Rodrigo Quevedo, leading 500 Federals, is in pursuit of the rebels, who scattered to the east. Ortega's rebels left Guadaloupe, thirty-five miles southeast of Juarez, Sunday morning for the avowed purpose of attacking these trains.

OPINION TO OUST HUERTA.

President Wilson Expects Mediation to Come the Same Way.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Pending the arrival of former Governor Lind of Minnesota at Mexico city as President Wilson's mediator, the Mexican situation to-day relapsed into quietude. It was indicated in official circles there would be no further announcements as to the President's policy toward Mexico for some time, probably not until Lind has been in Mexico city long enough to feel out the situation.

It developed more definitely to-day that the President and Secretary Bryan are counting on the moral force of worldwide public opinion to compel not only the retirement of Huerta but agreement among the Mexican rebels to lay aside their differences with the present Government and permit the holding of an election in the near future.

The Administration believes that neither faction in Mexico can withstand the pressure of public opinion which it hopes to arouse not only in Mexico but in other countries. It is intended to make public to all the world the proposals to be made to the Huerta Government so that it shall be no secret what sort of aid the United States is offering.

The frequent denials from both Huerta and Carranza forces that they will have nothing to do with any mediation plan are not taken seriously by the supporters of the Administration plan. It is pointed out that the Huertistas and Carranzistas naturally do not care to weaken their position by offering to accept a programme even before it has been offered to them. The answers made by both sides now to informal suggestions from wholly unofficial sources will be changed, according to the Administration belief, when the proposals come directly from the President of the United States with all the authority of the United States Government behind them.

Huerta's Rejection Taken Lightly.

Those who hold to this view to-day declined to attack any significance even to the rejection by Huerta of the peace plan proposed by the committee which acts as a supplementary to the executive power in the absence of Congress. President Huerta flatly refused to entertain the proposal that he begin to treat with the revolutionists. He informed the deputation which went to him that he would treat with the rebels only through his troops in the field.

Americans in Washington who have been in Mexico recently believe it possible, however, that Huerta may give a chilling reception to the President's emissary. It was even suggested that he might refuse to have any communication with Lind. It was pointed out that Lind has nothing behind him but the support of President Wilson, and inasmuch as he has no official standing, Huerta is not bound by anything except his own judgment as to how he shall treat him. In fact, he could order him deported if he saw fit to do so. It is said that Huerta has little regard for consequences once he has determined on a course and is ruthless in brushing aside opposition to his plans. In fact, the chief interest in Washington is to learn the view of Huerta and others in Mexico as to the sending of Lind.

Mr. Bryan said that Lind would probably take passage from New Orleans on Thursday or Friday of this week. The point has not yet been settled. The Navy Department has offered to place the battleship New Hampshire at his disposal for the trip to Vera Cruz.

It was intimated to-day that if Mr. Lind gets a fair start on his project he may visit other parts of Mexico than the capital. Such a procedure will be necessary, it is believed, if the leaders of the numerous rebel movements are to be brought into an agreement with the Government.

TEXAS SINCERELY NEUTRAL.

Colquitt Replies to Bryan's Inquiry About Mexican Prisoners.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 5.—Gov. Colquitt to-day made public a telegram which he sent to Secretary Bryan in answer to the latter's inquiry as to the attitude of Texas toward Mexican soldiers who are being held prisoners at El Paso and Brownsville. The message follows:

"Replying to your telegram relative to Mexican soldiers held at El Paso and Brownsville by the United States Government, those at El Paso were introduced into Texas from Arizona; those at Brownsville came across the border to escape capture by the Constitutionalists. We do not consider these a menace to Texas, not half so much as the general conditions in Mexico and on the border.

"The attitude of this State toward the Mexican revolution has been one of sincere neutrality. If the warfare in Mexico was according to civilized methods the questions involved might be different. But if you return these soldiers to Mexico you will do so that they may butcher others, whereas you have given to them protection from butchery by their enemies.

"I see no difference in principle of releasing the Mexicans at El Paso and Brownsville and that suggested by you. I do not wish to assent to any course which will either increase or encourage the barbarities and inhumanity which the policy of the United States Government is permitting to cross its border and in the republic of Mexico generally toward our own citizens.

"I protested against the introduction of the Mexican soldiers from Arizona and El Paso, but have no objection to your holding those at Brownsville if you care to do so."

MEXICAN PRISONERS MOVED.

Train Bears 230 Federals Probably to Fort at San Diego.

EL PASO, Aug. 5.—Two hundred and thirty Mexican Federal prisoners who have been held at Fort Bliss since the battle of Naco were taken west to an officially mysterious destination this morning. It is known, however, that they were sent to San Diego. The Mexican consular inspector, Miguel Diebold, got a message from Nogales, Ariz., saying that the Federal prisoners at Nogales who had been held there since the battle of Nogales, Sonora, would be taken to-day to Tucson, and from there to Fort Rosecrans, San Diego.

When Gen. Wood and Secretary Garrison were here they discussed a plan for mobilizing all of the Federal prisoners held at Naco, Nogales and Fort Bliss at Fort Rosecrans.

The removal of the prisoners was hastened by actions either of the Mexican Federal Government or friends of the prisoners. While the train was being made up to carry the prisoners H. R. Gamble, an attorney of El Paso, was at Austin to get a writ of habeas corpus from Judge T. S. Maxey of the Federal court for the release of the prisoners.

BRANDS HUERTA "USURPER."

Texan Representative Asks Congress to Repeal Neutrality Laws.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Branding President Huerta of Mexico as a "usurper," Representative Stephens of Texas to-day introduced a resolution in the House proposing a repeal of neutrality laws in order to permit Mexican rebels to get arms and ammunition on an equal footing with the Huerta Administration.

Stephens's resolution proposed that Congress declare "a state of public war

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exists in Mexico, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights and the United States should observe strict neutrality between the belligerents."

Repeal of two joint Congressional resolutions of 1898 and March 14, 1912, empowering the President to prohibit exportation of munitions of war, was advocated by the Texan. His resolution recited that both Mexican factions have disregarded offers of a peaceable settlement through the United States and "there is not now any established Government in Mexico worthy of recognition by the United States."

MEXICAN MISSIONS SEEM SAFE

Officials of American Societies Say Religious Work Continues.

Representatives at headquarters in this city of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist missionary societies said yesterday they had received the circular from the State Department at Washington to the effect that some Consols in Mexico report that missionaries might be in danger.

Beyond this none of them had any further information and said that while there was apprehension of course, there had really been little hindrance with religious work. Colporteurs of the American Bible Society have been interfered with occasionally and their wares stolen.

STUBBORN FIRE DRAPES WEST SIDE IN PALL

Smoky Joe Martin Has Hard Fight and the Commissioner a Fast Run.

Acting Chief Smoky Joe Martin and his men battled for more than three hours last night to keep in the cellar a fire that threatened to eat its way clean to the roof of the seven story loft building at 179-183 Wooster street. Intense heat and a volume of black smoke that shrouded a large part of the West Side impeded their efforts.

There were three women and a dozen men still at work in the building at 6:20 o'clock when the fire was first seen in the rear of the basement. The Perfect Patent Folding Box Company uses the basement and part of the first floor as a storeroom and the blaze ate into the masses of pasteboard quickly. A few buckets of water were thrown at it and then everybody hurried out of the building. By the time the first crew of firemen arrived the plate glass windows on the street floor had been shattered by the terrific heat.

Two more alarms were turned in immediately. Fire Commissioner Johnson, who was making an investigation of Engine 93 in 181st street, jumped into his automobile at the third alarm and Chauffeur William Boeven says they were in front of the burning building seventeen minutes later. They fought the fire from West Broadway in the rear and tons of water were poured into the upper floors to keep them wetted for an emergency.

Battalion Chief Gerhardt Webber got in front of a stream of water while on the third floor and was knocked down. Something pierced his heavy boot and clothing and cut a small artery in his right leg. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and sent home.

The fire ate through the floor and between the walls of the second and third stories. The stock was wrecked and the damage is estimated at more than $50,000.

WOULD BUILD 3 DREADNOUGHTS.

Illinois Congressman Tells of Japan's Naval Programme.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Representative Britten of Illinois started a personally conducted Japanese "war scare" in the House to-day by introducing a resolution proposing an emergency appropriation for the construction of three new dreadnoughts to cope with the battleship building plan of the Nipponese.

"Admiral Takarabe of Japan, Vice-Minister of the Navy, at a secret meeting where the Government's naval scheme was explained, said it was proposed to form a fleet strong enough to beat the fleet of a 'certain nation,'" Britten explained. "That expression could not be more significant."

He said the Japanese Naval Minister referred to the opening of the Panama Canal and the ability of this Government at that time to send its fleet into the Pacific. Britten declared that Japan has built and is building twelve dreadnoughts.

"Yet in the face of this argument Congress only authorized one battleship last year," said Britten. "A navy which Congress pretends is prepared for war foreign Powers know is unprepared. It is a manifest danger. Battleships are cheaper than battles. Temporary loss of control of the Pacific to Japan would surely mean permanent loss of the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska."

MAN CLINGS TO BLAZING BOAT.

Blown Into River He Is Seriously Burned Before Aid Reaches Him.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 5.—A twenty foot displacement speed boat valued at $2,000 and owned by Frank O. Grattan of Riverside Drive, who is connected with Finley, Barrell & Co., bankers and brokers of 74 Broadway, was wrecked, and his chauffeur, John Phillips, aged 19, was seriously burned and almost drowned in the Shrewsbury River this afternoon when the carbureters overflowed and the engine backed fire, causing a terrific explosion.

Phillips, who was alone in the boat, driving her from Hiland's boat works to the Grattan residence across the river from Red Bank, was blown from the steering wheel over the gasolene tank at the stern, about ten feet, and landed in the river. He sank, but when he came to the surface got a grip on the side of the burning boat, and although unable to swim and suffering agony from burns hung on until rescued by a deckhand from the Seabird.

The fire hose from the Seabird was turned on the burning boat and the blaze was soon extinguished. Young Phillips, suffering from serious burns on both of his arms and his face, was carried to Dr. Straughin's office, where his wounds were bandaged. He was later taken to his mother's home in Atlantic Highlands. The boat is a total wreck.

DIGGS ON TRIAL ON WHITE SLAVE CHARGE

Caminetti Is Pale When Jury Is Being Selected in His Partner's Case.

GIRLS NOT IN COURT ROOM

Government Will Try to Prove Victims Were Frightened Into Eloping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Maury Diggs was put on trial to-day in the United States District Court here on a charge of taking Marcia Warrington from Sacramento to Reno, Nev., in contravention of the Federal "white slave" statute. With Diggs and the girl at the time specified in the indictment were Drew Caminetti and Lola Norris. The court room was crowded when the case was called.

Diggs, who has heavy features, smilingly bowed to acquaintances. He has five lawyers, led by Marshall Woodworth, former United States District Attorney. Caminetti, who was also in court, was pale and nervous and followed all the proceedings with painful interest. His trial on a similar charge is to follow that of Diggs.

Neither of the young women in the case appeared in the court room, but it was said that they were in the Sheriff's quarters ready to give testimony.

Judge Van Fleet announced that he would try the Diggs case, but he said he hoped that Judge Dooling would be able to hear the case of Caminetti and of Attorney Harris, who is charged with conspiracy to suborn perjury.

Prosecutor Matt Sullivan, for the Government, expects to prove that on January 15, by false statements and trickery, Maury I. Diggs, former State architect, abandoning his wife and family, and Drew Caminetti, son of Immigration Commissioner Anthony Caminetti, "persuaded and frightened" two Sacramento high school girls into eloping with them to Reno.

Of the two girls who will testify as the chief witnesses for the prosecution the Government will admit that one, Marcia Warrington, had been intimate with Diggs before the flight to Reno while supposedly knowing him to be a married man.

In regard to Lola Norris the Government expects to prove that she was of good character when the two young men induced her to go aboard the train leaving Sacramento and that attempts by Caminetti to lead her astray during the journey failed.

Case the Government Will Put Up.

After the arrival of the four in Reno the Government will seek to prove by direct and circumstantial evidence that Miss Norris, convinced by the argument that she had been hopelessly compromised and worn out by her trying experiences since leaving Sacramento, finally yielded to Caminetti's importunities.

Pursued by a representative of the District Attorney's office in Sacramento, Caminetti and Diggs were found occupying a cottage in Reno with the two girls and were placed under arrest on charges of abandoning their families under the State law. On these charges they were indicted by the Grand Jury in Sacramento, but no steps were made to bring them to trial when it was learned that the Federal Government would undertake the prosecution of the offenders under the Mann white slave act.

The two defendants indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy were released on $10,000 bail each. Later Biggs and Charles B. Harris, a Sacramento attorney, were indicted for conspiracy to suborn perjury for the defence in the white slave conspiracy cases and had additional bail fixed at $5,000 each.

John L. McNab, then United States Attorney, in reply to inquiries from Washington seemingly set on foot by interested persons of prominence, advised immediate trial of the cases, "lest subornation of perjury and influence" defeat justice. McNab received instruction from United States Attorney-General McReynolds to proceed, but a few days later came an order to continue the cases until fall.

Caused McNab's Resignation.

Similar orders in regard to the Western Fuel Company fraud conspiracy cases led to the resignation of McNab in a sensational letter addressed to Attorney-General McReynolds. This led to an investigation in Washington, which resulted in the appointment of special counsel for the prosecution of the cases, which were ordered set for early trial.

Late in June the trials of the two young men jointly on a charge of conspiring to violate the Mann act were set for to-day, but later, when instructions came from Washington to prosecute the cases to the limit, it was decided to try Diggs and Caminetti separately on the more serious charge of actual violation of the act.

Eleven jurors were temporarily passed when the court adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and it is expected the full jury will be obtained to-morrow morning. In the examination of jurors nothing special was developed except that one talesman said he regarded Diggs's offence as much graver because he was a married man with a wife and little children.

When the names of the jurors were being called, no response was received to the name of "B. E. Donaldson." Again and again "his" name was called by Commissioner Krull without response. Finally deputy marshal who had summoned the jury announced that the summons addressed to "B. E. Donaldson, Esq.," had been returned with the notation, "Am not an Esquire, am a Mrs."

Women Jurors Barred.

When the laughter subsided, Judge Van Fleet remarked:

"Women jurors are not accepted in this court."

"Mr." Donaldson's name was stricken from the list as well as that of another woman.

Twenty witnesses from Sacramento summoned by Diggs came to court in a body. With these it is understood the defendant intends to besmirch the character of Miss Warrington. The prosecution maintained, however, that should the defence succeed in this move it will have absolutely no effect on the case. The Mann act makes no distinction regarding the character of a woman transported from one State to another for immoral purposes. The act makes it a felony to effect or aid, or assist in effecting, the transportation of a girl or woman for immoral purposes. The maximum penalty is five years imprisonment.

RAILROAD ARBITRATORS MEET.

No Choice of Additional Members Made at First Session.

The four arbitrators for the Eastern railroads and for the trainmen and conductors held their first meeting to choose two more members in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday. A. H. Smith, senior vice-president of the New York Central, and W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania, represented the railroads, and Daniel Cease, editor of the *Railway Trainman*, and Lucius E. Sheppard, senior vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, represented the men. They were in session from 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Many names were mentioned, but no choice was made. The conference will be resumed to-morrow.

A REMINDER

No Owner needs to be told that quality, speed, and economy are necessary to the success of his building operation. And in fact, our daily observations on these important factors in building construction are not submitted in the nature of advice, but rather as an insinuating reminder of where quality, speed, and economy can be most surely obtained.

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PELL'S DEATH BRINGS SAFETY FOR OTHERS

Continued from First Page.

with the conductor and looked at the body, but I could not identify it.

"However, I recognized Mr. Pell's cravat. I didn't want to let myself be carried away and make a mistake in identity. However, I was absolutely sure then that it was Mr. Pell. Then somebody came up with a straw hat with 'Pell' written inside. I gave the doctor the names of the party in the automobile and my name and said there must be somebody else around somewhere.

Got Mrs. Pell Back to Hotel.

"The train started to go ahead and somebody shouted for it to stop, that a body had been found. Where it was I don't know. But it came to view at that time. I did not look at the body. I don't know who had broken the news to Mrs. Pell. Fortunately Dr. Bolder Lee, whom I don't know personally, and a friend came with me to the car. I decided the only thing to do was to get Mrs. Pell back to the hotel.

"I got back to the car and told Mrs. Pell a serious accident had occurred, and that the road would be blocked for a couple of hours and I thought it would be advisable for her to go back to the hotel and telephone her husband that she was all right and that it would relieve him of his anxiety when he heard of the accident.

"I got her back, as I thought at the time, without her suspecting anything. However, I think that she must have suspected something was amiss, for she went to pieces upon our arrival there. But I am not sure. I tried to get a room for her. Then some one went into a telephone booth and telephoned that news. Mrs. Pell fainted.

"There were five or six cars ahead of us at the time of the accident, but they were not close together. They were quite a way back from the track, three hundred feet, I should say. I did not see the accident. I sat there for five minutes before making an attempt to go ahead. One car was very close to the scene of the accident. I understand a friend of Mrs. Pell says Mr. Pell was driving his own car.

Can't Understand How It Happened.

"I can only imagine how the accident occurred. It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock. It was the first time I ever came to the Trouville. Yes, I had in mind that there were two crossings. Both were perfectly visible and I could see trains approaching when on the other side, as there was nothing to obstruct the view. I cannot understand how the accident occurred, as you can see a train coming from afar.

"The entire train was lighted from end to end. I did not count the cars, but I judge there were six or seven."

Mr. Vanderbilt was asked whether or not it was true that he had said that the first four cars were unlighted.

"It is not true," said Mr. Vanderbilt. "I did not make such a statement. All the lights in the train were lit from one end to another. As to the number of cars in the train, I am not sure. I could not say whether there were any 'dead' cars behind. It looked to me as if the entire train was lit up as there was one continuous light. The train when I saw it was pretty near half way across the crossing."

Mr. Vanderbilt was asked where he found the body of Mr. Pell.

"It was fifty feet from the crossing, on the left hand side of the road when I found it," he replied. "I never saw the wreck of the auto. Mr. Laimbeer's body was lying in the roadway. The chauffeur's body was twenty or twenty-five feet further than Mr. Pell's body. I did not go to it. It was on the ocean side of the track and five or six feet from the track."

Charles Pope Caldwell of 42 Broadway, personal counsel for Mr. Pell, asked how far back the line of blocked automobiles extended from the scene of the accident, Mr. Vanderbilt answered:

"The line of cars extended back to the bridge. Our car was about 300 feet from the track."

Mrs. Laimbeer Still Very Ill.

Mrs. Laimbeer was still too ill yesterday to be moved from the Hotel Nassau. Her recovery is likely to be extremely slow, though of her ultimate recovery the doctors feel no doubt. She will not be told of her husband's death for some days.

Mrs. Pell was said yesterday to be pretty well over the first shock of knowing her husband's fate and she may be able to attend his funeral to-day at the Church of the Transfiguration. Mr. Laimbeer's funeral will also be held today in Grace Church chantry.

Ralph Peters, president of the railroad, gave out a statement yesterday in which he said:

"We will do our best to cooperate with the public authorities in the effort to remove the crossings and prevent the recurrence of such dreadful things. The users of the highways must also help in this matter, and use ordinary caution at the crossings if accidents are to be entirely avoided."

CAN'T TOUCH MRS. THAW'S PAY.

Judge Mayer Issues Order Restraining Creditors for a Year.

An order issued by Judge Julius L. Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday will insure for Evelyn Nesbit Thaw an undivided enjoyment of her own salary while she is in vaudeville. The order restrains Mrs. Thaw's creditors, including Louise & Co., modistes; the Gorham Company, Alvin L. Strassburger as trustee in bankruptcy for Robert C. Acker and Edward Margolies, a dress manufacturer, from proceeding against her in any court during the next twelve months or until she is discharged from bankruptcy.

Louise & Co. and the Gorham Company obtained judgments against the bankrupt in the State courts. Alvin Strassburger and Edward Margolies have begun suit in the same court to recover the amount of their claims from Mrs. Thaw. By the terms of the order they are only allowed to examine the bankrupt in the proceedings in the Federal courts.

Judge Mayer stipulates that the order does not apply to the contempt proceedings brought against Evelyn Thaw in the City Court for her failure to appear for supplementary examination in the Gorham suit.

REPUBLICANS URGE WHITMAN TO BOLT

District Attorney Delays Accepting Renomination—Confers With Advisers.

MANY PLANS SUGGESTED

Disgruntled Partisans Propose Ways to Name and Elect Whitman Mayor.

Charles S. Whitman did nothing yesterday to relieve the suspense of the Republican leaders. On the contrary it seemed that the Republican leaders did everything they could to postpone his answer to the fusionists. It appeared that Mr. Whitman's resolution to accept the fusion renomination for District Attorney, as announced from Bretton Woods on Sunday, was very much shaken.

Far from cooling off as time went on, the wrath of the Republicans at the action of the fusion committee in naming John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor has become hotter until yesterday it reached the boiling point.

The real key to the situation lay in the doubt of the Republicans as to the future of their party in whatever paths Mr. Whitman chooses to lead them. If Mr. Whitman decides to accept the fusion offer, then he puts the Republicans in the position of acquiescing to the Progressive choice for Mayor. It was the Progressive party more than anything else which brought about the nomination of John Purroy Mitchel, a step which the Progressives planned for the specific purpose of wrecking the Republican party in this town. As one Progressive put it last night, Mr. Whitman would have been nominated for Mayor if the Progressives had not felt that they would be working out the purposes of Mr. Barnes, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Koenig. Now that Mr. Whitman is defeated for the fusion nomination the Republicans are very unwilling to bow their necks to the Progressive yoke.

Is Advised to Bolt.

An alternative to Mr. Whitman's running again for District Attorney would be an out and out bolt by the Republicans with Mr. Whitman as their candidate for Mayor—a step which they have threatened for a long time. It may be said that the only deterrent against such a move is the chance of defeat. Many Republican leaders held firmly to the conviction yesterday that to be whipped in such a fight would leave them and Mr. Whitman in a better place than to stand or fall with the fusion ticket.

In other words, the Republican leaders found themselves faced with the alternative of throwing in their lot with what they termed the precarious chances of the fusionists or of playing a lone hand with Mr. Whitman as their leader.

Mr. Whitman got word yesterday from a number of his most trusted advisers urging the latter course. It was a scheme for putting Mr. Whitman's candidacy up to the ultimate decision of the voters. Their argument was that the voters had had very little to do with the course of events thus far.

This plan, which was earnestly submitted to Mr. Whitman, provided for a fight conducted in his interest in the primaries of all the parties. Obviously, Mr. Whitman could easily be designated by the Republican city committee for the office of Mayor and so have his name placed at the head of the Republican ballot on primary day. It was equally obvious that John Purroy Mitchel will be designated by the Progressive city committee and that the Tammany nominee will be designated by the Democratic city committee and that their names will go before the voters at the primaries as the preference of their respective parties.

But under the law it is possible to write in the names of other condidates in lieu of those designated by the various committees. It is the ambitious scheme of some of the Republican leaders to carry Mr. Whitman's candidacy into the primaries and induce the voters to write in his name as their individual choice.

As a corollary to this scheme it was proposed to Mr. Whitman that petitions should be circulated among the enrolled voters of the other two parties with the possible effect of having his name printed on the ballots along with those of the regular party nominees. Analysis of this scheme showed that the Republican leaders would have a tough job on their hands.

Would Need 8,000 Signers.

The law provides that in order to put a name on the ballot by petition enough names of enrolled voters must be attached to it to equal 5 per cent. of the total enrollment in the city and 4 per cent. of the total vote cast by the party for Governor at the last election. The total Progressive enrollment is about 12,000 and 4 per cent. of their vote for Mr. Straus would be 8,000 names.

The authors of this scheme do not profess to say that any such petition could be secured for Mr. Whitman, but they hope that if this clause of the Levy law should be taken into court it would be thrown out on the score that it works an injustice to independent candidates. They explained to Mr. Whitman that Lucien Bonheur says that he already has 1,500 enrolled Progressives signed up for Mr. Whitman. They hope that with 500 or so more they could convince a court that Mr. Whitman's name should be placed before the Progressives at the coming primaries.

The plan as described was nothing more nor less than a scheme for the elimination of John Purroy Mitchel as a fusion nominee.

When Mr. Whitman got back from Bretton Woods yesterday morning he found a couple of hundred letters waiting for him. Nine-tenths of them gave advice against accepting the fusion nomination. He was perpetually at the telephone hearing the same kind of advice from his friends in New York. A number of leaders called upon him. Among these were Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican county committee; Frederick C. Tanner, leader of the Assembly district in which Mr. Whitman lives; Lucien Bonheur, head of one of the Whitman leagues, who arranged the conference between Mr. Whitman and Col. Roosevelt, and Isidor Wasservogel, his adjutant in the District Attorney's office.

Said He Was Tammany Envoy.

In addition to the Republican leaders Mr. Whitman heard from a man who represented himself as an envoy of Tammany Hall. He was sent to sound Mr. Whitman on the question of accepting a Tammnny indorsement for District Attorney. Ever since Mr. Whitman was first spoken of as a fusion possibility for Mayor Tammany leaders have said that he might expect a Tammany indorsement if he should consent to stay as District Attorney. When Mr. Whitman was asked last night about the report of a possible Tammany indorsement he was unwilling to give a definite answer. He wanted first to make up his mind on the major issue, that of the Mayoralty.

One of the chief Tammany leaders said last night that he doubted whether the organization would indorse Mr. Whitman after all. He said that the visit to him yesterday was not autnorized. Mr. Whitman's recent declaration against the organization, he said, would probably prevent his indorsement.

It was suggested yesterday also that Tammany might nominate Supreme Court Justice Seabury for Mayor in the event of Mr. Whitman's running and thus break the appeal he could make on the police issue. Justice Seabury was the Judge in the cases of the four inspectors who were convicted of bribery. His assistance to Mr. Whitman was such, it was explained, as to make him a valuable asset should the police issue be raised in the campaign. But Tammany leaders said last night that Justice Seabury's name is not being considered. The Tammany choice is still Justice Victor J. Dowling.

Mr. Whitman's feelings about running for Mayor on the Republican ticket boil down to a question of expediency. It was said on authority that if he decides that the Republican leaders are right when they say that the fusion ticket as it stands is hopelessly weak, he will have no scruples about starting out for himself. If he concludes that there is a good chance for the fusion ticket—and the indications yesterday were that his best judgment points the other way—he will take the renomination. He feels that the chances of his own reelection in this county are dubious. The elimination of The Bronx, which becomes this year a separate county with its own District Attorney, makes his position the more precarious. Manhattan is the stronghold of Tammany Hall, and even with his record as a prosecutor of police corruption he feels that the chances are against him. If he is to be put up for sacrifice he would rather be killed in a hot fight for the Mayoralty than to go down as an unsuccessful suppliant for his old office.

The Republican leaders impressed him again and again with the fact that his decision will be of first importance in determining the fortunes of the Republican party in this town. There were many signs of defection yesterday. A number of Assembly district leaders said that they would resign from the organization if Mr. Whitman does not run. Others reported that they could not hold their ranks together for the fusionists. As between John Purroy Mitchel and Mayor Gaynor for instance, the Republicans would go over to Tammany Hall and the Mayor. This fact was taken as a basis for the Republican figures that the fusionists would lose the election by 100,000 votes.

HALT FUSION COUNTY TICKET

Committee Puts Decision Over a Week Until Whitman Speaks.

The fusion executive committee adjourned last night for a week after deciding to hold the county ticket in abeyance for the present. The explanation of this resolution was said to be that the committee wants to know what Mr. Whitman is going to do before it goes ahead with the other county offices.

Their position was the precise reverse of that ascribed to the Republican leaders, who were reported last night as glad to have Mr. Whitman delay his decision so that they would have a lever on the fusion committee.

Members of the committee made no secret of their feeling about Whitman's delay. Some of them argued that the Republican leaders were holding him off on the theory that they would be able to demand better places on the county ticket if the committee was uncertain about Mr. Whitman.

Friends of Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican county committee, have been pushing him forward as a candidate for Sheriff. Michael H. Blake, leader of the Ninth Assembly district, is also an aspirant. But the Progressives have been making a fight for Timothy Healy and the Independence Leaguers want the Sheriff's office for John J. Hopper. It was said last night that of the four Hopper's chances are best.

The fusionists are exerting strong pressure on the Queens county anti-Tammany forces to induce them to take Robert W. Higbie, the fusion nominee for Borough President. Burden and De Bragga, the Republican leaders, show no disposition to obey. With them are the so-called independent Democrats, followers of Joe Cassidy, and Progressives under Henry S. Johnston, Peter L. Meininger and Robert Price Bell.

The three organizations have formed a fusion movement of their own to nominate a borough and county ticket. They will meet to-night at Scheutzen Park, Astoria. William H. Williams, a member of the Committee of 107, will urge them to take Higbie. The insurgents are apt to name for Borough President Rupert M. Thomas, Harry Huber, an ex-Assemblyman, or L. C. L. Smith. Smith was selected by the organization several weeks ago as the man to beat Borough President Maurice Connolly, who will probably receive the regular Democratic nomination.

John Purroy Mitchel was on hand at the meeting last night to talk over plans for the campaign. He told the committee he had no doubt that in the end there would be harmony between the Republicans and the other partisans represented in the fusion movement. He said he had no doubt that all hands would work together to win a fusion victory.

A fusion nomination of Eugene Philbin for the Supreme Court was said to be a foregone conclusion. He was named by Gov. Sulzer last April to take the place vacated by Edward E. McCall when he was transferred to the Public Service Commission. The Senate confirmed the appointment at once and Justice Philbin has been serving since that time. There was no doubt last night that Tammany will nominate him also, thereby making his election assured.

The fusion judiciary committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Charles C. Burlingham. The committee had expected to report to the executive committee of the fusionists, but so many names have been suggested that they were unable to make even a preliminary report.

"Our job seems more difficult even than that of the other committee on candidates," said a member of the committee. "We have had simply a cloud of names before us. Some of them were of men we had never heard of."

Many of the members had kind words to say about Mr. McAneny's statement of acceptance.

Joseph M. Price was asked about a story to the effect that the Republican members of the committee were getting ready to bolt. He said it was nonsense, that the Republicans on the committee had shown a fine spirit of conciliation and that he had no doubt of their loyalty. He explained the absence of Henry L. Stimson and John Henry Hammond on the score that they were not in town.

The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

TANNER WON'T QUIT FIGHT.

Republican District Leader Denies Report That He Will Resign.

Frederick C. Tanner, Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly district, District Attorney Whitman's district, said last night:

"In this evening's papers I am represented as saying that I would resign the leadership of the Twenty-fifth Assembly district whether Mr. Whitman ran on the fusion ticket or not.

"I will not resign during any fight and as long as I am leader I shall exert all the influence I possess to secure the strongest anti-Tammany fusion ticket possible."

BURGLAR OVERLOOKS $10,000.

Takes Watch and Minor Articles From Iselin Home.

Albert Boecklin, aged 18, of 1102 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday charged with burglary at the home of John H. Iselin, 59 East Seventy-ninth street. The police say he has confessed.

The detective says the burglar overlooked a jewel case containing $10,000 worth of jewelry in a drawer directly beneath that from which a gold watch, a gold match safe and a gold cigar lighter were taken. Boecklin is said to have gained admittance to the house by personating a laborer.

THE STEAMERS
—OF THE—
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
The Coolest and Most Delightful Way to
North Jersey Coast Resorts
Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, etc.
Leave N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St. week days, 8:50, 9:35, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 3:15, *4:15, *5:25, 7:45 P. M. Sunday, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:30, 7:45 (10:40 E. Long Branch only) P. M.
Leave N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9:15, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, *4:45, *5:45, 8:10 P. M. Sunday 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 4:00, 8:10 (11:10 E. Long Branch only) P. M. *Except Sept. 1.
THE UPTOWN PIER foot of W. 42d St. is accessible to the Residential, Hotel and Shopping Districts
THE DOWNTOWN PIER foot of Cedar St. is CONVENIENT TO THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CENTRES.
SUPERIOR SERVICE TO THE SEASHORE
Via New Jersey Central.
ALL RAIL ROUTE
From Foot of W. 23d St. and Liberty St.

CHICAGO POLICEWOMEN NAMED AND SWORN IN

Newly Appointed Peace Guardians Get Stars and Start on Their "Beats."

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—With upraised hands and solemn faces, eight of Chicago's newly appointed policewomen took the oath of office to-day in the office of the secretary of police, and after having their stars pinned on dispersed to the stations to which they were assigned. Two of the women appointed by Mayor Harrison failed to appear, but will go on duty later.

Mrs. Alice Clements, Miss Lulu Parks, Mrs. Margaret F. Butler, Mrs. Madge Wilson, Mrs. F. Woodman-Willsey, Miss Clara Olsen, Mrs. Anna Loucks and Miss Emma Nukom were the ones who appeared in Chief McWeeny's office at 10 o'clock in the morning and received two hours instruction.

The chief delivered a long list of 'Don'ts' to be observed by the new minions of the law. Some of them were:

Don't stretch the truth.

Don't be too strenuous, have compassion.

Present all cases fairly and squarely.

Don't be nosey.

Don't complain about long hours.

Don't use too much force in making arrests.

Don't talk more than necessary; let your commanding officer do most of the talking.

"Why, I know I can arrest somebody to-day!" exclaimed one of the youngest with a burst of enthusiasm. "The park is just full of spooners who should make love at home."

"Well, now, that is just the trouble with some of you—er—cops," responded the Chief. "I just gave you and the others orders not to stretch a point. I said that when you get a fellow or girl feloniously, intentionally, wilfully and—what is that other word the statute says—with malice aforethought? That's it. Why, bring him in. But don't go too far."

The women were then sworn in and each got a police whistle, fire and patrol box key, a book of rules and a regulation police star.

KATE BARNARD IS VERY ILL.

Oklahoma Charities Commissioner on a Middletown, N. Y., Farm.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 5.—Miss Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, is on one of the Middletown, N. Y., farms of the New York Neurological Institute for treatment, following a general nervous breakdown suffered by Miss Barnard during the past two years.

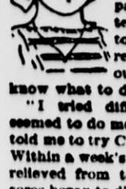
Recently she was transferred from one farm colony to another. It is understood that her condition is critical and that she may never return to Oklahoma.

Miss Barnard is now serving her second term. The office was especially created for her by the Oklahoma constitutional convention.

RASH BURNED AND ITCHED TERRIBLY

Forehead and Nose Covered with Eruption Caused by Scratching. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Eczema Entirely Disappeared.

50 Convent Ave., New York City — "My trouble first started with itching which broke out in the form of a rash and gradually became worse until my forehead and nose were covered with sores caused by scratching them, as the itching was very intense. The afflicted parts burned and itched me terribly at night, causing me to lose a number of nights rest. My face was all broken out with sores and I did not know what to do.



"I tried different remedies, but they seemed to do me no good. Finally a friend told me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Within a week's time I began to feel greatly relieved from the distressing itch and the sores began to disappear. In another week's time I did not know I ever had eczema. I thought I would positively have disfiguring marks on my face, but every sign of eczema has entirely disappeared." (Signed) Miss Maude E. Roessler, Oct. 26, 1912.

Although the Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most successful in the treatment of affections of the skin, scalp, hair and hands, they are also most valuable for every day use in the toilet, bath and nursery, because they promote and maintain the health of the skin and hair from infancy to age. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp