

BEAT NAVARRO, KILL 90 MEN

MEXICAN REBELS WIN FIGHT EAST OF JUAREZ.

Day of Fighting Around the Border City Pursuit of Madero to Hills Checked Big Changes in Diaz Regime Looked For in the Capital—Wounds Plentiful.

EL PASO, Feb. 19.—There was hot fighting all day to-day at several points around Juarez. The reports coming in to-night indicate that the insurgents had by far the better of it.

One battle resulted in a somewhat serious defeat for Gen. Navarro. The news brought here is that the Federals have been fighting east of Juarez with great losses since morning and that Navarro, commanding the Federals, has retreated some distance toward Juarez with ninety men killed and at least as many wounded.

The information has been received in Juarez that the officials refuse to confirm it. No more troops have been sent out tonight from there, but the garrison of the city there could hardly spare any number worth despatching. The report says that E. Flores Magon, formerly claiming to be provisional President of Mexico, is leading the insurgents against the Federals.

There was some fighting to-day also at El Valle, south of here, near the Mormon colony. A telegram came to Juarez this afternoon saying that 500 Federals had gone from Casas Grandes to El Valle and that there had been fighting there during the day. Blanco's corps of insurgents is known to be in that section. Last week he sent in word demanding the surrender of Casas Grandes.

The Federals sent out from Juarez to leave Madero and his force have not returned, but it is known that they have not gone into the hills after Madero as yet. Neither railroad operating out of Juarez has yet been opened. The freight trains made up Saturday to be sent out are still in the yards. Seven big locomotives for the Mexican National lines are in the trains.

The weather is freezing to-night, but the Federals still keep guard on roofs in Juarez. Saloons and gambling houses have reopened. A special from Cananea, Sonora, says that scouts sent out by Mayor Arnold into the Alto Mountains discovered insurgents and were fired on. They did not know how many were killed.

Soldiers have been despatched. It is freezing in the mountains. Mexico City, Feb. 19.—The news that the Minister of Finance Limantour is delaying his departure from Paris until next week caused considerable consternation in political circles yesterday when it was first published. All the government papers say today it is an assured fact that Señor Limantour will return to Mexico as soon as possible. Many believe, however, that he will not return until the end of the month.

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It is reported, however, that while these changes will be beneficial to the state in question they will not serve to appease the people and subdue rebellion. It is believed everywhere that the unrest among the people is due to the petty oppression of officials, for which the Governors are not responsible.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Chihuahua says that Gov. Treviño has ordered that the State should be one of the causes of the present trouble in this State and that such actions invariably retard the progress of any country, is now engaged in revising the schedule in this city and State with a view to reducing the burden. It is the intention of the Governor in revising the schedule to make it as equitable as present conditions.

It was announced from the Department of State today that the Governor had ordered the meters on all water mains in the city of Mexico to be changed to a rate a month. The monthly license on all public utilities has also been reduced from \$6.00 to \$2.00 and \$2.00, according to the class.

Last night several members of Francisco Villa's band of bandits entered the town of Santa Isabel, west of Chihuahua, in the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, and called on the two daughters of Colonel Medrano. The father of the girls objected to the presence of the bandits and a duel with guns was fought. Medrano and one of his young sons were wounded and were brought to Chihuahua and placed in one of the hospitals. It has not been reported if any of the bandits was shot or wounded.

On account of the presence of so many bandits in the near vicinity of Santa Isabel, many families are moving to this city for protection. Fifty families are expected to arrive today.

JACK LONDON NOT WOUNDED. Novelist's Wife Says He is in San Francisco and Not With Mexican Rebels. LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—It has been rumored here for the last day or two that Jack London, the novelist, had gone fighting in the ranks of the Mexican insurgents and later that he had been wounded and made prisoner by the Diaz forces. Today the revolutionary junta located here denies positively that London has been arrested. Its members say that the Mexican author has been mistaken for him.

London's wife says he is not in Mexico at all, but in San Francisco. Others here, however, hold the opinion that he has fled to the United States, although neither wounded nor prisoner.

OUT NEAR HOSPITALS. Miss Carter of the Society of Good Cheer Appeals to the Teamsters Union. Miss Theora Carter of 439 Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, president of the Society of Good Cheer, appeared before the regular weekly meeting of the Furniture Dealers, Chairmen and Helpers, Local 200 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters yesterday afternoon at its headquarters, 806 Eighth avenue, and made a little speech to interest the members of the local in her society.

The Society of Good Cheer is an organization of those interested in visiting the sick in hospitals, particularly those who are poor and those who are near their family and friends. What Miss Carter wanted of the teamsters was that they should promise on their part to try to get the sick in hospitals and nursing homes, particularly those who are poor and those who are near their family and friends.

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GIVES UP THE MORRIS CANAL LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. WANTS NEW JERSEY TO TAKE IT.

Railroad Leased It in 1871 to Bring Jersey Central to Terms It Didn't and Has Lost Money Ever Since—Water Rights Valuable to State.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday issued a memorial to the New Jersey Legislature and made the following statement embodying the main facts contained in the memorial:

"The Lehigh Valley Railroad announces its proposal to turn over to the State of New Jersey all its water rights in connection with the Morris Canal and to abandon the use of the canal for navigation. The right has been leased to the company for many years now and every year the canal company falls several thousand dollars short of paying expenses. The largest boat on the waterway holds seventy tons and takes five days to make the trip across New Jersey from the Delaware River at Phillipsburg to the Hudson at Jersey City while a steam locomotive carries 2,000 tons over the same distance in five hours.

"The company's proposal will take the form of a bill in the New Jersey Legislature, a new law being necessary to the carrying out of the plan. The bill itself will probably be introduced Monday, February 27.

"It was in 1824, before railroads existed, that the canal company was chartered, the principal purpose being to provide a means of transporting anthracite coal to tidewater. In 1841 the company failed because of the low competing railroad rates and was reorganized in 1843. Its condition became hopeless in the '60s, when steel rails were introduced. The Lackawanna Railroad built its Bontonn branch and the Central Railroad of New Jersey had extended its lines into the canal territory.

"The Lehigh Valley Railroad, prior to 1870 having no line in New Jersey, leased the canal in 1871 to provide competition with the newly completed equitable rate route from Jersey City to the Hudson River, which was the Lehigh Valley's only Eastern connection. But the canal was powerless to compete with a railroad and the Lehigh Valley was forced to construct its own line across New Jersey from Phillipsburg to Perth Amboy, which line was opened for business in 1875. Later the line was extended from South Plainfield to Jersey City.

"In the forty years since 1871 the railroad company, in operating the property and assuming the canal company's obligations, has paid out \$10,785,000 more than it has taken in from the earnings of the canal. The receipts are scarcely enough to pay the boatmen's wages. Originally intended as a public highway for which the State would guarantee a return if the waterway has not been used for sixteen years by any person or corporation other than the lessee.

"The canal company possesses the right under the charter to use the water of Lake Hopatcong and Greenwood Lake. The present proposal is to convey all the land owned by the company at these lakes as well as the water rights to the State of New Jersey.

"The bill as it will be introduced practically carries out the recommendations of the commission created by the Legislature in 1905 to investigate the whole question of the canal. This commission, composed of ex-Governors Vreeland, Griggs and Wood, reported that the canal was quite useless whether for transporting freight or as a means of creating competition.

SAID TO HAVE STOLEN BROOCH. Young Man Brought Here From Milwaukee on Miss Morgan's Complaint. The police brought back yesterday from Milwaukee a young man who is charged with having stolen a brooch worth \$500 from Miss Morgan of 3089 Broadway. Miss Morgan told the police that the brooch had been taken from her on the morning of February 4 while she was on the sidewalk in West Forty-fourth street across the way from the Hotel Astor.

The young man gave his name as Clad Cord and was arrested at the Hotel Bristol, 122 West Forty-ninth street. He is a salesman. Magistrate Herbert issued a warrant for his arrest on February 19.

SHOT BY POLICEMAN HE DIES. Gomez Had Escaped From Newark Jail—Had Shot a Chinaman Himself. Antonio Gomez, the alleged thief who was shot in Newark on Saturday by Detective Harris after he had made his escape from jail, died last night at St. Michael's Hospital, that city. Gomez had previously shot Charlie Wing, a Chinese laundryman, and he later attempted to shoot Patrolman Rotenberg, who had arrested him for stealing clothes in a yard on Morton street.

When Detective Harris went to the hospital yesterday afternoon Gomez extended his hand to him and smiled. He said that he was sorry he had not surprised himself when Harris surprised him hiding in a cellar in Newark streets. Gomez told the doctors at the hospital that he was injured internally when he leaped from the prison wall into the Morris Canal in making his escape from the jail. The distance is nearly thirty feet.

All the police have learned about Gomez is that he was a Porto Rican and had been living in Newark about ten months. He was employed in a kitchen in one of the boarding houses at the University before he came to Newark.

FLYING MEET FOR MEXICO. First at an Altitude of 7,000 Feet—Monsieur the Organizer of It. Mexico City, Feb. 19.—It was definitely announced this morning that an aviation meeting will be held here for ten days, beginning February 24. Mr. Moisant, who is promoting the meeting, has left for the United States to engage the aviators who have been flying at El Paso, where a successful meeting has just closed. The altitude of Mexico City is more than 7,000 feet and consequently the meeting here will be at the highest elevation at which a flying meeting was ever held.

Although three aeroplanes have been brought here none has as yet been able to fly at this altitude. It is predicted the meeting will be successful, as there is much interest here in aviation.

BOMB SMASHES IN THE ROOF

ALSO SLEEPING QUARTERS OF ITALIAN TENEMENT DWELLERS.

Early Morning Excitement in Canal and Baxter Streets—A Family Affair, Police Think, and They Are Looking for a Relative Who Had a Grudge.

Somebody who knows a good deal about the place which Giacomo Cologero calls home put one over on Cologero early yesterday morning. It was a bomb, and it was put directly over Cologero's bed in one of his three tenement rooms on the sixth floor front at 80 Baxter street.

The bomb tore a hole in the roof big enough to drop a safe through; Cologero and his two-year-old son Francesco, who was in the bed with him, were heaped with plaster and laths and scratched by fragments of tin and nails and the whole neighborhood for blocks around was shaken into excited exodus of surprise. Yet no one over on Cologero's street yesterday morning saw a man who he had seen looking at the street through the hole in his ceiling and did not make a peep for more than an hour afterward. At that the detectives from Headquarters three blocks away and the police of the Elizabeth street station did not locate the spot where the disturber of Baxter street slumbers had worked until more than four hours after the explosion.

Cologero, who is a boss stevedore on the Canal piers, lives with his wife, Angelina, and his two youngsters, Rosie and Francesco, up under the roof of the six-story brick tenement in Baxter street just below the corner of Canal. When the Irish used to live in Baxter street forty years ago this high row, trellised in front with fire escapes, was called Carey's flats. Now there's nobody in them but the Italians and they are packed in pretty thickly. A dash of cosmopolitanism is added by the presence on the street floor of Joe Wah, laundryman, and three Chinese janitorial assistants.

There are two entrances to the old Carey's flats and the doors never are locked at night. The roof scuttles are kept unlocked by day. Access to the roof was a simple matter for the undiscovered somebody who does not like Cologero.

Not long after 2 o'clock yesterday morning this knowing person found himself on the roof directly over Cologero's bedroom. He placed his bomb next to the tin and set on top of it a heavy paving stone, fragments of which were found at daylight scattered over all the roof and even down in the street. The stone was designed to give the explosion of the bomb a downward force.

It did. When the bang came a section of roof and ceiling beneath it, roughly a yard square, dropped down on Cologero and Francesco. Angelina and Rosie were asleep in a front room, so they got nothing but a fright. After they had dug the husband and son out of the tangle of tin and plaster, Cologero felt himself all over and found nothing more serious than cuts on legs and arms. The baby's face was pretty badly scratched by scratches, but not hurt.

Meanwhile all of Baxter street thereabouts and a portion of Mulberry was out of bed and in the street. Though the hole in the roof was not big, the tinkling of glass in the air shaft as well as the bang of the bomb, when they reached the pavement they grabbed one another and tried to get out of the street. They did not know where the explosion had been. Bombs usually are put in hallways, and since there were no scars in the two hallways of the tenement dwellers were bewildered.

The excitement was not allowed when Joe Wah and his three journeyman laundry workers ran screaming from their hole in the roof and down the stairs. They played the Chinese exasperated for night-guards.

Chief Hodgins of the Elizabeth street station took block away and headed the explosion and turned twenty men out to comb the mysterious night. Men from Headquarters hustled out and searched the ground in Baxter street. Nobody knew anything.

It was near dawn when the first tip came. Some time after 3 o'clock Cologero had slipped down the stairs to the apartment. Vincenzo Moretti on the floor below to beg a little olive oil. His baby, Francesco, had a hurt on his face. Moretti put on two more towels, gave some oil and then the news of the first tip came. Policeman Lester Rogers of the Elizabeth street station overheard one man say to another man on the corner of Canal and Baxter streets: "Why did Cologero go?"

The policeman persuaded the two to tell him who Cologero was and where he lived. He had a grudge, somebody who knew just where Cologero slept. Vachris did not want to tell all he had discovered. But he is hunting for one of Cologero's relatives.

MR. MIDZUNO MISQUOTED. Japanese Consul-General Didn't Advocate Fortifying Panama Canal. K. Midzuno, the Japanese Consul-General, asked THE SUN last night to print the following:

"I am extremely sorry and embarrassed that my speech last night at the New York University School of Commerce dinner was grossly misquoted in your Sunday issue. I said friendly relations between America and Japan must be based on the reciprocity principle and should be fortified by the strengthening of the yellow race to undermine international good will. I explicitly mentioned that Canadian reciprocity in the canal fortification, were questions of which I had neither the disposition nor the liberty to discuss. It is out of the question that I would speak for or against such domestic political questions."

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PANAMA CANAL TOLLS. Shipping Interests Anxious That They Should Be Fixed by This Congress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Flint of California, chairman of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, will make a special effort this week to obtain the passage of the measure fixing the tolls of the Panama Canal. President Taft and the officers of the War Department, as well as representatives of shipping interests, are anxious to have the question of canal tolls settled at the present session of Congress so that the large steamship companies of the world will have sufficient time to readjust their rates. It is pointed out by officers of the War Department that the work of the International Shipping Congress to be held in Liverpool next June is dependent on the fixing of the canal tolls by the present session of Congress. This Liverpool meeting is for the purpose of determining shipping rates and through routes.

The Administration measure fixing the tolls of the canal is now pending on the Senate calendar. It passed the House of Representatives last week and was favorably reported to the Senate. The measure provides that vessels engaged in coastwise trade shall pass through the canal without charge. A graduated rate is intended to develop the coastwise trade, in which under the navigation laws only American vessels are allowed to engage. A graduated rate is provided for the coastwise trade, in which under the navigation laws only American vessels are allowed to engage. A graduated rate is provided for the coastwise trade, in which under the navigation laws only American vessels are allowed to engage.

FLORIDA WINTER TOURS FEBRUARY 21 MARCH 7, 1911 Round \$50 Trip FROM New York

YEGGS BLOW THEATRE SAFE

34TH STREET NEAR BROADWAY NOT A RURAL POST OFFICE.

The Police Consider It a Neat Job and Are Surprised That Nobody Noticed It—Temptations of a Great City Too Much for Rustic Visitors to Town.

A safe blowing job of the simple yegg sort was done early yesterday morning in West Thirty-fourth street, within seventy-five feet of Broadway. The thieves got all the cash of the Savoy Theatre about \$780—and reduced the safe to old iron. Neither in the all night restaurant nor in the Herald Square Hotel, which flank the theatre east and west, did anybody hear the burglars at work.

The Savoy is used these days as a moving picture and vaudeville theatre. The lessee is Walter Rosenberg. Rosenberg says that from now on he is going to keep his safe open and label it to that effect where all can see. He thinks that will be enough.

When Hugh Callahan, the night watchman, started home to Brooklyn at 4 o'clock yesterday morning he noticed a man in a light overcoat sticking close to the shadows on the other side of the street. The man seemed to be interested in Callahan, but the watchman didn't understand why until afterward.

The cleaners came to work at 7:15 o'clock. As soon as they opened the two sets of doors to the orchestra they noticed stumps of candles lying on the floor and indications of much tracking back and forth. To the left of the orchestra was a mass of ragged curtains and carpets, with the wrecked safe standing in the middle. The door was gaping and ragged and there didn't seem to be much but books and papers inside.

The safe used to stand just outside the smoking room, which is to the right of the entrance underneath a stairway leading to the gallery. It had been rolled down the gentle pitch toward the orchestra circle and about ten feet to the left where the concert always takes place. It was here that the men did their job.

The cleaners called for Mr. Rosenberg, and he summoned a multitude of detectives from the West Thirtieth street police station and from the Central Office. The police said it was a neat job and undertook to find out just what the marauders had done and where they had been.

The curtains had been gathered from the boxes of the theatre. The robbers didn't seem to think that these would be enough to draw the attention of the police. They gathered up carpets from the floor. They had drilled a hole on a line about an inch above the handle of the door, and they had cut a hole in the grip and the extremity of the door. There was vaseline in a bottle to show that they had protected themselves against over-heated doors. The door was a sort of door which sticks still from the "soop" with which the safe was blown.

When the soup went off the lock was smashed from its centre out, and the door exploded with such force as to blow the door wide open. What it did to the mantle of curtains and carpets was clear from the shreds scattered on the floor. The explosion was strong enough, so it appeared, not to make more than a thud in the theatre and not even that much to the griddle cake burners in the restaurant above.

The thieves hadn't taken anything but money. There were stamps and bits of jewelry in the safe along with the books and papers, but these hadn't been disturbed.

How they got in wasn't discovered until somebody went to the Thirty-third street side of the theatre and found the doors hadn't been tampered with nor any of the windows, but a door leading to a rear fire escape was unlocked. The police figured that a performance was on the evening before and had opened an entryway by which the safe robbers got in when they called later at night.

The police said the burglar probably had Saturday receipts but the pay for his actors and moving picture men, for whom Sunday morning is the end of the week.

TAFT AT A RELIGIOUS RALLY. It Was Incident to Interstate Conference for Salvation Army Workers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and a party of friends, occupied a box at a local theatre to-night at a religious rally incident to the interstate conference for Salvation Army workers which is now being held in Washington. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who is a guest at the White House, was in the President's box. The principal speaker of the evening was Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army.

Senator Burton of Ohio was introduced as president of the meeting and spoke briefly in commendation of the work of the Salvation Army. The Right Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, delivered the invocation. The theatre was crowded and many people were denied admission for lack of standing room. The response was a large representation from diplomatic and official society in Washington.

Dying Woman on Elevated Train. Mrs. Amelia Roxbury, 55 years old, of 255 West Tenth street, was taken ill on a northbound Third avenue elevated train last night. She was assisted from the train at the 129th street station and an ambulance sent for, but when Dr. Dale, of the hospital, arrived she was dead. Mrs. Roxbury's husband, who was a stagehand in Daly's Theatre, died of heart failure two months ago.

Eighteen Taken in Raid Held for Trial. Of the prisoners taken in last Wednesday's raid on the alleged poolroom at 3rd State street, eighteen were held yesterday for trial by Magistrate Herbert, sitting in the Tombs police court. Eleven of them are charged with felonies, charge of being common gamblers and seven on misdemeanor, the charge of maintaining or operating a poolroom. Four prisoners were discharged.

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DR. ELIOT'S FAMILY TOO BIG. Prof. Carver Would Regulate Number of Babies to Father's Salary. Boston, Feb. 19.—Prof. Thomas N. Carver, who lectures on economics at Harvard University, disagreed with his former chief, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, as to the size of families. Dr. Eliot a few days ago argued that "no restriction of the birth rate can be supported either by morals or economics" and that "a mother should bear a child once every two years. Granting that marriage should come at the average age of 21, this periodical child bearing should continue till the mother is 40, resulting in eight children. To a high number, however, would be looked in average by the death of either parent or two or more of the children."

In reply to this Prof. Carver says the size of the salary should regulate the size of a family. "Whoever makes the statement that no restrictions of the birth rate can be supported by economics is certainly not taking the point of view of most economists," says Dr. Carver.

The entire progress of civilization has been toward this end. Every law which is made concerning the relationship between the sexes is made with the prime purpose of controlling the birth rate and providing that every child shall have support. The more a nation progresses the more its birth rate becomes restricted.

"Every institution affecting the increase of population aims at the closer regulation of the increase in children. This law applies for the support of children, the family exists solely for the purpose of controlling the number of children by providing that every child shall have a good support. Where this is not accomplished the family as an institution is a failure. There would be no such thing as the family if it were not for the necessity of providing for the support of children, and further there would be no such thing as the family if it were not for the express economic purpose of controlling the number of children and insuring their support."

"Marriage itself is nothing more nor less than an economic contrivance for controlling the birth rate. Its purpose is to make every person responsible for the offspring he produces. "It is to control the birth rate that a man has to be a certain age before he can marry. That is the most he can do which will enable him to support a family."

SUPREME COURT MEETS TO-DAY. May Hand Down Decisions in Corporation Tax and Gompers Cases. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The United States Supreme Court will resume its sessions to-morrow at noon after a vacation of three weeks. It is expected that some important decisions will be handed down. While the court has had under advisement the anti-trust cases, brought to dissolve the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company and the corporation tax case, it is not expected that the decisions in these cases will be handed down. It is possible though that the corporation tax decision may be handed down.

It would not be surprising if the court announced a decision in the American Federation of Labor cases growing out of the Bucks Store and Banco Company injunctions. These cases involve the question whether the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, affirming the decree of the Supreme Court of the District holding Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor, in contempt of court and sentencing them to jail shall stand.

Another important case which an opinion is expected to-morrow is on the petition for a writ of certiorari asked for by officers of the naval stores trust to have the Supreme Court review the judgment of the Federal Court below for the District of Florida, which convicted the petitioners and sentenced them to jail. The case was expected to throw some light on the penal provisions of the Sherman law.

It was incident to Interstate Conference for Salvation Army Workers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and a party of friends, occupied a box at a local theatre to-night at a religious rally incident to the interstate conference for Salvation Army workers which is now being held in Washington. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who is a guest at the White House, was in the President's box. The principal speaker of the evening was Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army.

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