REPORT CASTRO HAS ENTERED VENEZUELA

Town of Coro, Near Colombian Frontier, Said to Have Surrendered.

REPORTS NOT CONFIRMED

State Department Has Received No Official News of Alleged Revolt.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacoa, July 30.—Cipriano Castro, the exiled President of Venezuela, has made another effort to get back to power in Caracas, according to reports received here. Castro is said to have landed in Venezuela yesterday and the town of Coro, in the province of Falcon, is reported to have fallen into his hands. Gen. Leon Jurado, the Governor, is said to be a prisoner of the Castro forces.

Despatches from Bogota, Colombia, assert that followers of the deposed Venezuelan President have organized revolutionary movements along the Colombian border and that they have crossed the frontier into Venezuela at several points simultaneously.

Color is given to reports of a revolutionary outbreak in Venezuela by the fact that Castro followers, including two nephews of the former dictator, left here to-day secretly for Coro. The situation in Venezuela is said to have reached a crisis and President Gomez is accused of throwing scores of his political enemies into prison.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Rumors of the beginning of an attack upon the Gomez Government in Venezuela reached the State Department to-day. It is reported that trouble is brewing on the Colombian frontier, chiefly in the neighborhood of the border town of Cucuta. The chief of police at that point has reported a number of armed bands present, moving into Venezuela, and it is supposed that their ultimate purpose is to accomplish the overthrow of President Gomez.

The Colombian Government, according to the State Department's advices, is determined to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality and to prevent as far as possible its territory being used for the organization of filibustering expeditions. Several persons have been arrested by the Colombian Government on suspicion of intending to foment a rebellion against the Government of Venezuela. Among them was a man named Carelo Castro. It is not known whether or not he is a relative of Cipriano Castro, the ex-dictator of Venezuela.

Said to Have Left Europe.

An unofficial report has reached the State Department that Cipriano Castro left Europe last week in disguise. The State Department has no official information as to his movements or present whereabouts. It is not known whether or not he is behind the present revolutionary movement in Venezuela.

About a month ago Elliott Northcott, retiring United States Minister to Venezuela, summed up the situation in Venezuela when he said: "If Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, should venture back to that country I think the disposition of the majority of the people would be to throw him into the sea.

"In Venezuela, as in other countries, Castro is looked upon as an international outlaw. Of course he has a few followers, but the people generally have not the slightest reverence for his memory."

How Castro Was Overthrown.

Mr. Northcott went on to tell how President Gomez, who is well liked by the people, came into the Presidency. He said:

"The story of the overthrow of Castro by Gomez is one of the most interesting and dramatic in South American history. Castro was advised by his physician that he would have to undergo an operation for liver trouble and was told that the operation could best be done in Germany. He went to Germany, leaving Gomez the acting President.

"Castro feared that while he was in Europe Gomez would seize the Presidency, and before leaving Venezuela he arranged with Gen. Dominguez, commander of the barracks at Caracas, to have the acting President assassinated if the dictator saw fit. Before going on the operating table in Berlin Castro sent a code message to Dominguez. Gomez was on the watch for just such a thing and intercepted the despatch. It read: "The serpent is killed at the head."

"Gomez decided that it was time to act. Going quietly to the barracks he sought the second officer in command, told him he had assumed the Presidency of Venezuela as Castro had shown himself a traitor and directed the officer to arrest Dominguez. This was done. Gomez became President.

When Cipriano Castro, Venezuela's former dictator, departed from the United States last March he went to Hamburg, Germany. From that point he was followed through Europe by secret agents of Gen. Jose Manuel Hernandez, who feared that Castro was buying arms and preparing to reestablish himself dictator of Venezuela.

For two months Castro was shadowed successfully. So far as could be learned he was travelling from one European capital to another for the mere joy of travelling. There was nothing to indicate that he was hustly laying elaborate plans for an uprising in his country.

A month ago Gen. Hernandez got a cable from his agents that Castro had slipped from their sight. All attempts to find him again were fruitless. He was looked for in every part of Europe, in the Canary Islands, and even in Colombia, where it was thought he might have gone to complete his belligerent preparations. No trace was found of him anywhere.

MRS. DRUMMOND MUST PAY.

Court Holds She Is Chargeable for $50,000 Income Tax.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 30.—Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, formerly Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, has lost her appeal to the High Court against the payment of $50,000 income tax on moneys received from the trustees of the estate of the late Marshall Field for the maintenance and education of the three grandchildren, two boys and a girl. The children are living in England under the guardianship of Mrs. Drummond.

Sir Thomas Horridge upheld the contention of the Solicitor-General that the moneys received from the trustees in England must be regarded as "income from foreign possessions" and that Mrs. Drummond, who received the money as guardian of the children, is liable.

Mrs. Drummond's attorney contended that the children's maintenance and school fees had been sent to the trustees and paid by them and that therefore his client was not liable.

Situation in the Rand Better.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 31.—Despatches from South Africa regarding the possibility of a strike on the Rand gold mines are more optimistic. It is now believed that the threatened walkout will not occur.

MORTGAGES AT 5%

THEY are the best investment in uncertain times like these.

We can supply investors with choice mortgages at 5% and give them comfort and peace of mind besides.

It is an opportunity that careful men should embrace.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ANOTHER DIVORCE IN AMES-WILSON TANGLE

Husband of Author Gets Decree—Wife Once Arrested for Bigamy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 30.—The fourth of the series of divorces in the matrimonial tangle resulting from the relations of Hugo Ames, author and at one time secretary to Sir Julian Pauncefote at the British legation in Washington, and Mrs. Flora Northesk Wilson, author, lecturer and playwright, daughter of the late Col. Hayter, C. B., was reached to-day when a decree nisi was granted to Charles N. Wilson.

According to the evidence introduced in the suit, which was undefended, the Wilsons lived together eleven years and had one child. Mrs. Wilson left her husband in 1908 and in 1910 she filed a petition for divorce on the ground of desertion and misconduct, which was dismissed.

Ames had gone to America, obtained a divorce from his wife in Idaho and married Mrs. Wilson, who won a decree in Los Angeles. Mrs. Ames brought suit for divorce in the courts here and she won a decree nisi in February, 1912. She testified that her husband had married married Mrs. Wilson and asked for his arrest on a charge of bigamy on the ground that the divorce obtained by him in the United States was not valid in England.

Ames and Mrs. Wilson were tried in the King's Bench Division of the High Court and each was sentenced to imprisonment for six months in April, 1912, on the bigamy charge, Justice Coleridge remarking that the decrees of divorce obtained by them in America were not worth the paper on which they were written.

Ames and the woman he regards as his wife are writers on sociological questions. Flora Northesk Wilson is the author of "The Book of Divorce; Its Use and Abuse," and this is dedicated to Ames. Ames's works include "The Position of Woman and the Problem of Sex."

THREE SUFFRAGETTES JAILED.

Woman Gets Nine Months Sentence for Burning Lever Mansion.

LONDON, July 30.—A sentence of nine months in prison with hard labor was imposed by a Liverpool Magistrate to-day on Mrs. Edith Rigby, the suffragette who confessed on July 10 to the Liverpool police that she had burned the home of Sir W. H. Lever, and also had "planted" the bomb which damaged the Liverpool Stock Exchange.

Speaking from the prisoners' enclosure Mrs. Rigby said:

"When I committed this outrage I was not drunk, nor was Miss Emily Davison drunk when she stopped the King's horse while he was running in the Epsom Derby, but the Prime Minister was drunk when he dropped the suffrage bill."

Mrs. Rigby then appealed to the nation to wake up and give English women reason to be loyal.

George Lansbury, suffragette sympathizer and ex-member of Parliament, under suspended sentence on charges of conspiracy, was sent to Holloway jail to-day for three months. He immediately declared a hunger strike.

Miss Dulasie West, the militant suffragette who smashed the windows of the Bow Street police court during a recent suffragette riot, was brought up this morning, convicted and sentenced to a month in prison.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant leader, who is very weak as the result of hunger strikes, is still missing. The militant leader left London on Monday and is reported to be recovering her health in seclusion. The police apparently are making no effort to find the militant leader.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

BARCELONA.—Sixteen thousand textile workers here have gone on strike. It is feared that the movement will spread to other trades.

BUENOS AYRES.—The Government has introduced a bill in Congress which is similar to the Sherman anti-trust law. A bill has also been introduced providing for a bond issue of 15,000,000 paper pesos for the purpose of having the State exploit the Commodoro and Rivadavia oil fields.

RELIEF IS NEEDED BY TIRED MOTHERS AND SICK BABIES

These dwellers in attic, basement and rear tenement—the aged, the overworked, the anæmic—are suffering these hot days in the sultry shops and humid and crowded tenements. They are literally starving for air.

No medicine will help them. What they need is: A chance to breathe something pure and fresh—a taste of sunshine and outdoor freedom—an outing in the country or at the seashore.

Hundreds are appealing to us daily for a brief respite away from their stuffy homes.

WON'T YOU SHARE YOUR SUMMER PLEASURES WITH SOME OF THESE FAMILIES?

Here are a few suggestions for you:

$2.50 will keep a teething baby as your guest at the seashore or in the country for a week. Twice that amount will give the baby's wornout mother a rest, too.

$5.00 will pay a week's board on a farm for a boy or girl who cannot continue work without a rest and change of air.

$10.00 will pay a week's board for a tired mother and delicate baby on a desirable farm, or it will make a family of four happy for a week at Sea Breeze, and strong for many months, possibly years.

$20.00 will keep a mother and three children, or two "cash girls" (sisters) at Sea Breeze for two weeks of fun and unaccustomed joy.

$100.00 will send fifteen hard working girls to the country, or ten mothers and thirty children to Sea Breeze for a week.

HOW MANY WILL YOU HELP?

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 211, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

PEACE TREATY IN BALKANS ASSURED

But How Long It Will Hold Good Seems Only Conjectural.

POWERS STANDING STILL

Nothing Done Yet Toward Forcing the Turks From Adrianople.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 31.—The conclusion of a peace treaty between the warring Balkan States seems assured by the news from Bucharest that a five days armistice was agreed on yesterday (Wednesday) at a conference of the representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Servia and Montenegro. The peace treaty, in the opinion of those who are in a position to know, will be respected just as long as none of the belligerent nations thinks it to its own interests to tear it up.

The war commentator of the *Daily Telegraph*, telegraphing from Bucharest, seems to hold the view that the prospects of permanent peace in the Balkans are as remote now as they have been at any time in the last fifty years.

The Powers have taken no definite steps to bring about the evacuation of Adrianople and Thrace by the Turks, whose tone is more and more defiant. There is no word from Constantinople regarding the reported invasion of southern Bulgaria by the Ottoman cavalry. Sofia, too, is silent, but it is believed here that the advance has ceased.

A Russian fleet is reported to have been making soundings in the harbor of Zongulak, a port in Asia Minor, about 150 miles from Constantinople. The news caused intense excitement among the Turks in Stamboul, but Government officials showed not the slightest pertubation. They said it would take more than a naval demonstration to make them give up the holy city of Adrianople.

SAY HENRI MENIER IS DYING.

Chocolate Magnate Reported Very Ill at Chateau of Chenonceaux.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 30.—Henri Menier, one of the directors of the great chocolate works, is reported to be dying in the famous Chateau of Chenonceaux, one of the show places of the district around Tours, which he purchased a few months ago for $374,000.

The Chateau of Chenonceaux in built on piles driven into the channel of the River Cher. It was founded in 1515 and has often been the scene of royal romances.

Mary Queen of Scots and Francis II passed their honeymoon there in 1559, and the chateau was visited by the poet Tasso, who went there as the guest of Catherine de Medicis. The latter took up her residence in the chateau, after having forced the beautiful Diane de Poitiers, favorite of Henry II., to abandon it.

The first owner of the chateau was Thomas Rohier, receiver-general of taxes, whose son relinquished it to the crown in 1535. The chateau is classed as a historical domain.

MEMORIAL TO MUTSUHITO.

Special Services in Tokio in Honor of Dead Emperor.

TOKIO, July 30.—Two days of national mourning for the late Emperor Mutsuhito, who died a year ago to-day, began with solemn services at the palace, attended by Yoshihito, the young Emperor. All places of amusement throughout the empire closed their doors for the day.

At Aoyama, where the funeral services for the late Emperor were held, a chapel was erected and thousands of Tokio's citizens went out to attend the ceremony. Weird music and offerings of sacred food by the ritualists preceded the prayer to the spirit of the Emperor. His character was eulogized by Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, the Mayor of Tokio. The services throughout were conducted with such decorum and attention to the rites as comported with the lofty station of the dead monarch. Similar services were held at the imperial mausoleum at Momoyama, near Kioto, where Mutsuhito is buried.

ALLOWED TO WED AMERICAN.

Objections of French Father Against Son's Wedding Overruled.

PARIS, July 30.—Though in France the age at which a young man may marry without the consent of his parent is 25 years, the court to-day set aside the objections of Georges Cochery, former Minister of Finance, to the wedding of his son, Jean, 23 years old, to Miss Alice Clara Judith Bamberger, giving her address as 9 West Fifty-eighth street, New York.

Maitre Bernard, appearing as counsel for the elder Cochery, alleged that the woman was over 30 years old and had Jean completely under her domination. So completely was the youth under her spell, he said, that young Cochery lacked a will of his own.

"She is one of those audacious Americans who turn heads and trouble hearts," said Bernard.

Robert Bernstein, brother of the playwright, appeared as counsel for Jean Cochery.

BRAZILIAN WARSHIP DAMAGED.

Drags Her Anchors During Storm in Plymouth Harbor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PLYMOUTH, July 30.—The Brazilian warship Benjamin Constant, which arrived here from New York on Monday, dragged her anchors to-day in a storm and was damaged. She was towed to Devonport for repairs.

FRENCH BUDGET VOTED.

But Senators Stay Up Until 1:30 A. M. to Do It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 31.—Under the spell of a period of tropical heat followed by a fierce thunderstorm the Senate voted the budget bill by chapters at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will now be able to adjourn.

PARAGUAY TREATY CLOSED.

Crooks Have No Refuge of Escape Now.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Congress of Paraguay has ratified the extradition treaty recently negotiated with the United States.

The ratification of this treaty by the Paraguayans, it having already been ratified in the United States, closes the last door in Latin America open to fugitives from justice from the United States.

Dives and Breaks His Neck.

Michael Konig, 24 years old, of 509 Flushing avenue, Long Island City, dived off a float into shalow water in the bay at North Beach yesterday afternoon and broke his neck.

WILSON GIVES NEWS THAT BRYAN HELD UP

Continued from First Page.

moil in Mexico in the last three years. He declared that Huerta is now the strongest man in that country, that he Huerta regime is the only semblance of orderly government in that country save in the State of Sonora. He added that Huerta has 50,000 troops in the field and that his is the strongest hand upon which the United States can rely for bringing order out of the present chaos.

President Huerta's weakness, according to the Ambassador, lies not in his lack of support in Mexico or in his lack of troops but in the crippled financial condition of the Government. Mr. Wilson acknowledged frankly that the Huerta Government at this moment is tottering over an abyss; that if it does not obtain funds in the near future anarchy and chaos will result. And it is impossible, he contended, for the Huerta Government to obtain this financial relief so long as the United States withholds recognition.

Members of the committee were insistent in questioning Ambassador Wilson about the part which he played in the downfall of the Madero Government and in regard to the circumstances under which Madero lost his life. The Ambassador's statements in regard to his own connection with the course of events in Mexico were very convincing and left the committee satisfied that he was actuated by impartial and patriotic motives.

Tells of Madero's Murder.

In regard to the killing of Madero Ambassador Wilson went into considerable detail. He gave it as his firm opinion that Huerta was not responsible for the murder. He said that during the black days in Mexico he called upon Huerta personally five times and received pledges from him that he would not inflict harm upon Madero. Ambassador Wilson expressed the conviction to-day that Huerta was sincere in these pledges and that he had kept them. The Ambassador believes that Madero met his death as the result of certain executions which he (Madero) ordered shortly before he was overthrown.

Mr. Wilson told the committee that in his opinion the friends of several of these men who had been put to death, hearing that Madero was to be transferred from the Palace to the prison, laid a plot to murder him for revenge. Ambassador Wilson believes that these conspirators shot Madero down.

Not only does Ambassador Wilson believe that Huerta was sincere in the pledges that he gave for Madero's safety but he is convinced that Huerta is too wise a man to have plotted Madero's murder. In Ambassador Wilson's opinion, Huerta and any other ruler with sense must have recognized the prejudice that would be created against him and his government through such a murder.

Ambassador Wilson told the Senate committee that he was firmly convinced that the only feasible course for dealing with Mexico was the recognition of the Huerta Government and the sooner this was done the better would it be for the United States.

Mr. Wilson was questioned by members of the committee in regard to the practicability of mediation as suggested by President Wilson, but he believed this would be useless. He did not think the factions in Mexico would consent to mediation and if they did he could not see any prospect for permanent relief from such a course.

An Extraordinary Situation.

Ambassador Wilson's statement before the Senate committee and the strong impression he made have created an extraordinary situation. The President and Secretary of State Bryan apparently have set their faces against recognition of the Huerta Government. Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee after listening to-day to Ambassador Wilson acknowledged frankly that the Administration had made a mistake in not extending recognition to the Huerta Government several months ago. The problem in the minds of these Democratic Senators now is how the Administration can do this without humiliating itself.

Some of the Democrats were of the opinion that this might be accomplished by attaching strong conditions such as the Ambassador had proposed, but they confessed they had received no encouragement from the White House that such a course would be followed. It is certain, however, that as a result of to-day's developments President Wilson will be confronted by a strong belief in the Senate committee that this is the direction in which the efforts of the United States ought to be exerted.

There is some doubt in Ambassador Wilson's mind as to what extent Huerta would be willing to accept conditions imposed by the United States. It was disclosed to-day that the Ambassador offered conditional recognition to the Huerta Government in the closing days of the Taft Administration, but Huerta declined to accept the conditions. He is in a much more desperate situation now, however, and might look on them with great favor.

When Mr. Wilson was before the Senate committee it was disclosed that the big financial interests of this country which have investments in Mexico have been bringing strong pressure to bear upon Huerta within the last few days to abdicate and make way for a President whom the United States would be able to recognize. Up to this time Huerta has met these suggestions with defiant refusals and the impression is growing that if driven into a corner he would stand with his back against the wall and go down in the general chaos.

U. S. Policy for Delay.

The Mexican situation remained unchanged to-day so far as the Administration is concerned.

Those officials who have studied the situation most carefully incline to the opinion that President Wilson will make haste very slowly and that he still regards some sort of mediation or conciliation as the best procedure in case some action becomes necessary. It is quite obvious that thoughts of intervention occupy only the most remote corner in the administrative mind and that nothing short of a national and irresistible demand will demand such action.

There is no such demand now and administrative officials do not hesitate to predict that there will be none. One development of the day in connection with Mexico was the departure of unofficial personages accredited with secret missions. Reginald Del Valle, said to be Mr. Bryan's private source of information about affairs in Mexico, left this evening for his home in Los Angeles after making several reports to Secretary Bryan. Oscar Braniff, a wealthy Mexican, left this afternoon for Mexico city via Key West, where, it is understood, he will try to put into effect some sort of a compromise plan. This plan is understood to involve the persuasion of Huerta to the idea that he had better submit to the inevitable and withdraw from the Presidency.

Persons best acquainted with Huerta said to-night that they did not entertain the idea that Huerta would prove amenable to any such persuasion.

Despatches to the State Department to-day continue to indicate that Huerta is making gains in a military way. The railway situation is likewise improving. It is admitted that the financial situation is the greatest menace which Huerta has to face at this time.

Huerta is continuing his efforts to accede to the demands of the United States. The State Department was informed to-day that Charles Bissel and Bernard MacDonald, who were the subject of representations from the American Embassy, have been released from prison near Chihuahua.

Among Constitutionalist circles talk of the elimination of Huerta continues. The representatives of the revolutionists say they will listen to any proposal predicated on the ousting of Huerta, but to no other. Col. Eduardo Hay, chief of staff of the forces of the rebellious State of Sonora, is in Washington conferring with other agents of the revolutionists.

AMERICANS SAFE IN MEXICO.

Biesel and McDonald Well Treated in Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Tex., July 30.—Torribo Ortega, camped with 700 rebels 25 miles southeast of Juarez at Guadaloupe, made the positive statement to-day that the contemplated attack on Juarez has not been abandoned and that reenforcements are coming to join him from Chihuahua and that he will invest the town of Pancho Villado.

Ortega says he is opposed to mediation unless Huerta is shot first. He is willing to mediate anything that is left for mediation then.

Juarez was advised to-day that the relief trains sent to Chihuahua have reached the State capital and that the passenger train accompanying the supply train also reached there safely with its American passengers.

A telegram from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua to-day said that Biezel and McDonald, Americans under arrest at Chihuahua, were being well treated. The order from Mexico city for their release evidently has not reached Chihuahua. The Consul says they are charged with conspiracy against the Federal Government, for having paid taxes on their mining property to the rebels.

DIAZ IS A CANDIDATE.

On His Way to Japan, Says He'll Figure in Election.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 30.—Gen. Felix Diaz, en route to Japan on a special mission, arrived here last night from Salina Cruz. He expected to sail for San Francisco to-day.

"I surely will be a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico," said Gen. Diaz through an interpreter.

The General discussed no other prospect than that the regular elections would be held, at which Huerta under the Constitution cannot be a candidate. He earnestly disclaimed any other mission than to thank Japan for participation in Mexico's centenary exposition of 1910 and to promote "reciprocal trade relations."

GIVE HUERTA SIXTY DAYS.

Carranza Rebels Say They Only Need Arms From U. S.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 30.—Venustiano Carranza, the Mexican rebel chieftain, wired his Washington agents to-day that he would pledge peace in Mexico within ninety days if the United States Government would grant the Constitutionalists the right to import arms and war munitions freely.

Acting Governor Ignacio Pesquiera, who is in Nogales, Sonora, just across the line indorsed Carranzas proffered pledge saying that peace could be established in sixty days. He said the constitutionalists could arm ten thousand men immediately and begin uniting with the revolutionists in other States and could capture Mexico city and overthrow Huerta in two months.

BROWN MEETS DIRECTORS.

Describes Conditions in Mexico—Soon to Go Abroad.

E. N. Brown, president of the National Railways of Mexico, gave the American directors yesterday a detailed report on affairs in Mexico. Mr. Brown said that conditions there were bad and that until the political situation changed he did not look for much improvement as far as the railroad was concerned. Only about 50 per cent. of the lines are in operation.

The question of Mr. Brown's resignation was not discussed.

Mr. Brown informed the directors that he was planning to sail for Europe within the next few days to confer with bankers in London, Paris and Berlin. He said that his report to the financiers abroad would be much the same as that he made to the directors here. He denied that the road was contemplating any new financing, all maturities being taken care of up to November 15 of this year by the sale of $26,730,000 6 per cent. notes, which was made June 2 of this year.

RECOVERY ON PARIS BOURSE.

Mexican Bank Shares in Demand on Recognition Report.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 30.—The extraordinary prices prevailing on the Bourse yesterday, when shares showed heavy declines, were followed by a reaction to-day, when rentes and bank shares, including Mexican banks, were greatly in demand. The shares of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas showed a recovery of 15 francs from the low price of 16.92 at the closing yesterday; the Banque de l'Union Parisienne a recovery of 13 francs, the Credit Lyonnais one of 10 francs, the Banco Central of Mexico 8 and the Banco Nacional of Mexico 29.

L'Information ascribes the recovery in Mexican shares to a report that the United States is about to recognize the Huerta Government. As was the case yesterday the importance of the transactions by no means corresponded to the wide fluctuations in prices, which varied from 1 to 27 francs.

CHINESE REVOLT COLLAPSES.

Nankin Again With Northern Government—Troops to Advance.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, July 30.—The collapse of the revolt against the Pekin Government is indicated in despatches from the most important cities of the south.

Nankin has returned to its allegiance to the northern Government, according to a wireless naval despatch, and a telegram was sent to the military governor of the province of Klang-su by the Chamber of Commerce of Nankin saying that Gen. Huang-hsing, the rebel leader, has left Nankin.

Preparations for an advance by the northern troops on Nan-chang are being made after the capture of the Hukow forts on Friday last by Yuan Shih-k'ai's troops who landed under cover of a bombardment from Oliphant's Island and drove out the rebels.

The appointment of Hsiung Hsi-ling as Premier was confirmed to-day by the Senate.

EVELYN NESBIT ARRIVES.

Says She Has Dropped Name of Thaw—Can's Be Suppressed.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who arrived yesterday by the White Star liner Olympic, listed as Miss Evelyn Nesbit, said she was through with the surname of Thaw and that she would not permit the management of Hammerstein's Theatre to advertise her except as Evelyn Nesbit.

A summons server met her at the foot of the gangplank and put into her hand a paper calling for her appearance in contempt proceedings instituted by the Gorham Company. Her lawyer promised to take care of the matter. She said it was a mere formality and appeared to care nothing about it. She is accused of leaving the country while a suit was pending against her.

She remarked in regard to the effort of a reform organization to prevent her from appearing on the American stage that she could not be suppressed and if anybody thought so he should "ask Jerome." She said also that she was "some little scrapper" and that she believed she had earned the right to make a living on the stage. She said she had left in England her three-year-old boy, Russell, who had gone into the clouds with her in an aeroplane with Aviator Hammell.

Mrs. Thaw said she had come to no decision on the subject of getting a divorce from Harry Thaw. She believed, she said, that she could earn a living as a dancer and would let the future, so far as she and her husband were concerned, take care of itself.

Hookworm in East Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 30.—According to a report made by Dr. Hubert Ferrell, State director of the hookworm commission, who has just finished an investigation covering several weeks of the hookworm situation in east Texas, more than 30 per cent. of the people there are affected with the disease.

Men's White and Striped FLANNEL & SERGE TROUSERS at $3.50

reduced from $4.50, $5 and $6

¶ There is one feature of Saks serge and flannel trousers not to be overlooked. That is, that they are so perfectly cut and tailored that they are dressy enough for wear with your blue serge coat when you are out for a stroll. Most white trousers are designed for tennis and golfing only, but Saks trousers, whilst made on practical lines for sporting purposes, are also intended for the more serious occupation of walking. This, by the way, that you may know how Saks trousers are made, and because there is no need to expatiate on reductions which are manifestly liberal.

Today, tomorrow & Saturday

a combination-clearance sale of

Men's Negligee Shirts

which affords a man not only tremendous savings in price, but a remarkable range of selection.

¶ The fact is, you have here the combined resources of two big wholesale stocks and our own retail stock, marked at the most drastic recessions from regular prices. In other words, instead of imposing the customary sacrifice of variety in return for much lessened prices, we are placing at your disposal in this sale an even more liberal selection of shirts than can usually be found anywhere at regular prices.

$1.50 Shirts, made of Madras and mercerized cloths, plain or pleated	**95c**
$2 and $2.50 Shirts, foreign & domestic Madras and mercerized cloths, plain or pleated	**$1.10**
$3 Silk-and-Cotton Shirts, in a splendid variety of new Summer patterns	**$1.85**
$3.50 "Thousand Tuck" Shirts, for dress and tuxedo wear, with soft or starched cuffs	**$2.55**
$5 and $6 All Silk Shirts, made of custom silk shirtings, and beautifully made at that	**$3.85**

Today, tomorrow and Saturday

MEN'S ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR at inspirational savings

¶ It is not necessary to dwell on the need of light weight athletic undergarments these days. It is almost too hot to dwell on anything, earth included. But the man who wants a few more athletic undergarments might as well get them in this sale, under the cooling influence of greatly lowered prices. Emphatically, he cannot equal the values elsewhere.

50c and 75c Athletic Shirts and Drawers . . at 38c
$1 Athletic Union Suits . . . . . at 68c
$1 and $1.50 Athletic Shirts and Drawers . . at 68c

A special offering today of

Steamer, Dress & Hat Trunks were $18, $19 & $21 — $13.50

¶ Mostly fibre covered trunks, made of three-ply lumber, protected with the best solid hardware, and riveted, if anything, too often, on the theory that you cannot have too much of a good thing. Neatly lined, and serviceably made, as they have to be to find favor with us. Ten styles. Some have one and two skirt trays, with top tray divided. The steamer and dress trunks range from 32 to 40 inches. The hat trunks are 26, 28 and 30 inches.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

OPENS SATURDAY, AUG. 2d

Greater New York Fair and Exposition

EMPIRE CITY PARK (YONKERS)
A BIG DAY OF THRILLING EVENTS
MOTORCYCLE RACES—CHARIOT RACES—HIPPODROME RACES
GRAND BABY SHOW, 12 O'CLOCK NOON
ANIMAL ACTS—AEROPLANE FLIGHTS
AERIAL ACTS, BAND CONCERTS
SPECTACULAR DISPLAY FIREWORKS AT NIGHT
BIG EXHIBITS LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURE, WOMAN'S WORK, POULTRY, FLOWERS, FRUITS, Etc.

Take Subway to 207th St. via Jerome Ave., also Sixth and Ninth Ave. Elevated to 155th St. via Jerome Ave. to entrance Fair Grounds. N. Y. Central to Yonkers and Mt. Vernon, thence trolley to entrance. Automobile route up Broadway via McLean and Midland Aves., up Concourse via Jerome Ave. to gate.

RENO DECREE FOR N. Y. WOMAN.

Mrs. Mowbray Says Her Husband Gave Her Only $20 in Two Years.

RENO, Nev., July 30.—Isabelle P. Mowbray received to-day a decree of divorce from her husband, W. Harry Mowbray, a travelling salesman for a wholesale confectionery concern of New York city, whom she married at her parents' home, West 112th street, New York, on June 12, 1900. She did not resume her maiden name of Potosky. The couple had no children and there was no contest.

Mrs. Mowbray testified that her husband gave her only $20 in two years, squandering his salary in intoxicants and for his own gratification. Her brother is a suit and cloak dealer of West Forty-sixth street, New York.