated Thursday, November the 27th as Day of Thanks.

Washington, Oct. 23.—President Wilson today designated Thursday, November 27th, as Thanksgiving Day, and issued the following—his first Thanksgiving proclamation:

"The season is at hand in which it has been our long respected custom as a people, to turn in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His manifold mercies and blessings to us as a nation. The year that has just passed has been marked in a peculiar degree by manifestation of His gracious and beneficent providence. We have not only had peace throughout our own borders and with the nations of the world, but that peace has been brightened by constantly multiplying evidences of genuine friendship, of mutual sympathy and understanding and of the happy operation of many elevating influences, both of ideal and of practice.

"The nation not only has been prosperous but has proved its capacity to take calm counsel amidst the rapid movement of affairs and deal with its own life in a spirit of candor, righteousness and comity. We have seen the practical completion of a great work at the Isthmus of Panama, which not only exemplifies the Nation's abundant resources to accomplish what it will and the distinguished skill and capacity of its public servants, but also promises the beginning of a new age, of new contacts, new neighborhoods, new sympathies, new bonds, and new achievements of co-operation and peace.

"'Righteousness exalteth a nation' and 'peace on earth, good will towards men,' furnish the only foundations upon which can be built the lasting achievements of the human spirit. The year has brought us the satisfaction of work well done and fresh visions of our duty, which will make the work of the future better still.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 27th of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 23rd day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President:

"W. J. BRYAN, Secretary of State.

(Seal.)"

MAY INCREASE RATES.

Hearing of New England Rate Cases Close.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23.—The investigation of railroad rates in New England which has been conducted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at various times during the past year, today was closed after Howard Elliott chairman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford directorate, and Morris McDonald, president of the Boston & Maine, had been heard.

Charles A. Prouty, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who sat with the commissioners of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, said after the hearing that without doubt the Boston & Maine railroad would be permitted to increase its rates. But before coming to any conclusion in the matter, he said, the full Inter-State Commission next month would come to Boston and confer with the representatives of the road and the shippers in an effort to decide just what was best to do.

Your favorite of the Giants and Athletics may be seen in action at the Grand Theatre today.
(advertisement.) 2t

SOMBRE SILENCE OVER SITUATION

Atmosphere of Gravity Envelopes Washington, Regarding Crisis in Mexico.

WILSON REFUSES TO TALK

It Was Admitted in Administration Circles That International Matters Were Responsible for Prolonged Congress.

Washington, Oct. 23.—An atmosphere of gravity and sombre silence tonight enveloped the Mexican situation here not only with regard to the dissatisfaction of the United States at Great Britain's attitude but as to the critical state of affairs in Mexico City as the election of October 26th draws near.

There were no tangible developments but an incident of the day which official Washington interpreted ominously, was President Wilson's flat refusal to discuss Mexico or any phases of the problem, when he met the Washington correspondents in their usual semi-weekly conference.

The President always had discussed informally and unofficially matters of international consequence, giving the general status of affairs. Today he asked to be excused.

Secretary Bryan showed equal reticence. The conclusion generally drawn was that a crisis slowly was approaching; that the arrival of General Felix Diaz appeared to complicate internal affairs in Mexico, and that stern measures by the Washington government would not be surprising.

Congress Holds On.

For the first time during the talk of recess and adjournment of Congress, the Mexican situation was injected as a reason for keeping Congress in session and in administration circles it was admitted that it was not the currency problem alone which made it advisable for members to stay in Washington.

It became apparent in well-informed quarters that Great Britain's failure to repudiate the action of Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, who presented his credentials immediately after Huerta proclaimed his dictatorship, had caused Washington officials to feel they ho longer could depend on the help of England in solving the Mexican problem, and that henceforth the United States would go forward single handed, if necessary in a firm and aggressive policy.

Whether this will be revealed in a declaration by the United States of her intention, as "nearest neighbor" of Mexico, to take such steps as will compose the situation, has not yet materialized, but many officials believe the Washington government soon will assert itself in a manner that will be tantamount to a notice to Europe generally that interference in Mexico by foreign powers is not desired by this country.

The attitude of some of the administration officials hitherto strong advocates of a policy of moral suasion today was decided pessimistic and they reluctantly admitted that the United States government might take drastic steps.

Though officials do not discuss the British attitude in any way, persons close to the administration say the policy of Great Britain has created an embarrassing situation here with an ever-increasing tension. It is not likely that Ambassador Page and the British foreign office will discuss Mexico until after the elections of October 26th as Sir Edward Grey was reported as intimating that he would not bind the British government to any policy until after these elections.

Will Stand by Policy.

There is a confident feeling in official circles that whatever pronouncement President Wilson may make after the elections will be an emphatic reiteration that the United States will stand by its policy of dealing only with goverunments founded on law and order, and there is a likelihood he will go a step farther and assert an intention of seeing that constitutional government is maintained on this hemisphere despite any foreign influence.

The Washington administration considers that the Huerta government was toppling, that natural resentment was being manifested throughout Mexico after the arrest of the members of the Mexican Congress when at the critical moment the presentation by Sir Lionel Carden of his credentials, unrepudiated by Great Britain had the effect of morally supporting the Huerta regime.

Secretary Bryan's only comment on the Mexican situation was to the effect that representations had been made to pursuade the Federal authorities in Mexico to give the captured Maderos a fair trial. While General Felix Diaz is by no means regarded with favor by the administration here, it was apparent that the State Department that American officials would look with displeasure on any harm befalling him or any other candidate in the coming elections.

May Arrest Diaz.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 23.—General Felix Diaz, who yesterday arrived here on the steamer Corcovado and who, soon after landing went to the home of his mother-in-law, has remained there ever since. He has so far escaped arrest, but his friends believe if he appears in the streets he will be taken into custody by President Huerta's forces.

Detectives and police are watching the house and all plans formulated by General Diaz regarding a visit to the capital appear to have been abandoned.

It is considered probable that General Diaz tonight will take refuge in one of the consulates. He conferred for several hours today with intimate