

"SUN" ATTACKS NEWS MONOPOLY

Complaint Against Associated Press Filed With Attorney-General.

TWO LINES OF ACTION

McReynolds May Order Investigation or Court Proceedings.

UNDER THE SHERMAN LAW

Association Charged With Acts of Rivalry in Violation of Anti-Trust Act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The complaint of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association asking the Attorney-General to institute proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law against the Associated Press was laid before Mr. McReynolds this afternoon.

It was said at the Department of Justice afterward that the Attorney-General would give the matter careful consideration with a view to determining whether or not he would order an investigation into the facts alleged by THE SUN.

If the Attorney-General feels that the charges made in the complaint indicate violation of the Sherman law he probably will order an investigation by Assistant Attorney-General Todd, who handles most of the Administration's anti-trust cases.

It is deemed the showing on the complaint alone sufficiently strong he may order proceedings under the anti-trust law.

The complaint argues that the collection of news, its reduction to literary form and distribution to newspapers is a recognized commercial business, and that such sale of news and its transmission from State to State is interstate commerce in the meaning of the Federal Constitution and in the scope of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Importance to the People. The complaint lays great stress upon the supreme importance to the American people of a free transmission of news. It says:

"Apart from the public policy which forbids the monopolization of any part of commerce or any obstruction to the channels of interstate communication, it is especially prejudicial to the public welfare that the news of the world should be standardized by one association, through which alone the happenings of the world can, if it shall hereafter secure a complete monopoly, reach the citizen.

"Our constitutional system is based upon the freedom of the press, and to this end the great organs of public opinion should be given every facility to present all of the news, and a monopoly which seeks to shape and control the news into one standard form and that form determined by its governing body through its executive officers is a peculiarly objectionable monopoly. Thus a considerable part of the newspaper press of the country has been compelled to print only such news as the said Associated Press sees fit to transmit to its several members, and it has been for many years a matter of complaint that by such control of the news, partial, unfair and partisan statements have been given to the public at large.

"Even if the Associated Press has not thus abused, as so many citizens have believed and openly charged, its dominating power over the transmission of intelligence, yet it is prejudicial to the public welfare that it should be within its power to determine in what form and to what extent the news of the world shall be given from day to day to the average citizen."

Asks Court Arbitration. The undersigned submits that the matter is of such importance to the free press of the country and to the public welfare that the United States, through the Attorney-General, should submit the whole question to the impartial arbitration of a court of justice.

The undersigned therefore requests that you consider the matter herein referred, make an investigation if you deem it necessary and thereupon institute such proceedings, civil or criminal, as in your judgment may most effectively carry into effect the act of July 1, 1890.

It is pointed out that the Associated Press, having over 35,000 miles of telegraph wires in all the States, operating them daily by its own employees and sending over them often as many as 60,000 words (over forty columns) a day, is really an operating telegraph company.

Thus follows a brief history of the Associated Press and other news agencies, designed to show that the Associated Press has unlawfully monopolized the collection and distribution of world news, and is still doing so.

The first Associated Press, formed by seven leading newspapers of New York City in 1848, early in its career made a rule that it would not sell its news to any newspaper in any city or permit its members to do so without the consent of all the newspapers in the city belonging to the association.

In 1897 competition between the Associated Press and the United Press, its only rival, had become such that the United Press went out of business, leaving the Associated Press (of Illinois) master of the field. Many United Press newspapers were taken into the Associated Press, but THE SUN and many others were barred out under the rule that all Associated Press newspapers in any city were to consent to the admission of any newspaper in that city.

Attempt to Maintain Monopoly. The Associated Press was in 1897 in practically undisputed possession of the entire business of gathering and distributing news.

TWO MISSING GIRLS FOUND.

Men With Loretta Baker and Claire McCarthy Held for Abduction.

Two girls, 14 and 15 years old respectively, who have been missing from their homes in The Bronx since the last day of January, were found in a furnished apartment at 118 West 100th street at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Two men who were found with them were arrested for abduction.

The girls are Loretta Baker of 1488 Longfellow avenue and Claire McCarthy of 1341 Southern Boulevard. They were found by Detective Scheuing and the father of Miss Baker after their men companions had been trailed from a moving picture theatre in The Bronx.

Scheuing and Baker went to the door of the apartment, which the men entered, and heard the girls crying. Baker wanted the men arrested at once, but was held back. The reserve force from the West 106th street station was called and the men placed at all points of escape from the apartment house.

At a signal Scheuing broke the door open. The men with the girls made an unsuccessful jump for the fire escape and were caught by policemen stationed there. As one of the men stood in the window Baker drew his gun to fire. The life of the man who had taken his daughter away was saved by Scheuing, who slipped his finger under the hammer of the gun as it fell.

The men arrested said they were John J. Cronin of 1338 Wilkins avenue and John F. Davis of 1208 Howe avenue, The Bronx. The girls said they had been forced to follow them and had gone first with them to furnished rooms on West Third-street.

BURGLARS BIND AND GAG WIDOW ALONE IN FLAT

Plunder Rooms—Woman Struggles Hour Before She Frees Herself.

Mrs. Mary Perry, a widow, 36 years old, living at 512 West 126th street, near Amsterdam avenue, was gagged and then bound to her bed early last night by two burglars. The thieves fled after ransacking the apartment, taking with them about \$250 worth of loot.

Mrs. Perry was asleep when the robbers entered through a window that opened on the fire escape. Their shuffling about, guided only by a flash light, awakened her and she asked: "Is that you, Charles?" thinking that her son had come in.

"No, it isn't," said one of the men. "We know who you are, though, and that you are alone and have money here. We want it. And if you scream you know what will happen to you."

Each drew a revolver and held it at her head. Mrs. Perry begged them not to touch her, but to take anything they wanted. Thinking that she had money concealed about her the burglars pulled off her stockings. Then they put her on the bed and gagged her with two wet towels. Then they tied her, binding her hands to the upper corners of the bed and her feet to the lower.

What they found in her rooms disappointed them. Just before they climbed down the fire escape one of them said: "Well, you're not as rich as we thought you were."

They took with them three rings set with diamonds, several bracelets and neckchains and \$20.

After struggling for an hour Mrs. Perry was able to wriggle one hand free. Then, freeing herself, she crossed the hall to a neighbor, who called up the police.

The only description Mrs. Perry could give of the burglars was that they were about 27 years old, wore slouch hats and brown suits and were clean shaven.

Mrs. Perry believed that the men who robbed her daughter, Mrs. Smallwood, who lives on the third floor at 624 West 139th street. The burglars got into Mrs. Chamberlain's apartment by descending on the fire escape from the roof as in the Perry robbery.

Mrs. Chamberlain and her daughter, returning home at 11:15 o'clock, found the door chained from the inside and the gas lighted. The place had been ransacked.

WILL ASK DR. AKED TO RESIGN.

Ministers' Association Offended by His View of Christ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—When the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Johnson, formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, takes the chair February 13 as president of the Church Federation of San Francisco he will receive a communication from the Presbyterian Ministers Association for his resignation because of unorthodox utterances from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church last Sunday.

Dr. Aked said he did not adhere to and would not support the doctrine of the miraculous conception and birth of Christ. "My conclusion upon this question," he announced, "is that the faith of Mark and John and James and Paul is good enough for me. It is good enough for any Christian. There is no need of anything but Jesus having come into the world in a miraculous way. I prefer to stand with them. What do we mean by saying 'He was divine'? It is a question of quantity and not of quality. There is divinity in us, but so much more in Him that I prefer to call Him divine. Perhaps it would be better to speak of the divineness of man and the divinity of Christ."

SHACKLETON SETS AGE LIMIT.

Says Men Between Ages of 30 and 40 Only Are Wanted.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, whose plans for a journey across the Antarctic continent from sea to sea are almost complete, said to-day that the men he will take with him must be between 30 and 40 years of age.

WANAMAKER TO SEND FLIERS OVER OCEAN

Curtiss Building Machine for Air Trip From America to Europe.

WILL BE DAY'S FLIGHT

An English Army Officer and American Navy Officer to Make Trial.

RODMAN Wanamaker and Glenn H. Curtiss are planning a transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to the Irish coast—1,900 miles—to be made in a specially constructed 200 horse-power flying boat operated by an English army officer and a United States navy flier.

Mr. Curtiss is building the machine. Rodman Wanamaker is furnishing the money needed for the undertaking. The flying boat is expected to make the trip at an altitude of 10,000 feet in twelve or fifteen hours.

The attempt to cross the ocean will be under the auspices of the Aero Club of America.

Although Mr. Curtiss has been working on the machine for several months, the announcement came only yesterday in the form of a letter from Mr. Wanamaker to Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club.

The flight will be made "in the cause of science and in the interest of world peace." Mr. Wanamaker says in his letter. "The crossing of the Atlantic in one flight of an airplane is to my mind as important as any aerial navigation as was the voyage of Columbus to transportation by water. Once the Atlantic is crossed in a single flight of an airplane there will soon follow regular transatlantic trips and a fixed safe transatlantic passenger airline."

May Win North Pole Prize. Although the purpose of the flight as announced by Mr. Wanamaker has nothing to do with prize-winning, the aviators if successful will win the Lord Northcliffe prize of \$50,000.

The cooperation of the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain and of the Royal Aero Club of England will be sought.

Lieut. Porte, a skillful English flier, was one of the first to be taken into the secret, and it is understood that he will be one of the fliers. He has been practicing with one of the Curtiss flying boats for several months on the English Channel. One of the United States navy officers mentioned as the possible companion for Lieut. Porte is Lieut. John H. Towers, who holds the world's hydroaerobion distance and duration record with a non-stop over water flight of 292 miles in six hours and ten minutes.

The machine for the over ocean flight will be known as the Rodman Wanamaker Transatlantic Flier and will resemble a very large Curtiss flying boat. A tractor screw in front of the machine will be used instead of the propeller usually seen in Curtiss flying boats.

Will Float if It Drops. The hull is torpedo shaped and almost entirely enclosed, so that in case of accident it will float without swamping for days. The 200 horse-power motor will be installed in the bow and will be readily accessible to the operators, who will be able to make adjustments during the flight. All the controls will be in duplicate so that the machine will be handled by both men in union or by either one.

As the flight will be made between daylight and dawn, the fliers will travel light, although the machine will have an actual lifting ability of several tons. The wings will have an eighty foot spread and a lifting surface of nearly 1,200 square feet.

The flight, according to the plan, will be made at an altitude of 10,000 feet, where the wind velocity is between four and five times the ground speed. The start will be made during the season of prevailing westerly winds, and assuming that the start is made in a thirty mile wind with a machine capable of a mean speed of sixty miles an hour, the actual flying speed at the 10,000 foot level would approximate 200 miles an hour.

On paper the time required will be nine and a half hours, several hours less than the announced estimate; yet to provide against chance of failure to find the estimated wind velocity, the fuel supply will be carried with a margin of 20 per cent. A wireless telegraph will be carried which will put the fliers in touch with any liner within 100 miles.

Both the Governments of Great Britain and the United States will be asked to send vessels to different points on the course. The navigator of the air craft will be furnished with a chart showing the location of these vessels and the approximate location of every transatlantic liner. It is also proposed to make the flight in yachting style, the owners of private yachts will view the flight from midocean.

The chances for success are about nine out of ten," Mr. Curtiss told Mr. Wanamaker. "It is largely a question of mathematics and money."

\$5,000 TO TRANSOCEANIC FLIER.

London Women's Aerial League Offers Prize for Atlantic Trip.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Women's Aerial League has offered, through Mrs. Woodhull Martin, an American, a prize of \$5,000 and a trophy to the first aviator of any nation who flies across the Atlantic. The offer is made in connection with the coming Anglo-American Exhibition in London.

STEAMER SINKS; ALL SAVED.

150 Passengers and Crew of the Vado Rescued in Alaskan Canal.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 4.—Although details are lacking news reached this port to-day that the Norwegian steamer Vado, built thirty-three years ago, had struck on the salmon river flat and sunk rapidly. Her 150 passengers and crew were saved. The accident occurred in the Portland Canal on the southwestern boundary of Alaska.

The canal is about sixty miles long, with an average width of one mile, both shores of which are bold and mountainous. According to a United States coast pilot the water generally in this section is deep and the anchorages few and indifferent. The tidal waves have an estimated maximum velocity of two miles on the flood and three miles on the ebb, diminishing toward the head of the canal. All mariners are aware that it is necessary to give the shores of the canal a berth of more than quarter mile to avoid disasters.

The vessel was on its way to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Alaska-Territory and was en route toward the head of the canal. All mariners are aware that it is necessary to give the shores of the canal a berth of more than quarter mile to avoid disasters.

JUDGE FRANK V. MILLARD IS KILLED BY TRAIN

Ex-Surrogate of Westchester Crushed by Wolverine Express at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Frank Vincent Millard, who was for six years Surrogate of Westchester county, was struck and instantly killed by the Wolverine Express, northbound, this afternoon.

Judge Millard was on his way to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Alaska-Territory and was en route toward the head of the canal. All mariners are aware that it is necessary to give the shores of the canal a berth of more than quarter mile to avoid disasters.

As a surrogate he had the distinction of never having a defeat recorded. He retired a year ago and returned to his private practice. Mr. Millard is survived by his wife, three daughters, a brother, Charles D. Millard, supervisor of the town of Greenburgh, and a sister.

Judge Millard was the first Republican to be elected surrogate of Greenburgh. He was a director in the Tarrytown National Bank and the Westchester Mortgage and Title Company of White Plains. He was a prominent Mason, a former chief of the Fire Department and was president of the Board of Education. He was also for fifteen years connected to the village of Tarrytown.

Albert Medal Under Hammer. Decoration Given to London Policeman Brings \$375 at Sotheby's.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—At the sale at Sotheby's to-day of a collection of coins and medals one of the articles which went under the hammer was the Albert medal, first class gold, for gallantry in saving life on land.

The medal was awarded in 1885 to Sergeant Cole, the London policeman who foiled the attempt of dynamiters to blow up the House of Commons. Cole carried the bomb, which had been placed in the crypt, to Westminster Hall, where the police took charge of it. The medal, which is very rare, was sold for 187s.

BURIED ALIVE IN CITY HALL.

Pittsburg Man's Body Found in New Cleveland Building.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—Robert E. Mercer, formerly of Pittsburg, was beaten, robbed and buried alive in the basement of the new City Hall, under construction on the lake front.

This was learned to-day when the body of the young man was found by the police, who had been spurred on to make the search by the young man's mother, Mrs. Jennie Mercer of Pittsburg, who declared that she believed the body of her son was buried in the building.

Mercer had been missing since December 21. He was employed as a time-keeper in the new City Hall. His mother and his fiancée, Miss Alma MacMillen of Pittsburg, came here after the police had abandoned the search for him. Mrs. Mercer insisted that her son was dead and that his body would be found within the building where he had been employed, but she seemed to base her opinion on not more substantial than intuition.

After much pleading she prevailed upon Detective Shibley to search the basement of the unfinished building to-day and the body was found in the southwest corner of the sub-basement, buried about three feet deep. There were slight wounds on the head, probably made with a club. It is believed the man was alive, though unconscious, when he was buried.

Two diamonds belonging to him worth more than \$500, were found on the body, which he is known to have had when he disappeared, was missing. Only one cent was in his pockets.

153,897 WOMEN REGISTERED.

Final Figures on the First Test in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Final figures compiled to-day show that 153,897 women availed themselves of the opportunity yesterday to become registered voters in the coming election of Aldermen. This is about 25,000 more than the suffrage leaders had expected.

The registration averaged 111 to the precinct. The complete figures show a total of 437,346 names on the registry list of 1913; men registered yesterday, 55,161; women registered yesterday, 153,897; total names on poll books, 676,404.

HUERTA MINISTER SAYS WILSON ORDER WILL HELP FEDERALISTS

Huerta Invites Newspapermen to Come and See for Themselves

THE SUN received last night from Gen. Victoriano Huerta, provisional President of Mexico, the following cable despatch:

"Mexico City, February 4, 1914.

"Replying to your kind message relative to what opinion is held by the Government of this republic, of which I am the head, regarding the latest pronouncement of his Excellency the President of the United States relative to the Mexican situation, the Mexican Government and I personally have decided that no commentary whatever shall be made by us regarding the proclamation to which I refer and which has been sanctioned by the Government of the United States.

"This is all I can say in reply to your message.

"Desiring, however, to give you a complete idea of the situation in the republic, I may inform you that the Government has at present 150,000 men in the Federal army and 39,000 irregular troops, making a total of 189,000 men, with which force I have begun to open a campaign in the north.

"So that you may know the truth of the results of the military operations I would like responsible correspondents of your newspapers to come to this country to witness the operations for themselves on the understanding that their expenses will be paid by the Mexican Government.

"The Government at the head of which I am offers to reporters from ten of the principal newspapers of your great republic first class passage to Mexico city and, on their arrival here, everything necessary in the way of money and food and an armed guard will be at their disposition, so that, their lives being amply protected, they may proceed to the principal camps in the field of operations and remain there to be eye-witnesses of the Federal operations so that they may be in a position to tell the absolute truth.

"I have the honor to extend this invitation to your important newspaper.

"I shall say more. Owing to the exigencies of the situation and the need for support in the plans, entirely pacificatory, of the Government I shall issue a decree on the morning of February 5 increasing the armed forces of the republic by 50,000 men.

"This decree has as its sole object to increase the military forces at the disposition of the Government so that our purpose, which is that of reestablishing peace, may be realized in as short a time as possible.

VICTORIANO HUERTA."

HOUSE PASSES BILL BARRING ILLITERATES

Burnett Immigration Act Adopted by 240 to 140 After Bitter Fight.

MILITANTS ARE EXCLUDED

Senate Expected to Pass Measure, but Wilson May Veto It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—By a vote of 240 to 140 the House of Representatives today passed the Burnett immigration bill, regarded as the most drastic legislation of the kind proposed in many years.

The measure now goes to the Senate and doubtless will be passed by that body. Whether it will be approved by President Wilson is a matter of lively speculation among both the opponents and proponents of the legislation.

The Burnett bill was bitterly opposed in the House, but it was known from the day it was reported from the Committee on Immigration that it would be passed by an overwhelming majority. Members who were opposed to the bill made strenuous efforts to amend it, but without avail.

The fight against the immigration bill in the House was led by Representative Goldfogge of New York, who had the assistance of practically every other member from that State. When the bill was called up for final passage Mr. Goldfogge made a motion to recommend the bill with instructions to the Committee on Immigration to strike from the measure certain features, among them the illiteracy test. The motion to recommend was defeated by 241 to 126.

The provision of the bill that excluded most opposition was that providing for the exclusion from the United States of all alien immigrants over 16 years of age who are unable to read their own language or dialect. This provision, which will be attacked in the Senate, reads as follows:

"There shall be excluded from admission all aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made."

Militant Suffragettes Barred.

Another important provision of the bill is that proposing the exclusion of militant suffragettes or other persons identified with organizations that seek to effect government reforms by violence. Strict regulations are imposed with a view to excluding persons supposed to have criminal tendencies.

Another important change made in the existing law is the penalizing of steamship companies for bringing in insane aliens and imposing fines for such offenses ranging from \$100 to \$200 in each case. It is proposed also to exclude stowaways and deserting alien seamen.

To-day's debate on the immigration bill was a lively one. Representative Burnett of Alabama, who was in charge of the bill, had grown restive over the delay occasioned by the discussion of the Asiatic

WOOLEN MILLS ARE BUSY NOW.

Yarn Demand Above Supply—America After Foreign Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Not in months have the woolen industries here and throughout the United States been so active as at present. Mills are estimated to be running from 60 to 70 per cent of capacity and frequently under hurry orders.

The spot demand for woolen yarn exceeds the supply. For a year and more prior to 1914 production ran low. The average perhaps did not exceed 40 per cent of capacity.

Wool went on the free list on December 1 last and with the new year the duty upon imported wool manufactures was dropped to 25 per cent ad valorem. The American Woolen Company has set out to see whether or not it can develop foreign markets.

"I feel sure," said James Dobson to-day, "that American woolen manufacturers will be able to hold the bulk of the domestic market."

SAYS ONLY FIT SHOULD LIVE.

Sir William Ramsay Believes in the Spartan Theory.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Sir William Ramsay, the noted chemist, addressing the Institute of Sanitary Engineers to-day, questioned the value of coddling the people in the manner in vogue at present.

He asked if the lives of the unfit are not thereby prolonged and would it be better to let them die outright. The people insist, he went on, that children be educated but many children go to school starving and have to be fed and shot at the public expense. Some day, he predicted, they would have to take over the children entirely.

MONEY CHANGED BY WIRELESS.

But Sidelall Must Wait for It Till He Gets to Southampton.

JAMES SIDELL, a second cabin passenger by the White Star liner Olympia, which sailed yesterday for Southampton, got to the pier a few minutes before the gangplank was taken down and had \$1,900 in American notes that he wanted converted into English money. He urged the money exchange clerk on the pier to hurry and the latter handed him a receipt for the money and his equivalent in pounds, shillings and pence.

Sidelall apparently thought that he would get the money aboard the ship with the slip of paper and he rushed up the gangplank while the exchange clerk was counting out the money. The liner sailed a few minutes later. The exchange clerk notified the line and a wireless message was sent to Sidelall telling him he would get his money when he landed on the other side.

FAVORS EAST RIVER \$500,000.

The House Sub-Committee Indorses Mitchell's Improvement Plan.

"Government Can Now Show Its Power," Alcocer Declares.

LAUDS U. S. SINCERITY

American Residents in Mexico City Well Guarded, He Says.

FLOW OF ARMS BEGINS

Rebels Name Purchasing Agents in El Paso and New Orleans.

Senior Alcocer, Huerta's Minister of the Interior, said last night that Wilson's order lifting the embargo would benefit the Federalists, inasmuch as the present Government of Mexico will now be able to show all its power.

Senior Alcocer predicted that friendly relations would soon be restored between the United States and the provisional Government.

Gen. Huerta's only reply to President Wilson's order lifting the embargo on arms was to suggest that the leading newspapers of the United States send reporters to follow his military operations, all expenses to be paid by the Mexican Executive.

This suggestion, which was contained in a special cable message to THE SUN, was accompanied by the statement that the Federal army now numbers 189,000 men and that the provisional President is conducting an energetic campaign to restore peace in the southern republic.

Shipments of arms and ammunition began to cross the border yesterday from the United States into Mexico. Constitutional agents were busy at El Paso and also at New Orleans closing contracts for big shipments of war supplies.

WILL AID HUERTA.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.—Secretary of the Interior Alcocer made the following statement to-day regarding the effect in Mexico of President Wilson's proclamation lifting the embargo on the exportation of arms from the United States into Mexico:

"I believe the action of the United States looking to the free importation of arms into our country is of true evidence proof of the greatest sincerity, because for a long time nobody has been ignorant of the fact that on our northern border there has been in this respect a poorly dissimulated tolerance of the importation of arms.

"Because of this action of the United States Government the rebels will not be able to carry on their revolutionary plans and the present Government of Mexico will find the action of the Washington Administration a distinct advantage because it will be able to give proof of the power which it really possesses.

"I have hope in the not distant future we shall see friendly relations between our Government and the neighboring republic in the north because reason and justice demand them."

Secretary Alcocer added that he had talked with President Huerta and American Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy regarding the latest Wilson decree. He said he believes the situation has not been made more serious by the announcement. American residents will be protected as heretofore, inasmuch as most Americans here have shown friendliness to the Huerta Government, although the popular resentment against President Wilson will of course not be lessened by his latest action. This, the Minister said, will not, however, extend to residents here of the northern republic.

Fear No Anti-American Outbreak.

Mexican students had planned to celebrate to-morrow the anniversary of the adoption of the constitution by making an anti-American demonstration, but Mr. O'Shaughnessy, in view of the instructions given last night by President Huerta to the Governor of the Federal district, is sanguine that the demonstration will not take place and it will be a very tame affair.

It was said to-day in Government circles that Caelio Oton, a Felix Diaz adherent, left Havana a month ago for Washington to urge the candidacy of Gen. Diaz for the Presidency of Mexico on the Wilson Government.

Government reports received here to-day say that Gen. Carranza, leader of the Constitutionalists, has left for Chihuahua instead of proceeding to Mazatlan. Time is taken to indicate that the rebel chief has abandoned his plan and will cooperate with Villa in a southward movement.

Reports to the office of the National