

## CANNON NOT A CANDIDATE

### HE WILL NOT STAND FOR THE MINORITY LEADERSHIP.

The Honor Will Doubtless Go to an Out and Out Regular After a Fight That May Result in Bitterness Those of the Last Session—Mann May Be Selected.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—All plans of the insurgent Republicans to make Joseph G. Cannon the central figure in a fight over the selection of a leader to direct the Republican minority in the new House will go for naught. Mr. Cannon will not be a candidate for the minority leadership. This does not mean that there will not be a fight for the place. In fact there will be a row over it that may surpass in bitterness any of the factional contests that marked the life of the Sixty-first Congress.

The minority leadership in the coming House will not be an empty honor by any means. The member who lands it will be in line for the Speakership when the Republicans again come into control of the House, and it is with this idea in view that a number of leaders will go out for the place.

Just what part former Speaker Cannon will play in the race is a matter of conjecture. His friends believe he will stand on the side lines ready to pitch in only in the event of the danger of the nomination of some one who may at times have been rather lukewarm in support of the old organization.

There have been reports here in the last few weeks that some of the insurgents might refuse to go into the party caucus that will be held to select the Republican leader. These were based on the statements of insurgents that as they are outnumbered by the regulars by about two to one it would be useless for them to expect much consideration on a straight vote on the question of selecting a minority leader.

While efforts will be made by the regulars to unite the party for purposes of attack on the Democrats doubt is expressed that such a move will meet with success. In the first place no insurgent nor half-hearted regular will be nominated for the minority leadership. The honor will go to an out and out regular. According to statements made here to-day there will be no compromise on this point. This will be made clear at the outset and regulars believe that this means that most of the Western insurgents will refuse to join in the party caucus, which will be held the week preceding the reassembling of Congress in April.

It signs now point to the nomination of Representative James R. Mann of Illinois as the minority leader. For some years he has been the lieutenant of Speaker Cannon on the floor of the House. Seneca E. Payne of New York has sported the badge of leadership, but others have shouldered the responsibility, notably Representative Mann. Mr. Mann will undoubtedly be the choice of Mr. Cannon. However, Mr. Cannon will probably let the question be settled without interference on his part.

Other Republicans stood by the Cannon organization through thick and thin, and Representative Olmsted of Pennsylvania, and Uncle Joe will probably refrain from taking sides for one friend or against another in the coming contest. It is the hope of the regulars that the question will be settled long before the caucus and most of them are inclined to concede that Mr. Mann will be the choice.

It is well known to the friends of Uncle Joe that he will neither seek nor accept the minority leadership. In his speech in the House last Saturday, that marked the close of the session, Mr. Cannon announced that under no circumstances would he again be a candidate for the office of Speaker.

Realizing that the minority leadership may mean the stepping stone to the speakership Mr. Cannon has decided to efface himself so far as leadership implying occupancy of a place of responsibility is concerned. All Republicans realize that in his present state of health Mr. Cannon may do a lot of leading himself while he is in the minority.

There is talk here that if the progressives remain by the regular caucus they may hold a "rump" meeting. In the absence of the progressive leaders an authoritative statement as to the course of the insurgents cannot be obtained.

The Democrats view with satisfaction the proposal of a row among the Republicans over the minority leadership. They are having their troubles over House committees. They are hopeful that there will be a flare-up in the minority to divert attention from the shrieks of anguish that will rend the heavens when disappointed Democratic seekers for places begin to talk out loud about the committee lists prepared by the new Committee on Committees.

## SHAKE RIDERS GO TO JAIL.

Magistrate Corrigan Says He Will Deal Severely With Such Offenders.

In passing sentence yesterday upon the members of the teamster's union who had been found guilty of disorderly conduct and participation in an assault upon a wagon guard Magistrate Corrigan announced that he intended to deal as severely as the law would permit in such cases. He sent the three men to the workhouse for ten days and added that the men were converted before him for a similar offense against the peace of the streets would get three months, and all after him six months.

## GAYNOR TO A SOCIALIST.

### Maybe There's Nobody That Knows It All However Stridently Vocal.

Mayor Gaynor in his message to the Aldermen wrote one chapter on socialism. He was speaking of the right of the Socialists to freedom of speech and of assembly, but at the same time he made it clear that he did not believe in the propaganda of the Socialists, particularly that part of it which taught collectivism instead of individualism.

The Mayor received yesterday from T. N. Fall, a leading Socialist of Brooklyn, a letter controverting the idea held by the Mayor that socialism did away with incentives to individual effort and he challenged the Mayor to a public debate on his contention. In reply the Mayor wrote this letter to Mr. Fall:

Your letter challenging me to a debate with you on socialism is at hand. The mere fact that you make the challenge is probably proof positive that you are not fit to make such a debate. People who want to find their own cause more harmful than good. Did you ever read that part of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography in which he says that experience had taught him that the way to convince another is to state your case moderately and accurately, and then scratch your head, or shake it a little, and say that that is the way it seems to you, but that of course you may be mistaken about it, which causes your listener to receive your case more favorably like as hot, turn about and try to convince you if you are in doubt, but if you go at him with a tone of positiveness and arrogance you only make an opponent of him.

I write this to you in the hope that it may make you stop long enough to think that possibly you are not so infallible as you think you are. You compliment me because I know the meaning of the red flag of the Socialists, and stated it in my message to the Board of Aldermen. It is just possible that I have done more to make the people of New York understand the meaning of your red flag and of socialism than all that you have ever said with a strident voice. If you wish to be a teacher, just read the passage I have mentioned from Franklin, and cool of a whole lot.

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

## GEORGIA'S \$45,000 RECOVERED.

### Paymaster's Clerk Arrested in Cuba After Brief Search.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Government has recovered \$45,000 stolen three weeks ago from the battleship Georgia as she was lying at anchor at Guantanamo and captured the thief. Details of the robbery and recovery of the money from the battleship's strong box and the identity of the thief have not been made public.

As soon as the robbery was discovered secret service men were put on the case and had little trouble, it is understood, in tracing the guilty men. The robbery was committed in broad daylight and is described as a very nervy piece of work.

## FATE OF MORSE AND WALSH.

### They May Know Within a Week Whether They Are to Receive Clemency.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Charles W. Morse, the former New York banker, and John R. Walsh of Chicago, two of the most prominent men ever put behind the bars of a Federal prison, will know possibly within a week whether the pardoning power of the Government is to be exercised in their case. To-morrow Attorney-General Wickersham will send to the White House the brief and recommendations to the President he has made in each case. The President may take the papers with him to Augusta, although he has let it be known that his trip South is to be for rest and pleasure only.

What the Attorney-General's recommendations are has not been made known, but it is understood that he thinks a measure of Executive clemency might well be exercised in either case. Great influence has been exerted in behalf of both men.

Morse is at present in the Atlanta penitentiary and Walsh at Leavenworth. Morse is serving a fifteen year sentence that began January, 1910. Under the parole law he is not eligible for parole until he has served five years, so that if Executive clemency be granted it must be in the form of a commutation of his sentence. A commutation to five years, which has been suggested here, with good conduct time would reduce his total to three years and eight months. If it were possible for the Government to take into account also the time Morse served in the Tombs in New York he might be out of Atlanta in something over a year.

## HOPE DIAMOND IN COURT.

### New York Jewellers Sue Mrs. Edward R. McLean for the Price of the Gem.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Suit was instituted here to-day against Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. McLean, probably the wealthiest couple in Washington, by Cartier & Co., the New York Jewellers, to recover \$100,000, the price of the celebrated Hope diamond, which it was announced some time ago had been purchased by the McLeans.

Although it was announced at the time of purchase that the diamond had changed hands for \$300,000, it appears from the suit filed against the McLeans to-day by Brandenberg & Brandenberg of this city that the actual price agreed upon was \$100,000. Of this \$20,000 was to be cancelled by Mrs. McLean turning over to Cartier some of the jewels in her possession. The rest was to be paid in instalments. It seems that none of the agreed sum has been paid and therefore suit has been brought.

Edward R. McLean is the son of John R. McLean, the capitalist owner of the Washington Gas Light Company, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Washington Post and other properties. Mrs. McLean is the daughter of the late Thomas F. Walsh.

Mr. McLean refused to discuss the case at all. He left instructions at his office in the Washington Post Building that he would under no circumstances make any statement.

## GREAT BEAR BREWING WATER

"The Party Has Made It Famous."—Ad.

## HE IS ON BAIL IN PRISON

### HOVARRIN CAN'T PRODUCE BONDSMAN TO SAVE THE BOND.

Swindler Sentenced in State Court Here Pending Appeal From Conviction in Federal Court in Philadelphia. One Sam Will Probably Take Him Over.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan denied yesterday an application for an order directing the warden of Auburn prison, where Frank C. Hovarrin is serving a sentence of from fifteen to twenty years, to deliver Hovarrin over to the United States District Court in Philadelphia, where he was convicted for swindling and sentenced to four years imprisonment before he was convicted here. The court said he thought the Federal authorities in Pennsylvania have the first call on Hovarrin, but advised that the United States Court is the one to order Hovarrin taken to Philadelphia from the New York State prison.

The application is the first of the kind to be made in the local courts and is said to be the first in the State. It was made jointly by the American Surety Company and Walter Westlake, as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Caroline Barry. The Federal authorities took no part in the application.

Hovarrin was a successful lawyer in Philadelphia in 1905 and one of his clients was Mrs. Barry. She gave him \$30,000 to invest for her and Hovarrin handed over a lot of bogus mortgages and fed, in 1908 Hovarrin appeared in Philadelphia under the name of Judge Franklin Stone, bought a lot of property there with Mrs. Barry's money, and put it in the name of Amelia Stone, his wife. He was the head of the Storey Cotton Company, which collapsed in 1905 with a loss of over \$1,000,000 to persons who had bought stock expecting big dividends. Hovarrin and his confederates fled, but they were all indicted, and in 1907 Hovarrin was caught in a Buffalo hotel. He was put on trial and after conviction was sentenced to four years in the Eastern Penitentiary. He appealed, and the American Surety Company gave \$10,000 bail for him on appeal.

While the case was on appeal Hovarrin came to New York and opened a law office without much secrecy at Fortieth street and Sixth avenue. When District Attorney Clarke of Kings county heard that Hovarrin was in town he took a policeman around Hovarrin's haunts one night and had him locked up on an old Kings county indictment. Hovarrin protested that Mrs. Barry was dead and nothing could be proved against him, but when he was tried in Kings county he was convicted and sent to Sing Sing for not less than fifteen years.

It was after that that Hovarrin's conviction in Philadelphia was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals and when the surety company could not produce him because he was in State prison the Government moved to collect the \$10,000 bail. In the meantime the administrator of Mrs. Barry's estate had got back more than half the money she had lost and had attached the bail on a total judgment of \$129,628 against Hovarrin.

Both the surety company and the administrator of the Barry estate united in making the application in order that by the surrender of Hovarrin to the Federal authorities the bail might be saved. They based their application upon the clause of the Constitution of the United States relating to the taking of property without due process of law, and set forth that since the Federal courts convicted Hovarrin first and had never parted with the custody of him he must be delivered up by the State of New York, which took him under proceedings to which the Government was not a party.

The case was before Justice Gavegan on a writ of certiorari instead of habeas corpus to save the necessity of bringing Hovarrin before the court, and the court agreed with the contention of the petitioners that the Federal right to Hovarrin is prior to the State's. Justice Gavegan ruled, however, that because of the relations existing between the State and Federal courts the application should be made first to the Federal court and the application be denied solely on the ground of want of power to grant the writ in advance of proceedings before the Federal court. If that court holds that sufficient power exists in the State court and that the application was properly made in the State court the application may be renewed in the Supreme Court.

## CHARLES J. KNAPP INDICTED.

### Ex-Congressman Accused of Making Illegal Loans for Binghamton Trust Co.

BINGHAMTON, March 8.—Eight indictments against former Congressman Charles J. Knapp were returned by the Broome county Grand Jury to-day. These charge him with illegal loans while he was president of the Binghamton Trust Company, which went into liquidation on April 9, 1909. There are also pending against him three indictments charging him with criminally receiving deposits in Knapp Bros' private bank at Deposit, knowing it to be insolvent.

In November Knapp was tried on an indictment charging him with criminally receiving deposits in the private bank and Justice Gladding of this district directed a verdict of acquittal. A second indictment on the same charge was then dismissed by Judge Gladding. The indictments found to-day are the first making criminal charges in connection with the failure of the Binghamton Trust Company.

Justice Conant yesterday directed a verdict in favor of the Binghamton Trust Company in an action brought to replevin from W. M. Gregory, as trustee in bankruptcy for Knapp Bros, notes having a face value of \$10,000 which were in possession of Knapp Bros' bank at the time of the failure and which were claimed by the State Superintendent of Banks for the Binghamton Trust Company.

## Prisoners' Quarters Utilized.

Three Chinese settlers on the steamship Knight Errant, taking on oil at the Standard docks in Brooklyn, yesterday boarded the ship's officers and got ashore. They were seen by Policeman George Russell, who concluded they were trying to escape. He pushed them against a fence, tied their quaters together and marched them to police headquarters. Officers from the ship came and got them.

## HOMICIDE COVERED UP.

### Police Hear of Shooting Case Only After Death in a Hospital.

A young man of 19 said he was Eugene Post, a dentist on Catharine street, was taken in a carriage to the New York Hospital at 7:15 o'clock last night with two pistol shot wounds in his abdomen and another in his thigh. He died there at 11:05 o'clock. Then the police heard of it for the first time.

Post said at the hospital that at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he heard a noise out in the hallway outside his Catharine street apartment and opened the door to see what was up. As he stepped into the hallway two men shot at him. He said he did not know either of the men, who ran away. Post crawled back into his apartment and lay there until friends found him.

At the hospital it was said that the names of the friends who brought Post there had not even been taken. About 9 o'clock somebody who said he was Lieut. Morrison of the Seventh precinct got the hospital on the telephone and asked how Post was getting along. Later the hospital learned that there is no Lieut. Morrison of the Seventh precinct, and the precinct police said when Post's death was announced that that was the first they had heard of the shooting.

The hospital records have it that Post was 34 years old and was born in this country.

At 15 Catharine street early this morning a young man who said he was Post's brother said he found Post in bed about 1:30 P. M., and his brother told him he had been shot in the vestibule. The brother said he knew of no reason for the shooting. He took his brother to the hospital and did not notify the police.

## 209 WOMEN AT PRIZE FIGHT.

### They See Bombardier Wells Beat Porky Flynn at Olympia.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 8.—Four thousand persons, including at least two hundred fashionably gowned women saw Bombardier Wells beat Porky Flynn of Boston to-night in a twenty round go at the Olympia. Wells had a slight advantage in reach.

The first five rounds were marked chiefly by light long range sparring in which neither man showed any great advantage. In the sixth round he was suddenly and went at his man hammer and tongs. He downed the Boston man twice before the bell. There was another session of sparring from the seventh to the twelfth round inclusive, and then the Bombardier waded in again as if he meant business.

From that time till the close of the fight there were some hot mixes, in which the Englishman had the better of it. In the fifteenth round he was knocked out, but he rallied and fought valiantly. Wells, however, knocked him through the ropes in the twentieth round with a smashing right to the jaw. In spite of this Flynn came back gamely and was mixing it at the end. Flynn was clearly outpointed.

## NO RELIEF FOR CORCORAN.

### Dublin Jury Can't Agree as to Sanity of Man Who Lost a Fortune.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 8.—The jury which has been inquiring into the sanity of Edward Corcoran, who signed away his California fortune, disagreed to-day and was discharged. Before the jurors went out four physicians testified that Corcoran, in their opinion, was sane and moreover a man of more than usual intelligence considering his antecedents.

A. D. Platt, American Vice-Consul at Dublin, was on the stand during the day and testified that Corcoran had attested a number of documents in his presence. The man, he said, seemed to be intelligent and fully aware of the nature of the papers he was asked to sign. Mr. Platt described a visit of the two Corcorans to his office for the purpose of signing the agreement with Wright.

Mr. Platt asked Corcoran why he was signing away half his property, and he replied that he had the money to invest a claim for the whole. He and his son relied on Wright and thought it better to get half than to spend money on a mere chance to get the whole. Platt understood that Wright bore all the costs.

Counsel for Corcoran in closing his case commented on the fact that O'Neill had failed to go on the stand and face a cross-examination. He alluded to a report that Mrs. O'Neill had received a share of the estate which Corcoran had inherited, whereupon a female voice in the gallery shouted indignantly: "I got nothing."

The disagreement of the jury leaves the financial affairs of the Corcorans just as they were when the elder man was found in poverty in Dublin.

## SUFFRAGE WINDOW SMASHER.

### Man Who Attacked Winston Churchill Now Attacks His Residence.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 8.—H. A. Franklin, the male suffragette who was sentenced to jail for six weeks for dogwhipping Winston Churchill on November 28 last, was arrested to-day for hurling a stone through one of the windows of Mr. Churchill's London home.

## HOGAN FACES CHARGES.

### Police Inspector in Trouble Over Statement Concerning Handman.

Charges have been preferred against Police Inspector William G. Hogan. He is accused of making a false statement to the Commissioner of Police on October 27.

It is said that the Commissioner questioned Inspector Hogan about a man who had gone bail for a prisoner in the Eldridge street police station. Commissioner Crosey wanted to know if the man did not frequently act as bondsman. Inspector Hogan is said to have replied that the man in question had been in the station house for that purpose a "few times" only. Later Commissioner Crosey learned that he had acted as bondsman seven times in nine months. He considered recent time in nine months more than a "few times," and ordered charges brought against the inspector.

Inspector Hogan has been on the sick list for about a month and at the request of his counsel, George W. Morgan, the inspector was postponed indefinitely. Inspector Hogan has charge of the first inspection to police headquarters are in the Eldridge street station.

## TAFT SENDS PLEDGE TO DIAZ

### NO OCCUPATION OF MEXICO INTENDED, HE SAYS.

Capital of Republic Divided Over Prospect—90 Per Cent. Sympathize With Rebels and Would Halt Fire Erection—Many Would Fight—Big Army Talk.

MEXICO CITY, March 8.—The American Chargé d'Affaires advised Foreign Minister Creel this afternoon that he had received instructions from Washington to communicate with President Diaz and assure him that the concentration of American troops in Texas along the Mexican border had not for its object the occupation of Mexican territory.

He said that this message was sent in order that any suspicions that might arise at this time should be avoided. The message was at once communicated to the newspapers which put handbills on the streets in an attempt to reassure the people.

The city was buzzing with excitement to-day on account of a telegram published this morning to the effect that the United States was sending 20,000 troops for alleged military manoeuvres along the border from Texas to California. Mexicans almost without exception believe that this is the first step toward intervention and the general sentiment seems to be divided between satisfaction and fear.

The rebels and their sympathizers, the latter of whom comprise fully 90 per cent. of the population, would like to see the United States intervene if in so doing they would guarantee a new and completely free election. They fear, however, that if a protectorate should be declared it would be difficult to get the United States to loosen its hold on the country.

Other factions declare unequivocally that they do not wish intervention and say that Mexicans will rise and fight against it. Both rebels and Federalists fear that if intervention comes anti-American riots are certain to occur in Mexico City as well as in other towns of the Republic.

Minister Creel in an interview to-day declared that the United States had given assurance that it had no intention of taking part in the Mexican trouble. He said that Mexico was able to put 50,000 more troops in the field and the Government intended to do so. They will pay the men \$3 a day. The present rate of pay for privates is 15 cents in gold a day.

The interview with Minister Creel in New York has had a bad effect here but would seem to indicate that he has not a comprehensive view of the situation. The plan he suggests of having the rebels lay down their arms and then treat with the Government has been suggested at various times to the rebels without satisfactory results.

With every day it would seem that the revolution is growing stronger. Outbreaks are constantly occurring, with varying results throughout the country.

The Government is making a serious attempt to open the Mexican Central Railroad from Torreon to Juarez, but so far these efforts have met with little practical success. Thirteen hundred troops are now guarding the line between Torreon and Zacatecas, where men are at work on the repairs. They say that they are continually interrupted by attacks from bands of rebels. The prospect of getting the line open is not bright.

A representative of the Pearson interests which was declared had asked for protection from England for their property, said to-day that this was untrue. The only person they have asked for protection is President Diaz and they are willing to depend upon the guarantees which the present Government is able to give. Considering the great damage which has been suffered by their railroad and mining interests in the last few months, they think they have shown great faith in the Diaz Government.

## ONE CITY COLLEGE ENOUGH.

### Education Board Votes Against Establishment of College in Brooklyn.

Robert Harrison, chairman of the committee on by-laws of the Board of Education, reported to the board at its meeting yesterday against Assembly bill 570, which provides for establishing "the College of the Borough of Brooklyn." Herman Metz, who lives in Brooklyn, asked that no action be taken, as the bill did not concern the Board of Education.

"It concerns the Board in this way," said Mr. Harrison. "The object of the bill is to have the city buy a moribund Brooklyn college. Only \$125,000 is asked of the city the first year, but the Board of Estimate may be asked for \$1,000,000 the second year, and more after that. We have one city college now; it has a capacity of 5,000 and only a thousand pupils." A vote sustained Mr. Harrison.

City Superintendent Maxwell preferred charges of misconduct against Michael E. Turbul, principal of Public School 8 of Manhattan, who was mentioned in the report of Commissioner of Accounts Fostick relating to inflated appraisals of property in The Bronx bought by the city. Chairman Stern of the elementary schools committee said that Devlin had been suspended until a hearing could be held.

## BALDWIN ESTATE WINS.

### Jury Decides That Miss Turnbull is Not Lucky Baldwin's Daughter.

Los ANGELES, March 8.—Beatrice Baldwin Turnbull, a seventeen-year-old girl from Boston, who sought in court to get a one-sixth share of the \$1,000,000 lucky Baldwin estate, was disappointed by a jury this afternoon.

When Garret McEnerney closed the argument for the estate this afternoon Judge Hives charged the jury.

He said flatly that the plaintiff, mother of the girl, hadn't proved that she was ever married to old Lucky Baldwin.

The jury returned promptly, giving a verdict that no marriage had existed between the mother of Beatrice and Baldwin. The girl, therefore, Beatrice is not a legitimate child of Baldwin.

350 NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA COAST  
March 10 to April 10. Lehigh Valley R.R.—Ad.

## DIAZ RUMORED DEAD.

### President of Mexico Said to Have Passed Away—All Wires Cut Off.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—It is reported in New Orleans late to-night that President Diaz of Mexico died shortly after 6 o'clock.

It has been impossible up to this time to secure any affirmation or denial of the report. It is officially known here that at 6:30 o'clock to-night the Mexican Government put an absolute embargo on all news from Mexico.

At that hour the Mexican Government suddenly stopped the leased wires running from Laredo, Tex., to Mexico city and gave notice that nothing more could be handled to-night.

## RUN DOWN BY METZ'S AUTO.

### Former Comptroller Was Driving When Miss O'Neil Was Struck.

An automobile owned and driven by former Comptroller Herman A. Metz ran down Miss Margaret O'Neil of 1191 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, last night. She was stepping from behind a car at Court and Montague streets and didn't see the machine coming. Mr. Metz tried to stop his car, but he was unable to bring it to a standstill before it struck her.

An ambulance surgeon from the Long Island College Hospital said that Miss O'Neil was not badly hurt. Mr. Metz took her to her home in his car. There were two other persons with Mr. Metz when the accident occurred.

## WHITE MOUNTAIN RECORD.

### Harris of Dartmouth Reaches New High Altitude on Skis.

HANOVER, N. H., March 8.—Fred H. Harris, '11, of Brattleboro, Vt., captain of the Dartmouth Outing Club, returned to Hanover last night from a trip to the White Mountains, where he had a thrilling experience.

He left Hanover late last week with a number of other students with the intention of climbing Mount Washington. The captain used skis, while the other boys wore snowshoes up the mountain-side.

Harris endeavored to make a record climb and thinks he was successful. He would have gone higher but for a shortage of food.

While descending the slope he was unable to reduce his speed and discovered that after a continuous slide of 1,000 feet he was headed toward the rocks.

He made wild grabs at small trees and other objects and by chance caught a slender bush. He was thrown to the ground and got a bad shaking up, but reached the foot of the mountain safely.

For years such trips have been taken by Dartmouth students, but Capt. Harris has made the record climb up the mountain on skis.

## KITCHENER TO COMMAND.

### The Sirdar Chosen for Coronation Honor—50,000 Troops to Be in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Kitchener has been named to command the troops which will take part in the coronation ceremonies.

It is likely that 50,000 soldiers will be assembled here for the occasion.

## ACROBAT BREAKS HIS BACK.

### Somersault Miscarried and He Fell While Performing in Theatre.

Frank Cravansky of 62 Henry street, an acrobat, attempted an aerial somersault yesterday afternoon in one of Keith & Poyer's theatres at 112 East 125th street, but instead of landing on his feet he struck on his head. His fall was into Harlem Hospital, where it was found that his back was broken. His body was paralyzed from the shoulders down.

The Samson Trio, of which Cravansky is one, was doing a tumbling act. In it Cravansky was caught by one of his team mates and tossed from the man's shoulders into the air, where he turned the somersault that miscarried.

## DAWN IS NOT NOTORIOUS.

### Court Took Expert Evidence of Its January Schedule.

Expert evidence of dawn was offered yesterday by Weather Forecaster James H. Scarr before Supreme Court Justice Brady and a jury in a suit for divorce brought by Amasa B. Clark, a civil engineer, against Harriet N. Clark, in which a witness had said she could see into a room at 8:30 A. M. on January 26, 1910. The witness had said it was then dawn, but the defence attempted to prove that it was too dark to see anything at that hour.

Forecaster Scarr was called to describe the conditions at that hour of the date in question, and he had with him a big batch of records. When he took the stand the court remarked that it was to be hoped that the records were of the actual weather and not of the forecasts.

## FIRE IN PIANO FACTORY.

### Apparatus Blocked 23d Street and a Big Crowd Watched the Blaze.

A stock of selected wood in the drying room of the Kranich & Bach piano factory at 235 to 243 East Twenty-third street took fire late yesterday afternoon and the blaze shot from the basement through the first floor. The heat set off an automatic alarm which brought the fire engines.

In the room directly over the drying room, where the wood is prepared for use, were 200 pianos. Louis Bach got his men on the job and it didn't take long to roll the pianos into an annex where they were safe. The firemen chopped through the floor and poured streams of water below. They put the fire out in an hour and a quarter.

While the fire was in progress Twenty-third street was blocked. The cross-town surface cars were stalled and the rush hour crowd became so large that the reserves were called out. Mr. Bach said that the wood in the drying room was valued at between \$20,000 and \$25,000. He said that it was all ruined.

## RUSHING TROOPS TO MEXICAN BORDER

### Practically All of the Force of 20,000 Men Now on the Way.

## NOT SOLELY A WAR GAME

### But Is Also a Demonstration to Overawe the Revolutionists in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The situation which has resulted in the sudden movement of 20,000 troops toward the Mexican frontier and the hurrying of 2,000 marines and five warships to the Gulf is gradually unfolding itself. Officials of the War and Navy departments still contended to-day that the mobilization of one-quarter of the entire regular army along the Mexican line is for the purpose of holding joint army and navy war games, but the fact that it is intended chiefly as a military demonstration for the protection of American and other foreign properties in Mexico is already becoming more certain.

There is, however, another consideration which influenced the President and his advisers to order this impressive force to the Mexican frontier. It was learned to-day that Mexico about two weeks ago formally protested to the State Department that the American side of the dividing line was not being properly patrolled. The contention of the Mexican Government was that the revolutionists had been able to use the American side as a base of operations. The Mexican troops were of course powerless to invade American territory.

This protest on the part of Mexico has undoubtedly been considered in connection with the desire of this Government to indicate its disposition to insure the protection of foreign property in Mexico in the event of the Diaz Government failing to cope with the situation.

It is apparent from to-day's developments that the extraordinary movement of troops to the Mexican border is purely a precautionary measure. At present the United States has no intention of crossing the frontier into Mexico. The purpose of sending the troops into Texas is merely to have them available in the event of a contingency endangering American or other foreign interests in Mexico. Also the mobilization is intended to forestall any formal representations by European Governments. By its activity the United States tacitly notifies the European Powers that it stands ready to protect foreign property if the Diaz Administration fails in its duty. This is undoubtedly the interpretation put upon the action of the War and Navy Departments by the representatives of foreign Governments in Washington.

To sum up the situation, the United States is massing two-thirds of the entire regular army now in the country along the Mexican border for the purpose of awing the Mexican revolutionists, of putting the United States forces in a position to act in the event of an emergency and of quieting an apprehension that foreign Governments may have had of their interests in Mexico.

A denial was made to-day by officers of the British Embassy that any formal representations had been made to the State Department in regard to the Mexican situation by Ambassador Bryce. There is still a strong impression in Washington, however, that the British Ambassador has discussed the Mexican situation informally with officers of the State Department and that the protest of the Pearson syndicate, a British concern against the protection afforded its property by the Diaz Government had something to do with the final decision on the part of the United States authorities to rush troops toward the Mexican frontier.

The proposed army and navy manoeuvres are of course merely incidental to the main purpose. They afford a convenient cloak for covering the fact that the United States Government is not at all alarmed over the situation in Mexico. Plans are being pushed now for these manoeuvres and they will be carried through in great detail if nothing more serious diverts the attention of the forces.

Further evidence was obtained to-day of the fact that Henry Lane Wilson, the United States Ambassador to Mexico, made a gloomy report to the State Department in his conferences here on the situation in Mexico, and there is no longer room for doubt that what he said had a good deal to do with the sudden decision of the army and navy authorities to concentrate a force near the Mexican frontier.

One of the principal developments in the situation to-day was the announcement by Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, that he will personally go to San Antonio, where headquarters of the division will be. This means that Gen. Wood will himself be in charge during a part of the war manoeuvres. He has not decided to-night when he would leave Washington for Texas, but probably not until the war games are well under way. Yesterday he was of the opinion that he would be of greater service in Washington, but apparently has changed his mind.

In addition to the 20,000 regular troops now on their way to Texas, the staff and line officers of the militia throughout the country, 8,000 in number, will be invited to go to Texas and witness the manoeuvres. The militia organizations themselves will not, it is expected, be called into the war game, and the officers of the State organizations will not all be at the headquarters in San Antonio at the same time. They will be invited in batches of