

ECONOMY PLAN BY PRENDERGAST

Urges City Saving in Buying and Distributing Supplies.

FOR UNIFORM SYSTEM Modelled on Plan of Railroad That Dispenses \$800,000,000 a Year.

FRUIT OF A YEAR'S WORK Comptroller in Report Declares City Should Save Thousands Annually.

Waste, inefficiency, evasion of the law and archaic methods in buying, storing and distributing supplies for the city have resulted in a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Comptroller Prendergast will submit to the Board of Estimate this week a carefully worked out plan for the central purchase and distribution of supplies.

The proposed system was developed by W. Richmond Smith, with the cooperation of experts in the Department of Finance. It is modelled on the well-known perfect purchasing and storing system of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which buys and distributes \$800,000,000 worth of supplies every year economically and in the most complete manner.

The plan proposes that a Department of Purchase shall be created, at the head of which shall be a board of purchase consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Estimate. This board will appoint a general purchasing agent who will hold office during good behavior and who will be removable only upon proven charges. The general agent will direct the activities of the purchasing agents of the various departments, bureaus and commissions.

The board of purchase will appoint also a general storekeeper who will account for the receipt and distribution of the enormous amount of supplies the city buys annually. It will be the business of the general storekeeper to supply a uniform system of bookkeeping, and inventorying will supplant the extravagant and unsystematic methods now in vogue. Under the general storekeeper will be numerous storekeepers, each responsible for the supplies for his department, bureau or commission.

In his report the Comptroller says: "There are under the government 120 different departments, bureaus, boards, commissions and offices in the various heads of which is vested the power to purchase supplies. When the new municipal building is occupied there will be under one roof no less than forty-eight city purchasing agents. In no two departments of the city are the methods and customs the same. No central records showing the cost of supplies is maintained. Each proceeds in utter ignorance of what the other is doing. The result is that the city is expending at retail millions of dollars worth of supplies annually which it should purchase at wholesale prices or even less."

The Comptroller points out that the law is evaded and ignored in that vast amounts of supplies are purchased in the open market instead of by contract. Large orders are split constantly so that a part can be obtained in the open market. Thirty per cent. of the supplies are purchased by that extravagant method. Large commercial corporations find that 3 per cent. should be the maximum.

The Comptroller adds: "The putting into effect of the proposed plan for centralizing the purchase of supplies for the city of New York would entail very little expense, but it would on the other hand accomplish:

"The unification of all purchases, so that the city may be able to buy through its general purchasing agent at minimum unit prices.

"The correction of the present abuse of what is known as the 'open market order' method of purchasing supplies without competition by compelling the purchase of all supplies costing in excess of \$100 by contract, \$1,000 by informal tender upon which is known as the 'bulletin board' method of securing competition.

"The creation of a daily control over all orders in advance of the execution of the same, so that there may be a comprehensive and efficient administrative supervision over supply purchases for the entire city.

"A great reduction in the number of vouchers for payment of supplies due to the unification of purchases for all departments, with a consequent reduction in the time required to make payment for supplies purchased.

"The broadening of competition for city supply contracts by the unification of quantities and the asking for bids for the gross quantities required in same trade lines in a single contract, instead of, as at present, asking for bids upon segregated quantities covering a dozen different trade lines in a single contract."

The general storehouse plan, which follows the system used by great railroads and commercial concerns and which will require the construction of a suitable general storehouse in a central locality and the purchase of motor trucks, would accomplish, the Comptroller says, these reforms:

"The concentration at one point of the delivery of practically all supplies purchased by the city. A great reduction in the amount of money now contained in the city's warehouses, overstocks of supplies in city storehouses not required for immediate use. The absolute control over the distribution of all kinds of supplies to every city department by the creation of comprehensive uniform departmental and general storekeeper records, accounts and perpetual stock inventories. The creation of records, not at present maintained, by which the masters of the city's annual expense budget could be maintained. The centralization of all applications for supplies based on complete and accurate information. The unification of the general storehouse for the taking over from departments of used equipment and the consequent reduction thus saving the difference between the prices obtained for used equipment at forced sales and the cost of new equipment which would otherwise have to be purchased. The unification of the general storehouse for

the systematic taking over from departments of damaged or broken equipment or scrap at an agreed valuation, and its disposal in large quantities at prices generally in excess of those now obtained through the sale of small quantities by separate city departments."

Along with the general description of the proposed system the Comptroller submits the details as to operating methods, contracts, requisitions and everything necessary for a systematic operation of the system.

DOW TO FIGHT HIS CONVICTION. Former Boston Exchange Member Seeks Arrest of Judgment.

BOSTON, March 17.—Counsel for Stephen Dow, former member of the Boston Stock Exchange convicted of the largest sum of money from mining companies of which he was president, filed a bill of exceptions and also a motion of arrest of judgment today.

Dow was charged with larceny and also with fraudulently appropriating money. The defence holds that the specifications furnished by the government and the evidence relating to each charge were exactly the same. It is therefore argued that the defendant either had to be convicted on both charges or found not guilty, as the charges from the transactions and the defendant cannot be convicted on one and acquitted on the other.

YOUTH DROWNS AS HE SWIMS FOR OAR Companion in Boat, Flying Shirt as Signal, Picked Up by Lighter.

FREDERICK STRUVE, a pupil in the Struvenant High School, was drowned yesterday afternoon while trying to swim to shore at New Rochelle from a rowboat in the Sound. Struve and his companion, Earl Land, a High School of Commerce boy, had lost one of their oars and Struve, a strong swimmer, volunteered to swim to shore and get another oar. Land paddled with one oar against a heavy wind in an effort to rescue his friend until he became exhausted. He was picked up two hours and a half later a little above Glen Island, badly chilled.

Struve was 17 years old and the son of Paul J. Struve, a liquor dealer of 2249 Seventh avenue, who has a liquor store at 2279 Seventh avenue. Land is 16 years old, the son of Louis E. Land, a letter carrier of 424 St. Nicholas avenue.

The boys started out from New Rochelle yesterday morning to fish for flounders.

Struve became tired after half an hour or so of rowing. In changing places one of the oars was knocked overboard. The wind rose rapidly and the boat, which only one oar to propel it, was drifting out into the Sound.

Struve offered to swim to shore and come back with another boat for his friend. Land objected to Struve's taking the risk, but Struve pointed out that it didn't look to be more than 200 yards or so. He took off his clothing and jumped in. Land watched him, working as hard as he could to follow with the single oar.

The survivor says that he saw his friend, apparently swimming strong with his usual overhead stroke one minute, and the next, as he looked again from his work of paddling he could not see him. He called to the swimmer and began to paddle frantically with the single oar. In spite of his efforts the boat continued to drift further out into the Sound. He saw no more of Struve.

At 3 o'clock, a steam lighter, the Silas, sighted a rowboat with a shirt flying from an oar. The lighter took Land and his boat aboard and put them ashore at Belden Point, City Island. Land was taken to the hospital and the help of the City Island police and going back to Hudson Park hired boatmen and went out in search of his friend. The search was given up at 8 o'clock last night.

FOUND LIVING COSTLY. Mrs. Van Volkenburgh Says She Spent \$100,000 in 32 Months.

AFTER A JURY had been drawn yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Erlanger in a suit of Mrs. Nevada Van Volkenburgh against her husband, Philip Van Volkenburgh, a lawyer, to recover \$100,000 for her support in the last three years, the attorneys had a conference with the court, and Mrs. Van Volkenburgh, who was about to go on the witness stand, told that she wouldn't be needed until tomorrow.

Mrs. Van Volkenburgh was sued for a divorce last Friday. She said after court adjourned that an offer of settlement had been made by her husband, but she would not accept less than the full amount of her claim.

The suit of Mrs. Van Volkenburgh who lives at the Hotel Vanderbilt, is to recover money she says she has spent for her support since June 27, 1919, when she alleges her husband abandoned her. The money she spent, she says, was part of the fortune left her by her former husband, the late William H. Chapman.

In response to her husband's demand for a bill of particulars of her expenditure of \$100,000 Mrs. Van Volkenburgh submitted these items:

Three trips to Europe, \$32,000; apartment house at 81 West 87th St. for 2 1/2 years, \$12,000; motor, chauffeur, \$10,000; clothing, \$10,000; entertaining and restaurant bills, \$10,000; physician and masseur, \$2,300; woman companion, \$3,000; dental and hairdressing, \$2,000; jewelry, accident insurance, petty cash expenditures, \$4,500.

AGED SPANIARD IS FOUND DEAD. Gen. Bustillo, Eccentric Recluse, Victim of Escaping Gas.

AN aged man, a recluse and eccentric, known as Gen. Bustillo and believed to be a Spaniard of rank and means, who for sixteen years had lived amid dust and filth on the top floor of 117 East 107th street, was found dead in his room yesterday. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon a hotel porter detected escaping gas and as he could not gain admittance to the man's chamber he forced the door.

On the bed, with a cat which had been his companion for years, the General lay dead with a pack of cards scattered at his feet. The gas jet was lighted and from a stove gas was escaping.

As the cat was alive, the police are not of the opinion that death was due to gas. The body was taken to the morgue.

Stock certificates found in the room indicated that Bustillo was a man of wealth, but no clue has been obtained as to his connections.

To Hear Buffalo Pier Dispute.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary of War, Woodrow Wilson, will hold a hearing at the War Department at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning on the Buffalo pier controversy.

SOLAR PLEXUS HUNT IN MISS PAGE'S TRIAL

Court Suggests Mr. Corbett as a Good Expert Witness.

DOCTORS ARE PROSECUTING Women Witnesses Tell of Mental Suggestion Healer's Method of Treatment.

The exact location of the solar plexus was still in doubt late yesterday afternoon when the trial of Miss Villa Faulkner Page, a confessed healer of nervous ills by mental suggestion and crossing treatments, for practicing medicine without a license came to a close before Magistrate Corrigan in the private chambers of the Essex Market court.

To settle the precise spot definitely the court suggested that James J. Corbett, late of the prize ring, would be the most competent witness. Mr. Corbett, however, will not be called because the testimony is all in and a decision will be rendered on March 31.

The case against Miss Page was presented by John G. Dyer, counsel for the Medical Society of New York. The evidence was gathered by Mrs. Frances Benzey, an investigator for the society, and Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, a first grade detective in the Police Department. Both visited Miss Page at her home, 31 Gramercy Park, at different times.

Mrs. Goodwin testified that she went to Miss Page on February 15 and made an engagement after "a little talk" to call on the following day at 11 o'clock and receive treatment. She was asked to tell the court just what happened on her second visit.

"I have forgotten the name I used," she said, "but anyway I told her I suffered from insomnia and pains in the abdomen. She placed her arms on my shoulders, drew them down, crossing and said she would treat me through the circulation. She told me to close my eyes while she rubbed her thumbs across my eyeballs. 'Now I enter your consciousness,' she said. 'You respond beautifully through suggestion.'"

"I asked if she could cure a friend who suffered from hallucinations. She said she surely could, but it would take a great many treatments. I asked how much her fee was. She said \$2 for one treatment and \$10 per week or for six treatments. I paid her \$2 and left."

Mrs. Benzey testified that she went to see Miss Page on February 20 and complained of a "bad head" and loss of sleep. "I gave the name of Mrs. Bradford," she said, "and told Miss Page that I had been treated before by a metaphysician in a town up the State. A single treatment was \$2, she said, but if I took ten treatments she would give me a week for them and her charges were the same as those of a physician."

"At her request I opened my waist and loosened my corset. She explained that she treated by mental suggestion and asked me to lie on the couch, relax my body and close my eyes. She then rubbed my abdomen, my back and my eyes for ten minutes or more. While doing this she told me of cures she had made for this treatment. One story was of a child whose hands were covered with warts. 'While rubbing my back she pressed on what she said was the solar plexus. I told her I thought the solar plexus was in the front, but she insisted it was right where she was rubbing. She said she had a special idea struck the managers on Saturday night and they advertised for able bodied women who would admit to twenty-five years or more, and yesterday morning when the store was opened they were waiting to take the job. Before 9 o'clock thirty-five women were there and as soon as they heard that there was delivery work to do at a wage of \$10 a week for whom they mobbed Mrs. Kremer and her assistant."

Out of this thirty-five Charlotte Phelps was selected. She was a suffragist because she had lost a job last year because she had refused to sign a card in support of women demonstration instead of working in the linen room of a hotel. She said she would see that the suffragist was not to be a woman who was not intended or know the reason why. Then she grabbed the pushcart handle with a determined air that promised toughness.

The goods were delivered on time too, according to the customers. Charlotte Phelps said that janitors insisted that she must deliver goods just like any other woman. She was waiting to take the job, and she didn't mind that either, and did it all so expeditiously that Mrs. Kremer resolved on the spot to get another woman to do the work. At the store last night it was said that the weekly wage of \$10 was being paid because it had been figured out that this sum was about the least a woman could live on properly, and the work of the store's first proved, they said, that she was worth more at that job than a whole lot of plain ordinary boys.

WILSON REJECTS MCCOONEY. Tammany Backed Him for Post Collector—Peabody Mentioned Now.

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, has been mentioned to President Wilson as successor to William Loeb, Jr., as Collector of the Port. Mr. McCooey had the backing of Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall. In his own behalf he has set forth that he is versed in clerical matters. Mr. McCooey was Deputy Comptroller in Herman A. Meis's time.

When the name was suggested to President Wilson and William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, both refused to listen. Yet Mr. McCooey's candidacy was pressed upon the Administration with the full force of the organization here, and it took a peremptory refusal on the part of the President and Mr. McAdoo to put a quietus upon it.

Mr. McAdoo was in New York on Saturday and Sunday looking for a man for the Collectorship. Mr. McCooey's name had already crossed his mind. Dudley Field Malone, Senator O'Grady's son-in-law, got word on Saturday that there was no hope in his candidacy.

The name of George Foster Peabody was put forward yesterday. He was described as supplying the requirements for the office, both in attainments and position. He has been regarded as an independent Democrat and decidedly friendly toward the Wilson Administration.

TURPENTINE TRUST SUSPENDS. Declares Its Credit Impaired by Government Suits.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 17.—The American Naval Stores Company, better known as the turpentine trust, against which criminal and civil suits are pending in the Federal courts, suspended its assets with effect today.

The company issued a statement in which it placed the blame for its embarrassment on the Government by declaring that the suits against it had impaired the company's credit to such an extent that it is no longer able to carry on its world wide transactions.

A meeting of creditors has been called for Friday in this city. The company says its assets will exceed its liabilities by \$1,000,000. Most of the creditors are New York and Eastern capitalists. Several men in the company are under jail sentence and are subject to heavy fines in the Federal District Court. Their cases are now pending in the United States Supreme Court on appeal. Civil suits for dissolution of the company in the District Court have not been tried.

The American Naval Stores Company represents a consolidation of the S. P. Shetter Company of this city, the Patterson Downing Company of New York and the Antwerp Naval Stores Company of Belgium. The combination was effected December 1, 1906. It is contended that the consolidated company has controlled more than 50 per cent. of the turpentine crop and an even greater proportion of the resin.

The officers of the company are S. P. Shetter, chairman of the board of directors; E. H. Nash, president; J. F. C. Myers, vice-president, and C. J. Deloch, secretary. Mr. Nash is in Europe. Shetter is the actual head of the combination.

ROAD NEEDN'T CUT DIVIDENDS. Statement of Firemen's Witness Regarding New Haven Line.

At the hearing before the firemen's arbitration board yesterday W. J. Lauck, arbitrator, finished his testimony and will be cross-examined by representatives of the railroad to-day.

Heads of the trainmen and conductors are in town to arrange a date to meet the conference committee in regard to the demands of the men in their organizations.

There are 70,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, including 16,000 conductors, and 30,000 members in the Order of Railroad Conductors. Their demands include increases in wages averaging 15 per cent. and changes in working conditions.

When Mr. Lauck had given figures as to the pay of the firemen and the relative position of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Judge Chambers said: "I see by the papers that the president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford made a statement that the road would have to stop paying dividends. Why should that be necessary in the face of the figures you have given us?"

"It may not be necessary," said the arbitrator, "but the president of the road would willfully misstate its financial condition. If the financial management had been as efficient as the firemen's union management there would be no need to stop dividends."

SUFFRAGE STORE HAS AMAZON CARTPUSHER

When Charlotte Phelps Took Hold Customers Got Goods on Time.

Boys wouldn't do for the delivery pushcart service of the Women's Pure Food Store at 2540 Broadway, particularly as the delivery carts had such piquant placards as "Votes for Women" all over them, therefore they have engaged women for the job.

Only one woman has started at work so far, Charlotte Phelps, but her first day's experience, yesterday, resulted so successfully that there will be another woman on the job to-day or to-morrow and perhaps still a third before the week is out.

The pure food store is an experiment of the suffragists to sell good food at moderate prices and it has the backing of the Woman's Political Union among other institutions. It has been running for several weeks. When it started, the managers, Mrs. Sophia Kremer and Mrs. Alice Burke, hired two just ordinary boys to deliver the goods.

The first two boys lasted only a day or two before they took off their aprons. They didn't mind so much the working, they said, but those "Votes for Women" signs on the pushcarts made them a little too conspicuous. They attracted attention from other ordinary but idle little boys and the delivery trips became about as congenial as a reconnaissance of Turks along the Serbian border.

Two ordinary boys followed the first two, both named John, last names never known. They hired out at \$7.50 a week with a full knowledge beforehand of what they had to face. The store managers last night said these two boys were diplomats. They did not have much personal trouble, but no customer ever got the goods ordered. The managers were kept busy replying to telephone queries about that "chicken," or that "salt," or "sugar," or "bread," or "cream."

To all these complaints the two Johns invariably replied that they had been set upon and that the goods had been scattered promiscuously about the streets. They too, quit suddenly.

So the suffragist idea struck the managers on Saturday night and they advertised for able bodied women who would admit to twenty-five years or more, and yesterday morning when the store was opened they were waiting to take the job. Before 9 o'clock thirty-five women were there and as soon as they heard that there was delivery work to do at a wage of \$10 a week for whom they mobbed Mrs. Kremer and her assistant.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

CARRANZA DEFEATED AT NUEVO LAREDO

Coahuila Governor's Forces Attack City, but Are Repulsed by Federals.

BATTLE LASTS TWO HOURS Rebels Forced to Retreat, Leaving 18 Dead and Many Wounded on Field.

LAREDO, Tex., March 17.—An attack on Nuevo Laredo by Carranza rebels under Col. Jesus Carranza, brother of Gov. Carranza, was successfully repulsed this morning by the Federal garrison under Col. Gerónimo Villareal.

Only two Federals were killed and a few wounded in the action and the rebels left eighteen dead on the field and about thirty wounded. The fighting lasted almost two hours, after which the rebels withdrew to a point three miles from the city, where they are now encamped.

The first news of the presence of the rebels near the city was the receipt last night of a peremptory demand from Col. Jesus Carranza, brother of Gov. Carranza, rebel leader of Coahuila, threatening that unless capitulation was made immediately the town would be taken by force at daylight.

Col. Gerónimo Villareal, commandant of the Federal forces in Nuevo Laredo, immediately sent messengers to notify all non-combatants to cross to the American border as a battle would begin at sunrise. Over 3,000 people crossed the bridge into Laredo.

At 3 o'clock a scouting party sent out by the Federals encountered the rebels encamped west of the city. One member of the party was shot from his horse in the dark. Shortly after 6 o'clock the rebels deployed along the railroad track and rallied, preparing to march to the city. Carranza Rivas was sent with 250 Federals to intercept the rebels in their march.

The rebel forces consisted of about 500 men, and as the Federals approached they opened fire. A battle ensued which lasted from 6:40 until 8 o'clock. When the first attack was made a woman, related to the rebel leader, rushed to the front of the rebel ranks waving a red flag. She immediately fell dead, her body penetrated by a volley of bullets. This seemed to stimulate the rebels and they made a rush toward the Federal lines, pouring a hot volley into them.

The fighting then centered in the railroad cut, where the greatest damage to the rebel forces was done. Each side then sought shelter and the fighting ceased, save for some desultory firing.

Later the rebels marched to a place three miles from the city, while the Federals returned to the city. Though Carranza sent word to the Federal commandant that a new battle would be begun if the city was not surrendered,

"AU REVOIR," SAYS UNCLE JOE CANNON

He Avers on Leaving Washington.

THOUGH HE USES "HELL" Going to Danville to Satisfy Residents' Craving for Long Look at Him.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Joseph Guernsey Cannon, private citizen, is on his way back to Danville, Ill., to get acquainted with the people of his late Congress district. For the last two weeks Uncle Joe has been telling his friends in the capital that he believes the residents of his district really want him home.

"They seem so damned anxious to have me among them," said the former Speaker, "that I have determined to satisfy that craving of theirs and go out to Danville and give them a good, long look at me."

It is forty years since Uncle Joe Cannon became a member of the House of Representatives. True, every one refers to his Congressional tenure as one of thirty-eight years, and so it is in point of actual service in the House. The people of Danville and its environs, otherwise known as the Eighteenth Congress district of Illinois, left Uncle Joe out in the cold when they were electing the Representative to the Fifty-second Congress. But Uncle Joe came back to the Fifty-third.

The one time Czar to-day enjoyed what he terms the best joke of his life. He read in the Washington morning papers "his obituary," for Uncle Joe was supposed to have left Washington Sunday night whereas he really departed to-night for Danville.

"It's an au revoir and not good-by," said Uncle Joe to the newspaper men. "Working for thirty-eight years out of the last forty has not tired me a bit and I feel as young and as vigorous as ever."

"You know I have come back here to attend to my duties as a member of the Lincoln memorial commission, and I may want to take a look at the Congress in action once in a while too. I am being laid lots of friends and few regrets, but added with a sweep of the hand and a nod to the tips of his toes. Then he leaned over confidentially and said:

"You know the newspapers have made me out a regular old devil, but I ain't really."

"Are you going to stay in politics?" he asked.

"You bet I am going to stay in politics as a citizen. I never lose interest in politics until I'm well, until I'm buried."

"What about this globe gridding trip of yours? Are you going?"

"Hell, no. My folks have a plan all rigged up to go all the way round the world, to cross the water to China and Japan and the Philippines." (Uncle Joe always calls them the "Philippines.") "But I'm not going. They can go if they want to."

REBELS SURROUND NACO. Force of 800 Preparing to Renew Attack on Town.

NACO, Ariz., March 17.—Brazacamon and Calles, commanding the Sonora rebels, who were defeated on Saturday by Gen. Ojeda in their attack upon Naco, Sonora, are back again surrounding Naco with 800 men and declaring their intention of annihilating the garrison of Federals or capturing them.

The rebels are very much incensed at the execution of many of their men who were made prisoners by the Federals on Saturday and declare that they will retaliate with all the Federals they can capture in the future. A number of the Yaqui Indians who fought with the Federals on Saturday have deserted since hearing that 200 of their tribe from the rebel command at Nogales have formed a junction with the rebels of Brazacamon and Calles near Naco and are fighting for the rebel cause.

URGE PORFIRIO TO RETURN. Mexicans Residing in Italy Appeal to Gen. Diaz.

NAPLES, March 17.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, today received a deputation of Mexicans residing in Italy, who urged the former dictator to return to pacify his country.

Gen. Diaz thanked the delegation in a long diplomatic speech. He reiterated his previous statement that he would return to Mexico if the country was invaded by North Americans, and would organize a strenuous resistance to any such movement.

TROOPS KEPT NEAR BORDER. 10,000 Men to Remain in Camp at Galveston.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary of War Garrison expects to keep 10,000 troops of the Second Division in camp at Galveston, Tex., indefinitely. He fears the withdrawal of the troops might be wrongly interpreted by both factions in Mexico.

Some plan probably will be devised for sending additional officers to Galveston for experience.

"AU REVOIR," SAYS UNCLE JOE CANNON

He Avers on Leaving Washington.

THOUGH HE USES "HELL" Going to Danville to Satisfy Residents' Craving for Long Look at Him.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Joseph Guernsey Cannon, private citizen, is on his way back to Danville, Ill., to get acquainted with the people of his late Congress district. For the last two weeks Uncle Joe has been telling his friends in the capital that he believes the residents of his district really want him home.

"They seem so damned anxious to have me among them," said the former Speaker, "that I have determined to satisfy that craving of theirs and go out to Danville and give them a good, long look at me."

It is forty years since Uncle Joe Cannon became a member of the House of Representatives. True, every one refers to his Congressional tenure as one of thirty-eight years, and so it is in point of actual service in the House. The people of Danville and its environs, otherwise known as the Eighteenth Congress district of Illinois, left Uncle Joe out in the cold when they were electing the Representative to the Fifty-second Congress. But Uncle Joe came back to the Fifty-third.

The one time Czar to-day enjoyed what he terms the best joke of his life. He read in the Washington morning papers "his obituary," for Uncle Joe was supposed to have left Washington Sunday night whereas he really departed to-night for Danville.

"It's an au revoir and not good-by," said Uncle Joe to the newspaper men. "Working for thirty-eight years out of the last forty has not tired me a bit and I feel as young and as vigorous as ever."

"You know I have come back here to attend to my duties as a member of the Lincoln memorial commission, and I may want to take a look at the Congress in action once in a while too. I am being laid lots of friends and few regrets, but added with a sweep of the hand and a nod to the tips of his toes. Then he leaned over confidentially and said:

"You know the newspapers have made me out a regular old devil, but I ain't really."

"Are you going to stay in politics?" he asked.

"You bet I am going to stay in politics as a citizen. I never lose interest in politics until I'm well, until I'm buried."

"What about this globe gridding trip of yours? Are you going?"

"Hell, no. My folks have a plan all rigged up to go all the way round the world, to cross the water to China and Japan and the Philippines." (Uncle Joe always calls them the "Philippines.") "But I'm not going. They can go if they want to."

REBELS SURROUND NACO. Force of 800 Preparing to Renew Attack on Town.

NACO, Ariz., March 17.—Brazacamon and Calles, commanding the Sonora rebels, who were defeated on Saturday by Gen. Ojeda in their attack upon Naco, Sonora, are back again surrounding Naco with 800 men and declaring their intention of annihilating the garrison of Federals or capturing them.

The rebels are very much incensed at the execution of many of their men who were made prisoners by the Federals on Saturday and declare that they will retaliate with all the Federals they can capture in the future. A number of the Yaqui Indians who fought with the Federals on Saturday have deserted since hearing that 200 of their tribe from the rebel command at Nogales have formed a junction with the rebels of Brazacamon and Calles near Naco and are fighting for the rebel cause.

URGE PORFIRIO TO RETURN. Mexicans Residing in Italy Appeal to Gen. Diaz.

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Supreme Court to Take Recess.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Supreme Court will take a recess at the close of its session next Monday until April 7.