

requested everybody to keep moving and the woman finally got down. A woman who lost \$500 soon after began to weep as she wanted her money. The store officials kept all the employees at their places and the crowd was urged to move on. This action was taken by a third woman in the candy department with the same result. Then closing time came and the multitude passed quietly out. One other incident during the day was worthy of note. A store detective, saw a man put a pair of stockings in his pocket. Miss Fortney grabbed him and slipped her hand into the overcoat pocket. Her hand dropped on a large revolver just as his hand clutched it. There was a fast struggle, but Detective Murray of the Charles street station came to Miss Fortney's assistance and arrested the man. The revolver was a big new one and fully loaded. The prisoner was named as Thomas Jennings and said he lived in Foughkeepsie. He was held in the Jefferson Market court for violating the Sullivan law.

Four hundred of the 1,500 employees at the Fourteenth Street Store go to work in new jobs Monday. There are promises that half as many more will receive offers by that time. Four hundred and fifty will remain at work after the sale on March 24. The balance have been told that at the outside they will be out of work only a few weeks. The new store which it is thought Mr. Price will open in the block will take care of them. Mr. Price himself would not talk yesterday. He said that he is not ready to announce his plans.

Estimate of Values. Pierre Jay, chairman of the mercantile creditors' committee, has issued a statement of the creditors in which he announces that reorganization seems impossible under the circumstances. The landlords would not reduce the rent and a profitable business could not be run in the stores unless that were done. Mr. Jay puts the book value of the Fourteenth Street Store and Simpson Crawford Company stock, merchandise, fixtures and \$1,190,000, and the liquidation value at \$472,936.18. Against this are claims of \$3,748,742.15 incurred by the former management and \$145,820 incurred by the receivers. The bank depositors are included in this statement, which means a very small dividend for all claimants after the expenses are paid.

Louis S. Levy of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, pronounced absurd yesterday the statement that they were contemplating offering 40 cents each for the stock of the bank depositors. "I never made any such offer and no offer whatsoever will be made so long as our clients are in their present position. Any offer would have as a condition that the two men be left free to work out a plan of settlement, rehabilitate themselves. This cannot be done now."

Boston, Mass., March 14.—W. and A. Bacon of Houghton have bought the stock, fixtures and stable equipment of the Henry Siegel Company in Boston and will keep the store open. The sale will realize about \$500,000. Against this are claims of over \$1,000,000.

CARDINAL FARLEY TO GO TO ROME APRIL 25

Will Report to the Pope Progress of Affairs of His Diocese.

Cardinal Farley has completed his plans for a visit to Rome. With Mr. Patrick J. Hayes and his secretary, Dr. Thomas Carroll, the Cardinal will sail on the Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line on April 25 for Naples. It has not been decided how long he will stay in Rome. All the Bishops of the American continent will make their pilgrimages to Rome this year, as the law of the Church requires them to once every five years. It will be Cardinal Farley's first trip back to Rome since his elevation to the College of Cardinals.

The Cardinal goes as head of the New York archdiocese. He will make a report to the Consistorial Congregation and to Pope Pius, and submit to the Holy See a detailed account of the progress of the diocese, the schools, the parishes established and other matters.

The diocese of which Cardinal Farley is the head comprises New York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Rockland, Sullivan and Orange counties in New York State and the Bahama Islands, off Key West, embracing 9,132 square miles.

It is considered one of the important dioceses of the world from the point of ecclesiastical activities and Catholic population, estimated from the census of 1903 at 1,219,920. Cardinal Farley will personally present to the Pope the "Peter's Pence" collection, which was taken up in all the churches of the archdiocese last Sunday. This collection is taken up each year for the support of the Holy See, and this year, as the Cardinal is to present it, it is expected that the amount collected in the New York archdiocese will have been particularly generous.

"The Holy Father has not at his command rich sources of income," Cardinal Farley wrote in a letter read in the churches last week. "He has to rely and depend in great measure on the filial generosity of his faithful and loyal children throughout the world."

It was said at the Cardinal's residence last night that the returns from the various churches of the archdiocese are not all in yet, and it is not known what the total of this year's collection will be.

During the Cardinal's stay in Rome he will make his pilgrimage to the tomb of St. Peter and will pontificate at a special service in the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, his titular church in Rome.

Despite his 72 years, Cardinal Farley is in excellent health and does not anticipate that the trip to Europe will be particularly fatiguing.

The Cardinal will preside at the pontifical mass which will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral here on St. Patrick's day, March 17, at 11 A. M. The celebrant will be His Excellency, Thomas P. Cusack, auxiliary Bishop of New York. The Rev. James Paul Francis, S. A., will preach. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, in full uniform, will be present at the service and will be reviewed by the Cardinal from a stand erected on the cathedral grounds, afterward.

THESE 3 HAD 276 BIRTHDAYS. One is 100 Years Old; the Others Are Each 88.

Three Long Islanders, whose ages total 276 years, celebrated birthdays yesterday. They are Mrs. Sarah Jane Cornelius of Patchogue, 100 years old; Gen. James Buchanan Pearsall of Glen Cove, 88, and Mrs. Letitia A. Howlings of Sea Cliff, also 88.

"Don't dissipate and breathe plenty of pure Long Island air" was the recipe for longevity given by Mrs. Cornelius. Henry Stillman, principal of the Wilmet M. Smith Grammar School of Patchogue, presented Mrs. Cornelius with a check for \$250 on behalf of the pupils of the school. A delegation of school children also gave her 100 carnations. She was born in Coram, L. I.

Gen. Pearsall, who was engineer-in-chief on the USS "Albatross," was born in Robinson of New York, was born in Locust Valley, L. I. Mrs. Howlings has been a teacher in the Sea Cliff Methodist Sunday school since 1854.

PANCHO VILLA WANTS TO SUCCEED HUERTA

Rebel Chieftain Expects to Be the Next President of Mexico.

WON'T YIELD TO CARRANZA

Revolt Leader Promises Full Protection to Foreigners in Note to Bryan.

Pancho Villa wants to be the next President of Mexico. A close friend of the chieftain in Chihuahua said yesterday that Villa would not yield to Carranza.

Secretary Bryan gave out the note received from Gen. Carranza. The message does not meet all expectations, but promises, however, complete protection of all foreigners.

Women and children and all of those who are not military men are being released from the Fort Bliss prison camp. The suit for the release of Huerta's soldiers will be heard to-morrow.

VILLA WANTS PRESIDENCY

Rebel Chieftain Will Not Yield Authority to Carranza. CHIHUAHUA, March 14.—Pancho Villa is determined to be the next President of Mexico and will not yield one inch of his authority to Gen. Carranza. This statement was made to-day by a close friend of the rebel chieftain.

"Gen. Villa will remain supreme commander through the progress of the rebellion," said this friend. "His succession of victories against the Federal army, his sweeping away of the Huerta soldiers from the north of Mexico, while Carranza remained in comparative obscurity on the Pacific slope, have so exalted him in the minds of his soldiers as to make his subordination to any one else improbable.

"Gen. Villa could not afford to go south at the head of his troops in the attack on Torreon before he had first satisfied himself that his going would not result in the loss of any of his power."

Villa shows no signs of moving southward at the present time. He will remain until Carranza arrives and their meeting will be at least public evidence of their harmony, but it is considered unlikely that Carranza will venture to censure any of the acts of his subordinates—at least in public.

Luis Terrazas, Jr., is still being held a prisoner by Villa. He has been permitted to read in his own home, but the place is carefully guarded. When seen to-day the prisoner appeared to be utterly hopeless of his release. He has been confined here ever since Villa's army entered the city last December. When told that his father, now a refugee in El Paso, was making every effort to procure his release, the prisoner merely shook his head. More than once since his detention he has been subjected to tortures to reveal places where Terrazas's money was supposed to be hidden.

CARRANZA YIELDS A LITTLE

But His Note to Bryan Fails to Meet Expectations. WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary of State Bryan to-day made public the text of a letter from Gen. Carranza in which the Constitutional chieftain makes a statement of what he expects of the United States and other Governments in regard to representations on behalf of their nationals in territory controlled by the Constitution.

The letter, which is addressed to United States Consul Simpich at Nogales, follows: "As you know, the Department at Washington has communicated with me through yourself and the American Consul at Hermosillo to make two classes of representations to me, both unofficial, the one concerning American citizens, the other non-American foreigners.

"As you are aware, I have entertained the representations Secretary Bryan saw fit to make when nationals of his country were concerned, but have not entertained the Department of State's representations made through you when some other class of foreigners was concerned, the said representations, however, being used by me as information to redress and avoid the wrongs to which they relate.

"In his letter to you about the injuries suffered at the Desaguano mine at Guanaquevi Secretary Bryan tells you that countries which have recognized the Huerta Government cannot apply to me, since every nation can have but one diplomatic corps accredited to the other and consequently

those countries which have recognized Huerta cannot make representations to me. This is clearly my understanding and I have never claimed that those Governments taking credit diplomatic representations to me.

"But these same nations may very well under international law and diplomatic usage have unofficial intercourse with me by my capacity as commander in chief of the Constitutional army, which dominates a large part of the nation. This unofficial manner may be availed of by the aforesaid countries through their representatives accredited in Washington or through their Consuls residing in the Mexican territory controlled by the forces under my command and if there should be no foreign Consuls in the territory controlled by the Constitutional forces, as pointed out by Hon. Secretary Bryan in connection with the Desaguano mine case, then the Governments concerned may very well authorize other persons, who may well be the Consuls of the United States, to present their unofficial representations in the name of these Governments, the power being properly drawn up.

Will Protect All Foreigners. "As I truly do not see what objection foreign nations can have to that method of communicating with me all the representations I have received may receive hereafter dealing with non-American foreigners do and will serve the sole purpose of bringing to my notice, if not already received by the Mexican authorities, the fact that this or that foreigner has suffered some injury and of my issuing appropriate order that all individual guarantees be extended to the foreigners, punishment when occasion arises being inflicted on the responsible parties who in violation of the law and in disregard of their duty and my orders should ever so lightly molest foreigners, nor would there be any need of waiting for any representations, for it is one of my purposes that justice and the law shall be respected to the utmost in my country.

"Deeming this a favorable opportunity, I wish further to say to you that if the same foreigners or their relatives will address their personal representations to me and bespeak my protection of their lives and interests they will be immediately attended to without any need of their Government's official or unofficial interferences."

One Question Unsettled. This statement, while regarded as vastly more satisfactory than Carranza's previous smattering announcements that he would recognize the United States as the United States act in behalf of other Governments interested in Mexico, is not considered as fully meeting expectations. While conceding that the United States Consuls may make representations to him in regard to the interests of other Governments, Carranza's latest note still leaves one question not definitely settled.

The rebel chief says that the Governments concerned may very well authorize other persons, who may well be the Consuls of the United States, to present their unofficial representations in the name of these Governments, the power being properly drawn up.

It is certain that if Carranza expects Great Britain or other interested Governments to concur upon United States Consuls in Mexico direct authorization to represent them in Constitutional territory he will be disappointed.

This is positively stated in well informed quarters here. The other Governments have no intention of withdrawing from their previous position that they will deal with Carranza not at all but will turn over matters concerning their nationals in rebel territory to the United States, a Government which has consented to such procedure.

Secretary Bryan sent to-day to the ambassador at Berlin a copy of the United States to act for them in northern Mexico copies of the Carranza note. These embassies, including the British, Spanish and some others, have always taken the position that the relation between the United States and Carranza is none of their concern, and it is not believed they will find in the Carranza note any cause for taking action.

Reports from Chihuahua to the effect that Villa's ambition is to be President of Mexico were read with keen interest here to-day. Repeated assurances regarding the relations between Carranza and Villa have not yet dispelled the idea from the minds of Washington officials that Villa does not intend to permit Carranza to reap all the benefits from the fighting that he, Villa, has done.

Admiral Fletcher reported that while all is now quiet at Tampico a rebel attack on the city is expected momentarily by its residents. Arrangements are being made to afford proper protection to foreigners. They will be taken on the vessels of the international squadron now at or near Tampico. Admiral Howard reported from the west coast that the Federals had made a forced loan of more than \$50,000 at Guaymas.

Secretary of State Bryan said to-day that he was not informed of the reports that President Huerta had refused to permit the delivery of a consignment of rifles said to have been sent from the United States warships at Vera Cruz to the American Embassy at Mexico city. The Secretary said he knew of no recent shipment of arms to the embassy.

It is understood that Admiral Fletcher some time ago directed that some rifles be sent from the battleships to the embassy and it is presumed that this is the consignment which it is now reported that Huerta is refusing to permit being delivered to Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy. It is not believed here that Huerta will attempt to prevent the United States from placing arms in the American Embassy for the use of Americans in Mexico city.

More than a year ago the War Department sent to Mexico a large consignment of rifles and ammunition which were sold at cost to American residents in Mexico city.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES DEPICTED IN HOUSE

Lantern Slides of Murder and Pillage Scenes Shown to Members.

DESCRIBED BY LECTURER

Representatives Hear Pleas for Both Sides in Southern Republic.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—F. Tennyson Neely, lecturer and publisher, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day and gave a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, showing scenes of blood and pillage in the land of revolutions which stirred the committee deeply.

In the series of photographs were many showing the shootings and hangings of rebels and Federals by their captors of the opposing parties. Also there were shown a number of pictures of the results of pillage and siege, streets of the little adobe towns strewn with corpses of men, women and children and houses and outbuildings burning.

Mr. Neely in his lecture took definite sides with the Constitutionals. He told the committee that Americans were suspected in business deals by both sides in the Mexican controversy "for," he said, "they have taken advantage of the ignorant and some of them have had their just dues through reprisal by the Constitutionals forces."

"The Carrancista forces," said Mr. Neely, "are fighting for a principle and to escape the oppression which has made the rich continually richer and the poor poorer."

Representative Alney introduced Elfrago of Albuquerque, according to his promise to the committee, made last Thursday. Senator Baca took an entirely different view of the situation in the northern States of Mexico from that assumed by

Mr. Neely. He assailed the Constitutionals as a band of organized or half organized plunderers and bandits. He said further that Pancho Villa has his chief Carranza, in a continuous state of panic.

Baca takes little stock in the promises of Villa and the other Constitutionals, destroyed by flames without doubt, in order to conceal the manner of Benton's death, but had it not been so destroyed it would have convicted Villa of murder, for with-out doubt he shot Benton himself and then ordered the destruction of the physical evidences of his crime.

Baca said that Gustav Bauch, the missing American, had also been executed by Pancho Villa or at his orders. He told the committee that his cousin, J. J. Baca, had been confined in jail for wearing an American hat in the grand stand at Juarez racetrack, thus displeasing the patriotic Villa. Baca had been confined with Bauch and another prisoner whom he did not name. Later Bauch and the second prisoner were taken out and Baca heard a shot and a wild scream. This he thought, was the death cry of Bauch.

It is believed that the Alney resolution will not be favorably reported by the House committee. The resolution calls upon the Administration to send to the House a complete tabulation of the loss of life and property by Americans and other foreigners in Mexico. In anticipation of the unfavorable action Mr. Alney is prepared now to go on the floor of the House and fight for consideration of his measure as a matter of high privilege.

Nevertheless there is strong pressure being brought to bear by Administration leaders in the House to prevent discussion of the Mexican situation in the open sessions of that body. The committee's leaks are bad enough, in the opinion of the President's friends. There is developing a strong undercurrent of disapproval of the Administration's Mexican policy in Congress and doubt is expressed as to how much longer the lid can be held down.

HUERTA DEMANDS \$3,000,000

Threatens Stringent Measures if German Banks Refuse. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 14.—A Berlin despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the German banks have received cables from Mexico stating that President Hu-

erta has notified their representatives that he will want from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000 in three months, for the payment of which he will increase the income tax.

President Huerta asks the German banks to advance him \$3,000,000. If they refuse to do so, he told their representatives, he will take "the most stringent measures." He gave the banks two or three days to consider the proposition.

WOMEN IN PRISON CAMP FREED

Only Mexican Military Men Will Be Detained by U. S.

EL PASO, Tex., March 14.—Harris Walthall, representing Mexican Consul General Diebold, declared to-day that the United States need have no alarm regarding the consequences of the liberation of the Mexican Federal prisoners at Fort Bliss in case the parties concerned be granted by the United States court.

"The prisoners will not be liberated in El Paso or at any point in the United States," he declared, "but the Mexican Government will have special trains ready to take the prisoners to some port held by Huerta troops and the United States will be asked to keep guard over the prisoners until they are sent across the international line and surrendered to the Mexican authorities."

Mr. Walthall was informed to-day that the application for a writ of habeas corpus would be taken up before Federal District Judge Meek at Dallas on Monday.

All non-combatants in the camp are being released voluntarily by the United States. The women, children, priests, railroad men and others not actually enlisted in the military service of the Huerta Government are being released as fast as the immigration service can provide their deportation. The United States officials admit that there is no warrant for holding any others than the military men.

The women and children who have husbands and fathers in the prison camp are being permitted to remain if they wish and will be cared for if they stay.

Gen. Felipe Angeles, Secretary of War in Venustiano Carranza's provisional Cabinet, arrived in Juarez to-day from Agua Prieta, Sonora, and will go to Chihuahua on a special train to confer with Pancho Villa regarding the approaching attack on Torreon.

Gen. Angeles is one of the highest military men in the Constitutional movement and is considered a fine tactician. It is probable that he will remain with Villa throughout the Torreon fighting.

He came through the United States by train. Angeles was a General in the Federal army of Mexico until Huerta became provisional President. Then he joined the rebel cause.

Manuel Gutierrez, lieutenant of Maximilian Castillo, the bandit, who is now held in the prison camp at Fort Bliss, has written to the rebel commander at Juarez that he will surrender himself and men, the last of the Castillo band, if granted amnesty.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding the United States border guard, was advised to-day of the appearance of 300 Huerta troops on the T. O. ranch owned by the Nelson Morris Packing Company, 100 miles east of Juarez.

None of Gen. Scott's officers west of El Paso have heard a report of a battle near Matamoros on the New Mexico line between Federals and rebels.

DYING BOY ACCUSES CHUM

First Blamed Himself for Wound From Flying Bottle.

A few minutes before he died yesterday afternoon William Schneider, 12 years old, of 211 Adams street, Brooklyn, admitted that the injury which shortly afterward caused his death was inflicted by his playmate, William Hamilton, 11 years old, of 56 Tillary street. Until then he had insisted he alone was responsible for his hurt.

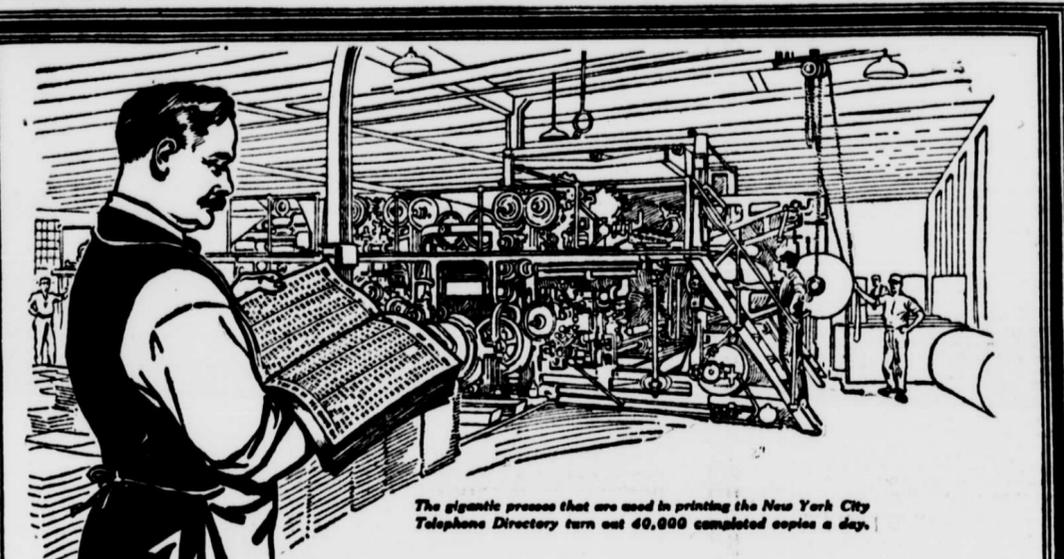
The boys were playing on Friday a vacant lot near Schneider's home. William Hamilton had found a bottle, it poked a stick into the neck of the bottle and whirled it around, his accuser said. The bottle was loosened and struck William Schneider in the head.

William Hamilton is in the custody of the Children's Society.

SOCIALISTIC PLAYS TO BE SEEN

Four by Well Known Writers to Be Given on March 24. The Socialist Press Club is to appear at the Berkeley Lyceum on Saturday evening, March 28, in a programme of four short plays. They are "The Saving of Martin Greer," by Rose Pastor Stokes; "A Night in Subterranean," by George Iremonger Howard; "Paralytic," by August Strindberg, and "A Bear," by Anton Tchekov.

Charles Edward Russell is the president of the Socialist Press Club, which was organized to bring the writers of the socialistic world into closer communication.



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The distribution of the February issue will be begun tomorrow by a specially organized force of 500 men to telephone subscribers in New York City.

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