

weather, and it is supposed Mr. Black has been eliminated from the District Attorney's plans.

GRAND JURY KEEPS AT IT. Continuing its investigation into Hyde's conduct the Carnegie Grand Jury yesterday heard two witnesses, Deputy Chamberlain Harry J. Walsh and Jordan J. Rollins of the law firm of Rollins & Rollins, 32 Nassau street.

Deputy Chamberlain Walsh, when testifying a few days ago that Hyde ordered him to increase the deposit in the Northern Bank, could not recollect the date he got the order.

Mr. Walsh said it hadn't. The closest he could get to the date was that the order was given to him in the latter part of August, 1910. It was on August 22, 1910, according to the indictment, that the Chamberlain is alleged to have coerced Robin into lending \$100,000 to the Carnegie Trust Company.

The District Attorney has learned of a conversation between Assistant Postmaster Thomas Murphy and William J. Cummins on the night of August 22, just after the conference. Murphy accompanied Robin, he says, from Robin's apartment in the Beaux Arts to the Carnegie Trust Company at 115 Broadway.

Then he went with Robin to Hyde's office at 60 Wall street. He doesn't know what took place in the conference because he was placed outside. Later, when the friends were back again at the Carnegie in Cummins's private office, Cummins was introduced to Murphy.

CUMMINS AS THE OWNER OF THE NEXT PRESIDENT. "Mighty glad to know you, Mr. Murphy," said the Tennessee in great good humor. "The gentleman who just introduced you has just done a big night's work for himself. He has made himself solid with the biggest Democrat in America, the man who owns the next President of the United States."

"You want to keep friends with Robin," Cummins joked. "He stands in with the right people. When Gaynor is elected President you can get anything you want. They'll make you Postmaster or give you an Ambassadorship."

It was about this time that Cummins was telling people how he intended to deliver Tennessee's delegates to the Democratic national convention in St. Louis, Gaynor, and how his friend, O'Neil would do the same for Idaho.

PRESIDENT HOWELL TO TESTIFY. The last president of the Carnegie Trust Company, Joseph T. Howell, will be a witness before the Grand Jury tomorrow. Immediately after the Carnegie fell Mr. Howell returned to Nashville and resumed the presidency of a bank. No blame was ever attached to him in connection with the Carnegie Trust Company.

He took hold when the situation was hopeless. He was familiar with many of the details of transactions and with the Grand Jury wants to know, Mr. Howell will appear voluntarily of course. Some time ago he informed the District Attorney that he would appear whenever he was wanted. His testimony is desired as to two matters principally—Hyde's relations with the Carnegie Trust Company and Bank Superintendent Cheney's course in letting the company keep on after April, 1910. Paul J. Cravath, who is Mr. Howell's counsel, called on the District Attorney yesterday afternoon.

TO FIGHT THE MACHINISTS. Organized and Independent Employers to Work Together. Ninety-two of the largest metal trades firms in New York and vicinity which have refused the demand of the machinists for an eight hour workday were represented yesterday at a meeting of the employers in the Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church street, and reaffirmed their action.

Employers both in the New York and New Jersey Metal Trades Association, and representatives of independent firms attended the meeting and decided to work together in fighting the demand. Arrangements were made to begin at once to fill the places of the strikers.

Among the firms represented were the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn; the Blair Tool and Machine Works, Manhattan; the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn; the National Meter Company, Brooklyn; James Sheehan & Sons, Manhattan; the De La Vergne Machine Company, Manhattan; Theodore Smith & Sons, Jersey City; the Quinard Iron Works, Manhattan; the W. & A. Fletcher Company, Hoboken; the Simplex Auto Company, Manhattan; the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, Staten Island; J. & S. Sons, Brooklyn; and the American Ever Ready Company, Manhattan. It was agreed that in the present state of the trade the firms could not be expected to give nine hours pay for eight hours work and the resolution reaffirming the refusal of the eight hour workday demand was passed unanimously.

After the meeting it was announced that a committee of ten consisting of five representatives of firms in the association and five independent firms had been appointed to handle the situation during the strike.

WOMAN SEES EX-MAGISTRATE. Says She Never Deeded to Drooge the Property He Has Sold. Mrs. Emilie L. D'Hervey of 234 West 104th street is suing former Magistrate Otto H. Drooge, his father-in-law, Joseph E. Lippe, and others to recover the property at 12 East Thirtieth street, which came into her possession in 1901 in a suit against the claimants in which suit Drooge was her counsel.

Drooge died two months after the judgment in the case was filed and in 1909 he deeded it to his father-in-law. In 1910 Lippe sold it to William Ellipse, who claims it as an innocent purchaser. Mrs. D'Hervey brought suit from Supreme Court Justice Bond yesterday to examine Lippe. She says she never executed the deed to Drooge. She also brought suit to recover the property for \$10,000 in favor of her brother, Emil Drooge, and that it was never her intention to execute the mortgage.

The plaintiff asks to have the deed to Drooge set aside and have the mortgage on the rents since 1904.



CAN'T SEE WAR'S END YET

Continued from First Page.

peaceful settlement there came such response across the sea from the other branch of the English speaking race as had never been made to any appeal before.

"The British nation was unanimous, all parties fused in one. What of our own statesmen, the party leaders? Are they to emulate their counterparts of Britain? My prediction is that they will and that our republic will prove to the world that policies with us are only skin deep and that our statesmen rise above party like their own when a great moral world-wide issue is within our grasp."

The President's warning against too much enthusiasm apparently had no effect on Mr. Carnegie, who declared that Mr. Taft had laid the axe to the root of international war and that it will soon be banished from the face of the earth. "As long as history endures and records of great events are kept," exclaimed Mr. Carnegie, "so long must our name shine with glorious history. Gentlemen, in an inspired moment our leader saw the great light. How, when and where we know not, but the message came to him not a flash and he was guided he knew not how, but surely the angel of the Lord appeared and intrusted to him the divine mission."

"I was beholding the greatest natural wonder in the world, the Grande Cañon, last spring when the New York papers arrived and I read the President's divine message and was excited. I could not refrain from writing him a letter which perhaps surprised him, but gentlemen, I have seen the great light. I occupy a strange position. Britain is my motherland, the republic my wife and I love them both, as mother and as wife, and to see my native and adopted lands hand in hand, leading the world to peace, would add a new charm to my life. I can only imagine to what extremes I might go, even to murmuring. Now let thy servant depart in peace, for he has seen the glory of the Lord."

In his address Cardinal Gibbons said: "I was requested at the opening of this congress to offer a prayer, but I considered that as a former member of the legislature in view of the fact that every speech that will be delivered here in the cause of peace is a prayer in itself. I assume that the purpose of this gathering is to promote friendship between Great Britain and the United States and I am confident there would be an infinite blessing if it could be accomplished. There are many reasons why there should be a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. We speak the same tongue, we enjoy the same literature, and their classics form part of the present day are ours and our classics are theirs. The literature of both countries is a common heritage. We live under the same form of government as England. Our head is the President and theirs a King. Their laws are made by Parliament and ours by a Congress constituted in a very much similar way to their Parliament."

"Daniel Webster made a speech to the United States Senate in which he declared England as being dotted over the whole earth through her possessions. The United States to-day rarely nearly 100,000,000 happy and contented people are dominated by the republics south of her, not to destroy but to save. How happy will the day be when the great countries join together in friendly alliance."

McDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, made a plea for the Anglo-American arbitration treaty from the standpoint of Canada. He declared that his country has had to prosper as long without warfare or the burden of military expense, was now at the parting of the ways, and he urged the English Parliament to accept the American proposal to insure to Canada peace for all time.

President Hamilton Holt of the conference suggested a league of peace for the nations of the earth. "The problem of the league of peace," he said, "is the problem of the use of force. With the idea in view, then, that the league of peace shall not have any especially constituted common army and navy at its disposal, I offer herewith, for whatever it is worth, the following constitution for a proposed league of peace in which it may possibly serve as a basis for further study."

"1. The nations in the league shall refer all disputes of whatsoever a nature that may be brought before them to the Hague court or other duly constituted courts shall decide all disputes that cannot be settled by diplomacy."

"2. The league shall provide a permanent convention or assembly to make all rules for the league, such rules to become law unless vetoed by a nation within a stated period of time."

"3. Each member of the league shall have the right to arm itself according to its own judgment. Any member of the league shall have the right to withdraw on due notice."

"Assuming the desirability of such a league of peace, how is it to be brought about? Surely the first step is to conclude the arbitration treaty now being negotiated with Great Britain. Once this treaty is upon the international statute books, it will be followed by similar treaties with other nations, Japan and France are said to be ready—eager anxious to negotiate similar treaties with us. It is by no means impossible that there will be a race between England and Japan on the one hand and France and the United States on the other, to conclude the second model arbitration treaty of the world."

Dr. L. S. Rowe, who was a delegate to the Pan American conference in Buenos Ayres; William B. Dennis, former Secretary of the State Department and Benjamin F. Trevelock, secretary of the American Peace Society, also addressed the convention.

At to-night's session Charles F. Thwing president of the Western Reserve University, spoke on "Peace and the American People" and University Professor Eleanor L. Lord, dean of Goucher College, read a paper on "War From the Standpoint of Eugenics."

U. S. DIVISION TO MOVE TO-DAY

SAD DISAPPOINTMENT, FOR ITS ONLY A BIG WAR GAME.

Aeroplane Trip of 47 Minutes Sets the Whole Machinery of the Fort Sam Houston Camp Whirling. Gen. Carter Says Mobilization Has Done Good.

SAN ANTONIO, May 3.—The big Wright biplane, now the property of the United States Signal Corps, lifted itself out of the slop of the parade ground at the division camp at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, whizzed to the east, stabbed through a low lying bank of clouds and vanished. Lieut. T. Coffin, the Wright aeroplane instructor, sat at the controlling levers with a watch on his wrist, a compass strapped about one leg and a decorative pistol in his holster hanging to a convenient upright. Lieut. Benjamin B. Foulois of the aeroplane division of the Signal Corps sat beside him, an open map spread across his knees and a despatch pad handy in a leather pocket.

In just forty-seven minutes Coffin brought his machine down within a hundred feet of Gen. Carter's tent and Lieut. Foulois went in to report. His message, sent from the seat of the aeroplane, conveyed to the commanding general of the division the startling intelligence that the aeroplane had located an entire division of the "enemy," horse, foot and artillery, bivouacked twenty miles to the north and east near the town of Schertz, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He had plotted on the map from an altitude of 100 feet the exact disposition of the "enemy's" forces.

Within ten minutes of the time that the big flier skidded over the sod before Gen. Carter's tent word had been sent to each of the Brigadier Generals in the division that they were to assemble at Gen. Carter's tent to receive orders. The springs of action were set in motion and the first division of the mobilized army at Fort Sam Houston reservation was begun.

"Field orders No. 1," which came neatly typewritten from the tent of one of Gen. Carter's staff, told each Brigadier-General what the critical situation was that was to be faced about sunrise to-morrow morning.

"The main body of the enemy is being held in check by our independent cavalry brigade in the vicinity of Leon Springs," so the order read. "An aeroplane reconnaissance has developed a hostile division advancing on our base via Bracken and Selma."

"This command will proceed to-morrow to take up a position in readiness on the general line of the Beloit road."

The order that set forth that the divisional cavalry, which in the absence of the Ninth and Eleventh Regiments has been represented by Capt. E. C. Johnson's regiment of Troop M of the Third, would move to a new position, the right column under command of Brig. Gen. Smith to another and the left column, commanded by Gen. Hoyt, would act as a reserve.

Before an hour had passed each Brigadier had issued the necessary overnight orders to his Colonels and through them to the last Second Lieutenant, just out of West Point, the impetus of action descended. Passes out of camp for the night were suspended, scouting parties were sent down to San Antonio to round up the absent officers from the hotel lobbies and the daily roll called men from the moving picture shows.

Nobody but the Brigadiers and their higher staff officers knew what was in the wind, and when the word passed around camp and in the by-ways of San Antonio that the whole division, including hospital train and wagons, was to hit the road at sunrise to-morrow, speculation became so tense as to be painful. Everything from the assassination of Ambassador Wilson in Mexico city to the blowing up of El Paso by insurgents dynamite passed as good grammar to the camp gossip, and to-night several thousand sleeping soldiers and not a few commissioned officers who are not in on the game are steering over visions of cactus on a hot plain with rows of conical straw hats peaking over the tops of Mexico's ragged mountains.

To-morrow they will all learn that just about twelve miles straightaway will cover the sum of their activities and that the only diplomatic issue that will have to be settled is whether some staid German farmer's broken barbed wire fences, it is what the army calls a "problem," the first "division problem" that has stirred the activity of the manoeuvre division.

Aside from proving for the first time in America, theoretically at least, the value of the aeroplane in warfare, the fact that the division was to be moved to a new position, which necessarily has heretofore remained in the hands of the common Texas soldier, determined from an elevation of 30 feet, this without seeing the skunk at all.

Gen. Carter gave to the SIX corresponding to-day a statement which he had prepared and which covers some important points of recent criticism of army officers in the division camp here. He has not concealed their displeasure over the fact that when some New York national guard officers of the first batch sent down for a period of observation, study returned to New York they gave interviews to the papers in which they assumed to criticize the command of the division to San Antonio, which appeared in a New York evening paper.

Gen. Carter's statement was as follows: "The instruction of the manoeuvre division during the month of April has been restricted to operations by regiments and brigades, each arm acting separately. During May the instruction will consist of manoeuvres by division and by infantry brigades reinforced with cavalry and artillery and auxiliary arms."

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather of the last seven weeks the progressive work of battalions, regiments and brigades has been very beneficial in hardening the men and preparing them for division manoeuvres. The sick report



Continues at a phenomenally low rate and some of the commands have made two marches in most inclement weather without straggling of any kind.

The injection of anti-typhoid vaccination occurred in three periods at intervals of ten days. Many men were temporarily disabled with nausea and headaches following the injection. With the exception of recently arrived recruits the manoeuvre division is now free of the effects of anti-typhoid injections and the men of all the regiments look rugged and fit. It is entirely probable that the economic command of any force of its size ever assembled in this country for field service. The manoeuvre problems planned for the division include the utilization of every modern device applicable to war, as well as the solution of many technical questions involving armament and supply. It is entirely probable that the economic command of any force of its size ever assembled in this country for field service. The manoeuvre problems planned for the division include the utilization of every modern device applicable to war, as well as the solution of many technical questions involving armament and supply. It is entirely probable that the economic command of any force of its size ever assembled in this country for field service.

PEACE ENVOYS MEET TO-DAY

Only Carraval and Gomez to Act as Commissioners in Juárez Conference.

EL PASO, May 3.—The general meeting of the Mexican peace commissioners will occur to-morrow. Judge Francisco Carraval, the Federal Commissioner, had a meeting this morning with Francisco I. Madero, Jr., provisional President of Mexico, also one with Madero's father and with Gen. Juan Navarro, commanding the Federal troops in Juárez.

The meeting between Madero and Judge Carraval was informal and took place in the grove of trees where the peace conference is to be held on the west bank of the Rio Grande, north of Juárez and due west of El Paso.

Madero was driven to the scene in a carriage escorted by a troop of cavalry, and Judge Carraval went there in an automobile unattended except by Oscar Straub and Espinoza Oregon, volunteer commissioners who have been here for some time working in the interest of peace.

The trial has fully satisfied the insurgents, officials that he is clothed with full power to act finally for the Mexican Government, and there will be no delay in getting down to business. He says he will act alone for his Government, and that Gov. Ahumada and Rafael Hernandez are only to be his advisers. In this event Vasquez Gomez will act solely for the insurgents, advised by Pena Suarez and Francisco Madero.

The insurrection because the commissioners extended three days from noon to-day the commissioners evidently believe that there will not be much trouble in coming to an agreement. Telegraph wires and a telephone have been connected with a point on the American side of the river opposite the place where the peace conference will be held. The conference is to be guarded and nobody will be admitted within fifty feet of where the commissioners are in session.

The location of "Peace Grove" is midway between the rebel headquarters and Juárez, with rebel outposts and Juárez outposts extending down almost to the foot of Nogales.

News from Torreón is that the Federalists again control Lerdo and Gomez Palacio. The insurgents have trouble among themselves because the commanders refused to allow looting, and during the trouble the Federalists slipped in from Torreón and drove them out. Then the rebels returned to Torreón and left Lerdo unoccupied again.

Refugees from Guaymas, Sonora, say that 1,000 Americans are penned up in the town of Guaymas, unable to get word to Washington to send a warship to take them away. Mexican gunboats in Mazatlan harbor prevent any express by sea, while the rebels had the city surrounded on the land side when the last news came from there. All wire communication with Mazatlan is interrupted.

Twenty Federalists were killed Tuesday morning in Carizá Canton, near Carupás, thirty-five miles southeast of Mandeliana, Sonora, when they tried to surprise a band of rebels, according to a special report from Nogales. It is also reported from Nogales that the mining camp of Ellipic, situated near La Colorado, has been captured by fifty insurgents, who took thirty guns and a quantity of ammunition.

STEAL THEIR OWN GUNS.

Smart Scheme of Rebels to Get War Material Over U. S. Frontier.

LAREDO, May 3.—The train which left Mazatlan yesterday afternoon for Mexico city was held up last night at Santa Maria, a few miles this side of Saitillo, at the same spot where a train was robbed by rebels on the preceding night, and about 300 rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition were taken from the express car. The fact that the consignment consisted of practically the same number of guns and the same amount of ammunition as was on the previous train is taken to indicate that an arrangement exists to forward army equipment into Mexico in regular instalments. The shipments are supposed to be made for the purpose of allowing the

Advertisement for Michelin Inner Tubes. Text: 'MICHELIN Inner Tubes For Michelin and all other Envelopes'. Image: Michelin tire and logo. Text: 'The majority of motorists throughout the world are satisfied users of Michelin Inner Tubes. They are the best judges. Ask them.' Address: 1763 Broadway, Phone 2541 Columbus, New York.

MILDRED RUDD GONE AGAIN.

Missing From Home Third Time—Kidnapped, Father Thinks.

Mildred Rudd, the sixteen-year-old girl with a habit of disappearing, is missing again. Twice before she disappeared from the home of her father, George Rudd, at 1974 Morris avenue, The Bronx. The first time was in April of last year and the next in February of this year.

On the morning of April 24 last when Mildred's mother went to call her she did not answer and when her mother entered the room Mildred was not there. The bed had been disturbed. All of the girl's jewelry was gone, including class pins, bracelets and stockings, but not her suit case.

Mr. Rudd chose first to look for her among relatives up State, where once before she had gone of her own accord, and among other friends. Then he searched institutions. His efforts failed, he asked the police last night to send out a general alarm. He described his daughter as weighing 120 pounds, 5 feet 3 inches tall, with brown eyes and hair, good teeth, fair complexion. She wore a tailored navy blue suit, a black straw hat with forget-me-nots and moss green, black stockings and black patent leather shoes. Her father said she couldn't have much money, unless she had saved some from her allowance, which would take her very far.

Mr. Rudd said that since her last disappearance in February, 1911, when she was found in Brooklyn and told a story of having been carried into an automobile and kidnapped, she had been timid and whenever she went out usually accompanied by a member of the family. Mr. Rudd believes that she was kidnapped last February. He said that she was a home loving girl and that after the kidnapping episode she was a nervous wreck. He says that he has his suspicions as to what has happened to her, but that he doesn't want to make them public in detail. He thinks she has been kidnapped again.

CHARGED WITH \$8,000 POSTAL THEFT.

BOSTON, May 3.—On the charge of stealing a package containing \$8,000 from the registered mail Timothy F. Sullivan of Dorchester was arrested today and held under \$10,000 bonds. Sullivan is in the railway mail service between Boston and New York. The package was sent by the New London City National Bank to the First National of Boston on May 2.

CHOIR SINGER BURNED TO DEATH.

Miss Fannie Penn, 30 years old, a member of the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church, West Hoboken, died yesterday while at work in the kitchen of her home at 218 Shippen street, West Hoboken. A kettle of fat boiled over on the stove and the flames flashed up, setting fire to her dress. She ran into the dining room and fell on the floor, where she was found by Sergt. John Dillon, who went to the house in response to an alarm of fire.

Advertisement for Brokaw Brothers. Text: 'BROKAW BROTHERS ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE'. Image: Brokaw Brothers logo. Text: 'The invigorating Spring breeze with its tinge of chilliness reminds us that Lightweight Overcoats are in order—in fact they're always handy companions. Our Spring Overcoats including Raglans, have the right style and fit perfectly. And the large assortment we are showing of fancy patterns, Oxfords and plain black, affords a ample scope for a satisfactory selection.' Prices: Spring Overcoats \$16 to \$42, Spring Raglans \$20 to \$35.

KNOW HOW TO FIGHT FIRE.

Girls in 12 Story Loft Pass Buckets and Accept Compliments. Employees in a loft on the eleventh floor of the twelve-story Commercial Building at 725 Broadway put out a fire that started under a work table yesterday afternoon and that threatened to be serious. The loft is occupied by L. Henry & Co., makers of artificial flowers, and the blaze the flames shot up from a paper clipping. When the fire broke out the employees grabbed the hose and began to douse the blaze and the forewoman, Miss Fitzpatrick, got the girls started throwing water from firebuckets. When the firemen arrived they had merely to pay compliments to the Mollue and Miss Fitzpatrick. The damage was slight and was mostly from water.

REBELS TAKE MAZATAN?

Latest War Stories From Far West Mexico Guaymas and Nogales in Danger.

TRESON, May 3.—That Mazatlan has been captured by rebels was the report received at Guaymas, Mexico, last night according to a Mexican passenger arriving on the west coast of Mexico today. He says the telegraph line between Guaymas and Mazatlan is working at intervals and that during a time that the wire was in working order an unofficial message was flashed from Mazatlan to Guaymas announcing the capture of the city. At the offices of the Southern Pacific of Mexico here to night it was stated that nothing had been heard of the capture of Mazatlan.

Guaymas and Nogales are now being threatened by the rebels, according to advices from those cities. At Guaymas the insurgents cut the water supply off from the city yesterday morning. Rebel commands are encamped on the east and west of Nogales, each with numbering about three hundred men.

A special force of twenty-five Federalists were killed in Carizá Canton, thirty-five miles southeast of Mandeliana yesterday while trying to surprise a band of insurgents. Fifty rebels are said to have captured the mining camp of El Lapiz near Colorado and to have taken thirty guns and a quantity of ammunition. It is also reported from Nogales that the Federal telegraph wires were cut between Nogales and Laramis, ten miles north of Mandeliana.

SON OF CONFEDERATE CAVALRY LEADER IS SHOT THROUGH THE LEG.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 3.—Jack Mosby, the American son of the Confederate cavalry leader, who was seriously wounded in a fight with Federalists near Tecate, Lower California, yesterday, has been turned over to United States troops at the American line near Tecate by his comrades. He was shot through the right lung.

TO ATTEND ARMY MANOEUVRES.

List of National Guard Officers Selected to Form Third Detail. ALBANY, May 3.—Adjt.-Gen. Verbeck to-night announced the National Guard officers selected to form the third detail from this State to witness the regular army manoeuvres in Texas, the start south to be made on May 11. The names of the officers are as follows:

Lieuts. Arthur C. Smith and George W. Bulson, Corps of Engineers, New York City; Lieut. Edmund P. Fowler, Medical Corps, New York; Lieut. Arthur S. Douglas and Charles Blakeslee, Binghamton, and Lieut. Albert S. Hamilton, Brooklyn, field artillery; Capt. Edward Olmsted, New York, cavalry.

Also the following from infantry regiments: Majors Thomas E. Jackson and Edward H. Snyder, Forty-seventh, Brooklyn; Henry J. Cookham, Jr., First, Utica; Capt. O. W. Hoffman, inspector of small arms practice, Rochester; Capt. John J. Scanlon, Sixty-ninth; Capt. Marzly, Seventh, New York; Capt. F. Deforest Campy, Second, Troy; Capt. Thomas Carney, Schenectady; Capt. Alexander S. Hackley, Twenty-third, Brooklyn; Capt. George Chandler, Tenth, Kingston; Capt. Nelson G. Barrett, Sixty-fifth, Buffalo; Capt. Gabriel G. Hollender, Capt. Arthur E. Wenig and Capt. Albert E. Fromm, Fourteenth; Capt. John R. Sawyer, Twenty-third, Brooklyn; Capt. William Slocum, Sixty-month, P. Fowler, Medical Corps, New York; Lieut. Alexander S. Douglas and Charles Blakeslee, Binghamton, and Lieut. Albert S. Hamilton, Brooklyn, field artillery; Capt. Edward Olmsted, New York, cavalry.

Advertisement for Tobey Handmade Furniture. Text: 'Tobey Handmade Furniture is made in our own shops, and is sold only by us. It is intended to be the best furniture that can be purchased at any price. We will take great pleasure in showing you why we believe it fulfills these intentions.' Address: 11 West 32nd Street, New York City.

Advertisement for Manufacturers Wholesalers. Text: 'Want to save \$5000 on cartage, \$5000 on insurance, \$3000 on labor and get RENT FREE? Write and ask us "HOW?"' Address: Bush Terminal Co., 100 Broad Street, New York City.

DIED. BEET. Suddenly, in New York city, Frederick W. Beet, aged 63 years and 8 months. Body will be in state at Campbell's Funeral Chapel, 21 West 34th St., Thursday. Burial services Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

ENTERTAINERS. FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23rd St. Ambulance Station. Tel. 1224 CHAS.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. The Wall Street Journal contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the bid and asked prices, are also included. The Journal is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. It is the right edition of THE SUN.

Advertisement for Alfred Benjamin & Co's Tailor-made clothes. Text: 'Correct Dress for Men ALFRED BENJAMIN & Co's Tailor-made clothes. Our Models are generally a season ahead of the average. All Suits and Overcoats have natural shoulders; \$18 to \$45, ready to wear.' Address: George G. Benjamin, Fifth Ave Building, Broadway Cor. 4th St.