to extend the armistice any further because President Diaz had given no reply to the request for his resignation. At 1:30 o'clock Madero announced that while he would not consent to a renewal of the armistice he did not think he would attack Juarez to-day.

The negotiations were called off because Diaz had not replied to the insurrecto demand for a statement from him regarding his retirement.

The insurrectos are throwing up trenches opposite the El Paso Union Station on the Mexican side of the river. Five trenches have been dug and a force of men with sharpshooters to guard them is busily engaged in digging rifle pits along the ridge just above the river flats. These trenches will be used by the advance guard of the insurrectos should the attack be made upon Juarez.

The Federal soldiers have resumed their battle formation in Juarez. They are stationed in details behind the barricades that have been thrown across the streets, on the tops of the buildings and in the entrenchments west of the town. The refugees are again beginning to come to El Paso on the street cars, having become alarmed by the military movements in the old town. Aside from this and the movement of the troops everything is quiet in Juarez.

Dr. Vasquez Gomez, head of the rebel peace commission addressed a letter to Judge Carbajal, the Federal peace envoy, at 11 o'clock to-day, asking for a reply to the propositions submitted to him on Thursday, particularly that which related to the announcement of President Diaz's resignation.

Judge Carbajal at 10:30 had declared that he had not received a full answer to the propositions submitted by Madero through his peace commissioners Thursday. He ascribed delay to interruptions of telegraphic facilities and informed Madero to that effect and suggested that the armistice be extended.

At the Madero camp the opinion prevailed that Judge Carbajal had received part of the Government's answer but not all of it. They were confident that the announcement of the intention of President Diaz to resign would be made before the day was over. All expected an extension of the armistice. The armistice expired at 12 o'clock. Cols. Blanco, Garibaldi and Villa remained with their commands all day ready to receive orders from Gen. Pascual Orozco at headquarters.

No command came to march, nothing further than the movement of the small band of outposts and the same scene of inactivity that has characterized the camp for a week prevailed during the afternoon except that the men appeared to be more nervous and expecting something to happen.

Some of Madero's men who have been at Bauche, south of Juarez, began to move in closer to the town to-night, according to report by railroad men.

United States troops seized to-night forty new rifles and over five thousand rounds of ammunition in a small adobe hut on the Texas bank of the Rio Grande, directly opposite Madero's headquarters.

A report came from the Madero army to-night that the two cannons were being remounted on the hills.

While they can the insurrecto officials are preparing to reap what rewards they may in taxation. The insurrectos hold the customs port of Palomas, Mexico, which is opposite Columbus, New Mexico, seventy-one miles west of El Paso. Palomas is the only port through which cattle can now be exported to the United States from northern Mexico, and many owners of big ranches have contracts for delivery of cattle in the United States and must make delivery at once. The insurrectos have fixed a tax of $5 on every head of live stock exported and this will have to be paid before the cattle can cross into the United States.

The railroads are cut so that cattle cannot be brought up to Juarez and El Paso from the big ranches in northern Mexico and insurrectos stationed along the lines would prohibit the exportation anyhow. They have agreed that cattle may be exported through the customs port in their possession and no other way. This makes it necessary to drive the cattle overland to Palomas.

It is said that Gen. Luis Terrazas, former boss of Chihuahua, has contracted to deliver 40,000 head of cattle in the United States. If he has to submit to the rebel export tax it will cost him $200,000 to get his cattle out. The export law, stockmen say, will stop the sale of cattle from Mexico except those already contracted for, and and may have an appreciable effect on the provision market of the United States, as many Mexican cattle deliveries for slaughter are made each spring.

ARREST TERRA MARINE MAN.

G. B. Stewart Wanted in New Jersey on Swindling Charge.

George B. Stewart of Huguenot Park, Staten Island, was arrested in front of 149 Broadway yesterday afternoon by Central Office Detective Allen on a bench warrant issued by County Judge John A. Blair of Jersey City charging Stewart with conspiracy. With the warrant was a copy of an indictment dated May 6 in which Stewart is named with others as being party to a conspiracy to cheat Apoline Grossenbacher of Jersey City out of $500 by selling her a first mortgage real estate gold bond of the Terra Marine company.

When Stewart got to Police Headquarters Lieut. Deevy on the desk recognized him as a man whose picture is in the rogues' gallery.

Stewart and his Terra Marine Inn Company have appeared in the papers before. He began being indicted for getting money on false representations in 1899 when he was exploiting the Mercantile Manufacturing Association. Before that several of his concerns had failed. The Terra Marine company went into bankruptcy last September with assets consisting of equity in Staten Island real estate, worth possibly $200,000, and the hotel property, the Terra Marine Inn at Huguenot Park, worth approximately $200,000 more. The liabilities of the concern amounted to $1,500,000.

STABBED BY CORNER LOAFER.

Father of Girl Insulted by Rowdies Attacked When He Remonstrated.

Charlotte Knecht, the nineteen-year-old daughter of William Knecht of 189 Norman avenue, Greenpoint, yesterday complained to her father that while she was passing the corner of Norman avenue and Jewell street she had been insulted by rowdies. Knecht went to the corner, and while he was expressing his opinion of the gang William Nelson, 21 years old, of 341 Kingsland avenue attacked him with a knife. Knecht was stabbed in the left lung and chest. When he fell his assailant and the latter's companions ran.

Nelson was seen to enter a tenement, and Policeman Robinson, who had been told of the stabbing, started after him. He caught Nelson on the roof and arrested him after a tussle.

After Nelson had been identified by Knecht the latter was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where his condition later was said to be serious. Nelson was held for trial and bail was refused.

REBELS' WEAPON DYNAMITE

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER IN 10 DAYS' FIGHT AT PARRAS.

Cathedral Mined and Blown Up After a Daring Dash—Roads Made Death Traps for Diaz Troops—Mexican Federals Routed—Beer Doubly Useful.

SAN ANTONIO, May 6.—When dynamite shattered the sanctuary of the ancient cathedral, burying fighting convicts under the weight of sacred relics, and begrimed rebels cooled the heated barrels of their guns by plunging them into vats of beer, then there was bitter fighting in Parras, Mexico.

J. S. Thompson, an American mining engineer who hails from Denver, is the first witness of the events in the battered city to make his way across the border and tell of what he saw during the ten days that Parras was the stake in constant fighting between insurrectos and Federals. He arrived in San Antonio to-day, having been a week dodging breaks in railroads and holdups by rebels south of the Rio Grande.

None of the few papers published in the cities of northern Mexico that have come through the mails here has dared the wrath of the Government by printing details of the continuous actions at Parras which finally resulted in the insurrectos holding the town.

"It was on April 19," said Mr. Thompson, "that a messenger from the rebels under the command of Enrique Adame Macia rode into Parras with a note addressed to the Mayor, demanding surrender. The messenger was seized and thrown into jail. There were only between fifty and one hundred Federal soldiers in Parras at the time, but the commander, a little Captain, decided to die game.

"In the afternoon another messenger came into town from the hills outside. He bore an identical note, couched in stronger terms. He too was thrown into jail.

"The rebels then began to open fire at long range. Their bullets pattered on the roofs but did no damage. Then the next morning at 6 o'clock they began to close in on the town. The Federal soldiers were scattered over the roofs of the houses nearest the rebel advance and about twenty-five of them were stationed in the heavy stone tower of the cathedral. Twenty-one prisoners were released from the jail, armed with guns and stationed on the roofs to assist in defending the town. A majority of them were placed in the church tower.

"With a rush a band of the insurrectos made the town, jumped down the streets and crossed the plaza toward the cathedral under a heavy fire. They sheltered themselves under the eaves of the cathedral in such a position that the Federals in the tower above could not depress their fire upon them. Then with picks they hollowed out a hole in the adobe and rammed it full of dynamite sticks. When they set off the charge the whole tower came down and a portion of the roof of the cathedral with it. Every man in the tower was crushed.

"The Federal Captain surrendered after that incident. At the behest of the noncombatants a peace agreement was entered into, by the terms of which the rebels retired to the ranch San Lorenzo, a few miles out of town, and the remnants of the Federals evacuated the town and bivouacked on a hacienda an equal distance away from Parras. The peace agreement was designed to extend to April 30, by which time both sides thought that the peace negotiations between Madero and the Diaz Government at Juarez would be completed. Neither side wanted to shed blood unnecessarily.

"Soon after the Federal defenders had retired they were reenforced by 1,200 men, comprising portions of the Nineteenth and Twenty-third regiments and a band of rurales, all sent out from Torreon. The rebel force, which had numbered about 250, was increased by volunteers from all the countryside until approximately 2,500 insurrectos were encamped at the ranch San Lorenzo, where on April 27 the Federals broke the peace agreement and tried to reoccupy the town.

"The insurrectos, suspecting an aggressive move by the Federals, got to the town first and mined the approaches with dynamite. They touched off the mines with electric currents as the enemy advanced and did terrible slaughter. In one instance thirty rurales were caught by one explosion and snuffed out. When the Federals saw that they had been repulsed in their attack on the town they retired to the hills and began to shell the place.

"After a day of this firing, which did little damage, the insurrectos pursued the Federals and captured two machine guns and a wagon train filled with ammunition. Another detachment of the Government troops sent out from Torreon as reenforcements was fought all day, the rebels using the houses on the edge of the town as forts. They cut loopholes through the walls to fire from. It was during this fighting that the rebels used a portion of a brewery building as a fort. When their guns got too hot they plunged them into beer. They also used the beer to cool themselves.

"When the Federals finally left Parras in rebel hands the latter issued passports to all non-combatants who desired to leave. Most of them did desire, for the bank had been looted and business was at a standstill. When I left Parras a week ago no effort had been made to recover the bodies of those who had been slain in the dynamiting of the cathedral, and no estimate of the dead in the several fights had been made."

DROVES OF FUGITIVES.

Trainload at Laredo and Shipload at Galveston Not Half the Truth Told.

LAREDO, May 6. Seventy-five Americans who are fleeing from Mexico arrived at Laredo on the local train from Monterey to-night. They were residents of Torreon, Aguas Calientes, Saltillo, Monterey and smaller cities in the interior of Mexico. Among the refugees were more than thirty women and nineteen babies. Many of the women and children had fled from the mines far back in the mountains away from the railroad and had been days on muleback, going through country harassed by brigands and insurrecto bands.

The refugees declared that all Americans throughout the northern and central districts of Mexico are striving to get out of the country by the quickest route. Many had taken passage on the steamers out of Vera Cruz and Tampico, even though they had to take deck passage because all the staterooms were filled.

Those who had come from Torreon as late as last Tuesday said that everybody who lived there believed that it was merely a question of days before capitulation to the rebels was forced. The city is surrounded by barbed wire entanglements, and all streets are patrolled by soldiers.

A private telegram received in Laredo to-night from Mexico city says that the capital is demoralized. The fighting on the outskirts of the city is expected to begin to-morrow. The resignation of President Diaz, which some had expected, had not come, the telegram said, and there was little likelihood that the President would resign under pressure.

Several well to do Mexicans from the interior were on the train to-night. All seemed to be panic stricken. They were carrying their jewels and their family plate wrapped up in bedding and boxes, and they all declared that they would not go back to Mexico until the trouble was over. Mexicans who are not leaving the country are joining the insurrectos everywhere, they said.

GALVESTON, May 6. Seventy Americans, Germans and English residents of Mexico arrived here to-day on the steamship Median to await restoration of peace in that republic. Following the arrival of the steamship came a cable message to the Governor asking that the quarantine regulations requiring all vessels to be out from Mexican ports five days before landing passengers at any Texas point be suspended at least for a few weeks. The steamships Median, Diase, Amalgama and City of Tampico have been chartered to bring refugees from Mexico and these vessels will touch at Frontera, Tampico and Vera Cruz.

The voyage to Galveston is only about seventy-five hours, so that the vessels will be held in quarantine about fifty hours to complete the five day period. It is expected that the quarantine will be suspended.

Passengers on the Median say the press reports reaching the States have been censored and that half the troubles have not been pictured, especially in the States of Morelos and Guerrero, where the rebels are in power.

William Denning, part owner of a mine and heavily interested in about 60,000 acres of land in Guerrero, is among the passengers. He is on his way to Cincinnati to visit relatives. He has resided in southern Mexico for fifteen years and his statement is corroborated by other passengers. He said:

"While it is true many lawless bands of outlaws have taken advantage of conditions and murdered and looted, the sentiment against the Diaz administration strongly favors a change even at the price of a reign of terror. The insurrectos are actually in power. Many lives have been sacrificed already."

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A natural uncharged water from the famous White Rock Springs at Waukesha, Wis.

At leading Grocers, Druggists, Restaurants, and Cafes.

NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.

France to Withdraw M. Lefaivre According to Parisian Rumor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 6.—The French Government is credited with the intention of changing its Minister to Mexico by removing Paul Lefaivre and sending Klobukowski Gorgen, who now represents the Government in the Indo-China service.

U. S. ARMY TO KEEP ON HAND.

Leon Springs Manœuvres Countermanded All Ready for a Quick Move.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 6. Gen. William H. Carter, in command of the mobilized division at Fort Sam Houston reservation, has decided to revise the plan he had formed of moving the whole division out for several days manœuvres at Leon Springs, twenty-seven miles off in the country. Wednesday had been the day set for the march and everything had been prepared for the beginning of manœuvres on a large scale in the unfenced country comprised within the Government reservation there.

There was no hint at Gen. Carter's staff headquarters this afternoon that developments in the Mexican situation and the increased tension of the last two days had anything to do with the commanding General's determination to postpone the removal of the division away from its base and the railroad leading south, but there was much speculation as to the cause of the change of plan among the officers of the various regiments.

It may be said that if the division should move anywhere, it is prepared and expects to move very quickly. There would be no such thing as waiting for reinforcements. A tactical unit is the body of men now encamped outside of San Antonio, even though it is not yet fully recruited up to war strength. The only thing that it lacks in equipment is an ammunition train and that is not coming; there is no money to provide it, the officers, who are in a position to know, have so stated.

There is sufficient railroad equipment in the yards at the present time and available from nearby sources to transport the entire division, baggage and all, on two days' notice. Ever since the division has been camped here the railroad companies have kept a large reserve stock of cars on hand. The headquarters of this division of the Southern Pacific reported that it could furnish 500 cars in a hurry.

The general tightening of the insurrectos' grip on all of that portion of northern Mexico lying directly south of here is making itself manifest. The Eleventh district of the United States mail service, with headquarters at Fort Worth, caused announcements to be posted to-day in all the post offices of the district that hereafter until further notice no mail for Mexico could be sent via Laredo. All mail for the interior will be sent by steamer via Galveston to Tampico and thence over the line of the National Railways still open through San Luis Potosi to Mexico city.

Direct rail communication south of Laredo is now cut in half a dozen places and for the last forty-eight hours the wires of the Government telegraph have been working only intermittently. There was no wire communication possible between Nuevo Laredo and Monterey all to-day. Last night the superintendent of the telegraph office in Nuevo Laredo reported to the Western Union telegraph division superintendent in Texas that he had only one wire open to Mexico city and that it was swamped with Government business.

The Widow vs. the Legatee.

Mrs. Nellie Boyle O'Gorman, widow of Joseph F. O'Gorman, who died in March, 1910, leaving an estate of more than $50,000 to Mrs. Minnie Moore Pfeiffer, a widow, has brought suit against Mrs. Pfeiffer to recover $75,000 for the alienation of O'Gorman's affections. The suit was brought after Mrs. O'Gorman's contest of her husband's will on the ground of undue influence had been dismissed. O'Gorman's father, William O'Gorman, left 100 houses in The Bronx to his eight children, and the children drew lots for the houses.

TAG GAME IN DYNAMITE CASE.

Burns Men Watching Defendants and Pinkertons Watching Them.

LOS ANGELES, May 6.—Leo M. Rappaport, who represented John J. McNamara and James B. McNamara when they were arraigned yesterday, is on his way to Indianapolis, and Detective W. H. Burns and Clarence Darrow are not expected in Los Angeles for a week or more.

An interesting game of tag has been started. Burns operatives are watching every move made by the defence and are shadowing some of the principals. Pinkerton men in turn are shadowing the Burns operatives and the principals on the side of the prosecution, and this situation promises to continue until the McNamaras are taken into court on June 1.

Rappaport is taking East a transcript of the evidence against the McNamaras. It will be shown to Darrow in Indianapolis, where the attorneys will confer. Rappaport stopped in San Francisco to-day to see labor leaders.

It has developed to-day that six persons were indicted by the Grand Jury on Friday, among them one woman, in addition to the McNamaras. Ortie McManigal, M. A. Schmidt and William Caplan are included. The identity of the other men and the woman is a secret.

Detective Sergeants Reed and Bittinger of the Chicago department left for the East to-day and there are rumors that they are to make other arrests.

J. D. Fredericks, District Attorney, said to-day that when McManigal is arraigned he undoubtedly will plead guilty. He says that McManigal will not get immunity. The punishment for exploding dynamite in a building containing human beings is from ten years to life imprisonment.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6. The Marion county Grand Jury on Monday morning will start its investigation of the dynamite case, brought to light by the arrest of John J. McNamara. Prosecuting Attorney Frank P. Baker has been busy this week preparing for the investigation and has been consulting C. C. Shirley, attorney for the employers and manufacturers, and with Henry Seyfried, an attorney employed by the labor unions, to prosecute the kidnapping charges against the men who arrested McNamara.

Mr. Baker says the Grand Jury will first begin a probe into the dynamiting outrages and the kidnapping charges will be investigated later, in conjunction with the investigation into the dynamiting charges. He said that no witnesses had been summoned yet, but that several would be called on Monday.

CHILD KILLED, 3 OTHERS HURT

In Four Various Accidents Yesterday in The Bronx.

Yesterday afternoon saw a lot of accidents to youngsters in The Bronx. One two-year-old was killed by falling from a fifth story fire escape, another may die as the result of a fall from a second story window, a three-year-old was almost burned to death playing with fire, and a boy 11 years old was buried and nearly suffocated in a sandpile.

The boy who died was Edward Walsh. He was playing with his sister on the fire escape at 249 3 Third avenue when he squeezed through the railing and fell. He was picked up dead. Victor Moser of 235 East 150th street, listening to a street organ, leaned too far out of the window and then was carried to Lebanon Hospital unconscious.

Fred Kockof 811 East 230th street was the boy who was burned. He helped build a bonfire and got too near it. His mother rolled him on the ground and saved him from buring to death, but he had to be taken to the Fordham Hospital just the same. The last unfortunate was James Brown of 1004 Brook avenue. While playing in a lot near his home a ledge of sand toppled over on him. Israel Taffin of 1048 Clay avenue pulled him out unconscious and after treatment by a doctor the boy was sent home.

TWO OF A TRADE.

Both Doctors, Married, and Are Now on the Alimony Calendar.

A separation suit between two physicians in which a woman physician was accused by her husband of taking away all his patients and compelling him to quit medicine for the clothing business was before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick in the suit of Amelia M. Abrams of 1391 Madison avenue, who practises under her maiden name of Fendler, and Aaron Abrams, in which the court allowed Mrs. Abrams $10 a week alimony pending the suit.

Mrs. Abrams said that her husband led "a practically continuous life of inebriation" from the time he married her and that his ill treatment finally broke down her health and she had to leave him in 1907. Abrams replied that his wife has a better income from her practice than he has as clerk for his brother in the clothing business. He said that they had an office together for some years and when they separated she took all the patients and there was nothing for him to do but get a job. He said that when she left him she also spread reports that he was dead, and this was exceedingly annoying to him.

"GOO" TO GRANDDAD KLEIN.

Report That It Came by Wireless Not Altogether Verified.

Charles Klein, the playwright, got back yesterday from Europe by the Hamburg-American liner Amerika a little ahead of schedule. This was due, he said, to the call of his first grandchild, just born to Mrs. Philip Klein. The grandfather and the father exchanged many wireless messages, the purport of which was that mother and grandchild were doing well. The playwright also sent a wireless to the precocious little one, which is reported by the father to have said "Goo" in return.

Mr. Klein says he found London "frightfully crowded and uncomfortable, and all the islanders apparently determined to make fortunes in a few months. They will be done," he added, "before the orchestra strikes up the overture. Next year will be the time to visit London. The pawnbrokers will have it easy when the crowd come back."

Mr. Klein says he is at work on a new play which his present intention is to call "A Case of Libel."

Gamblers Afloat Again.

The transatlantic gamblers have appeared aboard ship again. Two got here yesterday by the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, having boarded her at Southampton, doubtless chiefly with the intention of working a part of the coronation throng on the way back. The two were spotted by the purser, who tipped the smoking room, and they played chiefly with each other.

NO INTERVENTION IN SIGHT

TAFT WILL NOT ASK CONGRESS TO ACT ON MEXICO.

Better Endure a Few Wrongs Than Incur the Loss and Bloodshed of War—Fears Are That European Powers May Demand Protection for Their Citizens.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The apparent failure of the peace negotiations between the Mexican Government and the rebels has not altered the policy of non-interference which the United States has carefully pursued up to this time. The ending of the armistice admittedly creates a more serious situation for this country and makes the possibility of intervention more real; but the President and his advisers are determined that nothing less than a complete state of anarchy with widespread loss of American lives and property shall lead to a crossing of the border.

President Taft and members of his Cabinet have at no time been optimistic over the outlook for the peace negotiations and the breaking of the truce is therefore no surprise to them. Officers of the Government spent to-day anxiously awaiting news from Mexico city in regard to the insurrectos' demand that President Diaz should promise to resign. Government officials had no comment to make on his failure to give such assurance. But it was evident they were disappointed. In the opinion of Government officials the resignation of the aged Mexican President is the only step now which will improve the situation.

If the hands of this Government remain tree its attitude toward the Mexican situation will be most tolerant. Indeed the situation will have to be practically hopeless before President Taft will suggest to Congress the necessity of intervening. Several American lives have been lost already in Mexico, and it is likely other Americans will be killed; but President Taft, it is understood, will urge self-restraint and moderation upon this Government on the ground that more lives would be lost through intervention than could possibly be saved by rushing troops into Mexico.

The President and his advisers believe that the Mexican resentment at intervention would be so keen that the lives of many Americans in that country would be sacrificed as a first consequence.

While the United States Government on its own score is apparently to drift to an extreme limit before intervening, its attitude will undoubtedly have to conform in some degree to the opinions of foreign Governments on this question. Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States is now held by many European statesmen to be morally bound to protect the lives and property of foreigners as well as of Americans in Mexico. While this Government may be willing to submit to a considerable loss of life and property on its own account before stepping in, Great Britain and Germany, which have extensive interests in Mexico, may take a different view of the situation and demand action.

The condition of affairs in Mexico in this connection presents a difficult international problem. But, in any event President Taft will take no further action without express authority from Congress.

The most important information received at the State Department to-day was an official report from Ambassador Wilson on the disorder which occurred there yesterday. The rioting was quelled, he said, by the police without difficulty. An order has been issued closing the shutters of all business houses. A banquet which was to have been given to the retiring Chilean Minister in Mexico city has been cancelled.

Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., Consul at Tapachula, in the State of Chiapas, has reported that political conditions there are quiet. Thomas W. Voetter, Consul at Saltillo, telegraphs that the revolutionists there have retired to the mountains; they did not attack the city. A. V. Lye, Consul at Nogales, advised the Department that telegraphic communication with Mazatlan is still interrupted. The situation there is unchanged, but he added that no immediate attack upon Nogales is threatened.

The resumption of hostilities at Juarez may create a situation on the border similar to that which occurred several weeks ago at Douglas, Ariz., where two Americans were killed and eleven wounded by stray shots from the Mexican side of the line during the fighting at Agua Prieta. The War Department has a force of about 1,000 men at El Paso and vicinity available for preventing violations of the neutrality laws and keeping Americans away from the scene of the fighting.

Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, denied to-day the statement attributed to him to the effect that intervention is now inevitable. Gen. Wood appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Thursday and discussed the military features of the mobilization of the twenty thousand troops in San Antonia and at other points along the border. Representative Hay, chairman of the Military Committee, also denied the statement attributed to Gen. Wood.

The Mexican Federal and revolutionist prisoners taken at Douglas, Ariz., by United States troops when they crossed the line from Agua Prieta in the course of the battle there were released to-day. In all there were about a hundred of them. The Federal prisoners were conducted across the line and turned over to Mexican army officers in Agua Prieta. The insurrectos were released on United States territory. The United States authorities retained the arms of all the prisoners. The releasing of the prisoners was done under instructions from the War Department.

The State Department was asked today by San Francisco people to endeavor to locate F. W. Simpson and a party of San Franciscans who were supposed to be at Culiacan, Sinaloa. The State Department asked the United States Consul at Mazatlan to investigate, but at a late hour had received no reply. San Francisco relatives of members of the party reported to the State Department that they were worried because they had received no tidings for several days.

TO PROBE COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Justice Swayze Grants Application of Hudson County Freeholders.

Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze announced in Jersey City yesterday that he had decided to grant the application of the Hudson county Board of Freeholders for an investigation of the affairs of the county. He said that at present he will only undertake the investigation of the accounts and financial condition of the county and probably some of the actual work of the county, which will require an engineer as an expert rather than an accountant.

"I do not mean to say," said the Justice, "that I propose to limit myself to that sort of an investigation. I cannot tell until we get under way how much may be necessary, but I propose to proceed with what I consider care and prudence, in order not to do things that are unnecessary and useless. I do not propose, unless something develops which changes my mind, to have a formal trial, such as seemed to be and I think was necessary in the investigation of the affairs of the court house, but I propose to follow what I think is the statutory scheme of having experts employed by me to make their investigation and report to me."

It was said that the Justice would probably names James Cameron, who investigated the work of the Court House Commission, to assist him in the inquiry.

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Late, exclusive styles by Drecoll, Paquin, Bernard, Poiret, Beer, Francis and other distinguished Paris *couturiers*, beautifully fashioned of fine French serge, worsteds, imported homespuns, novelty mixtures and satins.

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Heretofore $58 to $65. Effective new models, of Scotch and English homespuns, tweeds and cheviots.

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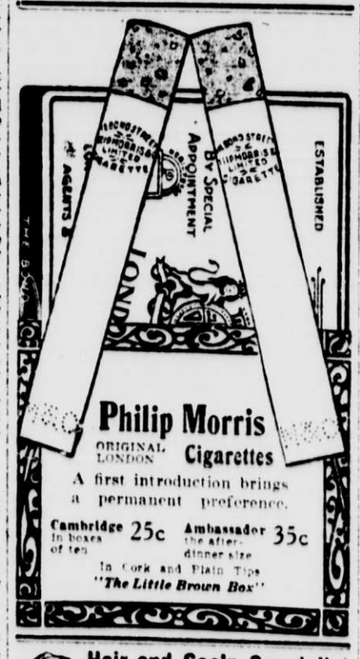
GRACIOUS! THE BOAT'S STARTED

Montclair Woman Was Headed for Queenstown—Tug to the Rescue.

Mrs. Otie Baaken of Montclair saw her friend Mrs. Eda Solander off for Europe yesterday by the Cunarder Caronia and lingered in Mrs. Solander's stateroom until the Caronia was out in the stream. When she found the liner headed for sea she ran to an officer and asked what in the world she should do. The officer said she probably would have to go to Queenstown. She said she couldn't. She had an engagement to take lunch with her husband. The purser put the problem up to the captain and he told Mrs. Baaken that she might get off by going down the sea ladder to the deck of the tug John Nichols, which was alongside. She balked at that, but there was no other way. So she descended like an able seaman and was landed at the pier a few minutes later.



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MARRIED.

DE KAY—BUTLER.—At Church of the Incarnation, New York, on Saturday, May 6, Margaret McLeod Butler to James E. Dekay.

DIED.

BOYAJIAN.—Mesak K. Boyajian, aged 21. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILDING), Sunday, 1:30 o'clock.

FITZGERALD.—On Friday, May 5, 1911, Katharine A. Fitzgerald (née Warren), beloved wife of Edward J. Fitzgerald.

Funeral from her late residence, 238 West 138th st., Monday, May 8, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. thence to Church of the Resurrection, where a solemn mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Hartford papers please copy.

DIED.

PELLETIER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday morning, May 5, 1911, Mary Titus, beloved wife of Florentin Pelletier, in her 63d year. Funeral services at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning, May 8, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

PIERSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Frederick H. Pierson, aged 66.

Funeral at 3 P. M. Monday from his late residence, 350 Westminster av., Elizabeth, N. J.

SHAW.—On Friday morning, Sarah Bond Shaw, widow of Ephraim B. Shaw, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, James Guthrie Shaw, 29 Montgomery pl., Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On May 6, at her residence, 14 West 72d st., Marie Kathleen, widow of Barney Williams and mother of Mrs. George H. B. Mitchell, in her 86th year.

Funeral on Tuesday, May 9, from Saint Agnes' Church, East 43d st. near Lexington ave., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M.

WING.—At her residence, 16 West 49th st., on Saturday evening, May 6, Adelaide W., widow of John D. Wing.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—On April 30, 1911, at Bellanoa, Italy, Suzanne Jones, daughter of Elizabeth Hazlett Jones and W. Wilton Wood.

Funeral at the residence of W. Wilton Wood, Huntington, N. Y., on Monday, May 8, at 1:30. Train leaves Pennsylvania station 11:45 A. M. Carriages meet trolley at Milliman.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St. Chapels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

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WEEK DAYS, 7:30 AND 9 A. M., 5 P. M.

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