

J. M. Girding & Co. Misses' and Small Women's Suits

about Germany's failure to afford protection to Hungary. Seeing disarray approaching, the agitators desire to secure safety by strengthening Hungary in the Danubian monarchy.

DUTCH REMAIN NEUTRAL

Rumors of Hostilities on Side of Allies Proved Unfounded. The Hague (via London), April 9.—The closest inquiries made to-day in diplomatic circles failed to discover any reason for the rumors printed yesterday in London newspapers relative to the possibility of hostilities between Holland and Germany or for the charging of high insurance premiums.

U. S. OPPOSES GERMAN VIEW

Declaration of London Unacceptable as Basis of Frye Settlement. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 9.—A quick reply will be made by the United States to the note of the Imperial German Foreign Office regarding reparations for the loss of the American cargo ship William F. Frye, which will take issue with certain of the points made by the Germans in framing that document.

The proposed settlement is on a basis entirely satisfactory to the American government, but in citing precedents for settling their own policy the Germans, it is said, have set forth certain tenets which will not be acceptable to the United States.

The State Department is not yet prepared to say which of the particular proposals of the German note are unacceptable, but the necessity for a further communication which will let the Germans know how the United States feels about them is recognized.

Reference is made to the Declaration of London embodied in the German answer are undoubtedly among the points on which the United States finds itself still at issue with Germany.

It will be remarked by the particular note relating to the Frye case, and certain of the nations had refused to abide by the declaration, this country withdrew the suggestion and announced that in dealing with the belligerents she would herself be bound only by the terms of the code as existing before that declaration.

Another interesting phase of the Frye note is the statement regarding the obligations of commanders of threatened vessels to remove their crews to a place of safety. It may be cited by the United States when it begins its discussion with the Berlin Foreign Office on the death of Leon C. Thrasher in the submarine attack on the British steamer Falaba.

GERMANS RELIEVE PINCHOT OF POUCHES

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, April 9.—There is more to the story of Gifford Pinchot's being refused permission to enter Belgium than appears on the surface. The Tribune has learned that Mr. Pinchot was not only detained and searched, but that the diplomatic pouches which he was carrying from the Hague to London were taken from him by the German authorities. Mr. Pinchot returned to the Hague after he was released, but without the pouches, which, however, the Germans sent on to Brussels by the American minister in Brussels.

It is assumed that Mr. Pinchot asked the Germans to surrender the pouches to him, as it is customary to impose upon people carrying diplomatic correspondence not to permit the pouches out of their possession.

Mr. Pinchot's refusal to comment on the matter has been taken as the pouches had finally reached Brussels. The pouches must have been in the hands of the Germans for some time, but there is no report of any special locks and seals, it is almost impossible to open a diplomatic pouch without leaving a trace. It is, of course, a serious international affront to interfere with a friendly nation's diplomatic correspondence.

Motor Boats for Germans. Geneva, April 9.—Twenty-nine large motorboats, armed with quick firing guns, have arrived at Friedrichshafen by rail, from Stuttgart. They are to be used in patroling Lake Constance and to defend the Zeppelin dirigible balloon works against attack by French aviators from the French fortress of Belfort.

Not only for today, but for tomorrow, are our clothes constructed. Upon your continued, perpetual satisfaction depends the success of our business.

Our present display of Spring Suits and Overcoats shows that the construction preferences of young men and men who always appear young have been painstakingly conserved.

Spring Overcoats \$18 to \$45

Spring Overcoats \$16 to \$40

BROKAW BROTHERS Astor Place & Fourth Avenue Subway Station at Door

KING MENACED BY ANTI-PEACE PARTY IN ITALY

Failing War "Monarchy Will Cease to Exist," Says Socialist.

WHOLE NATION SPEAKS TO-MORROW

Demonstration To Be Held in All Cities in Attempt to Precipitate Conflict.

Rome (via Paris), April 9.—Political parties favorable to Italy's immediate intervention in the war, comprising Democrats, Radicals, Reformists, Socialists and Nationalists, have arranged a national demonstration to be held on Sunday throughout Italy in an endeavor to bring about the participation of the country in the conflict.

The "Corriere d'Italia," commenting to-day on this development, says that it has assumed the character of a warning to the monarchy, since the National League, which arranged the meeting, adopted a resolution containing the following words: "If, after long waiting, there are discussions, no matter of what nature, a profound political upheaval is inevitable."

Professor Mussolini, a Socialist leader, explains this section of the resolution thus: "In other words, if the monarchy is unable to make national war the monarchy will cease to exist in Italy, as a profound political upheaval means a change of regime."

Understanding Still Possible. The questions whether an understanding between Italy and Austria still is possible and whether a separate Austro-Russian peace treaty is probable are being discussed in the daily press view by the press of the capital. The papers agree that the two questions are closely related, since if Russia, with the permission of her allies, obtains what she desires and comes to terms with Vienna, it is impossible to imagine that Austria would be willing to make territorial concessions to Italy.

It is regarded as probable by the newspapers that reports of peace negotiations will be denied in all official quarters until some tangible agreement is reached. The position of Austria, it is contended, is becoming daily more grave because of the Russian invasion and the threat of Italian intervention.

The "Italia Nazionale" says Austria has but "little chance of regaining what she has lost, and that the probabilities are she will lose more if she continues to fight, while by making peace with Russia she would avoid a further Muscovite invasion and might prevent a Serbian advance as well as the intervention of Italy and Rumania. The paper says Austria may even hope to obtain moral and material revenge by a victorious war against Italy alone.

Rome Ready to Negotiate. "All Messengers," in an article on the political situation, says one object of the Italian negotiators is to show that Rome has been ready to reach with Vienna a peaceful solution of at least some of the grave problems arising from the war, which was brought into being "by the central countries, which, in Italy's consent, against Italy's advice and contrary to Italy's interests."

The negotiations show, the paper continues, that Austria, notwithstanding the recent Austro-Italian negotiations, is taking into serious consideration the just wishes of Italy. Therefore the negotiations are destined to be interrupted the moment one side or the other declares that further delay would serve the enemy better than herself."

Geneva (via Paris), April 9.—The German government to-day, besides prohibiting exports from Germany to the United States, has ordered stations all empty Italian freight cars bound homeward. Passenger trains arriving in Switzerland to-day from Italy are crowded with German families.

The "Gazette de Lausanne" states that the towns of Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnago, which formed the fortresses in the famous "quadrilateral" are garrisoned with fully equipped troops which lack only heavy artillery, and this will be supplied soon. An aerial fleet is ready for operations.

London, April 9.—The Russian successes in the Carpathians, where the Muscovites are now said to control virtually all the important passes and are preparing for a descent of the southern Hungarian front, have impressed upon the friendly nation's diplomatic correspondence.

BRITAIN WILL BUY WILHELMINA'S CARGO

Prize Court Proceedings Are Thus Obviated by Adjustment.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, April 9.—The famous case of the Wilhelmina, which for weeks has been occupying the attention of the government with frequent representations to the Foreign Office from the American Embassy, in the verge of a settlement. The Wilhelmina's cargo, which was consigned to Hamburg and seized here, is in reality before a prize court, but the adjustment of the information which it has gathered to take on to the Continent with him. In other words, he was a sort of messenger. It is stated here that this case is the most far-reaching and most important espionage case yet untraced.

Inquiry in the vicinity in Brooklyn indicated by the address on Kueperle's passport failed to bring out any information concerning him. The number given is a vacant lot.

BRITISH REPORT 1,108 MORE CASUALTIES

Latest List Emphasizes Fierceness of Recent Fighting Around Neuve Chapelle.

London, April 9.—Another extended list of casualties, totalling 1,108 names, issued by the British War Office to-day, emphasizes the fierceness of the battle of Neuve Chapelle last month. The killed in this latest list number 306.

The number of names in to-day's report, added to those issued in the previous two days, shows a total of 4,955 men killed, wounded or missing since the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Out of the casualty total of 4,068 for the three days given 1,321 men were killed.

RUSSIANS SCORE LOSSES IN CARPATHIAN ATTACKS

Invaders Throw Column After Column Upon Enemy's Positions Without Regard to Withering Fire, Austrian Officer Reports.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, April 9.—An Austrian officer who has just returned to Budapest from the Carpathians, where he had been taking part in the operations of the last three months, has given the following description of the mountain fighting to the Budapest correspondent of "The Morning Post":

"The last fortnight in the Carpathians has been a continuation of the fighting in the form of a series of attacks. The thunder of the guns never ceases during the day for a moment. We soon got quite used to the sound and when I reached the zone outside the fighting I found everything peaceful and quiet. It is strange how birds and small animals like squirrels and hares in the mountains grow quite accustomed to the boom of the guns and do not seem to be disturbed by the crack of the rifles. You can fire your rifle right under a tree and a little bird or a squirrel in the branches takes no heed."

"The Russians are determined, it seems, to get through the Carpathians by means of a series of attacks on their part in incessant attacks point to the fact that they can afford to waste them. My brigade was holding a position at a point which the beginning of the day to fortify since the crack of the guns took us two weeks to get our guns into position. We dragged them up a mountain slope a thousand metres high, and yet we have them no more."

Positions Strongly Fortified. "When the news of the fall of Przemyel reached us our brigade was ordered to fortify our positions still more, for by that time we expected the real Russian onslaught. We all retreated about a half mile distant, but that human force could do the work of higher points and laid before our trenches. A second and a third row of wire entanglements were fixed sixty yards apart, and no earthly power could penetrate these obstacles. Up to the 25th everything went well, and the right attacks were always easily repulsed. Then it became apparent that the Russians who occupied the opposite position were being reinforced, and we could see that they had been supplied with new guns, for the bombardment became more and more frequent and

steadily. Our wire entanglements seemed to be disappearing, now at one point, now at another, and we knew this meant a night attack.

"We were very disappointed, but the only thing we did not anticipate was that it would be made in such tremendous force. That night they came along in five rows, and although we were spotted they only very rarely were killed. We fought all that night, and not a minute's rest could we get. When one of our lines was beaten back or laid low another appeared, this time nearer, and then another, and this time larger and stronger and more resolute than ever. They crept forward through the mud and snow. We mowed them down, but they came on still, and in every direction tried to break our positions."

Russian Onslaught Succeeds. "This went on during the whole day of the 30th. Toward evening we saw their coming anew in still greater masses. Our men had had nothing to eat all day; our wire entanglements were in pieces; their guns were working havoc among our night like the one before if they came on again in the same way at midnight. They advanced some hundreds of yards and some of our men rushed out, but they were not far from being captured. Others were either taken prisoners or fell in the encounter. The day in time remained in the line retreated in time position some two kilometres behind this, but as it was exceedingly difficult to get the guns and ammunition now to the front, we were left behind. The position to which we retired had been fortified in anticipation of a retreat, but we had hardly made ourselves comfortable when the Russians attacked again in almost the same way. They came on and on. Hundreds and hundreds were mowed down with machine guns. This time, to avoid retreat, we were now to a still better position, but the reinforcements came. When I left the position the other day the Russians had been attacking ceaselessly for two days, but without any apparent chance of success."

ENGLAND HOLDS N. Y. MAN AS SPY

Naturalized Citizen in the Tower of London on Capital Charge.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, April 9.—Anton Kueperle, a naturalized American, 1665 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, is now a prisoner in the Tower of London, charged with espionage. His predicament is critical.

His arrest, which occurred on February 18, has resulted, it is stated, in unearthing an extensive espionage system. Two others, named Muller and Hahn, are also under arrest on similar charges, but whether in connection with Kueperle's case or not is not made clear. All are to be tried under the defence of the realm act, and if convicted there is only one sentence—death.

Hahn is believed to be a German. Muller claims that his parents are naturalized English. The charge against Kueperle is communicating military information to the enemy. This, it appears, was done by the use of invisible ink in apparently innocent letters sent to the Continent.

Kueperle arrived in Liverpool from New York about February 12. He proceeded first to Dublin and then came to London. He fell under suspicion on account of certain correspondence which was carried for him in Liverpool. When it was found he had gone to Dublin the search was then extended to Dublin, but again Kueperle was absent. The police, having succeeded in London, made all arrangements to go to Holland on February 18. He was arrested on the evening of that day, the date being that on which the Channel service to Holland was interrupted by the commencement of the submarine blockade, otherwise there is some chance that Kueperle might have got through without interference, although the police were hot on his track.

The police, on investigating, found Kueperle had been naturalized in New York in 1912. Kueperle has had three hearings before the public, but attended by his counsel, whom the court designated, and a representative of the American Consulate. It is stated that the British authorities have been granting the prisoner exceptional treatment. He declared, according to one report, that he could clear himself of all charges if he could obtain a certain witness from New York. His trial was accordingly postponed until his counsel could communicate with New York.

Details of the charges are carefully guarded, but it is rumored that the information which Kueperle is accused of sending to the enemy concerned naval matters. On the surface it would appear that Kueperle, if guilty at all, was not that of a spy, but of a traitor. The shortness of his stay in this country, who so far as is known, he doesn't know well, would indicate to any observer that he had ample instructions where to go to collect the information which he had gathered to take on to the Continent with him. In other words, he was a sort of messenger. It is stated here that this case is the most far-reaching and most important espionage case yet untraced.

GERMANS BURNED IN BATTLE IN AIR

Belgian Officer Describes Desperate Fight in Which Garros Brought Down Foe.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Fumes, Belgium, April 9.—The duel in the air, already reported in the French official dispatches, in which a German aviator was shot down by Roland G. Garros, a famous French aviator, inside the allied lines, was described to-day by Major Raoul Pontus, son of the former Belgian minister of war, who was in the cockpit when the German, he stated, at first succeeded in rising above Garros's machine, but the latter by a clever twist escaped, and then flew atop the German.

"From this moment the German's position became critical," said Major Pontus, "for Garros overtook him rapidly. Presently the crackling of a quick-firer showed the Frenchman the offensive. Could the German escape? It seemed difficult, for Garros shot forward in great bounds, getting nearer and nearer, but the German observed that the enemy was closing, and it seemed that a bullet might strike the Frenchman."

"Suddenly a long jet of white smoke pushed from the German machine and then a little flame, which in an instant developed into a large fireball. Notwithstanding the extreme peril, the pilot took to flight, but his effort to escape soon was converted into a horrifying downward plunge. The aeroplane was a mass of flaming wreckage, and a column of black smoke, mingled with sheets of fire, poured from the fallen machine."

"I ran to the aeroplane, which had fallen close to a ditch, and soon put out the fire. The aviator, horribly burned, was dead when I reached there. The gasolier tank contained two bullet holes. The machine was marked No. 2, 40th Flottilla. Its six-cylinder engine was very heavy, and this explained its rapid fall. The fire was from a machine gun, and military documents in this latter case. The interesting body was taken to general headquarters."

EITEL IN LINED; HER CREW GIVEN BROAD LIBERTY

More than 25,000 Watch Progress of Raider to Norfolk Berth.

ENGINE PARTS AND GUNS DISMANTLED

Sailors to Live on Ship, with Liberal Shore Leaves—Resorts Bid for Eitel's Band.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Norfolk, Va., April 9.—Convoys by two United States submarines and given an ovation all along the line by ships and navy vessels in the harbor. The German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich was piloted to the Norfolk Navy Yard this afternoon, reaching her berth at 3 o'clock. It is conservatively estimated that 25,000 persons lined Norfolk and Portsmouth wharves and points of vantage to get a look at the noted German craft.

Captain N. D. Wood, of the navy yard, was in charge of the Eitel and handled the wheel. Submarine D-2 led the way, while D-3 followed in the wake of the raider. These two undersea boats stood guard while the Patuxent, a naval tug, warped the Eitel into one of the naval slips.

Rear Admiral Beatty, commander of the yard, with his staff and other yard officials and a picked squad of American jacksies, were on the wharf to receive the Eitel, and warmly welcomed Captain Thierichens. A conference was immediately held in the office of the commander. Captain Thierichens was accorded every courtesy, although nominally a prisoner of the United States.

Rear Admiral Beatty announced that while the Eitel was in the hands of the United States as an interned warship, the ship would be treated by the German officers and sailors, and that the discipline aboard and the responsibility for the care of the ship would be left to Captain Thierichens, subject to the supervision of such officers of the yard as would be designated.

Yard officials were also directed by Rear Admiral Beatty to proceed to dismantle such parts of the guns and engine machinery as would render the ship unable to operate. The work will continue night and day until it is completed. German sailors, directed by yard attaches, were put to work removing shafts in the engine room, which will prevent the driving of the ship while it is being worked on.

Branch blocks of all the guns are also being removed. Rear Admiral Beatty announced that, with restrictions as to remaining with the yard, the crew of the Eitel, the commander and officers will be given absolute liberty in Norfolk, Portsmouth or Newport News. The men will be under their charge, and such shore parties as they may desire to go on, except that this will be paroled under oath not to try to escape or take part again in the present war.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 9.—Under the terms of internment made public by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to-day, lots of fun is in store for the crew of the German sea raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The men are ordered to be "domiciled" aboard the ship, but the liberty limits are made to include Portsmouth, Newport News, Norfolk and Old Point Comfort, with the added provision that Norfolk is to be interpreted to "include Virginia Beach and other shore resorts."

Amusement promoters at the day reports of Prinz Eitel Friedrich already are vying with one another in offers for the services of the Eitel's band.

Men of the crew, not being limited during the day to strict surveillance, may seek any legitimate employment they may choose to augment the little stipend they receive as the seer's sailors.

So far as the officers of the ship are concerned, the instructions of the Secretary "grant permission to the captain and officers to visit Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Old Point, at will, on general parole, and to permit permission to proceed to cities on the other side those limits on temporary leave on special request in each case."

(From The Tribune Bureau.) On the southeastern slope of Hartmann-Wellerkopf the number of prisoners taken by us during the last few days was 150."

In Champagne there have been infantry attacks of quite local but very vigorous character. To the north of Beaumont the Germans endeavored to retake part of the trenches lost last month. They were mown down except at one point, where they succeeded yesterday evening, in installing themselves in an advanced French position. To-day we made a counter attack. We recaptured the place and pushed the enemy back to his point of departure, inflicting appreciable losses upon him.

On the southeastern slope of Hartmann-Wellerkopf the number of prisoners taken by us during the last few days was 150."

Taft Speaks Here To-night. Former President William H. Taft will be the guest of fifty ministers, lawyers and business men at a dinner to-night under the auspices of the Phila Club at the Bates House, 214 Spring Street. Following the dinner Mr. Taft will speak on "The United States in the Philippines," and will be followed by Rabbi Wise and former Representative Bennett.

Official War Bulletins

PARIS—British troops repelled during the night of April 7-8 a German attack. Between the Meuse and the Moselle fresh progress was made. At Les Eparges we gained new ground, and have remodelled the trenches captured from the Germans, which were choked with bodies, so as to make the parapets more defensible. In the Montmarais wood all the progress we gained has been maintained, despite very violent attacks yesterday. In the Forest of Ailly we captured new trenches and repelled two counter-attacks, as already reported. We also secured six machine guns and two trench mortars. The enemy ceased his counter-attacks after midnight.

BERLIN—The Belgians again have been driven out of the demolished hamlet of Drel Grachten, on the Yser Canal. Two Belgian officers and 100 men and two machine guns were captured. In retaliation for the bombardment of villages situated behind our positions, the close of the day two counter-attacks were made by the Belgians. The North of the village of Beausjour, northeast of Les Mesnil, we took from the French last night several trenches and two machine guns. Two attempts to recapture the position during the night were repulsed.

A French infantry attack in the Argonne Forest, during which the French again employed asphyxiating bombs, failed. The battles between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers continue with increased fierceness. The French suffered the heaviest losses, but again were completely unsuccessful in their attacks.

In the plain of the Woëvre they also unsuccessfully attacked. During the morning and the evening they continually brought up new forces for the occupation of the Meuse hills, near Combrès. An attack from the Forest of Selouse, north of St. Mihiel, broke down before our entanglements. In the Forest of Ailly we are progressing slowly. A French advance to the west of Apremont failed. French attacks to the west of Fricourt did not succeed, but north and northeast of this place they led to bitter hand-to-hand fighting, in which our troops gained the upper hand and drove the enemy back. Night advances by the French in this district were unsuccessful. In the Bois le Pretre the French also failed to gain any ground.

An attempt of the enemy to capture the village of Betange la Grande, southwest of Chateau Salins, which we have occupied, failed. On Sudekopf dam-dump bullets were found on a man of the 334th Regiment, who was taken prisoner. Artillery duels have taken place on Hartmann-Wellerkopf.

EASTERN FRONT

PETROGRAD—On the front west of the Niemen River there have been actions of secondary importance. The Carpathians offensive repulsed a number of German and Austrian counter attacks and continued to progress. We now hold in our hand the whole of the principal chain extending for more than 110 versts (about seventy-three miles) from Regetovto to Volossate, with the exception of Hill 909, south of Vollaehok. On April 7 we took 1,200 prisoners.

VIENNA—In the East Bekov Mountains the situation generally is quiet. In the wooded mountains the enemy is prosecuting frontal attacks, storming without regard for life. High heaps of dead or wounded mark the battlefield, which lies within effective range of our guns and machine guns. Yesterday we captured 1,600 un wounded prisoners.

BERLIN—Engagements have developed to the east of Kalvaria, north of Suwalki, which as yet have not been decided. Otherwise nothing transpired.

Of fine serges, gabardines, whipcords, homespuns and novelty materials—\$45 and \$50. Featuring the new "Dutch Boy," "Peggy," "Rob Roy" and "Art Students" Suits.

Silk and Cloth Frocks—in new and unusual Styles—at \$45 and \$58—featuring Serge Frocks at \$35.

Fashionable Coats—in smart new developments of the belted, flare and double-breasted ideas—\$45 and \$50. Outing and Sports Coats at \$25 & \$35

New Styles in Blouses—of novelty silks in checks and stripes, fine handkerchief linen and charming semi-dress styles of crepe de chine and Georgette crepe—\$7, \$10, \$15.

Beautiful Dress Hats Transparent effects, flower-trimmed, \$25

Gaura-trimmed Hats—\$35 Paradise-trimmed Hats—\$50 Street and Semi Dress Hats at \$15 and \$18 Misses' Hats, \$10 and \$12

ALLIES HALT SHIPS BRITISH PREPARED FOR GERMAN MAIL TO GIVE GUARANTEE

Cruisers Take 2,300 Bags of Letters from Italian Vessels. Will Not Stop Good from Germany on Proof of Purchase Before Mar. 1.

Washington, April 9.—American merchants and importers have been invited by the State Department, in a circular, letter made public to-night, to send in for submission to the British Embassy proofs that goods purchased in Germany and now in transit or awaiting shipment were paid for before March 1. Americans have been given by the British Embassy that as the production of such proofs no goods will be interfered with by the allied warships.

It is understood that vast quantities of merchandise, including the dry goods, for lack of which American textile factories are on the verge of shutting down, will be released for shipment as soon as the proofs of their purchases before March 1 are submitted.

The letter suggested that the evidence of ownership and payment include: "A history of the case, showing date of payment, nature of the goods bought by the State Department, in a circular, letter made public to-night, to send in for submission to the British Embassy proofs that goods purchased in Germany and now in transit or awaiting shipment were paid for before March 1. Americans have been given by the British Embassy that as the production of such proofs no goods will be interfered with by the allied warships.

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Mine Decree Protested

Washington, April 9.—A protesting against the recent decree issued at Culhuacan, Mexico, providing for the forfeiture of mines upon which work is not done or upon which development work is suspended beyond a fixed date has been lodged with the Villa officials by the State Department. The decree, the department holds, would impose undue burdens on American and other foreign owners of Mexican mining property.

ON EXHIBITION TO-DAY at the Anderson Galleries

OBJECTS OF ART The large and beautiful collection consigned for Unrestricted Public Sale by C. A. Hirschfelder

of New York. Including Carved Ivories, a large number of beautiful French and Spanish fans, enamel, silver and ivory boxes, Madonnas, artistic Clocks and Mr. Hirschfelder's remarkably large and old collection of Miniatures on Ivory distinguished men and women of Europe and America. And in the same sale consigned by another owner a collection of Rare and Beautiful Laces. To be sold on the Afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, April 14 and 15. Catalogues on application.

The Anderson Galleries

Madison Avenue at Park Street, N. Y.

STARTS SHOPPING, FORGETS NAME

But Woman Tells Policeman, Who Finds Husband and Sends Her Home.

Mrs. William Callahan, of 307 West 119th Street, went up to 125th Street yesterday afternoon to do some shopping. She entered a store and then began to wonder why she was there, what she had bought, and what she had done. She had a sudden memory of a man dressed like that was a policeman, so she told her troubles to him.

"I don't know my name, I don't know where I live—I have lost my memory entirely—please take care of me," she said.

Gabel took her to the station house and William Callahan, her husband, was hunted up. His memory was working all right and he recognized his wife.

"Don't you know me, Mary?" he asked.

"No," she said, looking at him. "I can't remember anything." She then started her husband to the station house and she soon found herself puzzling as to who she was, anyhow, and where she lived.

She stood in a daze, unable to reach any definite decision as to what to do, when she saw the blue uniform of Patrolman Gabel. She remembered that a man dressed like that was a policeman, so she told her troubles to him.

"I don't know my name, I don't know where I live—I have lost my memory entirely—please take care of me," she said.

SLAYER GETS NEW TRIAL

Frank Maestry, alias Frank Miller, gangster, who was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to not less than twenty years, will receive a new trial through a decision yesterday by the Appellate Division, reversing the conviction.

Maestry was convicted of killing James Leone, another gang member. There was no doubt that the defendant shot Leone, said the Appellate Division, but it was not definitely decided that the shooting was done with criminal intent.

Russian Bazaar

For the benefit of the Russian War Sufferers April 12th to 17th 71st Regiment Armory

Under the Patronage of Mme. Bakhmeteff

Wife of the Russian Ambassador.

