

AMERICANS FLEEING FROM MEXICO AGAIN

After Joint Demand by U. S. and Germany, Guarantees Safe Conduct.

FEDERALS MOVE SLOWLY

Destruction of Railway Impedes Huertas Advance on Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In response to the demands of Marion Letcher, United States Consul at Chihuahua, Gen. Orozco has promised safe conduct to all Americans wishing to leave that city and vicinity. Mr. Letcher reported to the State Department this afternoon the result of his interview with Gen. Orozco. Q. Special train from Chihuahua, the first to leave since the outbreak of the revolution, is reported to have arrived at Juarez with several hundred refugees, all of whom were Americans or other foreigners. The German consul, signed with Mr. Letcher in demanding that the rebels permit the despatch of such a train to Juarez for the benefit of the foreigners desiring to leave. All the foreign clubs in Chihuahua stood back of the demand.

Americans at Azarco and Velardena, concerning whom there have been numerous alarming rumors recently, are reported safe by the Consul at Durango. The State Department was informed to-day that despatch reports to the contrary there has been no fighting of importance between Federals and rebels at Torreon. From Vera Cruz it is reported that marauders are becoming more numerous and bolder.

No further fighting of importance between Federals and rebels is expected in northern Mexico. The chief news, according to State Department information, is the Federal approach to Chihuahua. The Federal approach to Chihuahua has been greatly hampered by the destruction of the railway and especially the bridges which separate Gen. Huerta's forces from that city. The Federal leader is reported slowly making his way.

An army transport barge was expected to arrive at San Francisco to-day with more than 200 American refugees from the west coast of Mexico on board. The general news is reported that the War Department has arranged to open unused barracks at the Presidio of San Francisco to the refugees and will support them for several weeks. Gen. Wood, however, has asked the State Department to use its influence to find other means for taking care of the refugees if possible.

The Red Cross is already cooperating with the War Department and substantial aid is expected to be rendered by a citizens committee already organized for the purpose. The committee's efforts are counted upon particularly to find employment for the men among the refugees.

At BUA, Mexico, June 1.—An attack by the Federals upon Chihuahua is expected in the next few days. Consternation was created in rebel circles to-day by information that the Federal army will make an effort to reach Chihuahua by way of the Mexican Central line through Bachimba Pass, where the rebels are now fighting south of here, but that instead the cavalry is being sent north from Barral and Jimenez, parallel with the central to Minaca, where the Mexican Northwestern road is to be used to reach Chihuahua from the west.

At Huerta's infantry would then advance against the rebels at Bachimba. With the possibility for withdrawing much of the cavalry and the Federal infantry, the attack would find it easier, it is explained, to break through while the cavalry is fighting from the west.

Added to these forces a large Federal command from Ojinaga is said to be approaching Chihuahua under Gen. Sanjurjo from the northeast.

Another passenger train left here to-day and it was loaded with foreign refugees who did not get out on the train sent to El Paso yesterday. All foreigners are being sent to El Paso as fast as possible, fearing a further slaughter when the Federals attack this, the largest city in which there has been any fighting.

At Torreon, the Federal forces that their presence is in the hands of Gen. Huerta's Federals and that he is cut off from Torreon, but, judging from their belief that he is going to rush the attack on Chihuahua, the cutting off of his communications, if it has succeeded, seems only to have served to make him hasten his march north rather than to turn back to protect El Paso.

Twenty-five hundred Federals are being garrisoned near Agua Prieta, Sonora, opposite Douglas, Ariz., to be sent south against the rebel forces in Chihuahua. The Federal General of Sonora has succeeded to the command of these troops, since Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian soldier of fortune, was forced to give up the task because of opposition from the soldiers themselves who protested against serving under a foreigner.

The State Legislature met here to-day to discuss a plan for raising additional funds to aid the revolution. The rebels are now issuing fiat money to pay for expenses.

Gen. Orozco ordered all saloons and restaurants closed in Chihuahua to-day. The anti-foreign sentiment is increasing and the local Mexican papers are printing violent anti-American stuff. Because the United States has prevented them importing arms but because while permitting them it has permitted the Federal Government to even organize armed forces on American soil to take the field against the rebels.

REBELS CLAIM A VICTORY. Report Campa Has Defeated Blanco and Cut Off Huerta.

OPPOSE TREASURY RULING.

May Force Big National Banks to Discontinue Suburban Branches.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—New York and Chicago financial interests are bitterly opposing a new ruling just announced by Secretary MacVeagh which may result in forcing big national banks to discontinue their "suburban branches." The ruling, it was announced to-day, will not become final until after decision in a case now before the Oklahoma Federal Court.

The national bank act provides that no bank shall be organized with a capital less than \$100,000, except that banks with a capital not less than \$50,000 may be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 5,000, and expect that banks with a capital not less than \$25,000 may be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 3,000.

The Comptroller of the Currency has heretofore held that a "place" within the meaning of the law was any community which had a separate entity, even though the place was within the limits of a large city. Under this ruling, therefore, banks from Chicago to establish branches in the communities in outlying sections of the city with a capital of \$50,000, the organizers seeking to come within the 5,000-inhabitant clause, although they were in a city and technically would have to have a capital of \$200,000.

Secretary MacVeagh decided after conference with Comptroller Murray to reject these applications unless the organizers put up \$200,000 capital. The final decision, however, will not be made until the Federal court in Oklahoma has passed on the bank case.

\$300,000,000 LOAN TO CHINA.

Russia and Japan to Participate With the Four Other Powers.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—That not only Japan but Russia will finally agree to participate with the four other Powers in the \$300,000,000 loan to China is the substance of despatches reaching the State Department. This result is expected to make the loan an absolute certainty. State Department officials are now confident that the negotiations between the United States and the Chinese Government will prove successful. This belief is entertained despite pessimistic reports emanating from the bankers' conference at London, where it was said Russia had refused to cooperate further with United States, Germany, Great Britain and France in the matter of the proposed loan. Reports published to-day to the effect that Japan was about to break with Russia on the subject of financing China are not confirmed by information reaching the State Department. Though Japan's position is not acknowledged, it is believed that full cooperation with the four other powers, it is believed that Russia will ultimately take similar action.

It is now known that the recognition of the new republic of China will not be made before China has made some arrangements with the bankers of the country for satisfactory financing of the loan. It is believed that the Chinese Government is now ready to carry on an orderly and stable government none of the Powers is likely to accord her recognition as a republic.

PANAMA CANAL BILL UP.

Protest Against Provision Barring Railroad Owned Steamers.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Protest against the provision of the Panama Canal bill barring steamers owned by railroads was made at a hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to-day by George S. Patterson, general counsel of the Pennsylvania company. He argued especially that the Pennsylvania and three other railroad companies operating steamship lines on the great lakes should be allowed to retain them. He said that the Pennsylvania company had approximately \$17,000,000 invested in lake and other lines, ferry boats and car floats.

If the prohibitory section of this bill is enacted, he said, the country will have this alternative: The boats will be wiped out or they will be controlled by large shippers. It is a question whether it is sound economic policy to have the means of transportation owned by large shippers because of the advantage that arrangement would give them over small shippers.

What is there against public policy in giving a shipper his choice of all rail and water and rail transportation? asked Chairman Brandegee of Connecticut. The fact of your declaration to furnish the information asked of you will be taken in its regular order when the name of your company is reached and disposition of the matter is before us, and you will be advised of the action of the committee thereon. This letter will be handed to the press, being in a sense of a public nature.

Just when the money trust inquiry will be taken up in public is not disclosed by Chairman Pujos. It is the understanding, however, that the committee awaits concurrence by the Senate in the Pujos bill recently passed by the House. This bill provides that inequitable and unjust powers in the matter of financial institutions shall be conferred on committees of Congress. Such powers are already held, it is contended by some members of the committee, but specific authority is sought as a means of bringing to terms President Fryer and other financiers who have shown a disposition to ignore the circular letter sent out by Chairman Pujos.

POWDER TRUST IN 3 PARTS. Dislocation Plan Agreed Upon by du Ponts and the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A final decree for the dissolution of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company as a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law will be entered in the Federal court at Philadelphia next week, according to the Department of Justice.

The plan of dissolution which has been agreed upon by the government and the powder trust contemplates the creation of two new powder companies in addition to the du Pont company. The fifteen plants now operated by the du Pont company will be divided so that one of the new companies will take over four and the other will take the remaining eight in the hands of the du Pont company.

MONEY TRUST PROBERS HAVE FULL POWER

Congress Conferred It and the Committee Will Exercise It.

CHAIRMAN PUJOS'S REPLY

To President Fryer of the Buffalo Fidelity Trust Company.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A letter phrased in sharp language, indicating a belief on the part of the money trust investigators that they have and will exercise broad powers in probing the affairs of the financial institutions of the United States, has been forwarded to Robert L. Fryer, president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, by Chairman Pujos of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Pujos's letter was written in reply to one forwarded to him by Mr. Fryer, in which Mr. Fryer said that he would refuse to furnish certain information bearing on the affairs of his company requested by Chairman Pujos.

The communication that brought forward President Fryer's declination was in the form of a circular sent to practically 30,000 national and State banks, trust companies and other financial institutions. Mr. Fryer questioned the authority of the Banking and Currency Committee to compel the production of confidential information affecting the business of concerns over which the Federal Government exercises no jurisdiction.

Chairman Pujos's letter, which is of direct interest to every financial man concerned in the money trust investigation, is in part as follows: "Your attention is invited to the fact that the investigation which this committee has commenced and intends to continue is authorized by the House of Representatives, that the powers lodged in this committee, in so far as the investigation is concerned, is defined and stated in resolutions 429 and 504, and that Congress has conferred on the committee all the power stated in the resolution which is lodged in the Congress under the Constitution of the United States.

"I will give but little heed to that part of your letter, solely political in its nature, further than to say with all due respect that I do not regard you as the sole custodian of the doctrine of State rights. The fact that the Democratic majority of the Sixty-second Congress are as zealous of the doctrine of State rights and as zealous in its protection as you or other members of the party can possibly be, notwithstanding loud protestations to the contrary.

"I refer to you, you that Congress has the right to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and likewise jurisdiction of all matters relating to the strengthening of the public credit, the issue of notes, their redemption and the establishment of national banking associations. Congress for purposes of obtaining information with a view of enacting legislation to correct abuses in the operations and conduct of carrying on interstate and foreign commerce through financial institutions, can investigate fully into the subject through the committee appointed for that purpose. This is what it proposes to do in the instant case.

The law under the Constitution determines and fixes the rights of this committee and likewise the privileges and immunities of all citizens, firms or corporations, and what may be said by you or by me, will neither add to nor take away from those rights. However, it is suggested as obvious that should a State corporation own a majority of the stock of a national banking association, thereby enabling it to elect the directors, outline its policies and issue its deposits, say for underwriting bond issues, that course, their redemption and the like, should have the right to ascertain such facts and submit them to the House.

Again, if a State bank or trust company should acquire by purchase or as a holding company stocks, securities or bonds, where by the control of a corporation would come in interstate and foreign commerce should follow. Congress through this committee would have the right to ascertain that fact. These examples are merely illustrative and not exclusive.

With these observations I reiterate that our power and your rights are fixed by law and I will not pursue this branch of the subject any further. The fact of your declaration to furnish the information asked of you will be taken in its regular order when the name of your company is reached and disposition of the matter is before us, and you will be advised of the action of the committee thereon. This letter will be handed to the press, being in a sense of a public nature.

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CONGRESS TO LOOK INTO BEEF TRUST NOW

House Judiciary Committee Will Act Pending the New Civil Suit.

TO CALL WITNESSES NOW

Hints of Voluntary Dissolution Are Not Corroborated by Wickersham.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A Congressional investigation into the beef trust will be begun soon by the House Judiciary Committee. Representative Edwards of Georgia introduced to-day a resolution directing the Department of Justice to do the job. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which will make a preliminary inquiry to determine whether or not a formal investigation shall be ordered by the House.

Mr. Edwards declared that in his opinion it is immaterial whether the Department of Justice is making a similar inquiry. Representative Clayton, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said to-day that a Congressional investigation into the subject will be supplemental to any inquiry the Department of Justice may be engaged in. "The Judiciary committee," said Mr. Clayton, "has already been delegated with authority to investigate all phases of the trust situation and to report any amendments deemed necessary to the Sherman law. We shall take up the Edwards resolution early next week. We shall probably have witnesses here to tell of the operations of the beef trust. Our investigation will not interfere with, but will aid, the inquiry instituted by the Department of Justice. I believe that prompt action will be taken by the House."

For several months the Department of Justice has been preparing a new civil case against the National Packing Company or "beef trust." When the criminal cases against the officers resulted in an acquittal a few months ago, Attorney-General Wickersham directed United States Attorney Whiterson at Chicago to go over the testimony in the criminal cases for the purpose of using any material evidence in re-drafting the petition in equity for the dissolution of the packing company.

This civil suit was filed originally at Chicago on March 21, 1910, but was dismissed by direction of Mr. Wickersham, when he received information that indicted packers intended to ask for a postponement of the civil suit. Since the criminal cases have failed,

ARCHBALD HEARING DELAYED.

Former Witnesses to Be Recalled and Will Take the Stand Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The House Judiciary Committee, owing to the urgent routine business, did not hold any hearings in the impeachment investigation of Judge Robert W. Archbald to-day, but various actions taken by the committee indicate that next week's proceedings will have an added touch of interest. The committee has decided, in view of the glaring inconsistencies in evidence of various witnesses, to recall two previous witnesses, and possibly more.

The witnesses to be recalled are George Watson, an attorney, and Edward Williams, both of Scranton, and both of whom are alleged to have been George Archbald's partners in the coal land deal.

The testimony of both Watson and Williams has been flatly contradicted since they testified and the committee desires to hear their explanation. They will take the stand Monday. Another important witness to be heard on Monday is President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

REVISES COTTON SCHEDULE.

Democrats Introduce a Bill Making Reduction of 25 to 40 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The House Ways and Means Committee to-day instructed Chairman Underwood to introduce a cotton schedule tariff revision bill. The measure was introduced in the House this afternoon. It is identical with that submitted last year, comprising reductions of from 25 to 40 per cent.

This decision to continue tariff revision was believed by members of the House to-day to indicate that all hope of adjournment prior to the conventions had been abandoned by the leaders.

"I can't tell just when the bill will come up for debate and be passed in the House, but it will not take more than a couple of days," said Mr. Underwood. "It may not interfere with prospects for an early adjournment."

Democratic leaders announced to-day that they would maintain their stand against any repeal of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, included in the Senate amendment to the metal schedule revision bill.

ALASKA COAL FIELDS.

House Land Committee Considers Plans for Their Development.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Plans for the development of the Alaska coal fields at the earliest time practicable were considered at a meeting of the Senate Public Lands Committee to-day. Serious obstacles were found to stand in the way, however, and there may be a long delay before coal is mined.

"When I returned from Alaska," said Secretary Fisher of the Interior Department, who was in conference with the committee, "I was impressed with the desirability of opening coal fields as soon as possible, at least for local use. There are 1,000 coal field claims pending in the Department. I gave orders that all these claims should be examined so that title could be given claimants who had complied with legal requirements without delay.

"Well, the Land Commissioner caused a complete examination to be made and reported that not a single claim was found that he could recommend for patent. Hundreds of claims had lapsed and other hundreds of claimants had not fulfilled requirements of the law."

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. To-day's closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained in the right and last column of the second page.

Estimates furnished for Awnings, Shades, Slip Covers, Reupholstering Furniture, &c.

UPHOLSTERY SECTION

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WOMAN CHASES MAN OVER HOUSETOPS

Mrs. Regina List Finds Intruder in Apartments on Boston Road.

BEATEN IN SCRIMMAGE

Detectives Join in Pursuit and Capture Alleged Burglar in Ice Box.

Mrs. Regina List, who lives on the top floor of an apartment house at 141 Boston road, returned to her apartment from a shopping expedition yesterday afternoon to find a man standing in the kitchen. The intruder threatened Mrs. List and when she began to scream pushed her roughly against the wall and began to beat her.

Neighbors had become alarmed at the commotion by this time and the intruder, becoming frightened, ran out into the hall and up to the roof of the building. Mrs. List rushed after the man, shouting at the top of her voice. The fugitive and his pursuer scrambled across several roofs. Mrs. List screaming all the way and crowds of neighbors stood on nearby fire escapes shouting "stop this."

Detectives Diglio and Havitt, standing at 170th street and Boston road, heard the shouting and arrived on the scene in time to join in the chase after the intruder, who had come down from the upper regions.

The man dived into a cellar at Gouverneur street, but when the detectives got near the door they couldn't see their man anywhere. A big icebox in one corner, however, looked suspicious and drawing their guns they cautiously opened the door.

Out dashed the sprinter, wielding a huge icepick, and for a minute it looked as if he would get away, but after a struggle the detectives succeeded in backing the other man against the wall and, covering him with their guns, placed him under arrest.

At the Morrisania police station the runner was searched, and there was found on him, according to the detectives, a watch and fob and two bundles containing \$200 worth of jewelry and clothing, which Mrs. List said she had seen on the floor of her kitchen when she discovered the intruder.

The prisoner, who gave his name as Joseph Gerbasi, a carpenter, of 322 East 114th street, was locked up on a charge of burglary and will be arraigned this morning in the Morrisania police court.

10,314,400 Pieces Coined in May.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The total coinage of May consisted of 10,314,400 pieces, valued at \$4,058,212. Of this amount, \$2,925,000 was in gold, \$1,133,000 in silver and \$212 in minor coins.

ITALY GUARDS AEGEAN ISLANDS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Ambassador O'Brien at Rome has forwarded by cable to the State Department an announcement of the Italian Foreign Office that access to the islands of the Aegean Sea, now occupied by Italian forces, is forbidden during the night to all neutral vessels.

BEACH HEARING TO-MORROW.

Grand Jury Will Have Evidence Against New Yorker.

AIRKEN, S. C., June 1.—When the Grand Jury convenes on Monday Solicitor Robert L. Gunter will be prepared to lay before that body a volume of evidence which he believes will result in an indictment being returned against Frederick O. Beach of New York.

By authority of the town authorities a warrant was issued on April 8 for Beach's arrest, charging assault and battery with intent to kill his wife, Mrs. Camilla Beach, who was the victim of a murderous assault one night last February while the Beaches were occupying their winter home at Aiken. Mrs. Beach was struck over the head with a fence paling and her throat was slashed.

Beach's pocket knife, a gold handled, diamond studded affair on which there are initials, will be exhibited before the Grand Jurors. They will be told how the knife was secured by Special Agent Baughn, a detective who worked up the evidence against Beach after he had denied owning a pocket knife.

Baughn will repeat the statement made by Beach and his wife, that she was assaulted by an unidentified negro who made his escape in the dark. He also will relate conversations with the Beaches and their servants and what Mr. and Mrs. Beach said to each other in the Mayor's office during the investigation, when they were alone. Baughn was hidden behind a bookcase in the room and heard the Beaches talk freely.

Other witnesses will be Dr. Hasting Wyman, Jr., and his son, Dr. Marion Wyman, who reside across the street from the Beach house and who, attracted by Mrs. Beach's screams, were the first to reach her after she was attacked. They will tell of Beach's statements and actions that night. Mr. Gunter will not require the witnesses from New York to appear before the Grand Jury.

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Reduced One-Quarter and One-Third

Of white serges, pongee, Scotch and English mixtures, eponge; also White Coats with pastel linings.

Afternoon, Evening and Dinner Gowns

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Magnificent Gowns of silk charmeuse, taffeta, net, marquisette, silk voile and other novelty materials.

Imported Hand-made Lingerie Dresses, Half Price

Fifty Dresses in white and combination embroideries—heretofore selling at \$45 to \$165— at \$22.50 to \$82.50

Charming Wraps Reduced One-fourth to Half

Of charmeuse, taffeta, chiffons, crepes and novelty materials.

Millinery at Reductions of One-third to Half

For dress and semi-dress wear. Also White Hats for Summer Wear.

French Blouses at Reductions of One-third to Half

Of Summer chiffons, chiffon satins, nets, etc.

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