Fanscore Coupon No. 25

This Coupon and four more from THE DAILY TRIBUNE, or one from the SUNDAY edition, if mailed with six cents in postage to Fanscore Dept., New-York Tribune, N. Y. City, will entitle sender to one Fanscore, a combined Baseball Calendar, Schedule of Home Teams and Score Book.

your own plea for two weeks' time in which to withdraw your plea or file demurrers will certainly delay matters and prevent an immediate trial."

Mr. Untermyer explained that his plea for two weeks was made because he had one case ahead of him now that he did not think could be finished in less than ten days.

"I might say something which the District Attorney would not like, if I started," Mr. Untermyer interjected at this point, but Mr. Whitman assured him he would like to hear anything Mr. Untermyer had to say.

Justice Davis finally set the time for withdrawal of the plea or the filing of demurrers at May 16, and the bail at $7,500, and Commissioner McElroy immediately furnished the bail.

Hyde Issues a Statement.

That ended the court proceedings and the City Chamberlain departed. His secretary handed out this statement for Mr. Hyde:

For more than two months the campaign has been carried on against us by the District Attorney and other officials, with the active and hearty support of two newspapers with large circulation in this city. On April 10 I asked the public to suspend judgment until the close of the case, stating that nothing had been done by me as City Chamberlain of which I or my city need be ashamed. No official act of mine has been influenced by any improper motive. It has taken two months to indict me before a body that does not hear any defence or even explanation. I have no doubt of the outcome and my complete exoneration, and I shall endeavor to await it with patience and equanimity.

And District Attorney Whitman, following the arraignment of Hyde, gave out this statement:

Charles H. Hyde was arraigned this morning on an indictment charging him in two counts, first, with bribery, under Section 372 of the Penal law, and, second, with taking an unlawful fee, under Section 1,826.

It is charged in the indictment that on August 22, 1910, Hyde, being then City Chamberlain of the city of New York, agreed with Joseph G. Robin, who was then a director and the chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors and the owner of a majority of the stock of the Northern Bank, that if the Northern Bank would loan $120,000 the next morning to the Carnegie Trust Company he, Hyde, as City Chamberlain, would immediately increase the amount of daily balances of the funds of New York City on deposit with the Northern Bank. The indictment charges that the loan was made and the deposit was subsequently increased.

In spite of the appearance in court of Stephen C. Baldwin, who was formerly Hyde's counsel, it was stated positively yesterday that Mr. Baldwin was not to appear as counsel in the trial of the indicted Chamberlain. He came down with Mr. Hyde from the Chamberlain's apartments in the Carlton, but went with him into court only as a friend. Mr. Untermyer will have full charge of the defence.

Mr. Untermyer spent close to an hour and a half in conference with Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and a few minutes later the Mayor left the City Hall quietly. A short time after that Mr. Untermyer appeared again, and seemed to be surprised and slightly put out to find that the Mayor had gone for the day.

The loans of the Carnegie Trust Company to Mr. Hyde's secretary were considered by the grand jury at "collateral evidence," implying a motive for the main transaction of which he is accused, namely the promising of more city money to the Northern Bank in return for a loan by that institution to the Carnegie Trust Company. The bribery or consideration alleged is the accommodation of Mr. Cummins's trust company.

Men Who Gave Testimony.

The witnesses upon whose testimony the indictment against Hyde is based are named on the back of the instrument. They are: Joseph G. Robin, chairman of the board of directors and majority stockholder of the Northern Bank; William L. Brower, vice-president of the Northern Bank; Anthony Stumpf, director of the Northern; Charles A. Voetsch, of the law firm of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, attorneys for the Northern; Warren S. Samson, a clerk in the Carnegie Trust Company; Harold Jacobs, another Carnegie Trust clerk; Robert L. Smith, vice-president of the Carnegie Trust Company; Charles G. Rapp, a clerk in the Northern Bank; Gilbert B. Hendrickson, another Northern Bank clerk; Liston L. Lewis, director of the Carnegie Trust Company; Robert B. Moorehead, secretary of the Carnegie Trust Company; Joseph B. Reichmann, former president and director of the Carnegie Trust Company; William J. Cummins, Carnegie Trust director and factotum; Deputy Chamberlain Harry J. Walsh, Joseph J. Reilley, a Northern Bank director; John J. Clancy, Northern Bank director; Jacob C. Simon, Northern Bank director; Thomas F. Murphy, assistant postmaster; William P. Youngs, Northern Bank director; John V. Smith, Chamberlain Hyde's secretary; Controller William A. Prendergast, Deputy Controller Edmund D. Fisher, and Thomas H. Coogan, director of the Northern Bank.

The precedent on which the indictment is based is the indictment of Alderman William Dickinson for bribery back in 1902. Dickinson wrote to John McGaw Woodbury, then Street Cleaning Commissioner, that if he, Woodbury, would reinstate one Antonio Covino, a dismissed street cleaner, he would vote for a bill pending before the Board of Aldermen which the Street Cleaning Commissioner was anxious to have passed. A habeas corpus proceedings was instituted and the case went to the Appellate Division, which confirmed the indictment. Dickinson then pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended because it was not shown the defendant had personally profited.

The District Attorney thinks very likely that the trial of Chamberlain Hyde will begin in June or July.

Mr. Cheney's evidence had to do with that end of the grand jury investigation of the Carnegie Trust case which concerns the State Bank Department alone. Andrew Carnegie has testified that he gave the Bank Superintendent no assurance whatever that he would not allow the trust company to fail. R. A. Franks, Mr. Carnegie's financial agent, followed his employer on the stand and in the main corroborated his testimony, though he thought perhaps his own zeal to safeguard the Carnegie loan of $2,140,000 to the Cummins coterie might have given Mr. Cheney the impression that Mr. Carnegie would not let the trust company close. Mr. Cheney, however, said he received such definite assurances from Mr. Franks that Mr. Carnegie was behind the trust company that he could not take the responsibility of closing the concern and making the depositors suffer.

When Joseph T. Howell became president of the Carnegie Trust Company, on October 3, 1910, Mr. Franks communicated both with him and with the Bank Superintendent, according to Mr. Cheney, saying he thought Howell had "jumped into a bed of quicksand," but that "underneath it lay the solid rock of Mr. Carnegie's support."

"Any time he needs a rope," he is quoted as saying, "let us know and we'll throw him one."

CHARGE HYDE WITH BRIBERY

Copy of the Indictment Found Against City Chamberlain.

The following is a copy of the indictment found against City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde:

The grand jury of the county of New York, by this indictment, accuse Charles H. Hyde of the crime of bribery, committed as follows:

Heretofore, to wit, on the twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred ten, and at all the times herein mentioned, the said Charles H. Hyde was a public officer and a person executing the functions of a public officer; to wit, the Chamberlain of the city of New York, duly appointed, qualified and acting as such, and on the said day one Joseph G. Robin was a director and the chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of, and then and there owned and controlled more than one-half of the capital stock of, a certain corporation organized and incorporated under the banking law of the State of New York and known as the Northern Bank of New York, and then and there had charge and control of and supervision over the loaning by the said bank of its funds and moneys, and the said bank, on the said day and at all the said times, was a bank that had theretofore been duly designated by the Chamberlain, the Mayor and the Controller of the said city as a bank in which moneys of the city of New York should be deposited, and the said city, on the said twenty-second day of August, had certain of its funds and moneys on deposit therein and there then was and for some time prior theretofore had been daily balances of city moneys kept on deposit with the said bank;

And on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Borough of Manhattan of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, the said Charles H. Hyde, late of the borough and county aforesaid, being then and there such public officer and person executing the functions of a public office as aforesaid, contriving and intending the duties of his said office and the trust and confidence reposed in him to prostitute and betray, unlawfully, wickedly and corruptly did feloniously ask and agree to receive of and from the said Joseph G. Robin a bribe and certain value and a promise and agreement therefor, upon an agreement and understanding that his action and official proceeding as such Chamberlain should be influenced thereby, in that the said Charles H. Hyde then and there unlawfully, wickedly and corruptly did request the said Joseph G. Robin to cause and procure the said the Northern Bank of New York to make forthwith to a certain other corporation there called the Carnegie Trust Company a loan of the sum of one hundred thirty thousand dollars of the moneys and funds of the said the Northern Bank of New York, and unlawfully, wickedly and corruptly did feloniously promise to and agree with and enter into an understanding with the said Joseph G. Robin that if he, the said Joseph G. Robin, would then and there procure the said the Northern Bank of New York to make the said loan he, the said Charles H. Hyde, in consideration of the said loan being so made, would forthwith cause the amount of the daily balances of city funds and moneys that were kept on deposit with the said the Northern Bank of New York to be increased in amount, whereupon the said Joseph G. Robin, being influenced thereto by the said promise and agreement and understanding, did then and there cause and procure the said the Northern Bank of New York forthwith to make and the said the Northern Bank of New York did then and there forthwith make to the said Carnegie Trust Company a loan of the sum of one hundred thirty thousand dollars of the funds and moneys of the said the Northern Bank of New York, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

The second count is thereupon set forth as follows:

And the grand jury aforesaid, by this indictment, further accuse the said Charles H. Hyde of the crime of asking and agreeing to receive a gratuity and reward and a promise therefor other than such as was authorized by law for doing and performing an official act, committed as follows:

Heretofore, to wit, on the said twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred ten, and at all the times herein mentioned, the said Charles H. Hyde was a public officer, to wit, the Chamberlain of the city of New York, duly appointed, qualified and acting as such, and on the said day one Joseph G. Robin was a director and the chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of, and then and there owned and controlled more than one-half of the capital stock of, a certain corporation organized and incorporated under the banking law of the State of New York and known as the Northern Bank of New York, and then and there had charge and control of and supervision over the loaning by the said bank of its funds and moneys, and the said bank, on the said day, and at all of the said times, was a bank that had theretofore been duly designated by the Chamberlain, the Mayor and the Controller of the said city as a bank in which moneys of the city of New York should be deposited, and the said city, on the said twenty-second day of August, had certain of its funds and moneys on deposit therein and there then were and for some time prior theretofore had been daily balances of city moneys kept on deposit with the said bank;

And on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the borough and county aforesaid, the said Charles H. Hyde, late of the borough and county aforesaid, being then and there such public officer as aforesaid, contriving and intending the duties of his said office and the trust and confidence thereby reposed in him to prostitute and betray, unlawfully, wickedly and corruptly did feloniously ask and receive and consent and agree to receive of and from the said Joseph G. Robin a certain emolument, gratuity and reward and a promise and agreement therefor and certain property and a thing of value and of personal advantage, he, the said Charles H. Hyde, not being then and there authorized by law to ask or receive or to agree to receive the said emolument, gratuity and reward and a promise and agreement therefor and certain property and a thing of value and of personal advantage, upon an agreement and understanding that he, the said Charles H. Hyde, as such public officer as aforesaid, should do and perform a certain official act directly related to a matter in respect to which a duty and discretion was then and thereby and in pursuance of law imposed upon and vested in him and which might be exercised by him by virtue of his office, in that he, the said Charles H. Hyde, then and there unlawfully, wickedly and corruptly did request the said Joseph G. Robin to cause and procure the said the Northern Bank of New York to make forthwith to a certain other corporation there called the Carnegie Trust Company a loan of the sum of one hundred thirty thousand dollars of the moneys and funds of the said the Northern Bank of New York, and unlawfully, wickedly, and corruptly did feloniously promise to and agree with the said Joseph G. Robin that if he, the said Joseph G. Robin, would so then and there procure the said Northern Bank of New York to make the said loan he, the said Charles H. Hyde, in consideration of the said loan being so made, would forthwith cause the amount of the daily balances of city funds and moneys that were kept on deposit with the said the Northern Bank of New York to be increased in amount, whereupon the said Joseph G. Robin, being influenced thereto by the said promise and agreement and understanding, did then and there cause and procure the said the Northern Bank of New York forthwith to make and the said the Northern Bank of New York did then and there forthwith make to the said Carnegie Trust Company a loan of the sum of one hundred thirty thousand dollars of the funds and moneys of the said the Northern Bank of New York, whereupon the said Charles H. Hyde, in consideration of the said loan being so made, did, pursuant to his said agreement and understanding, cause the amount of the daily balances of city funds and moneys that were kept on deposit with the said the Northern Bank of New York to be increased in amount, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
District Attorney.

SEEKING CUMMINS ASSETS

Carnegie Trust Company Man a Witness at the Hearing.

William J. Cummins, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on April 12, was a witness yesterday before Thomas Alexander, United States Commissioner. The hearing was for the purpose of discovering more assets to satisfy the creditors, whose total claims are alleged to amount to $5,000,000, with known assets of $400,000.

A voluminous deposition made by Mr. Cummins in the office of Payson Merrill, who was appointed receiver of the property, was handed to Mr. Cummins for signature. This deposition is understood to embody all the details of his financial tangle and it was taken in the privacy of the receiver's office, to prevent its publication.

At the request of counsel Mr. Cummins promised to furnish a list of his assets to the receiver, and he also promised to take Mr. Merrill to his safe in the Carnegie Trust Company and let him examine its contents.

He denied that he had turned over to his family any property, except giving them small sums of money and some jewelry of little value. "All my property will go to my creditors, and they are welcome to it," was his final remark.

HYDE A PROTEGE OF GAYNOR

Nephew by Marriage, Who Was Born in Nova Scotia in 1869.

Charles H. Hyde, City Chamberlain, was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, on September 6, 1869, the son of Dr. George Hyde. He received only a common school education in his home, and it was not until about 1889, when Mayor Gaynor met the young man in Nova Scotia, that he added to his learning.

Mayor Gaynor, then a prominent lawyer in Brooklyn, became interested in young Hyde and brought him to this city. The latter was his nephew by his first marriage, and, acting on Mr. Gaynor's advice, Hyde attended a business college. Afterward he entered the Gaynor law offices, and four years later, having been admitted to the bar, he entered the law firm. After this partnership was dissolved Hyde continued his practice alone. He always continued to be close to Mr. Gaynor, however, and when the Mayor was elected to his present office he appointed Hyde City Chamberlain.

From the time that he entered the city's service Hyde assumed a position of prominence, which has continued to this day. Four days after he took the oath of office the City Chamberlain incurred a lot of publicity by reason of his payment to Daniel F. Cohalan of $18,000 on a warrant for legal services.

After this first official act of his administration Hyde did not attract undue attention until about the first of the year, when the legislative investigating committee, probing bribery charges, sought to ask the Chamberlain leading questions. There was talk about a certain dinner party at Delmonico's, during which a fund of between $200,000 and $500,000 to defeat the anti-racetrack bills was raised. Hyde was said to have been a member of that dinner party.

Hyde, however, could not be found. Search was made for the City Chamberlain throughout the length of the city; it became country-wide, but still no trace of Hyde could be found. In the newspapers he was labelled as "our lost City Chamberlain" and still defied detection.

He was finally located on his houseboat, Stop-a-While, near Daytona, Fla. He returned to this city on January 15, bronzed and sturdy, although it was given out that he was a "very sick man." During his "vacation" the Carnegie Trust Company and the Northern Bank had failed.

Later on the witness stand Hyde denied that he had been at the dinner in Delmonico's and that he had any knowledge of a bribery fund. Regarding his friendship with Cummins, of the Carnegie Trust Company, Hyde said that a "malign political conspiracy" was under foot, with the object of discrediting him.

ACCUSE ANNAPOLIS HOTEL

Indictment Presented Against Fashionable Carvel Hall.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Annapolis, May 2.—As a result of the joint fight of the Naval Academy and the city authorities against the places in Annapolis where midshipmen obtain intoxicants, the owners or managers of three places in Annapolis, including Miss Elizabeth D. Jessup, manager of Carvel Hall, the fashionable hotel patronized by naval people, were presented for indictment to-day.

The prosecutions are under the law which makes it an offence to sell to midshipmen, whether they are of age or not. The evidence against the places was disclosed by a board of naval officers, before whom midshipmen found in an intoxicated condition were brought. These midshipmen were compelled to testify before the local grand jury.

ACCEPT ALDRICH PLAN

American Bankers Unanimously Adopt Resolution.

Nashville, Tenn., May 2.—The executive council of the American Bankers' Association unanimously adopted a resolution to-day approving the report of the currency commission of the executive council. The report is in most respects identical with the plan suggested by ex-Senator Aldrich regarding monetary legislation.

Several items of interest occupied the attention of the financiers to-day, including the report of General Secretary Farnsworth and that of the treasurer. Both showed their departments to be in excellent shape.

The clearing house department report embodied a plan for providing a number for every bank, to be used in the transit departments. The report of the committee on express companies embodied a plan to communicate with banks requiring the issuance of new money orders.

A committee was appointed to-day to consider recommendations for pending legislation touching on trust companies and other state institutions. It includes Oliver C. Fuller, Wisconsin; Lawrence L. Gillespie, New York; F. H. Fries, North Carolina; R. H. Cutler, Connecticut, and F. H. Goff, Ohio.

OPPOSE B. R. T. PROPOSAL

Bronx Association Thinks City Would Be Big Loser.

The Bronx Transit Association has come out strongly against the proposal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the construction of new subways. The association states that the proposal of the B. R. T. will mean years of delay, because it is so worded that the city would have to pay the B. R. T. in perpetuity the profits on its existing lines, based on the net earnings for the year preceding the start of operation of the new lines.

This would mean, according to the Bronx Association, that it would be to the interest of the B. R. T. to delay operation and construction as long as possible, owing to the fact that its profits, competition having been shut off, would yearly be growing larger, and the city would have to pay these maximum profits in perpetuity.

Another point cited against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit proposition is that the city would have to do the construction work and furnish the money, and experience has shown that this takes longer than if done with private capital. It is also stated that the proposal asks the city to construct a subway with city money, at the dictation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, at an estimated minimum cost of $80,000,000, which may easily amount to more. This places the burden of construction on the city, freeing the company from the hazard of unforeseen extra cost.

It is also claimed that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit asks the city for half the profits on the new lines and refuses to operate future extensions unless the city guarantees to make up any deficit. If there is a profit the Brooklyn Rapid Transit asks 25 per cent of such profits.

On these grounds the Bronx Transit Association objects to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's proposal.

MEXICAN PEACE ENVOYS BEGIN WORK TO-DAY

Three Federal and Three Insurgent Commissioners Appointed.

ARMISTICE TO BE EXTENDED

Head of Mexican Commission Arrives at El Paso—Madero Restates Insurgent Demands.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., May 2.—Judge Francisco Carabajal, the federal peace envoy, arrived to-night. Formal peace negotiations with the rebel commanders will begin to-morrow.

The peace commissioners are as follows:

For the federals—Francisco Carabajal, judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico; Miguel Ahumada, Governor of Chihuahua, and Rafael Hernandez, attorney and friend of José Yves Limantour.

For the insurgents—Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, former candidate for Vice-President; Pino Suarez, Provisional Governor of Yucatan, and Francisco I. Madero, sr., father of the insurgent president.

A definite line-up on the commission was obtained only this afternoon. Mexico had announced the appointment of Judge Carabajal, but no others. Madero had announced his three appointees subject to the condition that the federal government named three. Carabajal was joined at Saltillo, where he had stopped, by Governor Ahumada. Hernandez is already here, having arrived more than a week ago with the senior Madero. Meanwhile the armistice is to be extended for another five days, as it will expire at noon to-morrow.

There is restlessness in the rebel camp among the Americans, but the Mexican insurgents appear to be taking things philosophically and waiting. Madero holds daily and hourly conferences with his leaders, and statements are issued as often, either by Madero or some of the men acting with him, mostly all of them repeating the demands which the insurgents will make. These include the return to their homes of all insurgents with arms, division of governors pending elections, no re-election of present officers or others after the coming elections, purchase of all landed large interests and their division among the people on instalment payments, abolition of the system of appointing local officials, and the return to the election of all officers, from President to Mayor, without any federal interference.

The federal government, according to information in the insurgent camp, has tentatively agreed to these conditions. The insurgents will insist that the federal commissioners have absolute power to act for the government, and if they do not have this power there will be a hitch in the negotiations until they can get it.

Carabajal Has Full Power.

Judge Carabajal, immediately after his arrival, went into conference with Oscar Braniff, Esquibal Obregon and Rafael Hernandez, who have been acting in the negotiations.

At the close of the conference Señor Braniff announced that Judge Carabajal had brought "full and necessary powers" for treating with the rebel commissioners, and that no hitch would occur on that score.

Judge Carabajal refused to discuss the instructions given him at Mexico City. He said it was obviously impossible for him to disclose their nature at this time.

It was said that the formal negotiations would begin to-morrow in a tent to be erected in a willow grove on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, half way between Juarez and the insurgent camp.

After a tedious wait for news of the whereabouts of Judge Carabajal, Madero this afternoon finally informed General Navarro, in command of the federal troops in Juarez, that a prolongation of the armistice would be acceptable, if the federal government so desired. General Navarro telegraphed to Mexico City for instructions.

The rebel leaders were impatient to-day because of the dilatoriness of the negotiations. They point out that they have been prepared for several days to present their arguments.

Madero, however, was inclined to take into consideration the difficulties of travel from Mexico City northward.

"We shall prolong the armistice," he said, "because we wish to be as reasonable as possible. We do not want to be accused of having seized on any pretext to break off the armistice. We wish to show our earnestness and sincerity in the negotiations."

Insurgent Party Platform.

The rebel leaders to-day completed their party platform, which contains the ideas of all the governors and other officers of the provisional government. This platform was typewritten in the Madero camp to-day and all the rebel leaders signed it. They call it "an act," and admit it is analogous to a declaration of independence.

It contains the propositions for peace in a general way. The actual basis for peace which the rebel commissioners will submit in the conference with the federal envoy is being written to-night by Dr. Gomez, and will be discussed in another conference to-morrow.

Much secrecy is maintained about the contents of both documents, but there is ground for belief to-night that the questions of the resignations of President Diaz and Vice-President Corral are taken up in it.

Some pertinent questions, such as the exact time of the President's retirement, are said to be contained in the document. The radical leaders insist on something definite. Insurgent leaders to-night did not deny that if Judge Carabajal offered official assurance of President Diaz's retirement a peace agreement could be arranged within forty-eight hours.

TWO ASSASSINS EXECUTED

Mexico Makes Reparation for Murder of Spaniards.

Mexico City, May 2.—Speedy administration of justice went far to-day toward solving a problem which has threatened to become embarrassing for Mexico. This afternoon the Spanish Minister was informed that the government had captured and executed two of the rebels responsible for the assassination of six Spaniards last week on the Atencingo hacienda.

OUTRAGES ON AMERICANS

Continued from first page.

sador Henry Lane Wilson called at the Foreign Office to-day and asked protection for Americans and Germans in Cuernavaca, which has been isolated since Saturday and is believed to be in danger of attack by rebels.

The Mexican government is disposed to give all protection possible to foreigners, and the War Department this afternoon ordered additional troops to Cuernavaca, capital of Morelos, to protect foreigners as well as to garrison the city.

The Foreign Office has assured the United States Embassy there is no cause for alarm.

REBELS WARN AMERICANS

Threaten to Attack All Border Towns Again.

Nogales, Ariz., May 2.—High officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad, arriving here to-day from the interior of Mexico, said that they had received notice from the rebels advising all Americans to remove their families to the United States.

The rebels are quoted as having said that if there were no peace agreement by Thursday night they would attack all Mexican border towns. Many American families are leaving Mexico daily.

According to a telegram received yesterday by the president of a corporation here having extensive interests in Mexico conditions on the west coast warrant Americans leaving that section.

"The armistice is having no ameliorating effect on the west coast," the telegram says, "and Governor Rodo of Sinaloa, who has commandeered a Southern Pacific train to carry troops from Mazatlan to Culiacan, cannot hope to hold more than those two points, and we doubt his ability to do this much longer."

CABINET TALKS OF MEXICO

Reports Received by President Taft Not Encouraging.

Washington, May 2.—Reports of the situation in Mexico which reach President Taft are not encouraging. The Cabinet to-day discussed at length the prospects for peace or for further trouble.

The modified reply to President Taft's protest against border fighting has been received by the State Department. While Mexico has withdrawn some features of the original answer, there are still indications that conflicting information has reached Washington and Mexico City. Both governments are seeking further light on the actual happenings at the border towns. The State Department will not respond to counter representations in the Mexican reply until its investigation has been completed.

SIEGE OF OJINAGA RAISED

Mexico City Reports Rebels Defeated with Heavy Loss.

Mexico City, May 2.—Ojinaga is in undisputed possession of the federals to-night, and the rebels, who laid siege to the little town opposite Presidio, Tex., for more than a month, are scattered about Mulato Hill, according to official reports received at the War Department.

Caught between the forces of General Luque, who has been holding the town, and General Escudero, who marched from Chihuahua to the relief of the city, the rebels were defeated and dispersed. The fighting resulted in many fatalities, but the number is not given.

The column of General Escudero marched into Ojinaga to-day, and with that of General Luque will guard the place. General Escudero first defeated the rebels at Cuchillo Parado, and the force which had been besieging Ojinaga proved unable to check the advance.

REBELS CLAIM VICTORY

Capture of La Colorado Reported—Federal Band Wiped Out.

Tucson, Ariz., May 2.—Reports of hard fighting between the rebels and federals at La Colorado, Sonora, Mexico, were brought here to-day by passengers from the west coast.

The rebels claim to have recaptured La Colorado, a rich mining camp, which was captured once before by the rebels and retaken in a bloody fight by the federals. Mixed trains are still running on the Southern Pacific in Mexico as far as Navajo, but Pullman cars go only as far as Guayamas.

It is reported that a force of federals under Luis Estralla, which left Magdalena, Sonora, on Saturday, was almost annihilated in a fight with rebels at Otates, twenty miles east of Magdalena. The fight is said to have lasted two hours. Estralla and three of his men being the only ones to escape to Magdalena.

Further news brought by passengers arriving from the west coast is that the number of federals killed at Otates was twenty-five. The rebels ambushed the government troops while the latter were escorting a wealthy farmer to his ranch near Magdalena. The rebels killed nearly all the federals at the first volley. The farmer, it is reported, was fatally wounded. He was cared for by the rebels.

REYES SAILS FOR MEXICO

Leaves Havre at Midnight on Steamer for Vera Cruz.

Havre, France, May 2.—General Bernardo Reyes was a passenger on board the Hamburg-American steamer Ypiranga, which sailed at midnight for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The Ypiranga is scheduled to stop at Santander, Spain, to-morrow, and will then proceed to Vera Cruz.

General Reyes is returning to Mexico at the request of President Diaz.

'JACK' MOSBY BADLY WOUNDED

American Leader of Rebel Band Shot from Ambush.

Tecate, Lower California, May 2.—"Jack" Mosby lies badly wounded in the camp of the rebels here, two members of his band are slightly wounded and two federal soldiers are dead as the result of an unexpected meeting of skirmish parties ten miles southwest of Tecate last night.

Mosby was in advance of his men and was shot from ambush. He fell from his horse, but continued to direct his men. The two parties, consisting of about fifty men, began firing at close range. The skirmish caused a change in the plans of the rebels for an advance on Tia Juana, Lower California.

"Jack" Mosby is a son of Colonel John S. Mosby, the noted Confederate cavalry leader.

W. R. MONTGOMERY IN SING SING.

William R. Montgomery, former president of the Hamilton National Bank, was taken from the Tombs prison to Sing Sing yesterday to begin serving the term of not less than two years and two months or not more than five years and two months to which he was sentenced for the larceny of $4,400 from the Hamilton Bank on August 24, 1907, the day before the bank closed its doors.

The stay which Montgomery has enjoyed since February ended Friday last, when Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, denied his application for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

This Afternoon and Evening
The 15th and 16th Sessions
of the Remarkable Sale of
The Robert Hoe Library
Admission by card, which can be obtained, without charge, at the office of the company.
Sales will begin promptly at 2:30 and 8:15 P. M., and seats will be reserved fifteen minutes only.
The Anderson Auction Company
Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street
NEW YORK

OPERA PRIZE TO DR. PARKER

Continued from first page.

teenth century. It was not until he was fourteen years old that a marked bent for music was noticed in the future composer, but when it came it took so strong a hold of him that it was with difficulty that he was held to his other studies.

He was scarcely fifteen years old when he began to write down his musical ideas, setting Kate Greenaway's "Under the Window" to music for solo voice and pianoforte inside of two days. While still a boy he became a church organist, and some of the most notable of his services since then have been given to the Church. When it had been determined by his parents that he should become a musician he went to Boston, and took for his teachers Stephen A. Emery, in harmony, John Orth, in pianoforte playing, and George W. Chadwick, in composition. In 1881 he went to Munich to study at the Hochschule für Musik, where he speedily won the affectionate interest of Rheinberger, who perfected him in organ technique and laid the foundation for the fluent counterpoint which characterizes all his larger works.

After three years of study in the Bavarian capital he came to New York, bringing with him a wife, who had been a fellow pupil at the Hochschule, Fraulein Anna Ploesse. For eight years, after a brief term as musical instructor in the schools of St. Paul and St. Mary, in Garden City, Long Island, he was organist and choirmaster here and during a part of the time teacher of counterpoint in the National Conservatory of Music, then under the direction of Dr. Antonin Dvorak, who had much to do with the development of the young artist's creative capacity. In 1893 he carried off a prize offered by the conservatory with a cantata, "The Dream King and His Love." Soon after he accepted an invitation from Boston to become organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church, and there he remained till he was appointed professor of music at Yale University in the spring of 1894, the corporation of Yale conferring the degree of Master of Arts upon him in token of affiliation.

He still fills the chair and has greatly promoted musical culture in New Haven during his incumbency by fostering the local orchestra and choral society and encouraging visiting artists.

For the rest, which refers to the composition which has brought fine credit to him and honor to his native land, the sketch of his life in Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" may be quoted: "Before severing his connections with New York he put into the hands of his publishers the manuscript score of a work which was destined to carry his fame far beyond his native land. This was 'Hora Novissima,' an oratorio, the words chosen from Bernard de Morlaix's 'Rhythm of the Celestial Country,' for which the composer's mother provided an English translation. 'Hora Novissima' was first performed on May 8, 1893, by the Church Choral Society (Richard Henry Warren, conductor) under the direction of the composer. It made its way to Boston, was given at the festivals in Cincinnati and Worcester, Mass., and in 1899 was the principal novelty of the Three Choirs Festival at Worcester, England, this being the first time that an American composition had been admitted to the schemes of these historical meetings.

Success of "Hora Novissima."

Dr. Parker conducted many of the rehearsals as well as the performances of his work, and established as amicable relations with the choristers as did his music with the critics and public. The choir presented him with a vase of Worcester ware on his birthday, and on the following Christmas sent to his home, in New Haven, a pedestal to support it and a suitably inscribed plate. In 1900 "Hora Novissima" was performed at the Chester Festival under his direction, and he conducted a new work, "A Wanderer's Psalm," at the Hereford Festival.

On June 10, 1902, being again in Europe, he went to Cambridge to receive the degree of Doctor of Music from the university. In September he conducted the third part of his "Legend of St. Christopher" at the Worcester Festival, and the entire work at the Bristol Festival in October. Almost simultaneously a cantata entitled "A Star Song," for which he received the Paderewski prize in 1901, was performed at the Norwich Festival, but the composer had to hurry home to his duties at Yale University, and could not stay to conduct the new work.

Among Professor Parker's recent compositions may be mentioned his "Hymnos andron," a Greek ode, written for the celebration of the bicentennial of Yale University in 1901; "Union and Liberty," a patriotic song, with orchestra, which was sung at the inauguration of President Roosevelt; an ode for the dedication of the Albright Art Gallery, in Buffalo, in 1905, and a song, with orchestra, "Crépuscule," which took the prize in its class offered by the Federation of Women's Musical Clubs this year.

The author of the successful libretto, Brian Hooker, is also a Yale man, and from 1906 to 1909 was instructor in rhetoric at his Alma Mater, whence he was graduated in 1902. He was born in New York on November 2, 1880, and took his degree of M. A. at Yale in 1904. From 1906 to 1908 he was assistant in English at Columbia University, and since he severed his connections with Yale he has devoted himself to writing poetry and fiction for the magazines. His home is in Farmington, Conn., but he spends a large part of his time in New York, where he is generally found at The Players, although he is also a member of the Yale Club.

INDEPENDENT 'PHONES FAILURE

Salt Lake City Venture Is Not a Commercial Success.

Salt Lake City, May 2.—Confessing their failure to make a commercial success of the venture, the directors of the Utah Independent Telephone Company have decided to dispose of the property at public auction.

In a statement made by officers of the company the bonded and other indebtedness is given as $3,156,100 and the unpaid interest at $722,624 on the bonds and $81,785 on the other debts.

ALBANY BOATS FROM W. 129TH ST.

The steamers C. W. Morse and Adirondack, of the People's Line, will hereafter stop at West 129th street at 6:30 p. m. every day except Sunday. The steamer Trojan, of the Citizens' Line, will stop at West 129th street at 6:30 p. m. Sundays, making a daily and Sunday service from this pier.

WHISKERS VS. BALD HEADS

Continued from first page.

declared the saddest man he found in the empire had a bald head. He was the harem guard.

"He that hath a beard," said the former Speaker, quoting Shakespeare, "is more than a youth, and he that hath no beard is less than a man. Hair upon the face always has been an evidence of manhood."

When Speaker Clark was called upon to settle the dispute, he said that "Uncle Joe" Cannon had protested against his presence at the party on the ground that he had neither whiskers nor a bald head. Mr. Clark said he would not have missed the debate for the world, despite the fact that his wife did not want him to come.

"She said there wasn't any sense in the whole performance," he declared.

Mr. Clark insisted that the reason a majority of men no longer wear whiskers was because they were all trying to look like William Jennings Bryan. He rather rapped the whiskerites when he said that a good looking man could afford to have a smooth face, while an ugly one had better keep his beard.

"Observe, gentlemen," he said, "that I have a smooth face."

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