

FOUR MEAD CASTS FOR CONSULATE AT FLORENCE

Representations of Scenes in Washington's Life Given by Sculptor's Widow.

FAMOUS FRESCO FADING

Masterpieces by Paolo Uccello Likely Damaged in Restoration—Doings in Society.

Special Table Dispatch to The Sun. FLORENCE, July 13.—The American consulate here has received a beautiful gift in the form of four bas-relief casts of scenes in the life of George Washington, the work of the late American sculptor Augustus Mead.

ANOTHER MARRIAGE HITCH

An additional international marriage hitch has arisen in the case of the daughter of J. C. Cook, who is soon to wed an Italian. When the prospective bride went to the American Consulate for the papers that are required by the Italian law she found to her dismay that she is not a citizen of the United States because her father, who was born in Sicily and became a naturalized citizen of the United States, has failed to register at the consulate here for several years.

The famous Medici, known to all tourists who visit Florence as the goal of a drive in Caschione, has been found to be in a precarious condition owing to the sinking of the foundations. Measures have been taken to prevent further damage.

FAMOUS PORTRAIT DISCOVERED

Signorina Eugenia Levi, scholar and writer, has discovered the whereabouts of a forgotten portrait of Ugo Foscolo, the poet and dramatist. After long and assiduous research she has traced the portrait to its present owner, J. H. Gurney of Norwich, England. The portrait was painted in 1822 by F. Pistrucci and was presented by Foscolo to his friend Hudson Gurney, the archaeologist and poet, with the stipulation that the famous sonnet "Solitaria la Fronte," which had been placed on the back of the picture, should never be removed.

Prof. Charles Augustus Strong, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, has purchased a plot near Fiesole and approved plans for a home designed by Cecil Penzance, a young English architect now living in Florence. A novel feature of the structure will be the making of an arcade of the entire ground floor.

Herbert Herne, the English art critic, has purchased one of the Quattrocento palaces in Florence and is now restoring it for a residence.

ADDITION TO AMERICAN COLONY

A son of the late John J. Mitchell of Chicago is to join the American colony here. His sister, Mrs. Arthur Acton, now makes her home here in the beautiful Villa Pietra. Mr. Mitchell has bought and is improving a villa at Arcelletri.

WILL SUCCEED SHEFKET PASHA

Nazim Pasha considers Acceptance of War Ministry. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—Nazim Pasha, sometime commander of the garrison of this city, who refused to accept the portfolio of the Ministry of War which was tendered to him, has changed his mind and may eventually accept the appointment.

Women to Replace P. O. Clerks

BERLIN, July 13.—The imperial postal department announced a plan to-day whereby 3,000 male employees are to be replaced by women. This will mean a saving of \$1,500,000. The program is said to will arouse the opposition of women suffragists and socialists.

NEAR PANIC ON LINER IN FOG

Women Faint When Covers Are Ordered Off Lifeboats. LONDON, July 13.—Women passengers aboard the Rotterdam nearly caused a panic when that ship ran into a mine for twenty-four hours from Plymouth at 7 o'clock P. M. to-day. The Rotterdam slowed down her engines as soon as the fog became so dense as to shut off all view on the water.

Whistles were blown, fog horns tooted and bells rung to ward off approaching vessels. For hours the signals from the Rotterdam were answered by the convoy, and when the noise of the distress whistles became close orders were given on the Rotterdam to remove the canvas covers from the lifeboats.

Women passengers ran into state-rooms, donned the life preservers and clung close to the boats. Many women fainted and a number were hysterical. At 1 o'clock A. M. the fog lifted slightly and the Rotterdam resumed her speed, but the passengers refused to get to bed. The Rotterdam was delayed several hours in arriving at Plymouth.

LONDON NOW TAKING UP PERU RUBBER SCANDAL

Report of Sir Roger Casement Treated Sensationally by Newspapers.

Special Table Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 13.—The report of Sir Roger Casement on the outrages in the Putumayo rubber district of Peru is being taken up by the home papers here as a sensational matter. The fact that the population of the district was reduced from 50,000 in 1866 to 8,000 in 1911 attests the horrible savagery with which the wretched people of the place were treated. There was slaughter by famine, which was often purposely brought about by the destruction of the crops, over whole districts.

Starvation was also inflicted as a sort of penalty on individuals for their failure to bring in their quota of rubber. Death by a bullet was also supplemented by flogging and other tortures. The case is also cited of an antiquarian named Augustus Walcott, who remonstrated when a father and son were beaten with swords and hung up by the neck till they died. The antiquarian, because of his remonstrance, was also hung up and beaten with a machete till he became unconscious.

The matter is likely to be taken up in the House of Commons immediately and drastic steps to coerce Peru for a reform of the situation are expected to be forthcoming. The situation is regarded as being comparable to the Congo in which Great Britain, though she was not responsible, led in the demand for a cessation of the outrages. In Peru Great Britain and British subjects are directly involved and the fact cry for speedy remedy.

HORRORS OF RUBBER FIELDS

Perpetrators, in Sworn Testimony, Admit Lowest Crimes.

Special Table Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 14.—The Sunday morning papers also take up the Peruvian scandal. The blue book of 185 pages on the Putumayo atrocities, they say, is such a horrifying reiteration of floggings, shootings, violations of women and tortures so hideous that it could not be published in anything but an official document. All of this is in the form of sworn testimony, much of which was given by the actual perpetrators. West Indian negroes, British subjects, imported by Arana, Bros. or their successors, the Peruvian Amazon Company, as slave laborers.

Fifteen Peruvians, Bolivians and Colombians, white half caste Indians and one Barbadoan were named as the worst of the criminals. All these were section chiefs and ordered the punishments. The Barbadoan admitted several murders. When examined the West Indians showed that they were little better than slaves. They were often brutally flogged and had to undergo torture in the stocks the same as the Indians. It is alleged that they often inflicted cruelties unwillingly, through fear that if they did not do so they would be tortured or killed themselves.

PERUVIAN REPORTS COMPLETE

International III Feeling Over Rubber Scandal Cleared Up.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—State Department officials were gratified to-day to learn from London that the supplementary Casement report on the atrocities committed against the Indians in the Peruvian rubber districts all the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain had been made public.

It has been felt here that there was inclination in England to misrepresent the attitude of the United States in regard to the Peruvian atrocity. It is well known of course that the correspondence between the two Governments would make it clear beyond a doubt that the United States had made every effort to aid England in her attempt to put an end to the outrages practised upon the Indians. Publicity of the Casement report would not have been agreeable to this Government had not the official correspondence been included, and the United States so informed Great Britain when the matter of publication was first broached to this Government.

It is believed that the King's report will succeed in England. In England, according to advices received here, it has been charged that the United States sought to excuse Peru and to secure for Peru consentment of what has been going on in the Putumayo districts. Washington is apparently more optimistic than London regarding the ultimate outcome, for it is believed here that Peru will succeed in putting a stop to the butchery and torture of the Indians. Meantime the State Department is looking forward to the receipt of a report from its own agent, Stewart Fowler, who has just arrived at Iquitos, whence he will plunge into the Putumayo district for an investigation of conditions there. It is believed that Fowler will disclose exactly what Peru has done toward correcting the abuses and what is the condition now existing in the rubber districts.

PACIFIC OVER SIX MILES DEEP

German Ship Makes Record Sounding Near the Philippines.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Pacific Ocean is over six miles deep at one spot. The Planer, a German naval surveying ship, has just made a record sounding of 9,700 meters, or 31,800 feet more than six miles. This sounding was made about 40 miles off the north coast of Mindanao, P. I. The greatest depth on record here before, 3,635 meters, was sounded in 1901 to the south of the Island of Guam.

NEW YORK TRAFFIC EXPERT AIDING PARIS

William P. Eno Wants to Evolve Order Out of Chaos in the Streets.

HOPE IN ROTARY SYSTEM

The Education of Natives the Great Thing, Mr. Eno Declares.

PARIS, July 3.—William Phelps Eno of New York is occupying a room at the Grand Hotel, whence he looks down on the systemless surge of street traffic at the points where the Rue Scribe and the Rue Daunou intersect the boulevards. Plans to evolve order out of chaos are filling his mind.

Already 10,000 copies of his new pamphlet are being distributed among drivers of vehicles and policemen in the hope of hastening the work of education. Although Mr. Eno has been anxious to leave Paris and take up the business of inquiring into the supply of army horses for the United States cavalry, he has remained here an extra week in order to explain his ideas to M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, who was glad to receive his suggestions on the problem which local authorities have thus far failed to solve.

Mr. Eno has already found improvements in one or two points since he first took the matter up, but his suggestions in many ways have been either misapplied or misunderstood. "In order to understand the present status of street traffic in Paris," he said when chatting to THE SUN's correspondent, "we must hark back a few years to the days when chaos reigned absolutely. The rotary or gyratory system adopted at the Place de l'Etoile in 1907 is the same system as that which was adopted for the traffic at Columbus Circle in 1905.

"Rotary traffic will undoubtedly solve many problems. It is applicable not only to circles, but also to intersections, needing simply a central safety island as a pivot point. It will largely replace the block system, which is objectionable on account of the unnecessary delays in holding back vehicles, while those in the intersecting street pass through and then letting the waiting lot loose in a bunch.

"The rotary system distributes vehicles more evenly over the whole surface of the street, consequently increasing its capacity for accommodating the traffic. It also requires fewer policemen to control the traffic. The rotary method could replace the block system absolutely on Fifth avenue with properly placed refuges and slight changes in the intersecting car tracks except, perhaps, at Twenty-third street.

"The New York traffic regulations, translated into French and with some slight modifications to adapt them to local conditions, were printed in 1909 in folder shape and of a size to fit the drivers' licenses.

"The education of the drivers," Mr. Eno went on, "is what has made traffic regulation possible in New York, and would long since have given quick and economical results here in Paris if persevered in. Police work, though necessary, is of secondary importance. "Unfortunately, at this time a local municipal politician took up the question of traffic regulation. He wrote a report which was printed at the public expense and which consisted largely of condemnations of the data that had been transmitted for him, with a series of recommendations each of which when of any value at all, had been copied from the same despatch source.

"Through this man's influence a new traffic ordinance was issued in 1910, almost every section of which had been taken from the New York regulations, but so mixed up and complicated—possibly with a view to disguising the origin—that it was bound to prove useless, even if distributed to the drivers.

"Nothing was accomplished in New York until it was discovered that there should be but one ordinance on traffic, which should consist of an order to the Police Commissioner to regulate the traffic. Traffic rules should be simply police regulations subject to immediate change when necessary.

"There are three great drivers' unions in Paris with a membership of over 150,000. They have been vainly petitioning to have the 1910 ordinance rescinded and the 1909 regulations restored. Thus New York's traffic regulations are law in Paris now, though they are buried in the ordinance from which they must be resurrected to give any real value.

"Nevertheless," concluded Mr. Eno, "the present conditions are far better than those which existed when my work began. Many of the New York regulations have been followed and a distinct improvement is noticeable. "Many pairs of narrow parallel streets are now restricted to traffic in one direction only during the busiest hours, thus eliminating congestion. Arrow signs to indicate the direction which drivers must take are under consideration.

RISKED ALL ON A PRINCE

Swindle of Which a Man and Woman Have Been Convicted in Paris.

PARIS, July 5.—Miss Wilhelmine Kemper, who is of German origin, as her name indicates, but has been naturalized in France, began an action some four years ago against an English woman who calls herself the Countess of Clare and the widow of Sir Herbert Crossley, and against a Pole, Count Ladislav Michel de Zoltinsky, accusing them of having swindled her of \$120,000. A decision has just been rendered which will be final unless an appeal is taken to the Court of Cassation.

widow Crossley in October, 1905, by one Geiger, whom the widow Crossley represented to be her secretary or man of business, but who later appeared in the light of a beater up of questionable affairs. On November 12, 1905, two agreements by private deed drawn up by Geiger were signed, by which Miss Kemper and the widow Crossley each undertook to advance to Geiger a sum of Thurn and Taxis a loan of \$10,000 at the rate of 5 per cent."

This first advance evidently proved insufficient for its object, as a fortnight later Miss Kemper provided \$9,600 more, and three months later, in February, 1906, \$20,273.86. The Prince, however, was still unprovided with a helmet. The Countess of Clare informed Miss Kemper about this time. Miss Kemper was told that the Prince was probably about to marry an American millionaire's daughter. Such a marriage, they pointed out to her, could not be carried out without some expense, and Miss Kemper—in the hope no doubt of being repaid in American gold—advanced to Geiger all the rest of the money she possessed, making a total sum of nearly \$120,000. Not to allow Miss Kemper to rely merely on the hope of American gold, Count Zoltinsky gave her as security seven-eighths of a manganese mine concession which he possessed in Ivanofka, Russia.

Miss Kemper, now penniless, awaited the return of her money with interest in vain. She began to doubt the wisdom of her investment and to question the good faith of the English Countess and the Polish Count, and her doubts grew to conviction. In February, 1910, she brought the two before the Correctional Court. When the case was heard some edifying details were given on the past life of Count Zoltinsky, and witnesses came forward to identify the Countess of Clare as a certain Blanche Leigh, once a perfumery seller in the Rue de la Paix.

The Countess protested against these statements and brought witnesses to testify to her integrity and that of one Count Zoltinsky, and in April the two were acquitted. But Miss Kemper was not satisfied at this end of her investment. She took the case to the Correctional Appeal Court, where it occupied three hearings and a fortnight's deliberation before judgment was given.

As may be gathered from the quotation already given from this judgment, it upset the lower court's verdict of acquittal and condemned Zoltinsky to two years in prison, with a fine of \$400, and the widow Crossley—a republican tribunal disdains to recognize titles—to one year in prison and a fine of \$200. It requires Zoltinsky to refund to Miss Kemper all the money she advanced, but considering that the widow Crossley's cooperation with Zoltinsky had only been established with respect to money advanced up to February, 1906, the court ordered the two accused jointly and severally to repay this amount, \$39,472. It also condemned them to pay \$5,000 damages, and with the thoroughness that always marks a French sentence it granted "constraint body," which means that if the money is not paid the complainant can have them arrested and imprisoned. The findings which precede the sentence in the judgment show that Zoltinsky, the widow Crossley and Geiger had made a combination to find a wife for the Prince in return for a 5 per cent. commission on the marriage dowry.

BLOND HAIR SCARCE, ALL KINDS DEARER

The Demand Growing—Some Wavy White Hair Worth More Than Gold.

LONDON, July 4.—When the edict went forth that the Chinese were to cut off their pigtails a slump in the hair market was predicted, but it has not occurred. On the contrary, prices have gone up.

At the last French hair market, held the other day, blond hair was especially dear and difficult to obtain. The reason given is that the blond French peasant girl is nowadays too proud of her appearance to sell her hair.

False hair, says a West End coiffeur, is so much more in demand and the supply is so much smaller that prices are rising all the time. Most of the blond hair sold now is bleached from darker hair. In the last two years false hair has doubled in price.

The reason for the increased demand, according to the same authority, is that nearly every woman makes additions to her own tresses because it is the fashion to do so, and the present styles of hair dressing are difficult to carry out without extra switches and such arrangements.

Curls have gone out of fashion and long switches and plaits are required, and these need more hair. Some of these switches are between twenty and thirty inches long and cost more than \$20.

Women, said the coiffeur, are now wearing chignons, transformations, fringes, switches and plaits. A plait that cost \$20 in 1910 is to-day worth \$40. So with the other articles the prices have just doubled in two years.

White, wavy hair is so expensive and rare that it costs almost half the price of gold at wholesale. Gold costs about \$19 an ounce, and white hair about \$8.50. When made up into switches or curls, white hair is often sold for \$25 an ounce.

Like other hair, white hair has doubled its value in two years. Women with white hair will not sell it as a rule, and most of the hairdressers' lock comes from combings. White transformations cost \$125 each, but in the case of jewels, there is no fixed market value for white hair, of which there are about a hundred different kinds.

DINE IN OUR COOL RESTAURANT, EIGHTH FLOOR. POPULAR PRICES. Simpson Crawford Co. 33 Years Leaders of Fashion. SIXTH AVE. 19th to 20th STREET. Our Summer Delivery Service to the Seaside and Other Resorts is Now in Operation. In New York's Shopping Center.

Cool, Comfortable Sale for Men!! Offering Light, Loose Fitting Athletic Underwear and Negligee Shirts at Unusually Attractive Prices. THE HOT WEATHER of the last few days suggested this sale and our own good stocks have supplied the materials. We are willing to lose profits to make friends and to further lower our stocks. 29c. for Men's 55c. Athletic Shirts & Drawers. It is a famous loose fitting underwear, with short sleeved shirts and knee pants. It is the coolest, most comfortable attire a man can put near his skin on these warm summer days. \$2.65 for Men's \$4 Pure Silk Shirts. All the new colors and made as custom shirts are made. Coat model, soft turn back French cuffs, white linen neckband so constructed that the collar fits with comfort. \$1.39 for Men's \$1.75 to \$2.50 Negligee Shirts. These are high grade shirts, taken from our own stocks. Some pleated, but most of them plain bosom; all with French turn back cuffs. Good Summer Shirts, every one of them. 95c. for Men's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Negligee Shirts. Pleated or plain bosom, attached cuffs; materials are woven madras and fine percales in the popular patterns, many with the new black and white effects. Also at this same price a fine lot of soft mercerized fabrics with French turn back cuffs, solid colors and neat stripes.

\$2.50 & \$3.00 New White Shoes. Here's a new second chapter of our great July Shoe sale. \$1.98. Low Shoes, Ties and Pumps, High Button Shoes, Shoes in Canvas and Shoes in Sea Island Duck. Well made white shoes that were made to sell at \$2.50 and \$3. This supplements the best sale of summer low shoes we have ever had. \$3.50 & \$4 Patrician Shoes for \$1.98. Every one knows the famous Patrician shoes for women. They are beyond question the best shoes made to sell at their price. They are the standard for shoe values the world over. This sale at \$1.98 is our method of clearing our stocks and is the manufacturers' method of introducing their shoes to new customers. This opportunity comes only once every six months.

Sale of Fine Table Linens. At 1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Regular Prices. Comprising immense purchases of our own and a portion of the well known Ireland Bros. stock, which we bought at auction from Townsend and Montant last Tuesday. The prices tell the story: 60c Huck Toweling. Very fine quality, figured in many choice designs, 20 inches wide, for hemstitching or scalloping, yard 38c. \$5 and \$6 Napkins. Extra heavy and fine Irish satin damask napkins, 24x24 and 25x25 inches, a dozen \$3.45. \$5 and \$6 Scalloped Table Cloths. Round scalloped table cloths, fine damask, 72 inches in diameter, circular pattern, each \$2.85. 75c-\$1.00 Huck Towels. Fine hemstitched huck towels, large size, wide woven damask borders, sale price, 48c. \$4 and \$5 Tea Cloths. Extra fine quality, all pure linen, beautifully embroidered, 45 inches, round \$2.45. Scalloped and hemstitched individual towels, at 25c. 50c Irish Linen Costumes, 29c. Embroidered Pillow Cases. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 all linen. Irish embroidery, hemstitched or scalloped edge, a pair \$1.50. Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths. Size 2x2 yards, Reg. \$2.50. Size 2x2 1/2 yards, Reg. \$3.50. Size 2x3 yards, Reg. \$4.50. Size 2x3 yards, Reg. \$5.95, at \$1.95.

OROZCO FORCES REBELS TO DROP DISSENSIONS. Sends Discontents to the Front at Sonora—Denies Friction in Army. MORMON BISHOP MISSING. Several Hundred American Refugees Returning to Chihuahua City. EL PASO, Tex., July 13.—Reports of dissension in rebel ranks continued to-day from Juarez but Gen. Orozco will dominate affairs and to-day he sent to the front one crowd of discontents who have been acting as chair warmers in Juarez. All of them were bundled off across the desert, to Sonora and put into the ranks. One of these was Castula Herrera, who has been performing the duties of securing ammunition for the rebel army and has lately been denouncing Orozco as an incompetent, and has been saying offensive things. Orozco denies that there is any friction, but refuses to confirm another report that all is well and that Vasquez Gomez is to be named as President. Orozco reports that Gen. Luis Torres, a former day is that Gen. Luis Torres, a former Lieutenant of Diaz, once Governor of Sonora, will be placed as the head of the rebels in place of Orozco; another that Gen. Salazar, next in command to Orozco, is to succeed his chief. Friends here of Bishop O. P. Brown of the Mormon Church are uneasy, a chief in ability, to hear from him since he went into Sonora to investigate the outrages against his people, A. Gomez Morales and Comandante Torres, where the Federalists took all their horses and wagons. His friends fear that the Federalists locked him up when he protested. The rebel rank in Sonora con units and the Federalists are hurrying toward Hermosillo. The Federalists at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Ariz., have been ordered to surrender the town if attacked by rebels. In a battle there a year ago many people in Douglas were killed. Americans who have been refugees from Chihuahua city for months arranged yesterday to secure a special train to-morrow over the Mexican North-western Railroad to that city. Several hundred of them will go. The rebels have promised them safe escort through the rebel lines and the Federalists have announced that the train will be permitted to run into Chihuahua without molestation. Many Americans who have not been in Chihuahua this year will return there to-morrow, now that the Federalists hold the town and the chances are remote for any more fighting thereabout. Gen. Antonio Rojas, the rebel commander who is now operating about Madera, is helping himself freely to the possessions of the people in that section and on his way to Madera. At Pearson he relieved the Pearson company's store of about \$1,500 worth of goods. He has collected also several carloads of cattle which he is carrying along to feed his men. The Mexico North-western Railroad station and warehouse in Chihuahua burned Thursday night. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. UNITED STATES DECLINING? German Baron Says We Are Going Downhill Rapidly. BERLIN, July 13.—As seen through German eyes the United States has reached its period of decline. Baron H. von Barmenow, a widely travelled German, makes such an announcement in the Reichsbote in summarizing impressions of his visit to America. "That this decline has begun," writes the Baron, "must be observed by anyone who visits America after an absence of a few years. The change for the worse has been very rapid. The scenes that have attended the Republican campaign are our one indication of the change, which is marked by a hitherto unknown indifference, a tendency to let things take their course; by an unhealthy and excessive self-appreciation and a general coarsening of moral views. All these are products of the last few years." The Baron concludes by saying that the possibility of arresting the downward movement lies with the farmers. AMERICAN DIES ABOARD LINER. Wagonmaker Employee Ill Only Few Days on the Cincinnati. Special Table Dispatch to The Sun. PLYMOUTH, July 13.—Robert Wilkinson, aged 60, an employee of Wagonmakers, whose home was in Pittsburg, Pa., died of stomach trouble on the steamship Cincinnati while she was on her way from New York to this port. He had been ill only a few days. The body was embalmed and landed here and is now being prepared for shipment to New York. Old Seaboard Harbor Captain Drowned? The clothing of Erick Lindstrom, 30 years old, a captain and mate of the S. S. Seaboard Harbor, was found in one of the bathing houses there last evening by an attendant. It is believed that he was drowned.