COLUMBIA MAN IS HELD IN $1,000 BAIL FOR THEFT

Police Line Up 100 Members of Troop in Quest for Stolen Jewelry and Cash.

LAWYER FIRST TO COMPLAIN

Prisoner Says Stickpin Alleged to Have Been Found on His Person Was Given to Him by Another Man.

One hundred or more Columbia University men, in all stages of dress and undress, were ranged in line in the drill-room of the 2d Battalion Armory, in West 66th street, early yesterday morning, and, while guards stood at every door, were subjected to a wholesale search for watches, jewelry and cash amounting to $300 which had been stolen from the lockers.

At the end of this search a young private, who gave the name of Herman Herbert, was arrested and later arraigned before Magistrate Herbert, in the West Side court. He was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny, and will be examined to-day.

No event in the history of the Columbia troop, which hires the riding room of the arsenal on Saturday nights for cavalry drill, compares with the sensational half hour following the discovery of the thefts.

The men were in the guardroom changing their uniforms for street clothes, when Sumner Ford, an attorney, of No. 888 Carroll street, Brooklyn, noticed that some one had gone through his locker and had stolen a stickpin and his pocketbook, containing papers and about $20 in money.

Ford at first thought he might have mislaid the pocketbook, but a brief examination told him that the locker had been rifled. He had barely announced his discovery, when R. F. Riblet, of No. 343 East 68th street, found that some one had been through his clothes and taken $31 and a watch valued at $100. In the excited search that followed, Robert W. Macbeth, of No. 843 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, was found to be the only other victim. He was minus a diamond ring valued at about $60.

As soon as the men were convinced that there was a thief among them a brief conference was held, and it was decided to take instant measures to apprehend the crook. Assistant District Attorney Strong, a lieutenant of the battalion, was called up on the telephone, and another call was sent in to the police of the West 68th street station. Then every door was locked, and the men stood about in groups discussing the situation and uneasily waiting for the arrival of the police.

Detective Haley was the first to arrive, and a few minutes later Lieutenant Strong appeared. The men were ordered out into the drill hall and lined up. Strong asked the men if they objected to being searched. There were no objections, and Detective Haley began to "frisk" the members. When he went through Herbert's pockets, Haley said, he found Ford's stickpin among some papers in his coat. Thereupon, on the formal complaint of Ford, Herbert was placed under arrest. In court he pleaded not guilty, and, according to the police, declared after his arrest that the pin had been given to him by a man he met outside the place.

Immediately after Herbert's arrest the armory was searched from top to bottom, and $20 of the missing cash was found hidden under a radiator and the watch was located in a locker. The ring and the rest of the money were not found.

Lieutenant Strong said last night that Herbert had been a member of the battalion for about seven months. Nothing was known of him at the time, otherwise than that he passed a satisfactory examination and seemed to be a desirable recruit. Herbert told the police yesterday he "had no home."

JEWISH SOCIETIES JOIN

Central Board to Control Membership in Excess of 700,000.

Twelve Jewish fraternal orders, representing a total membership in excess of seven hundred thousand, with branches in many of the principal cities of the country, have agreed to establish a central board of control known as the National Jewish Fraternal Congress, according to an announcement made yesterday by one of the societies enrolled in the federation. Each order composing the central board is to retain all the functions it may have had heretofore, but differences that may arise among the members will be submitted to the central body for settlement. The congress has already taken action on the insurance rate paid by individuals, establishing a uniform rate for all societies.

At present the federation is composed of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, the Order of Brith Abraham, the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, the Independent Order of Free Sons of Judah, the Independent Order of Abavath Israel, the Independent Order of the Western Star, the Workingmen's Circle, the Order of Brith Scholem, the Order of Zion, the Sons of Jacob, the Order of King Solomon and the Independent Order of Free Sons of Joseph. Justice Leon Sanders, of the Municipal Court, who is the grand master of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, is the president of the congress.

PURDY WRITES ASSESSORS

Letter from Tax Board Instructs Them How to Appraise.

President Lawson Purdy and his fellow commissioners of the Department of Taxes and Assessments have issued a letter to the assessors employed in the department, calling their attention to the duties imposed upon them, and urging caution in the matter of getting at actual valuations of property to be assessed. The letter says:

All deputies have been requested to report the factors now used by them for new buildings. The reports have been tabulated, and in a short time a table of factors for new buildings will be sent to each deputy to assist him in arriving at the fair market value of buildings, and by so doing to procure an equal assessment of buildings throughout the city. You are directed to enter in your field book the factor employed in the assessment of every new building and, so far as practicable, of old buildings. The use of a factor renders comparison more easy, and is of great assistance to the commissioners when considering applications for the reduction of assessments.

No building can be worth more than the present cost of reproduction, unless in those rare cases where the erection of such a building is now prohibited by law. Generally, a building in good condition, suitable for its location, is worth the cost of reproduction, less a suitable amount for depreciation. On the other hand, the cost of reproduction has practically no relation to the market value of even a costly building in a good state of repair, when such a building is no longer suitable for its location.

Complaints are sometimes justly made that dwellings of small cost are assessed at more than their market value, while buildings of high cost are assessed at less than their market value. Great care is necessary to avoid this error. The tendency is common to assess wooden cottages costing less than $5,000 at the full cost of reproduction, because it is comparatively easy to determine such cost, and because the owner is remediless, as a practical matter, if unfairly treated by the department.

HARMON DROPS ILLINOIS

He Will Not Take Part in Preferential Primaries.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, March 31.—Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio will not take part in the Illinois preferential Presidential primary authorized for April 9 by the law enacted at the special session of the Legislature on Saturday.

This authoritative announcement was made here this afternoon by Orva G. Williams, manager of the Chicago Harmon headquarters, after a conference with E. S. Moore, of Columbus, Governor Harmon's special representative, who came here to view the Illinois situation.

"Governor Harmon will not file," said Mr. Williams. "The primary is a snap primary, which, like a snap convention, is repugnant to every principle of honest democracy.

"Instead of postponing the date of the primary, and thus affording the ordinary time to elapse between the filing of the petition and the holding of the primary, the law is purposely so framed that it furnishes but five days to make known to the voters the merits and demerits of the respective candidates."

It is alleged that Governor Harmon's withdrawal confirms the charges made in the Wilson headquarters in Washington that Mr. Harmon, Speaker Champ Clark and Representative Oscar Underwood have entered into a combination to prevent Governor Wilson getting the Democratic nomination on the first ballot.

HARMON SEES HIS WORKERS

Spends Sunday Consulting with Them in Washington.

Washington, March 31.—Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, who is to present to the Supreme Court to-morrow the petition of the Governors of states for permission to file a brief in the Minnesota rate cases, reached Washington this morning. He was met by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio; Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Democratic members of Ohio's Congressional delegation. He spent much of the day in the Harmon national headquarters, where he talked with political lieutenants, was interviewed by newspaper and magazine men and photographed.

"I have believed from the beginning of the campaign that the Democratic party is bigger than any one man or any half-dozen men," said Governor Harmon to-night, "and that when the convention sits at Baltimore it will consider primarily the best interests of the party and will draft a platform and name a candidate solely with the view of meriting the approval of the American people at the polls next November. That any considerable number of my friends should regard me as an available candidate for the Presidency is a source of great satisfaction to me."

Governor Harmon was the guest of Senator Hitchcock at dinner to-night. He will address the National Press Club to-morrow afternoon and will leave Washington to-morrow night.

Governor Harmon declined to comment upon the action of William J. Bryan in announcing that he would not serve as a delegate-at-large from Nebraska if the state indorsed Governor Harmon's candidacy.

The following is part of a statement issued to-night at the Woodrow Wilson headquarters:

Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, known nationally as the political heir of Tom L. Johnson, has repudiated the Presidential candidacy of Governor Judson Harmon and declared for the nomination of Governor Woodrow Wilson. Mayor Baker, who is at the head of the Cuyahoga Democracy and member of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee, has signed a Wilson petition for the state-wide Presidential primary, the result of which will control the selection and instruction of the Ohio delegates-at-large to the national convention. Further, Mayor Baker has announced his candidacy as a Wilson delegate.

The bolt of Mayor Baker is considered in Ohio as the hardest blow the Harmon candidacy has received in the Governor's home state.

OSBORN AVOIDS ROOSEVELT

Michigan Governor "Too Busy" to Welcome the Colonel in Detroit.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Detroit, March 31.—Governor Chase S. Osborn, who caused a nation-wide sensation on January 2 by calling on both President Taft and Senator La Follette, in the interest of the Republican party, to retire from the Presidential race in favor of Colonel Roosevelt, yesterday dodged the colonel. As chief executive of the state he was expected to at least extend a welcome to the ex-President when he passed through yesterday, but the Governor declined to either attend any of the meetings or go aboard Roosevelt's train.

Governor Osborn gave as an excuse that he was too busy with his campaign against the breweries to bother with any one else's politics, but as the Legislature had adjourned over Sunday and the colonel was in the state only half a day the excuse was not accepted in good faith by the Roosevelt people or others.

ELECTIONS IN MICHIGAN TO-DAY

Twenty-five Counties to Vote on Local Option Question.

Detroit, March 31.—Twenty-five counties in the lower peninsula of Michigan will vote to-morrow on the local option question. City and township elections will also be held at various points throughout the state. With the exception of the "wet" and "dry" issue, chief interest is taken in the elections at Flint and Grand Rapids.

Flint is the largest Michigan city having a Socialist Mayor, and the opposition has been making strenuous efforts to defeat the incumbent's re-election. Grand Rapids, the second largest city in the state, also elects a Mayor to-morrow. Of the twenty-five counties to vote on the local option question seven are now "wet" and eighteen are "dry."

MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OFFER.

Among the institutions having substantial backing which have made marked progress in recent years is the Mortgage-Bond Company, of New York. Although organized only as recently as 1905, the company has made 54 loans, amounting to $2,116,750, in New York City, of which one loan of $18,000 has been foreclosed, the property securing this having been sold promptly without loss. It has also made 2,102 loans, amounting to $7,523,351, in cities outside of New York, none of which has been foreclosed. First mortgages are deposited with the United States Trust Company, trustee, equal in face value to the face value of the bonds outstanding on improved real estate in cities of the United States having a population of not less than 40,000. All mortgages used as security are limited to one-half the value of the property mortgaged, as appraised by the company, except that in cities of 300,000 population and over they are limited to three-fifths of such value and in New York City to two-thirds. The protection of bondholders is assured by the fact that the company is subject to periodical inspection by the Banking Department of New York State. The company's bonds are free of tax in New York State. The authorized issue is $5,000,000 and the bonds bear 5 per cent interest. They are redeemable at par at the option of the company on and after January 1, 1922, but otherwise do not mature until January 1, 1932. The company is now paying 6 per cent dividends on its capital stock of $2,000,000, and has a surplus of $400,000. The bonds are recommended as a safe and conservative investment at par and interest by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., No. 25 Broad street.

BOY KILLS GIRL; DIDN'T KNOW GUN WAS LOADED

Patrolman Finds Him Dazed from Recoil, His Sister in Faint and Victim Dead.

GETS WEAPON FROM TRUNK

Points It at His Sister First, Who Scolds Him; Then Turns Muzzle Toward His Little Niece and Fires.

Little three-year-old Annie Russo, who lives with her parents at No. 2070 First avenue, was shot and instantly killed yesterday morning by her uncle, Horace Buffardi, fourteen years old, of No. 2072 First avenue. The gun, which the boy thought was unloaded, went off in the apartment of Mrs. Rosa Adelletta, a sister of Horace Buffardi, on the fourth floor of a tenement house at No. 2076 First avenue.

The little girl, dressed in her best clothes, was on her way to church, when Buffardi, who was on an errand for his sister, met her. He asked her to come with him to his sister's apartment while he delivered a package, and promised to go to church with her afterward.

While Mrs. Adelletta was in the kitchen Horace was idling around the room, boylike, when he came upon an open trunk in the corner. In rummaging through the trunk he found a single-barrelled New Kingston shotgun, of the "take down" pattern lying "broken" at the bottom of the trunk. Taking the weapon out he snapped the barrel and the stock together with a click.

The two children went into the kitchen, and the boy, aiming the gun at Mrs. Adelletta, playfully threatened to shoot her. His sister scolded him and told him to replace the gun in the trunk.

Raising the weapon to his shoulder he pointed it at little Annie, who was standing so close that the muzzle almost touched her. Calling out that he was going to shoot, he pulled the trigger. There was a deafening report and the child dropped to the floor with the top of her skull almost blown off by the heavy charge.

The recoil of the gun knocked the boy down. Mrs. Adelletta fainted. The room was soon filled with neighbors and relatives who had heard the report. When Patrolman Von Weisenstein, of the East 104th street station, entered he found Buffardi sitting on the floor in a dazed condition, Mrs. Adelletta unconscious and the little girl dead.

The boy was placed under arrest, and after being taken to the East 104th street station house was sent to the Children's Society, to be arraigned in the Children's Court to-day.

WILL PLAGUE DEMOCRATS

Mr. Calder Will Ask House to Vote for Two Battleships.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 31.—Representative Calder, who has the distinction of being the only Republican member of the House from New York City, will propose an amendment authorizing two new battleships when the naval bill reaches the House. By so doing he will bring grief to his Democratic colleagues from the Empire State.

The Democratic members from New York City, if they follow the caucus mandate, will be compelled to put aside their real convictions and to vote against any new ships. Heretofore, owing to local conditions and the overwhelming sentiment for an adequate navy among the constituencies of these members, the New York delegation has been especially enthusiastic for battleship appropriations.

It is understood that Representative Levy, a New York Democrat, who recently introduced a bill for four battleships, notified the Democratic caucus, held a few days ago, that he could not abide by the party mandate.

The Democratic members of the Naval Affairs Committee will find themselves in unenviable positions when the naval appropriation bill is reported. Four of the majority members are really in favor of two battleships and the rest are one battleship advocates, yet each Democrat must give half-hearted support on the floor to a naval appropriation bill which provides for no battleship increase whatever.

HEAD OF N. Y. U. EXPLAINS

Tells Why He Called for Nearly $5,000,000 in His Report.

Chancellor Brown of New York University explained yesterday why in his recent report he had urged the necessity of raising nearly $5,000,000.

In defending his position the chancellor called attention to the rapid growth of the university and the fact that nine of its twelve schools and divisions had been organized during the last three decades. In this period he said the student body had increased nearly forty-six times, while the value of its plant and productive endowment had increased only 12 4-5 times and the amount of its annual income only sixteen times.

"The cost of operation of the schools of the university for the year ended June 1, 1911," said Dr. Brown, "was approximately $445,000, and toward the meeting of this amount the university received less than $54,000 income from endowments. The budget will show a constant tendency to increase as the university grows and as the cost of living increases; it increased $12,000 last year over the previous year. The income from endowment is wholly insufficient for the work which the university is called upon to do." The chancellor also pointed out that the salaries paid professors were inadequate.

The chancellor specially emphasized the necessity for the prompt erection of the three new buildings proposed in his annual report, an engineering building at University Heights, the cost of which will approximate $350,000; a new dormitory at University Heights, at a cost of $200,000, and a building for the School of Commerce at Washington Square, to cost $600,000.

"The erection of a modern building at Washington Square for the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance and related courses," he said, "is a plan that as an educational investment will, I believe, appeal to business men in the city of New York. This school, which was founded only twelve years ago, has had a most phenomenal growth. Five years ago there were 605 students in attendance, whereas this year there are 1,372."

MR. FISHER'S POLICY INDORSED.

Valdez, Alaska, March 31.—The Democratic territorial convention last night nominated Robert W. Jennings, an attorney of Juneau, for delegate to Congress and adopted a platform which indorses the Alaskan policy of Secretary Fisher of the Interior Department.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
Mailed anywhere in the United States for $2 50 a year.

"COURT BARS PROGRESS"

So Says Gaynor in Article Written for "Bench and Bar."

QUESTION NOT A NEW ONE

Mayor Cites Decisions Planted in Path of Economic and Social Advancement.

The courts, which have figured prominently in the discussions of the pre-convention Presidential campaign, are attacked by Mayor Gaynor in an article published to-day in the law magazine, "Bench and Bar." "Do the courts of this country stand in the way of social and economic progress?" is the question asked by the Mayor. His answer is:

Yes, they do, and have done so for a long time. But this is nothing new. In all ages and pretty much everywhere the courts have tried to apply their legal rules of thumb to social, commercial and economic matters, always with signal failure, and generally with injury to industry, commerce and the social good.

Nothing is more distressing than to see a bench of judges—old men, as a rule—set themselves against the manifest and enlightened will of the community in matters of social, economic or commercial progress. The same is true in matters of morals and religious growth, also. Jesus, Socrates and many who came after them fell victims to judicial narrowmindedness. But the adverse decisions of courts have not been able to stop human progress.

Mayor Gaynor then cites several recent judicial decisions which he says "were planted right in the path of economic and social progress." Among these are the decisions declaring unconstitutional the laws forbidding the manufacture of tobacco in tenement houses and regulating underground bakeries, the hours of labor for women in factories and overthrowing the New York State employers' liability law.

Of the tobacco decision the Mayor writes:

This tobacco case, in which the court showed so much sensitiveness for the rights of property and liberty and so little for physical, mental and moral health, was the final and full outcome of a course of constitutional exegesis which had set in in this country not many years before and had for its object to embrace in the said constitutional guarantee every legislative enactment which by its operation might indirectly or remotely restrict the use of property or liberty in its widest sense.

Its development was rapid and finally reached that point which has enabled the courts to stand in the way of measures for public happiness, welfare, morals and progress, which are grown common all over the world and finally become expressed in statute law here.

Of the underground bakery case, he says:

The Supreme Court of the United States declared this ten-hour requirement to be unconstitutional, as depriving workmen, without due process of law, of the "liberty" to work as long hours as they saw fit in underground bakeries without due process of law. The learned court stood 5 to 4. That division certainly showed that the matter was one of great doubt. And yet, notwithstanding the rule which is often repeated by the courts, that they will declare a statute unconstitutional only in a case free from doubt, they declared this statute unconstitutional. The same court has often done the like by a vote of 5 to 4.

In 1886 the Legislature of this state passed a statute that women should not work in factories between the hours of 9 at night and 6 in the morning. Surely, said the great majority of intelligent people, it is enough that women work in factories between the hours of 6 in the morning and 9 at night. They therefore had the statute passed that they should not work in factories between 9 at night and 6 in the morning.

It is almost inconceivable that the gentlemen then composing the Court of Appeals found in this humane and benevolent statute an infringement of the "liberty" of women, guaranteed as they said by the constitution, to work in factories all night and as many hours as they saw fit.

Speaking of the employers' liability law decision, he says:

We are soon to have a new constitutional convention in this state, and I trust that it will make short work of this decision—that it will "recall" it without scruple or hesitation. It is pitiful to see such decisions in this country. Thirty-two different governments of the world, in fact, every civilized government in the world outside of this country, has an employers' liability act, also embracing provisions for the taxation of businesses in which workmen are employed to raise a fund for the payment of such damages for deaths and injuries by accidents.

The Mayor ended by referring to the present agitation regarding the recall.

Some aspirants for the office of President are just now talking about the recall of judicial decisions as though it were a new idea. It is not new at all. We have been doing it for a long time, and we shall have to do a good deal more of it before we get through. We do it very easily in this state, because our constitution itself requires that we have a new constitutional convention every twenty years; and meantime we frequently pass constitutional amendments.

It were well if the Constitution of the United States were amended by the addition of a provision requiring it to be reconsidered by a constitutional convention every twenty years, the same as in this state and in many if not most of our states.

ESCAPES FROM MAURETANIA

Line Faces Fine of $500 Unless Finnish Immigrant Is Found.

Some time between 6 p. m. Friday and 6 o'clock Saturday morning Ecro Hekalee, a twenty-five-year-old Finn, escaped from the Cunard liner Mauretania while awaiting transportation to Ellis Island.

Hekalee, who was a second cabin passenger, was detained aboard by the immigration officials, with twelve other Finns, who it was thought were likely to become charges upon the public. Fearing that he would be deported, Hekalee took the first opportunity to get away from the steamship.

Unless he is found by the Cunard Line's detectives, the company will have to pay a fine of $500 to the government. As he has practically no money and does not speak English, it is thought the Finn will easily be found.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 31.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Retirement of Colonel JOHN C. W. BROOKS, coast artillery, announced, March 31.

Captain HUGH LA F. APPLEWHITE (retired), detailed as professor of military science, University of Nevada, Reno, June 1.

Captain JOHN W. MOORE, 1st Cavalry, to home, preparatory to retirement.

Captain JOHN R. BOSELY, medical corps, to Fort H. G. Wright.

Leaves of absence: Captain JOHN W. MOORE, 1st Cavalry, until May 29; Captain ALFRED R. PUTNAM, corps of engineers, three months from May 1; Captain JULIAN L. SCHLEY, corps of engineers, four months on relief from Military Academy; Captain EDGAR H. YULE, 2d Field Artillery, fifteen days on relief from Fort Sill; First Lieutenant L. WORTHINGTON MOSELY, 30th Infantry, one month and fifteen days from April 15.

NAVY.

Lieutenants (junior grade) P. H. M'CRARY, A. A. CORWIN, B. H. BRUCE and J. B. EARLE, commissioned.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. RYDER, detached naval hospital, Puget Sound; to Asiatic station.

Chaplain E. E. M'DONALD, to navy yard, New York.

Chief Boatswain FREDERICK MEYER, detached the Kansas; leave of two months.

Paymaster's Clerk C. E. RAPPOLEE, appointed; to naval home.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

March 28—The Eagle, at Guantanamo; the Potomac, at Hampton Roads; the Paducah, at Caballones Channel.

March 29—The Stringham, at Tangier Sound; the Wisconsin, at Tompkinsville; the Maryland, at San Diego; the Yankton, the Celtic and the Florida, at Hampton Roads; the Castine, the Severn, the Tonopah, the C-2, the C-3, the C-4, the C-5, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3 and the E-2, at Norfolk.

March 30—The Albany, at Amoy.

SAILED.

March 29—The Stringham and the Bailey, from Annapolis for Tangier Sound; the Bailey, from Tangier Sound for Annapolis; the Washington, from Santo Domingo City for St. Thomas; the Yankton and the Celtic, from Norfolk for Hampton Roads.

March 30—The Prairie, from Weymouth for Guantanamo.

CONVERGING ON TORREON

Mexican Forces, Rebel and Federal, Prepare for Decisive Fight.

OROZCO BEGINS MOVEMENT

Government's Military Base Is Threatened by 3,000 Men Between Jiminez and Escalon.

Laredo, Tex., March 31.—A battle between the rebels and the federals will be fought at Torreon within forty-eight hours. This is the information conveyed in a dispatch from Monterey, and believed to be from an official source.

According to a further report from the same source, the rebels in the vicinity of Torreon number 7,000 men, while the federals number 3,500, General Heruta commanding 2,000 soldiers and General Aubert 1,500. The federal forces in the Torreon district are said to be well supplied with arms, ammunition and artillery.

Only about fifty refugees from Mexico passed through here to-day.

According to E. P. Curtis, vice-president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, 96½ per cent of the American railroad employes in Mexico have voted to strike if their demands are not agreed to. Mr. Curtis came to Laredo to-day to confer with E. Corrigan, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Corrigan is en route to Laredo. Curtis and Corrigan are to decide if and when the American railway men are to be ordered to abandon the southern republic.

Jimenez, Mexico, March 31.—General Campa and 800 men started last night for Parral. It is reported that Generals Pancho Villa and José de la Cruz Sanchez, of the government forces, are there, but that having only 350 men will be unable to offer any material resistance.

By to-morrow General Orozco expects to have begun the movement for the capture of the federal base at Torreon. He now has 3,600 men under arms between this city and Escalon, thirty miles to the south. Orozco intends to establish headquarters south of Escalon.

The forces which were pursuing General Aubert have abandoned the chase and returned to Jimenez to-day.

Nogales, Ariz., March 31.—While transferring freight from a train yesterday in Empalme, near Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, railway men dropped a keg supposed to contain nails and several thousand rounds of rifle ammunition rolled out. Then it was discovered that eighteen other kegs and one case billed as "hardware" in the same shipment contained five hundred packages of Mauser rifle cartridges.

Mexican federal authorities across the border here say they will arrest members of a United States shipping firm and several custom house inspectors as a result of the contraband traffic.

REBELS AMBUSH A TRAIN

Kill Almost Fifty Madero Men—Americans Escape Injury.

Mexico City, March 31.—Nearly an entire squad of fifty soldiers, guarding a passenger train, which was proceeding from Mexico City to Cuernavaca with passengers, were killed by Zapatists fifty miles south of here last evening. The train returned later with fifteen of the dead, including the engineer. The other bodies were left on the field. The passenger train was pulled back to the capital by a freight.

A force of 250 Zapatists fired from behind rocks for an hour and a half. It is believed that they suffered small losses. The captain of the squad and six soldiers, all wounded, have also returned.

Americans on the train escaped injury by lying on the floor.

LUNA PARK SURE TO OPEN

Thompson's Outside Investments Blamed for Difficulties.

It was announced yesterday by James A. Nelson, secretary and treasurer of the Sea Beach Land Company, which started dispossess proceedings against Luna Park on Saturday, that the big amusement park on Coney Island would open this season, probably on the scheduled opening date, May 30.

The land company, which owns the ground on which Luna Park is built and considerable other Coney Island property, served a notice of dispossess on the Luna Park Company, of which Frederick Thompson is president and principal owner. Mr. Thompson declined to make any statement regarding the affair.

"Luna Park in itself is a big money maker," said Mr. Nelson yesterday, "but it got in debt because its owner was largely interested in other amusement enterprices."

It is not unlikely that Mr. Thompson will be associated with the new owners, for all realize how largely instrumental he was in making Coney Island a clean seaside resort.

The opening of Luna Park this season is deemed by those concerned in it to be imperative to insure good business to other places on the island, in which the Sea Beach Land Company is also heavily interested.

The notice of dispossess is returnable on Wednesday morning in the 5th Municipal District Court, 23d street and Third avenue, Brooklyn.

RABBI ATTACKS ARTICLE

Dr. Silverman Devotes Sermon to Defence of Jewish Race.

A recent article in "The North American Review" dealing with "The Jew and the Chinaman" drew the fire of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth avenue and 44th street, in his sermon yesterday morning.

"In reality the purpose of the article is a defence of the Chinaman at the expense of the Jew," said Dr. Silverman vehemently. "The author expresses direct unjust criticism and slander against the Jew and indirectly utters sentiments that are absolutely pernicious.

"The article says the Jew is a peculiar person, as is the Chinaman. This is a misunderstanding of the Biblical phrase, that 'Israel shall be a peculiar people unto the Lord.' The original meaning of 'peculiar' was 'dear treasure' unto the Lord. The Chinaman is peculiar, that is true, for he is different from other people, but the Jew is of the white race.

"It is a commonplace fact that the Jews in England are Englishmen, in Germany German, in France Frenchmen and in America Americans, but the Chinaman remains a distinct personality, foreign in feeling, thought, sentiment and patriotism to the country in which he has made his home. Thus at the outset the article is truly unfair.

"The article goes on to compare the fighting qualities of the Jew and the Chinaman. I deny that the Jew was a fighting man at the time when he was a member of a nation, except in defence of his country. To set down in cold print that the Jew fought for conquest is to start something that is entirely false. The animosity of the article must certainly be apparent."

TO CHOOSE CONVENTION HEAD.

Albany, March 31.—The Democratic State Committee, which will meet in New York Thursday to organize, will select the chairman of the state convention, which is to be held there April 11. Seymour Van Santvoord, counsel to Governor Dix, has been suggested.

News of Interest to Women

CALLS MARKETS OBSOLETE

Cheap at Cost of Cleanliness and Convenience, Writer Says.

SMALL SHOPS MULTIPLY

Trend of the Times Is Toward Co-operation, She Adds, in Closing.

With four hundred housewives planning a spectacular visit to Washington Market on Wednesday, with the avowed object of convincing the city fathers that New York women are willing to patronize a public market, it is disturbing to read in that suddenly Progressive periodical, "The Outlook," a statement by Martha Bensley Bruère that this sort of thing was well enough in sixteenth century England, but to-day "time has become too precious for such primitive traffic."

She continues:

It might be worth while reviving the public market just for the sale of provisions if the saving were great enough, but the money saving has got to be balanced against the cost in convenience and labor. If the time the farmer takes to sell his stuff and the time the buyer takes to select and dicker for the goods are of no value, then a public market may be a community economy.

But in a developed society in which labor is specialized, the time of a trained truck gardener or agriculturist is too precious for him to be taken from his job, and the time of the amateur buyer might be better spent at his profession or trade.

When people deplore the passing of this form of public market, they act as though it had gone through somebody's fault. But nobody can forcibly amputate an industrial institution from society as though it were an arm or a leg; such institutions disappear, like our ancestral gill slits and swimming bladders, because they have become useless. Nobody went out and feloniously slaughtered the unprotected public market; civilization simply stole away and left it to starve, as is the inhuman habit of advancement generally.

People who went to market and carried their stuff home had eliminated the cost of delivery boys and telephones by becoming delivery boys themselves, she said. If the time of the delivery boy was more valuable than their own, then they were buying economically. Then she wrote:

Baltimore is trying to get rid of its public market, and Washington ought to, because they are unsanitary. The horses which bring in the produce to be sold and wait in the neighborhood to haul the profits home provide meanwhile the best breeding ground for the "typhoid fly," which crawls delightedly over the food exposed for our buying; waste accumulates, and perfect cleaning is difficult.

We buy cheaply at the public market, at the cost of cleanliness and convenience, the things for which we pay the middleman, and usually get rid, not of the middleman, but only of the delivery boy. To have the cities maintain public markets in order to bring the middlemen together for the sake of substituting our time and labor and that of the farmer for that of the delivery boy is a doubtful social economy.

Rather, we want the grocer and butcher in our block, so that the man of the house can leave the order on his way to work, or so that the tradesman can still further save our time by sending his boy for orders. Therefore, small stores multiply, even though we pay an excessive price for their convenience.

It was equally impossible for the modern housewife to buy goods in large quantities at wholesale prices, Mrs. Bruère asserted. In a city flat there were only the washtubs to keep things in, and in the country things would not keep, anyway. "We were always eating specked apples to save them," as one correspondent confessed dolefully.

Co-operation, the trend of the times in all other aspects of society, was the only way to solve the market problem, the writer concluded, and noted in passing the farmers' co-operative buying clubs in Michigan, Kansas, Oregon, England and Belgium, where "the middleman was simply a household steward, once removed, and put on wages. He managed the co-operative at a fixed rate."

How to Prolong the Life of the Easter Flowers

Air of Most Apartments Bad for Plants, as Well as Humans.

By Martha McCulloch Williams.

New York town's flower bill approximates fairly $10,000,000 a year. Of this it is safe to say that $9,500,000 go within a fortnight into ash barrels, partly of necessity—many flowers are so evanescent. More, though, through lack of knowledge, and less through lack of flower-love.

Consider the case. Easter brings to market the pampered darlings of the hothouses, drunken with bloom, riotously fed and forced for this special day, kept in summer-soft, steamy air, and shielded from even a breath of cold. Often they are set on the street, rank after rank, with rough winds tossing and tousling them, and either a wan sun letting the cold pinch them or a hot orb burning their tender blowth. Periodically they are showered with water—always cold, often silted, even muddy. They are pawed over, handled roughly—by and by tied up in paper and sent scurrying through the streets, gifts of good will. When at last they find haven their case is still piteous. Nearly everybody loves a flower or plant while it is beautiful, as they love a baby while it is good. But to retain, to increase the beauty, requires care, and understanding. Also, an adaptation to conditions.

Growing plants are nearly always set too low—on the floor, or a tabouret, or even a footstool. Of course the floor is worst—it has the coldest air, likewise the worst. In a heated apartment, the destination of more than half of Easter flowers, the air is nearly always dry. This is as bad for the human occupants as for the plants. I maintain folk should keep at least a few plants by way of insuring that they themselves get enough water-vapor in the air. Every radiator should have set upon it an open shallow vessel, filled and refilled at need with fresh cold water. An average radiator will evaporate the water in such a vessel at least twice every twenty-four hours. As a result the house air will be soft, easily breathed, never distressing to delicate textures, as flower petals or flower faces, with somewhat the feel of spring. Any healthy plant will thrive in such air, if given light enough, protection from icy drafts, and by and by food.

No sort of plant will long thrive without sunshine. The thick-leafed green-and-white aspidastra flourishes longer than any other. Fuchsias can do with an hour or so of morning sunshine. So can ferns, though, given water enough, they leap with joy in all-day shining. Back of me full in a south window as I write stands a fern brought home nine years ago, an ostrich-plume fern, then rather a novelty. It has been the parent of many other ferns, but now for four seasons has stood undisturbed. As a consequence it is like a green lacy fountain, with fronds some of them four feet long and broader than two hands. It has been fed and tended, bathed fortnightly, kept free from insect pests, and away from fingering. Visitors have sometimes a curious trick of runging their fingers all over the leaves or fronds of plants. If they are my plants the fingerers are asked politely to stop—and made aware that such fingering disturbs the repose essential to a pampered house plant. Why, I know not—but such handling certainly hurts any sort of plant.

A word as to what to buy for either yourself or your friends. If only immediate joy is aimed at, nothing is better than a full-flowered lily or a gorgeous azalea. Look the azalea over carefully, though, before buying. Laggard plants are sometimes forced into blossom by girdling, cutting through the bark of the main stem just above the root. The cut is hidden by the moss on top—it checks the downflow of sap and thus makes the buds "break" wildly. But in a day or two the girdled plant will wilt—lose blossoms by dozens, droop, become wholly unsightly. The end is the ash heap, much before time. Consequently, never buy until by running your bare finger around at the girdling place you have made sure there is no cutting of the bark. If you receive a plant, test it in the same fashion. Should it be girdled, soften a little wax or paraffin and press it closely in and over the cut. By this means the wilting will be much delayed. The plant will never again be healthy, unless the girdling was so bungled that there are still shreds of continuous bark. In that case, with care and pampering the plant may in two years be brought again into flower. It will, however, hardly be worth the trouble.

Potted bulbs, tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and so on, should have plenty of water, but not stagnant, about their roots, warmth and sunlight in the day, and a cool room at night. Even thus their day is short—a fortnight at the very outside. If you have garden borders, turn out the bulbs after the flowers wither, let them dry, then plant them in good, light earth. They will not flower again, except stragglingly, but will make many smaller bulbs, that in two years, with good cultivation, will come to flowering size.

The plumy white spireas are short lived. So are the golden yellow genestas. Not constitutionally, but because nine times in ten they are infected with insects, such as red spider, scale, plant lice. These, green house culture, spraying and forcing, keep down, but once the plants are in the house, their enemies multiply almost unchecked. Hence, it is the part of wisdom if you have clean, healthy plants already in hand to quarantine newcomers until they prove themselves beyond suspicion. Otherwise, you may have my luck—a Christmas primrose bred, all unsuspected, enough white flies to ruin in spite of heroic efforts a whole windowful of greenery.

Cut flowers should be laid in tepid water as soon as received. Handle them gently and let the water cover leaves, stalks and blossoms. Take out after twenty minutes, shake off lightly and arrange in clean holders, taking care not to crowd. Look at the stem ends of roses. If they look dark, clip off half an inch before putting them in the vases. The dark color shows water-logging—a change of tissue which prevents the vessels from taking up water. Next morning clip again. This is imperative if you want to keep roses longer than a day. Indeed, all manner of cut flower stalks must be clipped, and the water they stand in changed at clipping time. Lump charcoal in the water helps to keep the flowers fresh and prevents in a degree the fading of roses.

Violets that have been worn throughout an evening can be made again serviceable in this fashion. Unwrap the stalks, laying the foil carefully aside, then plunge the bunch gently into tepid water, let stand ten minutes, remove, shake lightly, wrap a little damp cotton about the stalks, wrap in tissue paper, head and ears, lay in a cool place. The ice chest is best, but any cool spot answers. Treat orchids the same way, only take care the water comes only to the under surface of the flowers, not over them.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
Mailed anywhere in the United States for $2 50 a year.

Seen in the Shops

The very newest thing in bags is of Dresden silk. As yet these bags are made in lavender only, but the groundwork is white, and as the Dresden design has little touches of other colors, they may be carried with other than white or lavender suits. They are made in two shapes—square and round—and they are lined exactly alike, with white moire silk. Both are fitted with moire-backed mirrors, moire card cases and moire bill books. The latter are held shut by a gold-plated mounting. Carried by a white silk cord in a heavy weight, the bags are very handsome accessories to an elegant toilet. The square bag, which is the larger of the two, costs $17; the round one $14.

Hand-carved memorandum books, with a slender ivory pencil and small inside pockets of red satin, matching the lining, the pockets for stamps, cards, etc., cost $12 and up, according to design.

Surrounded by a tissue paper wrapping, a lovely bunch of artificial flowers lay in a big square flower box. A placard announced: "Novelty fans, $3 75 apiece." Hidden among the stems was a silk tassel, and giving it a gentle tug, a fan shot into view from the very heart of the bouquet. All women know