

BERLIN PANIC LAID TO MEXICAN CRISIS

All Stocks Fall Off on Boerse on Receipt of Pessimistic News.

FEAR JAPANESE ACTION

Oriental Fleet Said to Have Left for an Unknown Destination.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BRUSSELS, April 24.—The uncertainty about President Wilson's aims in the Mexican conflict, the lack of clarity regarding his intentions and his flinching policy as reflected in cablegrams to the German newspapers, together with wild reports that Japan has determined to take advantage of the opportunity and that a Japanese fleet has left home waters for an unknown destination, presumably the coast of California, added to pessimistic reports from Vienna about the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph, caused a panic on the Boerse to-day.

Ridiculous as the Japanese rumors were, they did not fail to add to the uneasiness, and this resulted in a general unloading of stocks. Canadian Pacific was the first to suffer, falling 5 points. Hansa shipping stock fell 8 points and Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship shares 2 to 3 points.

The movement soon spread to industrial and bank shares. Naphtin stock dropped 11 points and shares of the St. Petersburg International Bank stock fell 8 points. Even shares of the strong Deutsche Bank fell 2 1/2.

CRITICISE GERMAN POLICY.

Dispatches to the German papers to-day represent President Wilson as acting in a faltering and undecided manner in the Mexican campaign and showing no initiative. An increasing number of German papers are subjecting President Wilson's attitude in the Mexican conflict to severe criticism and are assuming more and more an anti-American attitude.

The Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten characterizes the conflict as the enforcement of a predatory policy with the sole purpose of getting possession of the petroleum fields. It declares that it means complete bankruptcy for the entire peace movement and predicts that, as in 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, the sympathies of all Europe will again be with the opponents of the United States.

The Rheinische-Westfaelische Zeitung, a Krupp organ, predicts that American victory and domination will do a great harm to German trade, as America will not tolerate a rival in Mexico once she is in possession of the country.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says President Huerta has shown convincing proofs of his superior political foresight and acumen over "Professor Wilson and travelling circus orator Bryan."

The Taegliche Rundschau asks: "What now is this question which is resting heavily on President Wilson's soul?" The paper says President Wilson realizes the inflammable mess which he has mixed for himself.

The Boersen Courier, which is influential in financial circles, says: "The attitude of Europe and especially of Germany cannot be in doubt. Now that a turn about and retreat is no longer possible, only a strong, determined advance will be of any use or value. We hope that the United States will quickly attain its object. With all the doubts that we entertain we hope that the United States will find a way that will promise the restoration of permanent order in Mexico so that the German merchant may again be able there."

RUSSIA AGAINST U. S. POLICY.

Passive Disapproval of President Wilson's Stand in Attitude.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—Russia's attitude toward American action in Mexico is one of passive disapproval. The communication sent by the United States to the Foreign Office last week telling of the trouble with Huerta in regard to the flag incident at Tampico was received without comment and went through the usual routine. Officials of the Foreign Office inform the correspondent of The Sun to-day that the Government would neither confirm or deny that Russia had been asked to admit that the United States had a special privileged position on the American continent.

It was said at the Foreign Office that Russia is aware that her attitude is without practical importance, her interests in Mexico being negligible, but she in no wise shares the British attitude of recognizing the United States as guardian and executor of justice to Mexico. Moreover, Russia believes that Germany does not really concern in the British view.

Russia, according to the Foreign Office, contends that Gen. Huerta is President of Mexico with as much right as Mr. Wilson is President of the United States. Furthermore, Russia holds that the United States ought to submit to arbitration the question of the de facto Government of Mexico. The failure of the United States to include Mexico in its recent communication in regard to arbitration treaties caused a bad impression on Russia, which regards Mexico as the only country in regard to which arbitration would be of urgent utility and advantage.

ENGLAND BACKS WILSON.

Sir Edward Grey Says Europe is With President.

PARIS, April 24.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, who is here with King George and Queen Mary, said in several private conversations that he believed thoughtful opinion in Europe approved the lack the United States is undertaking in Mexico.

International situation but nothing has been made public of their conclusions.

EXPECTS FOREIGN AID.

Mexican Minister in Buenos Ayres Looks for European Intervention.

BUENOS AYRES, April 24.—Some papers here criticize the action of the United States in Mexico.

La Argentina prints an interview with the Mexican Minister in which he says that Huerta is resisting the landing of marines at Vera Cruz. He predicts that foreign Powers will intervene in behalf of Mexico.

Ugarte, an anti-American agitator, says in an interview in the same paper that the United States invented the Monroe Doctrine to "assassinate nations."

La Prensa says President Wilson's Mexican policy is in contravention of international law and the Monroe Doctrine. It compares Wilson unfavorably with Roosevelt, Root, Bacon and others and complains that he does not understand Latin America as they did. It adds that Mexico has the same problems as Cuba and that the Mexicans will fight to the death to free themselves from the oppressions imposed by Diaz and foreign capitalists.

SEEK MORE TRANSPORTS.

Offers of Some Vessels Are Made in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 24.—Inquiries by American brokers for ships that are available for service as transports continue at London and Liverpool. Definite offers of some vessels have been made, but it cannot be learned whether any have been accepted.

War risk insurances continue on a large scale. Property at El Paso, Tex., was insured to-day at 20 shillings per cent. per month, 50 shillings per cent. for two months and 75 shillings per cent. for three months.

COWDRAY ASKS FOR AID.

Says Employees of Isthmian Railroad Are in Danger.

LONDON, April 24.—Baron Cowdray, head of the Pearson syndicate, visited the Foreign Office to-day and asked provision for the foreign employees of the Tehuantepec Railway, which was built by his company. This was in response to a cable appeal from the American manager of the road who said that the Mexican authorities are threatening to arrest his men and had forbidden them to leave Mexico.

The State Department at Washington has informed Lord Cowdray that the Amopolis and the Denver would be at Salina Cruz, the Pacific coast terminal and the Nashville at Puerto Mexico, on the Atlantic coast, to-day.

The British Post Office has given notice that mail for Mexico will be forwarded at the sender's risk.

WHO HITS U. S. HITS ENGLAND.

Sir Henry Dalziel Tells Americans of National Feeling.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 24.—The most notable feature of Sir Thomas Dewar's dinner to the visiting American hotel men at the Hotel Cecil to-night was the assertion of Sir Henry Dalziel, managing director of Reynolds's Newspaper, that "whoever hits the United States hits England," a sentiment which the several hundred guests cheered heartily. The fact that Sir Henry is a Privy Councillor caused many to attach special significance to his sentiment.

Sir Henry said further that if any English Government tried to involve the United States in difficulties it would cause the British people to revolt.

EMBARGO CAUSES VILLA TO LOSE ENTHUSIASM

American Officials on Border Do Not Believe Visit to Juarez was Friendly.

EL PASO, April 24.—Pancho Villa remains in Juarez. Professing that his trip is to see his good American friends and show them that he is not secretly collecting troops for a war upon them, Villa appears most sincere, but his talk is not as enthusiastic today since the embargo went on his ammunition movements, as he appeared yesterday.

Residents here have been sending enthusiastic telegrams to President Wilson to-day congratulating him on restoring the embargo, declaring their belief that it would be suicidal under present conditions to permit the rebels to get more ammunition, considering the temper of Venustiano Carranza, the rebel chief.

Villa professes disapproval of the Carranza note and declares that he is glad the United States has bottled up Vera Cruz, but protests at the same time that he is loyal to his chief and will follow his instructions.

The rebel leader is planning to leave Juarez to-morrow, to return to Chihuahua. American officials are not fully satisfied that his visit here has been one solely of friendliness.

Packing boxes were sent to-day to the El Paso home of Mrs. Villa, as if preparations were under way for her removal from El Paso, where she has been living since her husband first took the field against Huerta.

TEHUANTEPEC LINE GUARDED

American Warships Lie Near Both Ends of Railway.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Both ends of the Tehuantepec Railway traversing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in southern Mexico, are under the guns of American warships. The British cruiser Berwick, lying in Puerto Mexico harbor, the Pacific end of the line, the cruiser Denver is stationed, having arrived there yesterday, but as there is no disorder among the Mexicans or calls for assistance from the foreign population no landing has been made.

Secretary Daniels said to-night that the commander of the gunboat Nashville, which has been dispatched to Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec line, upon arriving at its destination before entering the inner harbor had thrown the Mexicans there into a panic. The Mexicans promptly cut the railroad, also the telegraph lines and made other demonstrations of excitement and a desire to be combative. The foreign residents were greatly alarmed, and in view of this fact the commander of the British cruiser Berwick, lying in Puerto Mexico harbor, sent a wireless to the Denver that for the present it will be the wiser for the Nashville to sail away. The Nashville thereupon steamed away from the outer harbor.

TALES OF VICTORY CHEER UP MEXICANS

Brownsville Captured, Eagle Pass Burned, Is "News" in the Capital.

"SALINA CRUZ OCCUPIED"

Correspondent of London "Daily Telegraph" Sends an Amazing Story.

The kind of "news" swallowed by the people of Mexico city and permitted by the censor to be sent out to foreign newspapers is apparent from a despatch cabled to the London Daily Telegraph by its correspondent in the Mexican capital and cabled from London to The Sun last night.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Barzini, the correspondent in Mexico city of the Daily Telegraph, sends the following cable under date of Thursday:

"Two American warships left the squadron in the roadstead at midday and began landing marines and bluejackets at Salina Cruz. Orders were sent yesterday to the garrison there to make no resistance so as to prevent useless bloodshed. Accordingly the Mexican troops, consisting of about 100, and the population evacuated the town. Before leaving they blew up the mechanism which opens the swing bridge which admits vessels to the port. Thus two American merchant ships which arrived in the morning were left helpless in port.

"A fleet of thirteen American ships was sighted yesterday off Tampico. They entered the bay where three others were already anchored, but while it was believed that a landing was imminent the fleet took up another anchorage at the bar of the river. The reason for this can probably be found in the decision of Gen. Zaragoza to burn the petroleum wells in the event of the American troops landing there. Three years ago a well at Tampico caught fire and the burning oil filled the bay.

"Mueran Los Gringos"

"Japanese residents of Mexico city are making a great demonstration with flags and lanterns. At the Foreign Office the Japanese chief minister Portilla y Rojas, who, addressing them from the balcony, spoke of the close union between Mexico and Japan. The demonstrators, to the number of about 2,000, shouted 'Mueran los gringos,' (Death to Americans) 'Mueran la bestia rubia,' (Death to the blond beasts). The demonstrations continue and the Alameda is black with people.

Mr. Barzini cabled the following despatch earlier on Thursday:

"The miracle is complete. The Mexican revolution has ceased and the nation is blended in a unity which seems formidable. I spoke to some rebel chiefs who had come to take orders from the Huerta Government and they clearly showed that they were kindled by furious patriotic enthusiasm. A three year fratricidal war has been forgotten in a day. Zapata's Indian bands are already concentrated in the State of Puebla. The revolutionaries of Guerrero and Jalisco are under the orders of the Minister of War.

"A telegram from Gonzalez announces that Gen. Villa has joined Gen. Velasco at the head of 50,000 men who are marching to the frontier. Official confirmation of this is wanting because communication with Torreón is still interrupted, but the latest despatches from satellite indicate the reality of the agreement. The Carranzistas who were fighting in Tamaulipas are defending Tampico.

"Brownsville Captured."

"The revolutionaries of Matamoros have crossed the frontier under the command of Lucio Blanco and have occupied Brownsville.

"Nogales is attacked by the former revolutionaries of Sonora. Counting upon the paralysis owing to the revolution the Americans had denuded the frontier in order to concentrate their forces at Vera Cruz, leaving only 4,000 troops to face any attack from the few frontier towns which remained in the hands of the Federals. They did not anticipate the sudden unification of the Mexican people. Instead of falling to pieces Mexico is welded together and confronts the enemy like a compact mass. The Indian multitude who seemed brutal and ignorant and whom the revolution was driving into wild anarchy are now offering themselves as volunteers in orderly array. They are coming out of their quarters in the town singing the national hymn and crying 'Long live our mother, Mexico!'

Mr. Barzini sends a long, emotional account of the demonstrations in Mexico city, saying that all classes are parading and singing the national hymn, volunteering for service, drilling and acclaiming Huerta. The correspondent says these people greet the street orators' references to America by crying 'Mueran la bestia rubia!' Women join in the processions, shouting 'Guerra!' (War). Five thousand women have offered to enroll to fight.

Predicts Resistance.

Mr. Barzini continues: "The concentration of the Mexican troops in the direction of Vera Cruz is beginning. All railway service has been suspended, as the trains have been taken for the transportation of troops. The stations along the line toward Vera Cruz are tumultuous encampments. The first resistance will be at the very gates of Vera Cruz. The railway bridges eight miles out of Vera Cruz have been destroyed. If the Americans do not get out of the city the Mexicans probably will march to the frontier, where actions have already begun."

The correspondent evidently refers to the sacking of Laredo and other reported frontier actions. He continues: "The commander at Ciudad, whose name is Porfirio Diaz, reports that the Americans have tried to cross the river at Eagle Pass. The Mexican population joined with the troops and occupied Eagle Pass, which was burned to the ground."

In this part of the despatch the correspondent evidently referred to the town of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, across the line from Eagle Pass. The correspondent declares that there is a prospect of terrible guerrilla warfare being started in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, against which the United States

has very limited means of defence. Large numbers of Mexicans residing in the United States, he says, are forming bands on the frontier. Gen. Trevino is organizing an irregular force to act in Texas.

O'Shaughnessy's Plan.

When this despatch was sent Mr. O'Shaughnessy had not left the city. He decided, according to Mr. Barzini, not to leave.

"Mrs. O'Shaughnessy," continues Mr. Barzini, "appeared at the wedding of Gen. Huerta's son Victor to-day. Her daring presence caused a most painful impression. An incident was feared, particularly as she did not take a place among the invited guests, but walked in the nuptial procession on the arm of the commander of the rurales, who was furious at the honor conferred upon him. During the ceremony she sat immediately beside Senora Huerta. This American indifference is not understood in Mexico.

"It is to be hoped that Mr. O'Shaughnessy will not delay his departure, as the people are easily aroused to anger and there is no lack of threatening portent. "Great irritation was caused among the masses by the fact that yesterday the military authorities sequestered at the American Legation 250 rifles and ammunition and two machine guns. The other legations are armed, but with the consent of the Government. The military authorities are confiscating arms all over the city. The Hotel de Geneve, the American centre, to-day witnessed the disarming of its defensive organization."

Tells of Insult to Flag.

Mr. Barzini does not emphasize the trampling of the American flag. He says a man wrapped the Stars and Stripes around his feet while another tied a small American flag to a dog's tail. He says nothing of any anti-American outrages. The correspondent asserts that in the desultory fighting at Vera Cruz on Wednesday the Americans used machine guns to clear the streets.

"Hand to hand encounters," he says, "were frequent. The town, according to fugitives, was strewn with bodies, including those of women and children who fell during the fighting. The Spaniards helped the Mexicans in their resistance. Twelve Spaniards entrenched at a cross roads faced for some time 300 marines until dislodged by machine guns."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels said last night that the United States cruiser Denver arrived off Salina Cruz yesterday and that no landing has been made there.

FLETCHER TELLS HOW O'SHAUGHNESSY ARRIVED

Break in Railroad Compels Transfer of Party to Another Train.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The arrival of Nelson O'Shaughnessy at Vera Cruz was reported by Admiral Fletcher as follows: "Upon telegraphic request of Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy a train left here at 3 o'clock conveying Capt. Huse, Lieut. Fletcher and Ensign Dodd to meet him. It also carried the family of Gen. Maass and about 250 Mexicans. At about five miles out the track was found torn up for about three-quarters of a mile. On the other side of the breach in the track was a train from Mexico city conveying the Charge d'Affaires and others as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, child and maid; Capt. Burnside, Lieut. Rown, Mr. McKenna, Consul-General Shanklin and staff" and Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

"The train was in charge of Chief of Staff, Gen. Corona, two aides and an escort of about fifty armed troops.

"The transfer of passengers was effected by some formalities and greetings exchanged between the Chief of Staff. Both sides carried flags of truce. "A rumor has reached Mexico city that no Mexicans were allowed to leave Vera Cruz and it was reported that in consequence Huerta would not allow any Americans to leave Mexico city. Mexicans in Vera Cruz have been allowed to leave at will and every facility and transportation available has been given, but none has been able to go out on trains.

"Capt. Huse was directed to lay emphasis upon this fact and to express a strong desire to send daily trains to convey Mexican troops from Vera Cruz to meet trains bringing foreigners from Mexico city. Gen. Corona promised to bring it to the attention of Huerta."

\$504,000,000 FOR WAR.

House Committee Plans Taxes on Beer, Tea and Coffee.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House already have begun a consideration of possible sources for emergency revenues to meet the expenses of the Mexican campaign. It is the tentative decision that special taxes shall be imposed upon beer, tea and coffee and that the stamp tax adopted during the war with Spain shall not be reenacted.

Inquiries from the committee have brought out the fact that there is now already authorized for making \$408,000,000 available of this amount \$240,000,000 would come from reimbursements on account of the Panama Canal and the remainder from an authorization of bonds contained in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

It is calculated that a tax of \$1 a barrel on beer, would yield \$65,000,000 annually; that an internal tax of 25 per cent on coffee would yield \$11,000,000 annually. Thus \$504,000,000 would be available for a year of the war. Members of the committee do not believe that the expense of the war would exceed \$1,000,000 a day.

Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, called at the White House to-day and informed the President that the committee was ready to act whenever he gave the word. The President made no request for the present.

War Will Help Marine Trades.

According to manufacturing firms which employ thousands of men in the marine trades and manufacture supplies for the navy yards, the hostilities in Mexico will result in giving work to an army of men in these trades, who have been idle for many months owing to the long period of industrial depression.

THE LOIS FOX SILVER CUP

will be awarded the most expert couple interpreting THE ONE-STEP at the The Dansant in the New Italian Room

this afternoon from 4 to 7 Admission \$1 Including Tea PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

2,000 REFUGEES ON CHARTERED SHIPS

They Will Soon Leave Mexican Ports Under Convoy of Warships.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Navy Department has given orders that the greatest possible care be taken in giving relief to refugees. It is constantly receiving reports of refugees arriving at the east and west coast ports seeking berths on American ships.

Secretary Daniels said this afternoon that he had been informed of the presence at Puerto Mexico, on the east coast, the terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad, of a number of Americans and other refugees on three Hawaiian-American steamers, which are anchored off the breakwater. The British cruiser Berwick had anchored near by and it was expected that this ship would afford any protection to the refugees that might be necessary.

Additional despatches to the Department showed that approximately 2,000 American refugees are being cared for on chartered ships which soon will sail for Galveston under the convoy of warships.

Distribution of Refugees.

The distribution of refugees was given in this bulletin from the Secretary of Navy's office:

"The Saturn has arrived at Mazatlan. The Justin has sailed for San Francisco with fifteen refugees, stopping at San Diego en route. There are thirty-seven refugees on board the Glacier at Topolobampo. Admiral Mayo reports the Cyclops has been dispatched from Tampico with 350 refugees for Galveston.

"The steamer Trinidad has been chartered at Tampico and sent to Galveston with 275 refugees; also a yacht with 100 employees of the Huasteca company. There are about 1,100 still on the ships at Tampico and 200 to 300 yet to come. The Dixie and the destroyers will be used to transport these refugees to Galveston. The Patterson, another auxiliary, have left Tampico for Tuxpan to look out for refugees. The French cruiser Conde and British cruiser Lancaster have arrived at Vera Cruz."

Admiral Badger, reporting from Vera Cruz at 4:25 P. M., says: "Following received from the captain of British cruiser Berwick, at Puerto Mexico:

"There are now about two hundred American refugees on board three Hawaiian steamers anchored off breakwater. They report that being only cargo steamers they have not sufficient food to take them to nearest American port. Would you suggest that I supply each of them with sufficient food to take them to Galveston and will if you give necessary authority give them instructions to leave forthwith for Galveston."

SEES THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The three steamers referred to are supposed to be the Texan, Dakotan and Oregonian. The Secretary of the Navy wired Admiral Badger the instructions the Admiral asked for to forward them at once to Galveston. Admiral Badger's report continues:

"Have inquired of Berwick if all these refugees can be put aboard one steamer and sent to Vera Cruz to coal and provision and proceed thence to Galveston. Reports received from Yucatan indicated considerable number of refugees at Progreso, Frontera and other ports. Will charter steamer Monterey and hold her here as refugee deport ship."

until filled. Steamer Mexico, full of refugees, numbering about six hundred, will sail for Galveston to-day or to-morrow."

REFUGEES REACH DOUGLAS.

Fugitives' Train From Nacozari Pelted With Rocks.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 24.—Coming by special train from the mining camps and ranches of Nacozari, Mex., 257 refugees arrived here to-day. For the last two days the situation has become tense at Nacozari and when a citizens committee decided that unfavorable news from the border might precipitate a crisis the exodus began.

Reports received here to-night say that a second refugee train, carrying 250 Americans and all other foreigners, had just left Nacozari. All the cars of the train were bombarded with rocks as they left the Mexican town.

At Cananea 500 Americans fled on another special train as a result of threatening demonstrations by mobs of peons.

REFUGEES TELL OF ATTACK.

44 Americans Arrive at Galveston From Vera Cruz.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 24.—Forty-four American refugees arriving here to-day from Vera Cruz tell of the capture of that city by the American forces. Their ship sailed on the day the gunboats shelled the city. They say that when the ships of the navy arrived the Mexicans hoisted and jeered. The wharves were literally packed with Mexicans, but as the gunboats drew near they dispersed and when the marines landed they melted away.

The refugees saw flashes of cannon and heard reports as they sailed out of the harbor. The Medical College crumbled under fire. Many tell of outrages which were perpetrated by Mexicans on American citizens. One man was robbed and his wife insulted.

British Consul Percival here was notified to-day by Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock to send the British steamer Antillian, now here, to Vera Cruz for British refugees. Six hundred Americans are expected here next week from Mexico.

HYDROPHOBIA AMONG FISH?

Pike in Rhine Tributary Said to Have Been Attacked; a Fish Story.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BRUSSELS, April 24.—According to an official publication of the German Fisheries Association hydrophobia has attacked the pike in a tributary of the Rhine. The pike suddenly rise to the surface with their mouths high in the air and swim about in an agitated manner, all the time exhibiting a terror of water. It is said that hydrophobia has been unknown heretofore among fish.

THREE AVIATORS KILLED.

One Falls in Lower Austria—Two Italian Officers Dead.

Special Cable Dispatches to The Sun.

VIENNA, April 24.—An aviator named Pitschmann was upset with his machine when flying in a high wind at Zwettel to-day and was killed. A passenger with him was severely hurt.

TURN, April 24.—Two army officers were killed to-day by a fall of 2,000 feet from an aeroplane. They were flying at Mirafiori.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR NO WORSE.

Francis Joseph's Condition Satisfies His Physicians.

VIENNA, April 24.—The evening bulletin issued by the physicians attending the Emperor Francis Joseph said that there was no change in the monarch's condition.

His strength, heart action and appetite are satisfactory.

DELAROFF ART SALE IS DISAPPOINTING

Only \$101,510 Realized; Many Works Said to Have Been Repeated.

A BOUCHER GOES HIGH

Painting Entitled "Wounded Achilles" Brings \$5,700, Above Demand.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 24.—The sale of the collection of the late Paul Delaroff, private councillor of the Czar of Russia, was held at the Galerie Georges Petit to-day. The sale realized only \$101,510 francs (\$101,510). This was due to the fact, it is said, of the criticism that most of the works were repeated.

A picture of the infant Jesus among the doctors in the Temple, attributed to Rembrandt, principally perhaps because among the figures in the background can be distinguished Rembrandt himself and his father, sold for 8,000 francs (\$1,600).

A portrait of an old woman, similarly attributed, sold for 7,100 francs (\$1,420). The Adoration of the Magi, attributed to the Rembrandt school, sold for 14,750 francs (\$2,950).

"Wounded Achilles," by Francois Boucher, sold for 25,500 francs (\$5,100). The demand price was 25,000 francs (\$5,000).

A painting entitled "Joyous Company" by Jan Steen, representing a scene in front of an inn with men and women sitting around tables drinking and in the foreground a man and woman dancing, fetched 42,500 francs (\$8,500). The demand price was 40,000 francs (\$8,000).

A picture of Jesus blessing the multitude by Bartolommeo Montagna sold for 2,000 francs (\$400). The demand price was 2,500 francs (\$500).

\$1,050 FOR A NELSON LETTER.

Manuscripts, Letters, &c., of the Chevalier d'Eon Disposed Of.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 24.—At the last day of the sale at Sotheby's of autograph letters and historical documents a letter of Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, one of the last he wrote to her, and dated on the Victory, off Portland, September 16, 1805, sold for £210 (\$1,050).

A collection of manuscripts, autograph letters and documents, engravings, drawings and printed books, illustrating the double career of Charles d'Eon de Beaumont, the Chevalier d'Eon, fetched £170 (\$850).

PORFIRIO DIAZ WON'T RETURN.

Ex-President of Mexico Will Go From Italy to Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MONTRE CARLO, April 24.—Ex-President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico will remain here a few days and will then visit the Italian lakes. Later he will go to Paris.

He has no intention of going to Mexico.

Here Are Some Inside Facts a Business Man Can Understand

YOU have decided that you are going to buy a car. Suppose you go at it just as you would if