

VEDRINES, AIR SPEEDER,
DROPS WITH MONOPLANE

Man Who Flew Over 100 Miles
an Hour Believed Mortally
Injured.

FALLS NEARLY 600 FEET

Regarded as One of Most Reck-
less Aviators—Mechanic
Three Years Ago.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, April 29.—Julius Vedrines, prob-
ably the most noted of French airmen
engaging in competition, was reported
dying to-day in Lariboisiere Hospital
after a fall.

The accident to Vedrines occurred at
8 o'clock this morning. He left
Paris at 5:15 and was determined to
make the flight to Madrid before night-
fall. Vedrines' condition at mid-
night was unchanged. His pulse was normal.

It was his hope to establish a record
that would stand for years. The air-
man had been flying for exactly one hour
when he met with disaster.

Examination of his demolished motor
later in the day failed to explain what
caused the accident.

Vedrines was endeavoring to create a
new record between Douai and Madrid.
He was flying at a rate which is believed
to have been nearly 100 miles an hour.

He was seen flying at great speed over
Saint Denis, a suburb of Paris, at an
elevation of probably 600 feet and just
beyond Saint Denis he began a rapid
descent, whether with the idea of alight-
ing or seeking a better air current is not
known. His descent ended in disaster,
for over the railroad tracks at Etigny
the machine seemed to collapse and
Vedrines fell to the rails. It is reported
that the machine struck the telegraph
wires, but it is impossible to really tell
what caused the fall.

Vedrines was hurried to the hospital,
where it was said that he had a com-
pound fracture of the skull at the base
and at the top, as well as internal injuries
which were almost certain to result in
death.

Half a dozen of the best surgeons in
France operated on the aviator at 10 o'clock
this afternoon. At the conclusion of the
operation they issued a bulletin saying
that their patient had rallied somewhat
and that he may have a chance to recover.

General regret at the accident is ex-
pressed, although the experienced air-
men attribute it entirely to the aviator's
recklessness. In all of his previous
flights he has astonished his comrades
by his speed and daring. His
engines have been of the highest
power possible to manufacture and his
aeroplanes have been much larger than
those used by any other aviator.

His mania for the fastest air machines
was responsible for his fall and injuries.
Vedrines declared only two days ago
that, having once attained 100 miles an
hour in the air, he could never again be
satisfied with a lower rate of speed.
Vedrines' condition at midnight was
unchanged. His pulse was normal.

The air career of Julius Vedrines has
been attended by brilliant and spectacu-
lar feats. Three years ago he was an
ordinary mechanic. He was first employed
by Lorraine, the actor-aviator, and later
by Auburn, another aviator. In 1910 he
went with Bleriot and on December 7 of
that year won his pilot's degree. Later
he drove a Morane monoplane and with
his machine won the cross-country race
from Paris to Madrid and took part in
European circuits. More recently he has
been driving the Deperdussin and has
set up world records in speed.

On March 1 he made a flight of 120
kilometers in 1 hour 1 minute and 55
seconds, averaging about 101 miles an
hour.

The following day he flew ten kilo-
meters in 3 minutes and 31 seconds and
on January 13, 1912, he traveled ninety
miles in one hour. From Paris on Feb-
ruary 22 he flew 26 miles in 75 minutes.

He created worldwide attention last
March in making a flying campaign for
a membership in the Chamber of Deputies.
On one occasion when he began to
speak he was greeted with a shower of
apples and eggs. He mounted his aero-
plane and escaped. The aero plane did
not return to Limoux, where the scene had
taken place, like a victorious General.
He was defeated in the election, how-
ever, by 650 votes.

Vedrines was born December 29, 1881,
at St. Denis (Seine).

LONDON SURRENDERS TO TEYTE.

Little Maggie Storms Own City—
Auto Breaks Down.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—Maggie Teyte, the
English operatic singer, made her debut
in vaudeville at the Alhambra Theatre
to-night and captured the house from
floor to ceiling. She gave an excerpt
from "La Tosca" and followed with Bam-
berg's "Chant de Bacchante," which was
rendered in the most delightful manner.
The house went into a roar over the
entire eight minutes. The audience in-
sisted on an encore and got "The Minister
Boy," which led to further calls before
the curtain.

Miss Teyte has a fortnight's engage-
ment at the Alhambra, after which she
will go to Paris to study the new opera
which Bamberg has written specially
for her. Then she will spend some weeks
in Russia before going to New York to
fill her engagements there.

Miss Teyte had an unpleasant expe-
rience in coming here from Paris. She
started from Paris to Boulogne. On
the night of April 26 the car broke down
at a point twenty-nine miles from the
latter city. Appeals for help at a nearby
farm were met by rude repulses and
threats of using firearms as the whole
country was in a ferment over the auto-
mobile bandits' crimes and any one in a
motor car was looked upon with suspi-
cion. After a long delay she and her
husband struck a more friendly farm, where they
lured three horses and dragged the car
to Boulogne.

NEW DEMAND ON OCEAN LINES.

Union Official Must Be Present
When Men Sign.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—Seamen and fire-
men will refuse to sail on any vessel here-
after unless a union official is present
when the men sign for the voyage. The
union passed a resolution to that effect
to-day.

The members of the union were not
permitted to sign for several ships to-day
pending the granting of the union's de-
mands for increased rates of pay to both
firemen and seamen. The wages de-
manded are \$32.50 for seamen and \$25 for
firemen per month.

The seamen's and firemen's union also
resolved that its members refuse to coal,
load or provision any vessel which carries
non-unionists or Chinese seamen.

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PARIS TO DRIVE OUT
DREGS OF ALL EUROPE

Inquiry After Killing of Auto
Bandits Shows Anarchists
Swarm There.

ANOTHER BRIGAND CAUGHT

Police Give Gang No Time to
Reorganize—Prefect Asks
Stern Measures.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, April 29.—The Police Depart-
ment, amazed at the number of anar-
chists who have taken refuge in Paris
recently from many countries, has
launched a determined campaign to rid
the city of this dangerous element.

Following the arrest and killing of two
leaders of the Bonnot band of automobile
brigands at Choisy-le-Roi yesterday the
police captured Garnier, a lieutenant of
the band, in his room late to-night.

Prefect of Police Lepine and M. Gui-
chard, chief of detectives, had feared
Garnier would organize a robber gang
of his own following the death of Bonnot.
When the police broke into his room
he surrendered without a struggle.

The funeral of M. Thoin, the
assistant chief of the detective force
of Paris who was killed a few days ago
in a skirmish with the bandit Bonnot,
was interesting to the entire populace of
Paris.

A great crowd was present to witness
the procession and many of the dead
detective's comrades were in attendance.
The ceremony was a very imposing one.

Louis Lepine, Prefect of Police, at the
graveside delivered a remarkable appeal
for the more severe punishment of
criminals. He declared that there was a
tendency throughout the world to treat
wretched criminals leniently, on the
ground that they were not responsible for
their acts, and this tendency was creat-
ing a great menace to the security of
the people. He continued:

"In the sinkholes of Paris we have
masses of criminals who have been pun-
ished enough to keep them from warring
against the authorities. We must choose
between the sacrifice of the liberty of the
criminal and the blood of men valiantly
laboring for the protection of society."

Jules Steeg, Minister of the Interior,
spoke in a similar strain. He insisted
that the time had arrived to put a stop to
the career of those who were trying to
excite the popular imagination by sur-
rounding their exploits with a "fantastic
and terrifying aureole."

The melodramatic end of Bonnot, which
is narrated to the extent of several pages
in all the newspapers, has called forth
admiration among certain portions of the
revolutionary classes, and many arrests
have been made when this has been ex-
pressed in public.

Bonnot, the desperate bandit who
was killed yesterday, was wounded many
times. The first wound he received was
made by a rifle bullet and went through
the envelope of his heart and passed out
his back just under the left arm. Five
wounds were found in his head and several
in his body. The surgeons who attended
him when he was brought to the hospital
in a dying condition from the battle ground
at Choisy-le-Roi marvel how he lived
after receiving the first wound.

PANAMA FAIR ENVOYS ARRIVE.

Chairman Hammond Tells London
Taft Will Be Re-elected.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—The Panama Ex-
position Commission, of which John
Hay Hammond is chairman and which is
in Europe for the purpose of interest-
ing foreign Governments in the San
Francisco show of 1915, arrived at Pad-
dington station at 3:15 this (Tuesday)
morning. They were met by the secre-
taries of the American Embassy. Mr.
Reid, the Ambassador, sent three auto-
mobiles to the station, which took the
party to Claridge's.

The only definite entertainment for
the commissioners that has been ar-
ranged up to the present is an official
dinner at Dorchester House, the head-
quarters of the American Embassy, on
May 1. On this occasion Winston
Churchill, Lord Roberts and other dis-
tinguished Englishmen will be present.

Talking on the political conditions in
the United States, Mr. Hammond said
President Taft would be re-elected. The
business men of the country, he de-
clared, were solidly behind him. They
did not wish to return to the revolu-
tionary conditions which precipitated the
panic of a few years ago.

ACCUSES MINISTER AS SLAYER.

Duma Leader Suspended for Refer-
ring to School Children's Suicides.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—M. Mu-
likoff, the well known leader of the Con-
stitutional Democrats, was to-day sus-
pended for ten sessions of the Duma for charging
the Minister of Education with murder.

M. Mulikoff referred to the remark-
able number of suicides of school chil-
dren and pointing to the Minister of
Education and his secretary, said: "Those
are our children's murderers."

The President suspended M. Mulikoff
for five sessions and on the latter refer-
ring his statement the number of suspensions
was doubled.

SAYS WOMAN CAUSED CRIME.

French Diplomat Charges Extrava-
gance Made Him Steel.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, April 29.—Frantz Lomon, former
director of the finance bureau of the For-
eign Office, was sentenced to-day to five
years in jail for stealing \$40,000. His
defense was that he was compelled to
take the money because of the extravagant
demands of his mistress. His lawyers
argued that the Foreign Office was re-
sponsible for the loss of the money because
of its general carelessness in diplomatic
financial matters.

FIND GOLD IN OLD POMPEII.

Excavators Discover a Banker's
House—Uncover Bronze Also.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ROME, April 29.—Six houses have been
brought to light by the excavators in
the ruins of Pompeii. One of them was
found to contain 300 valuable bronzes.
Another, which it is believed belonged
to a banker, contained 700 golden pieces
of money as well as a number of Greek
and Latin books.

FIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS.

British Committee Outlines Its \$12,-
000,000 Campaign.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—The committee of
expert publicists appointed by Chancel-
lor of the Exchequer Lloyd George last
February, under the chairmanship of
Waldorf Astor, M. P., has issued an ad-
interim report outlining a scheme of co-
ordinated effort for the prevention, de-
tection and treatment of tuberculosis.

The report recommends the estab-
lishment of dispensaries for diagnosis and
sanatoria, farm colonies and open air
schools for treatment. For this pur-
pose it is recommended that the funds
provided by the insurance act be used
in addition to a further sum provided
by the finance act of 1911.

The funds available from the insur-
ance act will amount to \$4,450,000 a
year and the finance act provided a
capital sum of \$7,550,000, making a total
of almost \$12,000,000 for the first year.

The committee suggests tentatively
that a dispensary is necessary for every
150,000 to 200,000 people in urban neigh-
borhoods, or a possible total of 300 such
establishments in the United Kingdom.
In regard to sanatoria the committee
believes there should be one bed for
every 5,000 of population.

GUARDED BY TROOPS,
YUAN OPENS COUNCIL

Clean Cut Young Chinese Hear
President Urge Financial
Reforms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PEKING, April 29.—President Yuan Shih
Kai read his first presidential message
at the opening of the first session of the
advisory council of the republic to-day.
He dealt with the financial affairs of the
republic and interior conditions.

The opening of the session was at-
tended by many noteworthy features.
To insure the safety of the President
6,000 infantrymen with loaded rifles
lined the streets through which he drove
to the old Senate House, having their
backs to the procession and their rifles
at "Ready."

Sharpshooters were posted on the
roofs of houses and masses of cavalry
surrounded Yuan's carriage. Eighty of
the 125 Councillors attended the meet-
ing and their appearance was quite in
contrast with former Government of-
ficials. Instead of seigneurial gray
beards in silken robes there were smart,
youthful, clean shaven men in Western
clothes.

The President proclaimed that the
principles of the new Chinese Govern-
ment must be the maintenance of
order in the interior, the achievement
of progress and the retention of external
friendships which are necessary to the
existence of China.

The foreign Powers in recent years, he
said, had adopted a peaceful and just at-
titude, and had shown a desire for the
interest of China which calls for gratitude.

The Chinese, he said, should learn to
understand and treat foreigners with
friendship and candor.

Yuan said he was negotiating with the
Powers interested in the Chinese loans
for an increase of the customs duties, the
abolition of the liquor or provincial transit
duty and the reduction of export taxes.
This would add sixteen million taels, or
about \$9,000,000, to the revenue, and the
total yield would suffice to meet the
outstanding foreign debts. Yuan said
he hoped the railroad loans would pay
for themselves; if not, the salt gabelle
would have to meet the charges.

The Boxer indemnity and provincial
loans, the President said, would be paid
out of the impending big loan. Short
term treasury bonds would meanwhile
be issued.

The reforms recommended by President
Yuan include means of increasing the re-
venue from the salt gabelle, improving
the land regulations, unifying the cur-
rency and establishing uniform weights
and measures. For this work it would
be necessary to employ foreign financial
experts.

The President also foreshadowed nu-
merous mining, industrial and commer-
cial reforms.

President Yuan added that the Govern-
ment had taken steps to reduce the
number of troops, who were now need-
lessly numerous and costly. Provision
would be made for accumulating a sur-
plus, and religious freedom would be
guaranteed.

The difficulty between the Govern-
ment and the four Power group in ref-
erence to the Belgian loan has been
settled. The Government has under-
taken to cancel the clauses in the Bel-
gian agreement which conflict with
the undertaking between China and the
four Power group and the latter has
recommended that the respective banks
of their countries resume the negotia-
tions for a large loan.

Premier Tang Shao Yi has asked for
\$2,000,000 taels, about \$21,000,000, im-
mediately and 6,400,000 taels, monthly
thereafter. This money is to be ap-
plied to paying off and disbanding the
850,000 soldiers and redeeming war
notes and other expenditures incurred
during the recent revolution.

FALLIERES RECEIVES HERRICK

United States Ambassador Appears
Without Gold Lace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, April 29.—President Fallieres
this afternoon formally received Am-
bassador Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio,
the new United States diplomatic repre-
sentative to France. This was the first
official function at which the new Ambassador
was present.

It was remarked that Ambassador
Herrick wore his ordinary dress suit, in
contrast to the gold lace of other diplo-
matic representatives.

TURKEY FORLORN PARIS.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—Constantinople de-
spatches report the Turkish Government
is fortifying the seaports of Trebizond
and Samsun on the Turkish coast in
the southeastern part of the Black Sea.

JUSTICE MARCEAU'S BIRTHDAY.

Supreme Court Justice Josiah T. Mar-
ceau of Brooklyn is 70 years old to-day.
There will be a birthday celebration at
his farm in the afternoon, at which
the members of his family and a few
close friends will participate. On account
of the illness of Justice Marceau will re-
tire from the bench at the close of the
year.

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SAY PUPIL'S PARENTS
Charge Woman Ran Boarding
School in England, on
Dorchester's Lines.
SHE SUES FOR SLANDER
Denies She Divided One Sausage
Into Four Pieces, or That
Bread Was Old.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 29.—The Court of King's
Bench to-day heard a suit for slander
brought by Miss Ivens, the keeper of a
boarding school for girls at Swanley
against a pair of London parents named
Griffin who had accused her of running
a school on Dorchester's lines.
According to the evidence the Griffins,
whose daughter was an inmate of the
school, went there in June in an irate
mood. Mrs. Griffin greeted Miss Ivens
thus: "You're name is up; you are keep-
ing a school of false pretenses; how dare
you take my daughter?"
Mrs. Griffin then called in her husband,
who was behind a door, and directed him
to talk to Miss Ivens. Griffin told the
woman that she must refund the fees he
had paid for his daughter and also pay
him for his loss of time and expenses.
It happened that other parents arrived
to inquire about placing their daughters
in the school while this was going on and
the Griffins warned them against the
place, saying: "The children get mouldy
bread and workhouse food worse than
Oliver Twist." Miss Ivens sent for the
police, but before they arrived the Griffins
left. They continued to make their as-
sertions elsewhere in the town.
The accusations of the Griffins were
outlined in the court proceedings. They
included assertions that when there was
fish for breakfast it consisted of a single
sardine, when sausages were served for
the early meal each sausage was divided
among four children. The bread was
often mouldy and dripping, and on one
occasion it was maggots. The Griffins
further charged that there was an in-
sufficient supply of soap and towels,
that the children did not get the proper
lessons and that there were not enough
teachers.
Miss Ivens took the stand and denied
all the charges. She said she was a clergy-
man's daughter and her brothers were
clergymen. She had fifty children board-

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