from inside if the insurrectos drive them from the roofs, where they are now intrenched behind sandbags. Juarez looks like a congress of nations. Flags of every color are floating from all the housetops and doors, showing the foreign residents. The Mexican national emblem floats defiantly from every official building.

Charles Moore, a Texas ranger, was arrested in Juarez this afternoon. No reason was given. Another American was arrested for taking a picture of the fortified church. The United States Consul said afterward that he could and would do nothing to secure the release of Americans arrested for idling about the streets or going on sightseeing tours to the firing line, as he had legally warned them to keep out. Notwithstanding, more than a hundred people went from El Paso in automobiles to-day to the near vicinity of the firing. Automobile drivers make the round trip in four hours with an hour at the battlefield, and they are harvesting money at $25 to $50 a load.

There were no races again to-day in Juarez and there will be none until the fighting is over.

There will be no attack on Juarez to-night and maybe not before Tuesday. It all depends upon the success with which the Federals hold their own. Orozco said all day that he was coming into Juarez as soon as he defeated the Robago command. He had already started on his march against Juarez on Saturday night, having given up the idea that the train was coming from the south with Federal reenforcements, when he saw the headlight and halted his men, otherwise he says he would have attacked Juarez by this afternoon.

The insurrectos are well screened behind low hills and the Federals can fire at them only when they crawl up and look over the top. There is a small growth of brush upon the top of these hills and the rebels have good positions in which to hide, especially as they use smokeless powder. The Federals were unprotected all day except for the train and the earthworks and the latter did but little good inasmuch as the rebels were above them and could see into the trenches. They are almost all good shots.

The rebels are armed with all manner of guns, but the majority carry Mauser rifles and very many of them carry bayonets and wear Mexican army cartridge belts, showing that they are either deserters from the Federals or that they have captured these things from Federal soldiers. Several men proudly exhibited their rifles and bayonets while on the firing line this afternoon and said that they had been taken from dead Federal soldiers. Several of the insurrectos were introduced as men who had "escaped" from the Federal army, and they laughed and crawled up the hill rather gleefully to take a shot at their former companions in arms down in the valley.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 5.—A despatch from Chihuahua says that further details have been received there of the fight between Federals and rebels at La Mojina, that State. The report that Pascual Orozco, father of Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., who is in command of the insurrectos at Juarez, was killed, is confirmed. The casualties in the battle were eighty rebels and thirty Federals.

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 5.—It is reported here to-day that 500 Mexicans have been conscripted for the Federal army at Cananea and are being drilled for the emergency of an insurrecto attack on the city. It is said that most of the Mexican residents of Cananea are in sympathy with the rebels. Arms have not been given to those impressed and will not be until actual fighting starts.

It was also reported here to-day that the insurgents have opened a recruiting camp sixteen miles from Mexicali opposite Calexico, Cal., and that roads leading to it are strongly guarded by mounted insurrectos while recruits are being drilled.

AUSTIN, Feb. 5.—Bart Morrison, a former member of the Texas Rangers, is trying to organize a regiment of cavalry patterned after Roosevelt's rough riders, to go to the aid of the Mexican Government in putting down the revolution in that country. He says that the regiment will be composed of crack shots and expert riders, and that if the tender of its services, which he has made to President Diaz by wire, is accepted, he will have his fighting men in the field on the other side of the border within ten days.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Feb. 5.—Reports received at headquarters of the military department of Texas here show that an effective patrol of the Rio Grande from its mouth to El Paso, with the exception of one short stretch of territory between Eagle Pass and Laredo, is now established. Some difficulty is being met with in keeping the moving squads of soldiers supplied with rations, owing to the remoteness of the region from railroads.

Patrol squads have unusually long marches to make, so fresh animals are taken along, carrying the camp equipment and commissary supplies. Several alleged violators of the neutrality law have been arrested in the upper border section by Government secret service men, among them being four officers of the Mexican army who were captured on this side of the border about two hundred miles below El Paso yesterday. It is stated that these officers escaped to this side to avoid capture after a skirmish with rebels. They received their liberty after being held for a time. United States customs men discovered and confiscated a quantity of dynamite and ammunition near Comstock. It is alleged that agents of the revolutionists were planning to smuggle the property into Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5.—The *Mexican Herald* in urging that the truth concerning the revolution be made public said to-day:

"Let us frown upon attempts of individuals or officials who would deny or minimize occurrences, even if momentarily they be unfavorable. Such a policy only leads to unfavorable complications in the end and usually accomplishes exactly the reverse of the result desired. Sweeping denials of even exaggerated reports lead to recriminations and proofs that befog the foreign reader until he knows not what to believe and he is ready to credit unwarranted reports of censorship and suppression of news.

"To attempt to designate the present trouble in Chihuahua as nothing more than bandit raids when the Government has thousands of soldiers in the field to suppress the depredations does not deceive thinking people. A suppression of unpleasant facts for a few days only results in their tardy appearance with added importance and mystery given to them by those who wage a campaign of detraction against Mexico."

OMAHA, Feb. 5.—A hundred signal men from Fort Omaha, together with all signal apparatus, including that of the battalions kept at the post, have been ordered to the Mexican border and will leave Monday. The signal men are mounted and their horses will go with the command. Lieut. F. C. McGill will be in command. The immediate objective point is El Paso.

A hospital corps will accompany the Signal Corps outfit. Field telephones, field telegraphs and field wireless outfits are included in the equipment being sent out.

Six troops of the Fourth Cavalry from Fort Meade, South Dakota, passed through Omaha to-day en route to the Rio Grande country. Gen. W. S. Schuyler of Fort Riley, Kansas, was ordered to-day to proceed at once to Fort Huachuca and take command of all the troops in that section.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—James Coffroth returned to-day from Juarez, Mexico. He reports the northern side of the border is all in favor of the insurrectos and these in physique and brain appear infinitely superior to Federal troops. He says Orozco and his colleagues seem to be masters of the situation.

"I noticed," said Coffroth, "that the insurrectos, though they have no uniforms, handled their weapons smartly and in soldierlike manner and they seemed to be serious and constantly on the qui vive. Federal troops were spending their time in shooting craps, and I cannot say Juarez had any adequate defence.

"The Mexican idea of insurgency seems to be to get command of ports of entry. By holding Juarez Orozco will be in a position to collect customs duties and thus have income to pay for supplies, for all of which whether commandeered or offered he is paying full value.

"Americans are treated with courtesy by Federals and insurrectos alike. I noticed that prosperous men of Juarez were deserting to the United States side of the border, but I think it was to escape conscription, as they have left many of their women behind. Nobody seems to expect any grave danger, and the taking of Juarez may be actually a bloodless affair."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Señor Carlos Pereyra, Chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy in this city, believes that the Mexican troops will have little difficulty in quelling the revolution. In a statement given out to-night he said: "The discerning public to get a clear understanding of facts need only consider that the disturbers took to the mountains where, though the Federal soldiers had many difficulties to encounter in marching through rugged territory, they yet fulfilled their duty, notwithstanding they were unused to that severe winter climate and had to deal with disturbers who in general did not offer open fight.

"Another fact worthy of consideration is that this disturbance, instead of progressing toward the centre of the republic where tranquillity prevails absolutely, rolled outward, undoubtedly trusting that Texas may be used as a base of operations because the professional agitators of this so-called revolution are to be found there. So long as the United States maintains a strict watch on violations of neutrality they will not receive any help and so will not be able to offer resistance for any length of time. In the mountains they will ultimately be completely surrounded by Federal troops."

PANCHENKO A BLACKMAILER.

Count de Lacy's Theory of Boturlin Poisoning—Simple Trust of His Wife.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—In order to expedite the trial of Dr. Panchenko and Count Patrick O'Brien de Lacy, who are charged with murdering by poison Count Vassilli Boturlin, and to enable the more than 250 witnesses cited from all parts of Russia to return to their homes the hearing was continued to-day. Count de Lacy's counsel tried to show that Dr. Panchenko poisoned Count Boturlin with the intention of subsequently blackmailing Count de Lacy.

One of the witnesses against Count de Lacy asserted that the Count once undertook to arrange the tangled affairs of two landowners. He entertained them at dinner at a hotel, where he introduced them to three alleged Ministers of State, who at the Count's request promised to see that their affairs were straightened out. Count de Lacy obtained 70,000 rubles (about $33,000) for this service. The "Ministers" were subsequently shown to be needy adventurers.

A pathetic feature of the proceedings is the firm faith of Count de Lacy's wife, who is the murdered man's sister, in her husband's innocence. She was overcome with grief to-day. She left the court and spent a long time praying before an ikon of the Virgin in the outer hall.

TAAL VOLCANO SUBSIDING.

Villagers Returning Find Homes Intact—Dead May Be Fewer.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Many of those who fled to escape the eruption of Mount Taal are now returning to their villages. It is reported some of them found their homes undamaged.

Theses villages were included in the reports of those that suffered from the eruption, and it is thought the fact that they did not suffer will reduce the estimates of the number killed.

The total number of earth shocks has been 964. Only fifteen have been registered in the last twenty-four hours. The observatory assumed that the destructive period is ending.

PORTUGAL AND FRANCE.

Provisional Government Expects Modus Vivendi—Sever Church and State.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LISBON, Feb. 5.—Senhor Machado, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says he hopes the negotiations for a modus vivendi with France will come to a successful termination next week. He adds that the arbitration treaty between Portugal and Brazil is ready for ratification.

Referring to the matter of the separation of State and Church, Senhor Machado said he hoped this would be effected before the next meeting of the Assembly.

SOLD BY ARCHBISHOP TO PRIEST

Strange Transaction by Mgr. Brioschi in Colombia Church Property.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PANAMA, Feb. 5.—It is reported here that Archbishop Brioschi, who left Cartagena, Colombia, a couple of months ago on account of trouble in connection with his sale of church property, has completed the sale to Father Collins, a resident of the Canal Zone.

The Archbishop has left for Europe and Father Collins has started for Cartagena to take possession of the property.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY ILL.

Indiana Poet Said to Have Suffered Second Stroke of Paralysis.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 5.—It is reported that James Whitcomb Riley is very ill at his home in Indianapolis. He was visited a few days ago by a Kentucky author who says he is more dead than alive, scarcely realizing anything that is going on about him. The poet suffered a second stroke of paralysis a few weeks ago and since has been growing steadily worse.

OBITUARY.

Francis Philip Nash, emeritus professor of Latin at Hobart College, died at the residence of Mrs. Bennett H. Nash, his sister-in-law, in Beacon street, Boston, early yesterday morning, aged 75. Death was due to a sudden attack of heart trouble. With his wife, Prof. Nash went from Geneva, N. Y., to Boston about a week ago for a visit. He appeared to be in excellent health. He was a native of Boston and was graduated from Harvard in 1856 with the A. B. degree. A year later he received the A. M. degree and three years later took the LL. B. degree from the law school. Trinity College conferred the honorary degree of L. H. D. upon him in 1895 and Union College made him an LL. D. the same year. He was professor of Latin at Hobart from 1871 to 1876 and from 1882 to the time of his being made emeritus professor. Two sons are on their way to Boston from New York.

OIL FIRE FOGS THE RIVER

WAREHOUSE IN WEEHAWKEN A FINE VOLCANO.

Erie's Marine Superintendent Didn't Bother to Go Look at It Till He Had Telephoned for New York Fireboats—Railroad Tugs to Help the Erie Too.

When 100 carloads, comprising 12,000 barrels, of heavy lubricating oil stored in an Erie Railroad Company's warehouse on the Weehawken riverside caught fire shortly after noon yesterday a black plume of smoke as wide as the river itself waved over the Manhattan shore and as far down as Coney Island all afternoon and far into the darkness. At times the river was so obscured that ferryboats had to sound their whistles and grope blindly through it as if through a fog. The fire isn't out now and may not be for a day or two.

The oil house, as the railroad company called the big two story brick warehouse near the docks at Eighteenth street, Weehawken, was a brick structure 700 by 200 feet, which stood between the network of Erie and West Shore tracks at the base of the Palisades. A ship repairing plant, elevated coal pockets and trestle and laden barges afloat and filled freight cars ashore surrounded the oil house with inflammable material. Nothing but the warehouse and its contents was destroyed, though portions of the wharf and of the coal trestle were partly burned.

When the railroad men knocked off work on Saturday the oil warehouse was pretty well filled with machine oil and heavy lubricants, all in wooden barrels and metal tanks. The oils belonged to the Vacuum Oil Company, which had an arrangement with the Erie Railroad for the use of the warehouse as a depository for their goods in shipment. All doors were closed and no one entered the building Sunday morning.

It was at 12:45 that Watchman H. Bernheimer, who is employed by the railroad company to patrol its marine yards along this stretch of the Weehawken river front, saw a thin wisp of very black smoke seeping out through a ventilator on the southwest corner of the building. Without investigating further the watchman turned in an alarm for the Weehawken volunteer fire company, then he raced down to the wharf and signalled the captain of the Erie fire tug Shohola, which has its station beneath the trestle of the coal dock just south of the oil house.

Before the Shohola could move in closer to the warehouse, which stood about fifty feet back from the wharf edge, a portion of the roof melted away under a solid sheaf of red flame. The flame shot straight up in the air like a red hot factory chimney and from its top a volcano cloud of pitchy smoke was whipped off over the river. The men on the Shohola said afterward that the roar of the flame sounded like a freight engine "blowing off."

After he had notified the Shohola's crew the watchman telephoned to the home of James O'Rourke, the agent in charge of the Erie marine yard, and to A. J. Grymes, the superintendent of the marine department of the railroad. O'Rourke glued himself to the telephone in his Weehawken home for a matter of fifteen minutes before he even went down to see what the fire was. He knew what it was without seeing, and that was the reason why the first call he asked for was New York Fire Headquarters. Would they please send a fireboat across the river to help out? They would. It would be the James Duane, with Battalion Chief Conlon aboard, and O'Rourke was assured that the Duane would be out of her berth at Thirty-fifth street and North River within three minutes.

Then the Erie agent rang up the marine department of the Lackawanna, New York Central, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania railroads and asked them to send fire tugs as quickly as they could. The Standard Oil Company's marine department promised to send fire tugs from Communipaw.

Before the four volunteer companies of Weehawken, which bear the euphonious titles of Palisade, Baldwin, Highwood and Clifton, could get their engines down the cliff road from the top of the Palisades and over the network of tracks to the scene of the blaze a whole mosquito fleet of fire tugs was boring in through the solid column of black smoke and a dozen streams were cutting faint white veins in the murk.

First of all the volunteer fleet to arrive were four fire tugs of the Lackawanna company under the personal direction of Capt. J. M. Emery, superintendent of the marine department of the Lackawanna Railroad. When Capt. Emery's boats groped their way through the low hanging smoke cloud on the river a temporary shift in the wind showed that the fire had communicated with the base of the lofty coal trestle, which stands about a hundred feet south of the oil house. In the shadow of the coal trestle is the boiler house containing compressors, hoisting engines and boilers to supply the power over all the coal docks and marine yard. Just south of the boiler house and in line with the advancing flames were the two ferryboats Tuxedo and Elizabeth, in dock for repairs, which in the case of the latter had been necessitated by the raking received at the time of the explosion in the Communipaw yards last Wednesday. The Morgan Line steamship El Siglo also lay in dock in Tietjen & Lang's yards alongside the ferryboats.

Capt. Emery ran his leading boat into the dock under the coal trestle, although the smoke was pouring from the lip of the volcano which the warehouse had become in clouds almost ponderable. Emery and his men ran a line of hose out from the tug and over the wharf to the flaming coal trestle. Here the blaze was quenched and the tug firemen pushed on through the smoke into the boiler house. The roof was blazing fiercely and the dock stringers upon which the building stood were also ablaze when the Lackawanna men turned their hose into the boiler house. Once Capt. Emery narrowly escaped serious injury when the nozzle which he was helping to hold got away from him and he was thrown violently against a brick wall.

With the help of the hose lines from the Erie tugs that had come up in the meantime the flames in the boiler house were subdued, but as each new recruit from the river came in the strength of his streams was massed on the south side of the fire to prevent the wind from carrying the flames down the river to the marine yard and the ships that lay in dock there. Two tugs towed the Tuxedo and the Elizabeth out into the stream and stayed by them until the last of the danger was over.

The whole oil house was aflame long before any tug besides the Shohola had arrived on the scene. Against the half block square of solid flame, from which sprouted the mushroom of heavy black smoke, the puny streams of the Shohola were as nothing. Although there had been no preliminary explosion heard within the warehouse, when the fire started a series of minor poppings indicated that the iron tanks were beginning to go. There was no naphtha or gasolene in the warehouse, else the explosions might have been serious.

A strange freak of the fire manifested itself shortly after the fireboats got to work. From the burned doorway on the dock side of the building two thick streams of black oil, each almost as thick as one of the garden hose lines of pipe which the Weehawken volunteers were trying to string, ran out and over the dock to the edge. There they bent as a lead pipe would bend, without breaking, and dropped down into the water. The streams poured out from the cauldron of fire thus for half an hour without igniting.

The smoke by this time had mounted a thousand feet and more into the heavens and was being piled in cumulous heaps by the stiff western wind. For a part of the time it drove straight against the Metropolitan tower in Manhattan as if it would daub the white monolith with oily soot from tip to roof. Whenever the wind died down the smoke bulged out over the river, completely obscuring the Manhattan shore from the view of those on the Weehawken side.

When all of the roof had fallen in and three of the walls the volunteers of the Weehawken department ventured to turn their little streams on the edges of the red circle which showed occasionally beneath the weight of smoke. When the fire was communicated to a freight car which stood loaded with filled lubricant tanks by the northern side of the warehouse some of the tugboat streams were directed against the car, but it blazed until little but the trucks were left.

There was not wharf room for all the tugs that were ready to help. The fireboat Duane found a place whence it could protect the coal trestle from further damage. From that point on up to the furthest hose reach from the blaze on the north side there were banked four Lackawanna fire tugs, the Lehigh tug Luzerne, Standard Oil tugs Nos. 8, 14, 15 and 17, two Pennsylvania and four New York Central tugs and the Erie boats Rochester, Waverley, Buffalo and Shohola.

All the water that was pumped in on the building seemed to have no effect upon the fire and the burning oil was prevented from floating out on the surplus by the remnants of the walls which restrained it. There were several sticky pools of water and unburned oil that formed in the hollows about the railroad tracks during the later course of the fire, however, and into one of these sinks two of the Weehawken volunteer firemen came to grief. These were James Bravadis, who is an architect when he is not in helmet and slickers, and Thomas McIntyre, a milkman. They fell up to their waists in one of these slimy pools and they looked like well lubricated spindle shafts when they were pulled out. After their brethren had scraped them off with sticks they went back to the work again.

For more than an hour after the fire commenced there was no attempt at police lines and people from Hoboken and the Weehawken heights clambered over and under cars and through the tangle of tracks to vantage points just as near the fire as they dared to get. Finally Chief of Police McGann of Weehawken got on the ground with a little bunch of policemen and Capt. John Flatery came up from Hoboken with a squad, though the fire was technically out of his territory. Then the crowds were pushed back to take their chances with the switch engines on the maze of tracks at the foot of the Palisades.

General Superintendent Stone of the Erie Railroad heard of the fire in his home at Leonia at 2 o'clock. Impatient of trolleys or trains, he mounted a horse and rode the twelve miles intervening in fast time. After he had conferred with Superintendent Grymes of the Erie's marine department and O'Rourke, the agent at the marine yards, Mr. Stone said that he thought the loss to the Vacuum Oil Company in stock consumed would be about $150,000 and that the Erie company's loss would be covered by $75,000.

James Quinn, an Erie Railroad brakeman who lives at 124 Tenth avenue, Manhattan, was the only one hurt. He was removed to the North Hudson Hospital after having been overcome by smoke. After he was treated he was removed to his home.

NEW FIRE ENGINE A FLIER.

Auto Machine Due in New York Soon Is First of Its Kind.

Fire Commissioner Waldo has received word that the department's new automobile fire engine will leave Minneapolis for this city on February 15 and should arrive here two or three days later.

Upon its arrival it will be taken to the department's repair shops at Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, where its pumping capacity will be thoroughly tested. After the pumping test will come the speed trial, which will take place on Riverside Drive, where the engine will have to run uphill and downhill, as well as on level ground, to see what time it can make under various conditions.

The Nott Fire Engine Company, the constructors, guarantee that the engine can make twenty-five miles an hour in the city streets. The company gave the machine a test in Minneapolis and got forty miles an hour out of it.

The difference between this machine and the automobile fire engines that have been in service for twenty years or more in different parts of the country is that this one is driven by gasolene but is equipped with a steam pump. The combination of steam and gasolene has never been tried in service, the fire experts say. This piece of apparatus is said to be the first of its kind in this country or Europe.

The machine weighs 14,000 pounds and the motor engine is of 100 horse-power. It is of the three cylinder type, the long stroke being especially designed. All of the machinery is built on special designs. The transmission and other gears are cut from solid block chrome nickel steel.

The gasolene tank is of twenty-five gallons capacity. The pumping capacity of the apparatus is 700 gallons of water a minute. The makers guarantee the machine to maintain its initial efficiency for two years.

The principal advantage over the horse drawn apparatus is quickness in getting to a fire. There also is greater economy in maintenance. Three horses pull an ordinary engine and the cost of their maintenance for a year is about $1,000. A horse is kept in the department an average of five years.

Maintenance of the new engine is expected to cost about $200 for fuel, oil and repairs. Commissioner Waldo is of the opinion that the new engine should pay for itself in a few years on account of the saving in maintenance.

ONE WON'T DO

A fair cost, proper quality and speed must be inseparably linked to ensure Economy.

Only the three together will give a maximum of Economy.

Assuming, therefore, that you recognize our unique facilities for giving the lowest possible cost consistent with quality, we should be your logical choice as contractors—

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THE PRINTERS HONOR GREELEY

UNION HOLDS A MEETING IN MEMORY OF THE EDITOR.

He Was the First President of the New York Organization—Senator Beveridge, William McElroy and Andrew McLean Deliver the Chief Eulogies.

Whatever else Horace Greeley was, Typographical Union No. 6 likes best to remember that there was a time when he was a printer himself. They like to remember also that he was a friend of labor, as Senator Albert J. Beveridge reminded them yesterday afternoon at the New York Theatre when they filled the highest gallery to do honor to his memory.

"In January, 1850," said President James Tole of Big 6 in opening the centenary celebration, "the New York Printers' Union, the parent organization of Big 6, was founded and Horace Greeley was the first president."

President Tole read a letter from Charles Vogt, a friend of Greeley, who still retains card No. 56 issued to him by the first president in July, 1850. Mr. Vogt told about the days of 1838 when Greeley was editor of the *New Yorker*. "Mr. Greeley would often lend a hand when the paper was behind," he wrote, "by setting up a few stickfuls. His bent attitude while standing at the case and bobbing motion while setting type are impressed upon my memory. If he 'pied' a line his proverbial equanimity was not disturbed thereby. And apropos of pi it was his custom every Saturday noon, the paper having been printed and mailed, to provide what was designated by the hands as a 'pie gorge' to which they were freely invited, and justice was done to a dozen large sized pies, especially by Greeley himself."

Senator Beveridge called Greeley the prophet in his time of a brighter day for those who toil. He painted a vivid picture of the "old and savage theory that the workingman is merely merchandise like a sack of flour or a bucket of coal," and told of Greeley's struggles to change this condition. He was optimistic of the present progress labor is making and of the work accomplished by Greeley and his successors.

"He was among the greatest of the advocates of organized labor," said the Indiana Senator. "He saw not only the inhumanity that the toilers suffer from want of organization; saw not only that the disorganization of labor and the organization of capital made possible 'man's inhumanity to man,' * * * but also he saw that the lack of organization among laborers caused incredible waste and loss. He declared that 'the aggregate waste of labor and faculty for want of organization in any year exceeds the cost of any war for five years, ruinous and detestable as all war is. It is palpable fatuity and criminal waste of the divine bounty to let this go on interminably.'"

Senator Beveridge said that no one to-day better understands the philosophy of labor than Greeley did in his time, but he was always practical and knew that the reforms could only be gained step by step. "He fought for shorter hours and tried to show employers how the greater efficiency of the worker would make up for the loss of time." The Senator quoted Greeley's declaration against child labor and took the opportunity to arraign the "black brutality of child labor in America to-day."

A note was read from W. D. Howells, who said that two attacks of the grip had made him feel that he himself was almost a hundred years old and had prevented his attendance. He thought we should keep green the memory of Greeley, "who was one of the best of us."

William H. McElroy, a former editor of the New York *Tribune*, told of Greeley's passionate love for work. "I don't believe," he said, "that Romeo loved Juliet better than Horace Greeley loved work." He spoke of Greeley's knowledge of the art of putting things in plain, strong language, even though he did overwork the superlative at times.

"Dana and Raymond were both college men and excelled Greeley in scholarship, but they could not excel him in pungent, unambiguous prose, and when Greeley called a spade a spade nobody had any idea that he was talking about shovels.

"He was a great home educator, and though many of his parishioners didn't always agree with him and now and then called him a visionary who thought he was going to accelerate the millennium yet they never for a moment doubted his sincerity."

In illustrating Greeley's fight for cleanliness in journalism Mr. McElroy quoted a remark a friend once made to Greeley in defining news. "News," the friend said, "is whatever interests the people, and whatever Divine Providence permits to occur. I'm not too proud to print." Greeley's answer was simply that "the wisdom which teaches us what not to say is the hardest to acquire." Mr. McElroy agreed with this and added that "a report of what was doing at Sodom and Gomorrah when the lid was off would make uncommon good stuff to feed to the office cat."

He said that Greeley was immersed in politics from the time that he was 10 years old on. "His knowledge of the details of politics was almost as full as the knowledge of a ward leader of his own ward. On one occasion when election returns were being received at the *Tribune* office in New York a boy came in and reported that Kankakee had gone Republican by 1,000 votes. Greeley looked up and remarked, 'They're falling off; they went Republican by 1,200 four years ago.'

"Greeley once remarked in the presence of an Englishman that 'what this country needed was a good licking.' The Englishman agreed noisily with these sentiments. 'But the trouble is,' continued the editor, 'there's no nation in the world that can lick us.'"

Mr. McElroy congratulated Big Six on their founder, whom he called a real "printer's devil."

Andrew McLean, editor of the Brooklyn *Citizen*, thought that Greeley's history was a good warning to all journalists to keep out of politics. He explained whimsically Greeley's desires to run for office as being due to a combination of mysterious modesty and a burning desire for fame. He was so modest about himself as an editor that he thought he ought to get into politics to become great. The speaker divided all great men into the two classes of the creators of knowledge and the creators of power, quoting De Quincey's similar division of literary men. The creators of knowledge were the discoverers and inventors who added some specific thing to the world's lore, and the creators of power were those who helped on the cause of good by inspiration. "He was a dynamic force in human society," he said.

He spoke of Greeley's inconsistencies. "These," he said, "were due to his hospitality of mind toward the thoughts of others, which made him so much better than 'the bigot who never errs because he never moves.'"

Greeley's daughter, Mrs. F. M. Clendenin, and several other relatives of the editor occupied a box. Many of the former presidents of the union as far back as George A. McKay of 1881-1882, were on the platform. Mme. Alma Webster Powell sang Bishop's "Lark" and "Coming Through the Rye," and thirteen-year-old Marie Deutscher played two violin selections. Max Schmidt's orchestra played patriotic music, winding up with "The Star Spangled Banner."

TOOK REBEL AND SHOT HIM.

Gen. Guillaume Taken by Haytien Troops in a Night Attack.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Feb. 5.—Gen. Montreuil Guillaume, one of the insurgent leaders, was captured by the Government troops not far from Cape Haytien early this morning, and according to a despatch received here executed in military fashion.

He was one of the Generals who supported former President Nord Alexis during the revolution which led to the downfall of the latter's Government and the elevation of President Simon. He subsided when Alexis fell, but has evidently been awaiting the opportunity to start another uprising.

Gen. Guillaume was in command of the revolutionists who took Trou about a week ago and with a small band of men was marching against Cape Haytien. Last night Government troops surprised the insurgents and captured their General. After a brief trial on the charge of treason he was found guilty and a firing squad riddled his body.

Another regiment of loyal troops is marching against the town of Ouanaminth, where the rebel General Cincinnatus Leconte, former Minister of the Interior, with a small body of revolutionists took command recently and where the residents announced that they favored the end of the Simon régime.

President Simon and Gen. Marius have gone to Gonaives. The former took passage last night on the gunboat Nord Alexis, and Marius with a number of troops was on board the German steamer Allemania.

Alexis, before leaving the city, said that upon the arrival of the Government troops at Gonaives he believed the rebellion would speedily be put down, as the detachment would push into the disaffected districts at once, where the loyal troops appear to have already checked the uprising.

Several revolutionary officers have crossed the frontier into Santo Domingo and are reported to be at Monte Christi.

WM. BARNES, JR., RECOVERS.

Had Been Laid Up With Grip—His Successor as Surveyor of the Port.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican State committee and leader of Albany county, got out of bed to-day for the first time in two weeks. He has been laid up with the grip. It has already been noted in THE SUN that Mr. Barnes has made it known to the authorities in Washington that his new duties as State chairman will prevent his acceptance of a reappointment as Surveyor of the Port of Albany. Mr. Barnes's term expires on February 12. He was first appointed by President McKinley and reappointed by President Roosevelt.

President Taft, it was learned, had made it known to Senators Depew and Root and Vice-President Sherman that he desired to reappoint Mr. Barnes. The indications among Albany Republicans to-night is that Representative George W. Southwick of the Albany district and Mr. Barnes will recommend to the President the appointment of Luther C. Warner, now County Attorney, as Surveyor of the Port. If Mr. Warner is appointed as Mr. Barnes's successor he will be compelled to resign as County Attorney.

GOV. DIX SEES A NEW LIGHT.

Preparing for a Change, if Not a Reversal of His Highway Commission Policy.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Gov. Dix, it was said to-night by the best authority, has begun preparations for a change, if not an actual reversal of his highway commission policy. The documents leading up to the Governor's change were begun on Saturday and it was said to-night that within a day or two they may be made known publicly. The Governor and his advisers, it was said, now believe that a change of policy is desirable for the reason that it has been ascertained that any change in the plans and specifications made on county roads would of necessity be resubmitted to about forty boards of supervisors and any change in the plans and specifications on the trunk line of State roads would have to be resubmitted also.

The Governor and his advisers believe that resubmission would bring about a delay in operations, certainly until April 15 and perhaps May 15, and by that time it would be too late this year to let any good roads contracts.

The good roads work for which bids aggregating over $3,000,000 were held up by Gov. Dix last month consequently is likely to be readvertised for twenty-one days, it was said to-night, but whether the contracts will be let by the present State Highway Commission, comprising Messrs. Hooker, Allen and Earl, or the proposed new State Highway Commission embraced in the bill pending in the Legislature favored by Gov. Dix is the question to be determined.

The proposed new commission established by the Dix bill will consist of the Governor's personal friend and adviser State Superintendent of Public Works Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, State Engineer John A. Bensel of New York and a State Superintendent of Highways to be appointed by Gov. Dix, who would be the executive officer of the commission. Under the proposed Dix bill all good roads contracts would be let solely by State Superintendent of Public Works Treman and the activities of the State Engineer would be confined to the engineering problems involved.

Assemblyman Friedman was responsible for the statement of the Governor's change of attitude upon this question and when inquiries were made about it to-night Gov. Dix said:

"I am not responsible for what Mr. Friedman may have to say. I have seen a good many persons to-day and went over with them the whole highway situation. A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear, particularly from up State upon this matter. Until I have thoroughly gone into the subject and all the information in my possession and obtained an opinion from the Attorney-General to-morrow I shall have no formal statement to make upon the subject."

COUNTY LAWYERS' DINNER.

To Be Given This Year in Honor of Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court.

The annual bar dinner will take place at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, February 18. The dinner this year is tendered to Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court. The guests invited to meet Justice Hughes include the Justices of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, the Judges of the Court of Appeals at Albany, the Judges of the United States Circuit and District courts in Greater New York and the Justices of the Appellate Divisions of the New York Supreme Court in the First and Second Departments, Gov. Dix and Mayor Gaynor.

Judge Alton B. Parker, president of the New York County Lawyers Association, will preside and will deliver the opening address. Justice Hughes, as the guest of the evening, will be the second speaker. Addresses will also be delivered by Attorney-General Wickersham for the bar of the nation, Gov. Dix for the State of New York, Joseph H. Choate for the bar, and Judge Werner for the Court of Appeals.

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BONILLA'S PEACE CONDITION

HE MUST BE RECOGNIZED AS PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

He's Ill Now at Ceiba, but Lee Christmas Holds the Coast, Awaiting Davila's Delegates—New Orleans Junta Promises Quick Extradition Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PUERTO CORTES, Honduras, Feb. 5.—Pending the arrival of delegates peace negotiations are at a standstill between Gen. Bonilla and President Davila. The former is ill at Ceiba, where he was seen yesterday by Capt. Davis of the Tacoma who reports the revolutionist leader as favoring an armistice and cessation of war, conditional upon his being seated as President. Gen. Lee Christmas is here in charge of the city.

If, as has been reported, Davila is merely playing for time in his appeal for peace and intends to fight as soon as he can make ready, the battle will be at El Pimiento. The Government army is there, well mobilized and hard at work preparing entrenchments.

The Hornet has gone to Truxillo. The Wheeling is here. Bonilla's army has halted between here and Ceiba pending developments.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Extensive reforms will be made in the Government of Honduras when the new régime is in the saddle. One of the big changes promised is an extradition treaty with the United States. Honduras is now the only refuge left to American and British crooks. The local Bonilla junta is assured that the revolutionary party will be in a position to begin its government within the next thirty days. It is informed that Davila has neither men nor ammunition to make a resistance, nor has he the finances with which to purchase these necessaries.

From messages received yesterday Gen. Bonilla is going ahead with his plans for the reorganization of the Atlantic coast towns. It will be his policy, his representatives say, to win approval of law abiding persons and the Powers by establishing a rigid administration of justice. There are many persons in Honduras allied with the Davila Government who have been guilty of crimes. These have not been punished nor has there been any attempt to bring them to justice. Gen. Bonilla has pledged himself to enforce the laws and punish them.

Immediate enactment of extradition treaties with the United States and other nations is promised. For more than two years a treaty has been pending with this country, but it would never be ratified by the Davila Congress because of the lack of faith the General Assembly had in the President. This was exemplified by the rejection of the request of Davila to ratify the loan convention signed at Washington by Special Envoy Juan Paceres. Friends of Gen. Bonilla say this was the test of his strength and upon its failure his Government fell.

For more than a year Davila has been using coercive means of getting officials to carry out his policy. He would call Congressmen to his palace to persuade them to vote for his measures, and it is stated when they gave reasons for refusing he would abuse them shamefully. On this account it is asserted he has been steadily losing ground in the country for the past year.

Little Hope for Bishop Whitaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania is suffering from an attack of the grip from which his physician fears he will not recover.

He was somewhat improved to-day, but late to-night Dr. John H. Girvin, who is attending him, says he may die at any time.

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MARRIED.

ROUGHTON—ROSS.—On Saturday, February 4, at St. Mary's Church, Livingston, Staten Island, Helen Ethel, youngest daughter of William A. Ross of Bard av., Livingston, to Roger Roughton, son of the late Henry S. Roughton of Liverpool, England.

DIED.

ALLEY.—On Saturday, February 4, 1911, Bessie Lamont, beloved wife of James C. Alley. Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 591 6th st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, February 7, at 8 o'clock.

GREEN.—Suddenly, in New York city, on February 4, 1911, Deronda Mayo, wife of Jean Green and daughter of the late Frank Mayo. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services to-day (Monday) at 2:30 P. M. at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James Elverson, Jr., 2028 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. Interment private.

NASH.—Suddenly, in Boston, on the 4th instant, Francis Philip Nash, late of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. Funeral in Boston.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on February 2, at Hempstead, L. I., Florence, eldest daughter of Isaac M. and Mary Bedford Wright. Funeral services at Our Lady of Loretto, Monday, February 6, on arrival of train lea