

HOUSE PASSES MONEY TRUST RESOLUTION

It Contains the Amendment Insisted Upon by the Radical Democrats.

THE VOTE WAS 207 TO 8

Democratic Leaders Happy Over the Fact That Every Member of the Party Voted for the Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Pujio resolution directing the House Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the money trust was passed by the House late this afternoon by a vote of 207 to 8. The resolution contains the compromise amendment insisted upon by the radical Democrats, which directs the committee to investigate "all matters touched upon in House resolution 405 within the jurisdiction of said committee."

Resolution 405 is the radical resolution so stubbornly opposed by the conservative element in the party and overwhelmingly voted down by a Democratic caucus a few weeks ago. The inclusion of this amendment was a concession to the Bryan element of the Democracy and an admission of the possibilities of the money trust inquiry as a campaign proposition.

Resolved, That in order to obtain full and complete information of the banking and currency conditions of the United States for the purpose of determining what legislation is needed the Committee on Banking and Currency is authorized and directed to make a full investigation thereof, including all matters touched upon in House resolution No. 405, within the jurisdiction of said committee, and said committee is authorized as a whole or by sub-committee to sit during sessions of the House and the recess of Congress, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths to witnesses and to employ experts, counsel, accountants and clerical and other assistants. The Speaker shall have authority to sign and the clerk to attest subpoenas during the sessions or recess of Congress.

While the debate on the Pujio resolution was in progress Representatives Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Representative Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, introduced resolutions authorizing their committee to investigate such actions of the money trust as come within the scope and jurisdiction of these committees.

The Clayton resolution contains the radical amendment placed in the Pujio resolution specifically embracing germane portions of the Henry proposal. It is a result of his concession to Mr. Henry and Henry's radical followers. Majority Leader Underwood was able to hold his strength together to-day and in the face of protests from the Republican side—regulars and insurgents joining in the charge that the proposed investigation was nothing but a bluff and sham—the resolution was put through.

The principal thing in the Pujio resolution to which the Republicans objected was the phrase, "within the jurisdiction of said committee," which they insisted would absolutely prevent the Banking and Currency Committee from investigating the operations of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Clearing House and the shifting of money reserves by private parties to meet alleged demands of the financial interests.

Representative Norris of Nebraska contended that the amended Pujio resolution would permit of an investigation into alleged manipulation of securities of the New York Stock Exchange. Representative Norris of Nebraska contended that the amended Pujio resolution would permit of an investigation into alleged manipulation of securities of the New York Stock Exchange.

Insurgent Lenroot asked Mr. Pujio if the Banking and Currency Committee upon the resolution would have power to investigate the shifting of private reserves by the depositor himself. "I believe so," Mr. Pujio replied.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, a regular Republican member of the committee on Rules, attacked the Democratic side, saying that the adoption of the Pujio resolution was an outright attempt to disguise a real investigation of the money trust.

"The people of the country," he said, "know now that you have resolved not to investigate the money trust at all." The Pujio resolution was favored by Minority Leader Mann and by Representative Ireland of New York, a member of the Monetary Commission and an ardent advocate of the Aldrich currency plan. Mr. Ireland said that the resolution was "educational" and insisted that any investigation made under it would show that Wall Street's monopoly was a natural one, resulting from New York's great population and wealth.

Republican national committee, Mr. Heffen, referring to Mr. Corley's service as Secretary of Commerce and Labor and to the investigation of corporations by that Department, declared that Mr. Corley was a biased witness. "Republican Campaign Committee," Heffen went to the corporations," cried Mr. Heffen, "and said, 'I come to investigate you,' and the conservative answered, 'How much do you want?'"

The Banking and Currency Committee will meet on Monday to plan the preliminary work of the inquiry and to decide upon the employment of counsel. It is anticipated that the inquiry will be begun within a week or ten days. While the inquiry is conducted by Representative Pujio, the conservative it is acknowledged that it will be more thorough and sweeping than was at first intended.

NORRIS ATTACKS DEMOCRATS.

An Outburst of Verse With Apologies to James Whitcomb Riley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative Norris of Nebraska, an insurgent, in opposition to the Democratic money trust resolution to-day charged that during the years the Democrats were out of power they spent their time twisting the tail of the money devil.

"Now that you have power," he shouted, "you bring in a resolution here that is without teeth. Why don't you live up to your pretensions and pass a resolution that will have some force and effect?"

Then followed this outburst, with apologies to James Whitcomb Riley: "There was a little Democrat who wouldn't say his prayers. And the caucus gobbled him and spanked him unawares. They threatened him, they pounded him, they rolled him thin and sleek. And when he was finished, he was humble, sore and meek. And the caucus'll git you if you don't watch out. There were some stalwart Democrats who swore they would stand by their principles. With Bulls and Bears it gambled there in Wall Street's dirty dust. But when the caucus finished them they saw 'twas just a dream, and they were dust. They laid their heads in Wall Street's lap and slumbered on again. And the caucus'll git you if you don't watch out."

OSPINA SURRENDERS OFFICE.

Knox, However, Does Not Include Colombia in Itinerary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Following his recall for assuming the personal responsibility of informing the State Department that the moment may prove "inopportune" for Secretary Knox to visit Colombia, Gen. Pedro Ospina, the Colombian Minister, surrendered his office to-day and turned the legation over to Robert McDouall, the Secretary, as Chargé d'Affaires.

Senor Ospina notified acting Secretary of State Wilson of this action in a brief note sent to the Department by messenger. This was the first communication to pass between the Colombian legation and the State Department since Senor Ospina wrote his now famous note to Mr. Wilson on February 13.

Mr. Dubois, the American Minister at Colombia, reported to the Department that he had received from Senor Ospina the Colombian Secretary of State that Senor Ospina would end his official duties in Washington to-day.

Nothing more is known of Senor Ospina's departure and the incident so far as the note is concerned is officially closed, it can be stated on authority that Secretary Knox will not visit in any event. Colombia. Originally it was said that Secretary Knox "possibly" would include Colombia and Mexico in the itinerary of his tour of the Central American and West Indian republics.

After spending a day or two at the Salvador capital the Secretary will then proceed to Honduras to visit Tegucigalpa. He will return to the United States by the Caribbean and then proceed to Caracas and up through the West Indies.

TO ABOLISH COMMERCE COURT.

Senate Committee Will Consider Legislation Next Friday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—After hearing an exhaustive argument to-day by Senator Poindexter of Washington in advocacy of his bill to abolish the Commerce Court, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce fixed next Friday as the date for considering the advisability of such legislation at this session.

GIRL CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER BRINGS DECREE

Divorce Granted to the Wife of Elmer Payntar on the Strength of It.

SENT TO PAYNTAR'S SISTER

Husband and Wife Come From Well Known Families of Long Island.

A letter written by Miss Harriet Bertha Lockier, named as correspondent, resulted in a final decree of divorce granted Mrs. Abbie L. Rushmore Payntar against Mr. Elmer Payntar, real estate man of Long Island City, by Justice Aspinall in the Queens county Supreme Court yesterday. The letter which figured in the divorce proceedings was addressed by Miss Lockier to Mr. Payntar's sister and it contained an avowal of the young woman's love for Payntar. She wrote: "I feel sure it is the Lord that brought us together, and that she loved him 'better than I do my own life.'"

Mrs. Payntar began her action for divorce last summer. She named Miss Lockier as correspondent and asked for the custody of their only child, Rachel Ureeta, 4 years old; alimony of \$2,500 a year and \$1,000 counsel fees. Under the final order, signed by Justice Aspinall yesterday, Mrs. Payntar is to have the right to resume her maiden name—Abbie L. Rushmore—the custody of the child and \$1,500 a year alimony.

Mrs. Payntar is a descendant of the Rushmore family of Long Island. Her father, now dead, once served as Sheriff of Queens county. Her home was formerly in Hempstead. Her husband is a descendant of the family for which Payntar avenue in Long Island City was named. His father, George H. Payntar, who died a few years ago, left a valuable estate, was one of the oldest real estate men in Queens. W. Elmer Payntar was the youngest of several children. He inherited his father's business and has since been interested in large real estate transactions.

According to the papers filed by Mrs. Payntar when she began her action she and her husband were married in the rectory of St. George's Episcopal Church in Hempstead, L. I., on October 1, 1903, and went to live in 238 Nott avenue, Long Island City. According to Mrs. Payntar's complaint they lived happily together until they went to the White Mountains in the summer of 1907, when her husband made the acquaintance of Miss Lockier.

In the following October, she says, she found the letter and he confessed to her that he could never be happy with her again. She alleges that in June, 1910, her husband's father, George H. Payntar, was dangerously ill at his home, and that her husband instructed the nurse that if a crisis arose during any night to telephone him, calling 4781-J Prospect, which she subsequently learned was an unlisted call of an apartment occupied by Miss Lockier and her husband. Her complaint says that in the following September her husband left her and she has not seen him since. She says that in the months later he wrote her concerning Miss Lockier: "I took her from her home and people. It was I that took her, so please don't blame her."

In her complaint Mrs. Payntar says that her husband's income is about \$10,000 a year. His present place of business is in the Payntar Building, on the north side of the Queensboro Bridge plaza in Long Island City. Miss Lockier's letter to Payntar's sister, which Mrs. Payntar incorporated in her papers, was in part:

You will know by this letter that I have read your letter to Elmer and I cannot refrain from writing you. In the first place your brother is the finest and most honorable of men and, I think, the best man on earth. Do not think that he is a bad man because he loves a woman other than you. I have brought up in a good Christian home—a good father and mother, and thank God, he has given me a good man to love. You perhaps think it is only infatuation between us, but we have had the same one another now for three years and I feel sure that the Lord has brought us together. Another thing I say, that your brother is such a good and honorable man that had his wife made his wife, I would not have taken an interest in his welfare through all these years he would never have given another woman a thought. You call me a bad woman. You don't know that I have pleaded again and again to him to see if he could not bring himself to love Abbie again, but he says it is of no use, that he had drifted apart long before I ever met him. Oh, how willingly I would give him up if I thought he would be happy with her. Our love is no more, but I am sure, for I love Elmer better than I do my own life.

When the action first came up in court in August of last year Justice Kelly directed Payntar to pay his wife \$1,500 a year, but the suit was dismissed after granted Payntar's lawyer \$500 counsel fees. Following this Justice Lester W. Clarke ordered that the case be sent to Morris L. Strauss of College Point as referee and the hearings were held in Brooklyn. Mr. Payntar is now living in Manhattan, but his address is not known. It was not made public what has become of Miss Lockier.

SMALL RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

It Appropriates \$25,965,010, the Lowest Amount Since 1894.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The river and harbor bill authorizing improvements for the coming fiscal year carries an appropriation of \$25,965,010. This bill, which will be reported to the House on Monday, is the smallest measure of the kind submitted since 1894. The House committee having the bill in charge was constrained to keep appropriations to the lowest possible limit owing to the condition of the Treasury.

The largest single item in the bill is the appropriation of \$5,950,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River. The Ohio River gets \$5,400,000; the Missouri River \$500,000; Delaware River \$700,000; Tennessee River \$320,000 and the Columbia River \$1,000,000.

Authority is given for the purchase by the Government of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal as a part of the proposed inland water route. A sum of \$400,000 is made available for the purpose. Appropriations are made for big harbors in the country as follows: New York, \$200,000; Boston, \$105,000; Portland, Me., \$100,000; Savannah, \$400,000. The bill carries appropriations for a score or more river and harbor projects in New York. The largest item for the State is that appropriating \$624,750 to provide a 20 foot channel in the Buffalo River. Other New York items in the bill are: Port Chester harbor, \$10,000; Fort Jefferson harbor, \$10,000; Matinecock harbor, \$10,000; Flushing Bay, \$4,000 for maintenance; Saugerties harbor, \$2,500; Rondout Harbor, \$11,000; Schoharie Bay, \$13,000; Black Rock harbor, \$10,000; widening the channel to the Niagara River up to the falls, \$55,000; Oswego harbor, \$55,000; Ogdensburg, \$20,000; East Chester Creek, \$10,000; East River and Hell Gate, \$100,000; Harlem River, \$25,000; and Newtown Creek, \$15,000.

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Reliable Black Silks Greatly Underpriced. BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA, yard wide, rich soft, lustrous dress quality; perfect black; \$1.50 grade; at, per yard. 1.10. BLACK MESSALINE, yard wide; excellent wearing quality; good color; \$1.00 grade, at, per yard. .79. BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, yard wide, a thoroughly reliable and serviceable dress silk; \$1.75 value at, per yard. 1.25. BLACK CREPE METEOR, 42 inches wide; rich quality and color; very desirable; limited quantity only; \$2.25 quality, at, per yard. 1.50.

Novelties in Dress Trimmings For Evening and Street Wear

PEARL AND CRYSTAL GARNITURES, from, each. .75 to 4.25. CRYSTAL AND RHINESTONE TRIMMINGS, per yard, from. .75 to 8.50. GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, COLORED AND JET BEAD FRINGE, per yard, from. .25 to 3.50. SILK FRINGE, new colors and black and white, per yard, from. .20 to 2.75. NEW EFFECTS IN COLORED EMB'D BANDS, per yard, from. .37 to 3.75. CHIFFON AND SILK ROSE TRIMMING AND MOTIFS, per yard, from. .95 to 2.50.

Furniture Slip Covers

WE WILL CUT AND MAKE 5 Piece Suite of Slip Covers, allowing 20 yards of 28 inch material, for 3.50. Extra material, 35c. per yard. ALSO 5 PIECE SUITE OF BEST GRADE of 50 in. linen, allowing 14 yards, complete, for 9.50. Extra material, 75c. per yard.

Sale of the Schaus Pictures still in progress. (Picture gallery, 2d floor.)

Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

WARNING FOR MEXICO; TROOPS GO TO EL PASO

Continued from First Page.

comrades ordered from Fort San Houston to-day contain about 1,100 men. Advances from Juarez to the State Department to-day declared the selling of disunion and apprehension to be increasing daily, and many people, both Mexicans and Americans, fearing for their safety, are fleeing from that city into the United States. Owing to the general demoralization the railroads have stopped all trains.

The Consul at Tampico reported that bands of rebels are being organized in that vicinity to fight for Vasquez Gomez, who is supposed to be at San Antonio and is reported to have proclaimed himself provisional President of Mexico. Consul Trevino and Orozco commander of the rebels, who have destroyed telegraphic communication between Saitillo and Torreon.

MEXICAN REBEL TIRADE.

President Taft Accused of Backing Madero in Order to Seize the Country. "El Paso, Feb. 24.—Declaring that the United States is attempting to get control of Mexico and is behind the abuses against which they are fighting, the Mexican rebels issued a proclamation this afternoon addressed to President Taft. The proclamation was seized by military rangers before it got much publicity.

The proclamation is in Spanish and was taken to the printing office by Gonzalo Trevino, said to be a former Mexican Consul at El Paso, Ariz. The proclamation is ostensibly addressed to the President, but in reality it is written to excite the minds of the Mexican people among whom it was handed out.

It is believed that the proclamation was issued from the same source as the one on Friday night proclaiming Gen. Trevino President and Orozco commander in chief of the Mexican rebel army. The document follows:

There have been so many bad acts in Mexico caused by your great efforts of expansion and domination that it would be a crime of less patriots to suffer them in silence than to rebel against them.

You have created, fomented and consummated the revolution that placed in power the traitor who is giving you our country, and even this does not seem to be sufficient to you. You have sent your troops, armed, have invaded our territory.

In the name of your special culture, which you have not the right to impose on us, you have gone through the Latin American countries making them inimical to one another and to our own nationalities, abusing our power and showing that as a governor you are far inferior to these people.

In the name of the Monroe Doctrine, that like the head of Janus has two faces, you put at hazard the flag of paternity of your sister republics.

You appropriated Hawaii because of a future fear of Japan. You took the Panama Canal Zone. The Cubans did not blow up the Maine—Spain did not—Wall Street did, with internationalism. This crime was called William McKinley, and he paid the penalty of this crime by the bullet of Czolgoz.

Colombia did not want the Americans to construct the Panama Canal, and without your consent your war vessels proclaimed Panama an independent republic. With your gold and filibusters you helped Zalaya of Nicaragua to weaken the power of Estrada and Cabrera, and Zalaya invaded Honduras.

I have said that the revolution of Madero was made by you for vengeance. You put him in power so that the country would be in a state of anarchy and that the interest of some of your adventurers would suffer so you might have a pretext to shout your consent to their nationalities, abusing our power and showing that as a governor you are far inferior to these people.

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NOW HAVE READY THE Advance Paris Spring Fashions

By pre-arrangement, through our Paris office, we are able to display exclusive models from the foremost French style-originators many weeks before these new ideas are shown anywhere else in America.

Women of critical tastes can therefore select their Spring Gowns, Costumes, Wraps and Millinery NOW in the Gidding Salons to as good advantage as if they chose them in the ateliers of the celebrated Parisian artists who have just had their Spring opening.

Exclusive Spring models—most of them designed expressly for 'this "Store de Luxe"—including designs by Worth, Cheruit, Paquin, Poiret, Drecoll, Beer, Doucet, Bernard, Jenny, Margain La Croix, Jeanne Lanvin, Bechoff-David and other couturiers of note, are shown amid surroundings that permit of leisurely, enjoyable inspection.

While the fashions shown in this establishment are distinctly exclusive, our prices are uniformly sensible— at \$50 to \$175

Tailor-made Two-piece Costumes of serges, fancy mixtures and beautiful silks—bengaline, cashmere, de soie, etc.— Tailored Suits of French, Florentine and Cossack (open mesh) linens, smartly trimmed in many new effects— \$35 and upwards

Smart Street Dresses of serge and taffeta, in white, black and navy, in a variety of charming new Paris models, at very moderate prices— \$35, \$38 and upwards

Afternoon and Evening Gowns in new Paris models and all the fashionable Spring shades— at \$50, \$65, \$75 and upwards

Walking and Motoring Coats are shown in many entirely new styles—some of them in rich mixtures, effectively lined with fougard— at \$38, \$45, \$55, \$65 and upwards

Spring Blouses are notable for the richness of their laces. Dainty French effects of chiffon, zephyr voiles, batiste and shadow laces with combinations of various lace and hand-embroidery trimming— at \$10 and upwards

Silk Shirts and Tennis Coats are shown in the newest styles; also practical Mercerized Waists for outdoor wear. The prices range from \$6.50 upwards.

Paris Millinery—The newest Spring models from Talbot, Reboux, Lanvin, Georgette, Guy, Poiret and other celebrated French modistes, together with our own creations, combine to make this the most attractive gathering of smart Hats we have ever shown.

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"No revolution can triumph unless backed by public opinion, especially when its leader remains hidden like a coward from all dangers beneath the protection of a foreign flag." "FRANCISCO I. MADERO." A despatch from Cuernavaca says that through a stupid blunder of Gen. Cosio Robelo thirty rurales, including three officers, were ambushed by a band of rebels and all were killed. Many telegrams from the army in the state of Morelos have been sent to President Madero protesting against this bad blunder. "There is much excitement in the capital over the reported revolt of Gen. Pascual Orozco in favor of Gen. Vasquez. President Madero has denied the report and reiterated his confidence in Gen. Orozco, but not much reliance is placed in his statements. The prevalent belief is that if Gen. Orozco joins the revolutionists the end of the Madero Government will soon follow.

MADERO WON'T RESIGN.

Replies to Gomez, Accusing Him of Treachery—Maderists Slaughtered. MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-night at the conclusion of which President Madero sent the following reply to a telegram from Vasquez Gomez received to-day, demanding recognition as President of Mexico: "In reply to your telegram asking me to resign from the post of Constitutional President of the republic I must say that if I occupy this post it is because the majority of votes were cast for me by the free and unhampered voters. On that occasion you were an opponent of mine, but obtained such an insignificant minority of votes that you should have learned that the Mexican people had no desire for you and disapproved completely of your conduct while Minister of the Interior.

"In that post you abused my confidence which I had placed in you by virtue of my being the chief of the triumphant revolution, and you used the national funds to further your personal ambitions, distributing the money among your hirelings. Fortunately the situation has not attained the gravity you desire nor does it merit the cooperation of the Mexican citizens. "I will not resign from the post to which the Mexican people have elevated me and I have no fear for the situation you have brought about. It is my duty to save the republic from all menacing perils and I shall do it.

—Evening Mail, Feb. 15, 1912.

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