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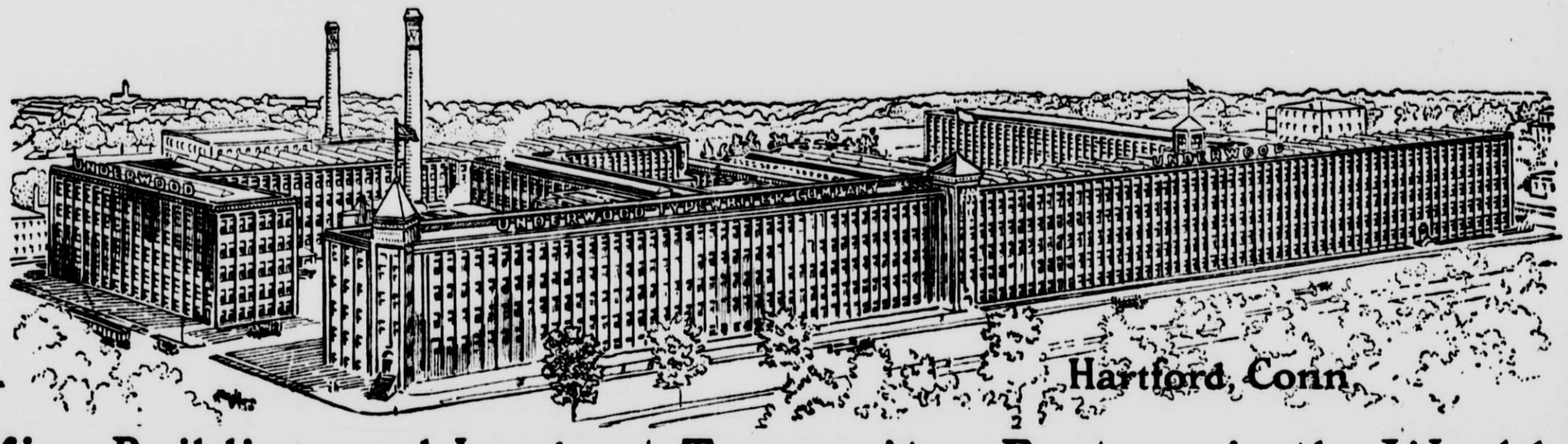

Hartford, Conn.

Largest Typewriter Office Building and Largest Typewriter Factory in the World

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER

EL PASO FETES EX-REBELS, GETS A JUAREZ CANNON.

Navarro Attends the Ball of Conquering Madero, Who Is Off to Mexico City To-day—Chihuahua Governor Out—Insurrectos To Pay War Claims.

EL PASO, Tex., June 1.—On this, his last day's stay in El Paso and Juarez, Francisco I. Madero had the satisfaction of witnessing a demonstration of friendship between the two towns that brought tears to his eyes. At noon the insurrecto army, represented by Major Roque Gonzales Garcia, presented to the city of El Paso the home made cannon, "Long Tom," which was used in the assault on Juarez.

Madero sat in an automobile in the centre of the international bridge when the presentation took place. This is the same bridge that Taft and Diaz crossed when they exchanged visits in 1909.

When the cannon became the property of El Paso men of the American city dragged it through the streets to City Hall Park, where it was placed in the position formerly occupied by the "Blue Whistler," of civil war fame, stolen by insurrectos and used in the attack on Ojinaga.

City Collector Louis Behr, City Treasurer L. M. Turner, City Recorder Adrian Poole and others took the places of mules in drawing the gun through the El Paso streets. Mayor C. E. Kelly formally accepted the cannon from the insurrectos and as he rode ahead of the field piece back to the City Hall from the bridge, followed by Madero's automobile, an escort of several hundred mounted insurrectos accompanied him.

This was the first invasion of American territory by the Mexican insurrectos, but they came as messengers of good will from the new Government, not as conquerors as they had entered Juarez.

As Madero rode away from the City Hall the Grand Jury was just reporting to Judge Harper in the court House across the street the finding of an indictment against Daniel De Villiers and W. L. Ross on charges of plotting to assassinate the rebel leader. The news was released to Madero at his El Paso hotel. De Villiers was arrested last Sunday night in El Paso and Dunne was arrested in Monterrey, Mexico, the same night, both being in prison.

Madero has put aside all business cares. He refused to read mail addressed to Provisional President of Mexico, and forwarded it to President de la Barra. De la Barra was the only person who could lay claim to that title.

Madero is host at a ball in the Custom House, formerly used for two days the Capitol of Juarez when that old soldier came to Juarez to meet President Diaz. Juarez people joined with the rebel leader in the ball. Mrs. Madero was prominent in receiving, and shaks were worn.

At 10:30 o'clock Madero will leave for Eagle Pass, where they will cross into Mexico and begin their trip to the capital.

Colonel Navarro, former commander in Juarez, and Francisco Carvajal, Provisional President, left Juarez away from Madero this morning. Madero and Carvajal chatted about the events of the two celebrities' stay in Juarez.

Madero, with his tufts of whiskers, appeared in public to-day for the first time since his dramatic escape from Juarez, where a mob howled for his life. All enmities seem to have been removed, for now Madero's officers raise their hats as they pass the aged soldier. Gen. Navarro was at the ball to-night. Madero and Navarro sat side by side at a banquet in El Paso last night.

To-day Madero was advised by his brother Emilio, who arrived from Chihuahua, that Miguel Ahumada has resigned as Governor and that the Legislature will this week declare the election of Abram Gonzales, Madero's appointee. As rapidly as possible the Federal troops now in Chihuahua will be withdrawn to Mexico City and the insurrectos will march in with Gonzales at their head and induct him into office.

Gonzales is a cattle man and a graduate of Notre Dame University in Indiana. In the darker days of the insurrection he was provisional Governor of Chihuahua and acting provisional Secretary of War. Diaz confiscated all his property at the outbreak of the revolt.

Advices from Cananea are that Juan Cabral, chief of that military zone, has scattered 1,500 insurrectos throughout Sonora to put down banditry.

From Parral comes the news that the Federals still hold that region and are repairing telegraph lines under guard of an armored car.

Torreon advices state that the entire region is under insurrecto rule and that many of the former rebel soldiers have been discharged and have voluntarily gone to work in the wheat and cotton fields thereabout. All citizens are being paid for rifles and horses taken by the insurrectos. Emilio Madero, on advices from his uncle, who is the new Minister of the Treasury, has borrowed funds from the banks at Torreon to make payments and is fast settling every obligation incurred by the insurrectos.

Gov. Gonzales announces that he will borrow money in Chihuahua as soon as he is installed and will begin reimbursing all citizens who had goods and stock confiscated by the insurrecto army. The Federal Congress has already passed a bill authorizing the Treasury to pay off all these claims.

It is stated that no allowance will be made to Gen. Luis Terrazas, owner of a third of Chihuahua, for anything that has been taken from him. It was against the Terrazas family and Enrique Creel, son-in-law of the General, that the insurrection first was directed in Chihiahua.

GARROS FLIES INTO ROME

Day Behind Conneau—Vidart's Plane Smashed—Tamperers Arrested.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, June 1.—Roland Garros, in his new aeroplane, which he secured in place of the machine he smashed near Pisa yesterday, flew into Rome at 5:14 o'clock this afternoon, just about a day behind Lieut. Conneau, the winner of the second stage of the Paris-Rome-Turin flying race organized by the Paris *Petit Journal*.

Garros left Pisa at 9:45 o'clock this morning for the flight of 130 miles to this city. He stopped only once, descending at Orvieto, fifty-five miles from here, to replenish his fuel, and then came on to Rome.

Vidart took wing at Nice at 4:51 o'clock and arrived at Genoa at 7:55 o'clock. His engine did not work satisfactorily and he descended at Cecine. He made another ascent and later fell when he was twenty miles from Campiglia. A wing and the propeller of his machine were broken.

Kimmerling, who had been stalled at Brignoles, resumed his journey at 9:40 o'clock this morning but was able to fly only six miles. Frey has been unable to leave Pisa.

The stories in regard to the machine of Lieut. Conneau, who finished here yesterday afternoon, are confirmed. Two pseudo employees of the Blériot company, in whose machine Conneau is making his flight, have been arrested on charges of damaging the machine.

Lieut. Conneau has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

FOUND DEAD BY ROADSIDE

SECRETARY OF THE STERLING BRONZE CO. SHOT.

Pistol With Exploded Shell in It Was in His Hand and the County Physician's Verdict Was Suicide—Was in Good Spirits When He Left His Office Wednesday.

A boy who drives a baker's wagon about Nutley, N. J., was passing through Vreeland avenue, Nutley, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning on his way to work when he noticed a man lying face down on the cinder path with bundles beside him and an open umbrella near his hand. The other hand clutched a derringer pistol and there was blood on the path, but the boy, not seeing these things in the darkness, put the man down for a common drunk and passed him by. Later he mentioned it to a chance man, who investigated. The body was that of Lyman Nichols, secretary of the Sterling Bronze Company, Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, New York, who lives in Nutley.

A bullet had entered below Mr. Nichols's right eye and ranged upward into the brain. The face was powder marked. Mr. Nichols's spectacles lay near him on the path, with the right lens smashed. In the derringer, an old single shot weapon of .41 calibre was the shell of a lately exploded cartridge. Members of the family recognized it as a pistol of Mr. Nichols's, but had not known that he ever carried it. The baseball extra of a New York evening paper, a circular from a school for boys and a large package of smoked tongues lay near the body. Mr. Nichols had been commissioned to get the tongue for the larder of a local boys' camp in which one of his sons was interested.

The spot where the body was found is dark and lonely at night. The path is on the bank of the Yountakaw Creek, with a jungle of weeds between path and water. There is one house fairly near, that of the town attorney, J. Harry Hull. Nobody in the Hull house heard a shot during the night.

No written farewell was found on the body or elsewhere, and according to his neighbors and business associates Mr. Nichols had not even seemed depressed. He left the office in New York about 6 o'clock on Wednesday night with Charles F. Kinsman, vice-president of the company. They had a drink and then separated. Mr. Nichols's movements from that point are not known. His clothing was dry, showing that he had fallen after the rain. Nutley people thought that he had probably come by trolley from Passaic or Newark, as there is no train to Nutley between 12 midnight and 2 o'clock. Vreeland avenue is in his way homeward from the nearest trolley stop. The county physician arrived about 6 o'clock and said that the man appeared to have been dead about three hours, which would place the firing of the shot shortly before the discovery of the body. He said that in his opinion it was a case of suicide.

Neighbors of Mr. Nichols said that he had suffered from time to time with insomnia and neuralgia, caused, they thought, by overwork. All spoke of his habitual good spirits. Officers of the Bronze company said that they knew of no business worry which might have caused Mr. Nichols to take his life. He was a salaried employee of the company. Mrs. Nichols has been in poor health for several years. Mr. Nichols was junior warden of Grace Episcopal Church in Nutley and a governor of the Nutley Field Club. He was 41 years old. Beside his wife two sons survive him, Welling Nichols, 18, and Lyman Nichols, Jr., 15 years old.

ARBITRATION NEEDS IT.

Dominion Premiers Are Urged to Ratify Declaration of London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 1.—The Imperial Conference debated to-day the Declaration of London, the agreement relating to naval prizes in warfare and the ratification of which is opposed in anti-Government quarters of England. Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, made a motion regretting that the overseas dominions had not been consulted before in regard to the matter and advocating the deletion of the articles making foodstuffs a conditional contraband of war and permitting the sinking of neutral vessels.

Sir Edward Grey promised that the dominions would be consulted before the next conference at The Hague. He defended the declaration and said that it would be a great blow to the other Powers' confidence in Great Britain if the ratification of the declaration were refused.

The declaration would help Great Britain, Sir Edward said, and its withdrawal would set back the arbitration movement, as other Governments might be tempted to proceed with international arrangements without Great Britain. Ratification was essential, he said, to retain the cooperation of the United States in the arbitration movement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada, opposed the consulting the Dominions beforehand in all treaty matters except commercial treaties. He said that it was better to leave treaties in the hands of the home Government. The obligation to consult the Dominions on matters the outcome of which might mean war would, in his opinion, imply an obligation upon the Dominions to share in the war.

Sir Wilfrid added his support to the declaration, which, he said, was a great step in the direction of universal arbitration. Canada, he said, entirely favored the arbitration scheme, and if Sir Edward Grey successfully concluded negotiations with the United States it would be one of the greatest acts of his career.

The non-ratification of the declaration of London, the Canadian Premier said, was likely to prevent the successful conclusion of negotiations, and that alone was an overwhelming reason why the dominions should support Great Britain.

Sir Joseph Ward of New Zealand also advocated ratification of the declaration. He said that it was one of the best measures proposed in behalf of British commerce in years.

The conference adjourned for the day at the conclusion of Sir Joseph's remarks.

Herman Frasch Has Diplomats' Friend Jailed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 1.—Herman Frasch of New York has caused the arrest of Robert Loonen, a Parisian well connected in the diplomatic world, charging him with embezzling $15,000. Frasch says he entrusted the money to Loonen to found an automobile company and that Loonen squandered the money and kept him guessing. Loonen is in jail.

No Competition for French Aero Team.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 1.—The Aero Club of France has decided to dispense with eliminating trials in choosing the French team for the James Gordon Bennett international aeroplane race, which is to take place in England this year.

TRINITY CHURCH'S $13,000,000

THAT THE TAXABLE VALUE OF ITS PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY.

Churches, Schools and Cemeteries Excepted—Its Receipts $863,719, of Which Rents Were $751,269—Attendance and Offerings Have Grown.

The annual report of Trinity Church Corporation just issued shows that the parish expended $341,116 last year for the maintenance of its ten churches and eleven schools. This sum is about $15,000 less than Trinity's expenses for these purposes the preceding year.

City taxes and water rates reached a total of $157,000, which is an increase of about 9 per cent. over the figures for last year.

Trinity's receipts for the year were $863,719, the largest item being $751,269 for rents of real estate. Pew rents, which are collected in part in only four of the churches of the parish, were $16,626. The total expenditures, exclusive of the outlay on account of new buildings, were slightly in excess of $1,000,000, so that the report shows a deficit for the year. The item for new buildings is $950,978, which was offset by an increase in note obligation.

Trinity's balance sheet shows that the parish now owns productive property whose taxable valuation is $13,693,500. These figures include all property owned except the churches, chapels, schools and burying grounds.

Says Dr. William T. Manning in his preface to the Year Book:

> The collections and contributions from the several churches of the parish are not included in the financial statement of the corporation. These offerings and contributions are received and disbursed by the clergy, under the general direction of the rector, and therefore do not appear on the books of the corporation. The total amount thus received from the churches during the last year is $98,990.02, which shows a considerable increase in the offerings over last year.

The number of communicants reported for the parish is 8,595, which is a slight increase over the number reported last year.

"Church attendance throughout the parish," says Dr. Manning, "has shown no falling off, but, on the contrary, in a number of our churches the records show a marked increase."

Dr. Manning discusses the question of endowments at some length in his preface. Says he:

> We hear sometimes of the drawbacks and dangers attendant upon the possession of endowments. Endowments have their dangers, and very real ones.
>
> If endowments in any parish are allowed to take the place of conscientious and generous giving by the people themselves, they become a curse both to the people and to the parish, but if the people are called upon to give generously, according to their ability, and the endowments are made the means of larger activities and wider work than could otherwise be undertaken or maintained, then they are a means of blessing, as the reports in this volume show.
>
> The work which Trinity parish is doing could not be carried on without the help of the income from its estate.

He also refers to the fact that the vestry at Trinity has continued its policy of cancelling the mortgages on other churches which have been held by Trinity parish, some of them for long periods. This item has been reduced from nearly $400,000, the figures of last year, to $121,910.

CARNEGIE DINED IN LONDON.

He Says "National Honor" Has Been Overrated in Arbitration Treaties.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 1.—Andrew Carnegie was entertained to-night at dinner by the National Liberal Club in recognition of his efforts in the cause of peace.

Sir Edward Grey argued that there had been progress toward peace because the growth of taxation had increased the realization of financial and economic disasters following even a successful war. He traversed the argument that the abolition of war was the forerunner of national decay and said that it was not peace but sloth that undermined character.

National character depended upon public spirit, said Sir Edward.

This public spirit is growing as it gives opportunities for living for one's country instead of dying for it, but doubtless it will be some time before all nations are ready to lay down their arms. Progress is assured by America's initiative for arbitration. This is an indirect result of the Hague conference, whose Peace Palace has been provided by Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie said all of America's past arbitration treaties had contained the seed of evil because they reserved questions of honor. "Honor," he said, was the most dishonored word in the language. No man could ever dishonor another, no nation could ever dishonor another nation. All of honor's wounds were self-inflicted. These reservations in the treaties implied that the nation assumed the right to judge its own cause. Mr. Carnegie thought this a violation of the first principle of justice.

The advocates of peace, he said, now had victory within their grasp.

Francis Joseph Looks Well.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, June 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here to-day from Godollo and was hailed by his subjects. He seemed in usual health in spite of rumors that he was dangerously ill. He drove the two miles from the station to Schoenbrun while thousands cheered him.

Bought, but for Less Than $25,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 1.—It is denied here that $25,000 was paid for Perugino's "Resurrection." The picture was bought at the Dudley sale for the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, but the seller declares that the price actually paid was but little more than half of that amount.

Charity Gets $1,500,000 From French Gambling.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 1.—The pari-mutuel betting in 1910 totalled $74,900,997, from which $1,500,000 has been deducted for charitable institutions.

Aeroplane Racers to Wear Jockey's Colors.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 1.—Contestants in *Le Journal's* aviation race have decided to adopt colors for their aeroplanes in imitation of stable colors.

Kaiserin Sits Up With Prince Joachim.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, June 1.—Price Joachim, who was badly injured when his horse fell in the army manœuvres last Saturday, passed a painful night. His mother, the Kaiserin, was frequently at his bedside.

GERMAN ARBITRATION VIEWS.

Count Von Reventlow and the "Nachrichten" Hope There'll Be No Treaty.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, June 1.—Count von Reventlow says Germany has consented to consider arbitration with the United States as the esser evil lest she be reproached with preferring war to peace.

He adds that he hopes the Government after a friendly consideration will declare that it is unable to accept the proposition, inasmuch as it is better to reject it at the outset than to conclude a treaty and then repudiate it.

HAMBURG, June 1.—The *Nachrichten* says that Germany has consented to consider arbitration with the United States only out of courtesy. A treaty along the lines of the Anglo-American treaty, says that paper, is impossible.

J. P. Morgan Coronation Guest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 1.—By command of King George, the Lord Chamberlain has sent a special invitation to J. P. Morgan to be present at the coronation service in Westminster Abbey on June 22. Mr. Morgan will be the only American guest except the members of the embassy.

Hals's "Portrait of a Man," $14,435.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 1.—Franz Hals's "Portrait of a Man," which was auctioned at Robinson's to-night, brought $14,435.

'ECZEMA ITCHED SO I COULDN'T STAND IT'

Began by Little Pimples. Scratched Until Blood Came. Kept Getting Worse. Could Not Sleep Nights. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and the First Day They Relieved Itching. In 3 Weeks Eczema Cured.

"I suffered with eczema on my neck for about six months, beginning by little pimples breaking out. I kept scratching till the blood came. It kept getting worse, I couldn't sleep nights any more. It kept itching for about a month, then I went to a doctor and got some liquid to take. It seemed as if I was going to get better. The itching stopped for about three days, but when it started again, was even worse than before. The eczema itched so badly I couldn't stand it any more. I went to a doctor and he gave me some medicine, but didn't do any good. We have been having Cuticura Remedies in the house, so I decided to try them. I had been using Cuticura Soap, so I got me a box of Cuticura Ointment, and washed off the affected part with Cuticura Soap three times a day, and then put the Cuticura Ointment on. The first day I put it on, it relieved me of itching so I could sleep all that night. It took about a week, then I could see the scab come off. I kept the treatment up for three weeks, and my eczema was cured.

"My brother got his face burned with gunpowder, and he used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The people all thought he would have scars, but you can't see that he ever had his face burned. It was simply awful to look at before the Cuticura Remedies (Soap and Ointment) cured it." (Signed) Miss Elizabeth Gehrkl, Forrest City, Ark., Oct. 16, 1910.

The Cuticura Remedies afford the speediest and most economical treatment for skin troubles. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 139 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Mailed free, samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, with 32-p. book on skin treatment.