MORE SUPPLIES SENT BY CARLOADS TO GEN. PERSHING

Food and Gasolene Rushed to Casas Grandes, Thence to the South.

TROOPS SUFFER FROM COLD IN MOUNTAINS

El Paso, Tex., April 18.—Supplies continue to be shipped by rail to Gen. Pershing's forces in Mexico. Goods consigned to the American army by rail yesterday and to-day were sent to Casas Grandes by way of the Northwestern Railroad, there to be transshipped to San Antonio by way of the Mexican National line. They comprised two cars of flour, five carloads of hay, one car of mixed merchandise, two cars of mixed groceries, one car of grease and oils for automobiles, four tank cars of gasolene and one car of salt.

American troops have been forced to dig pits in the earth to keep warm nights in the mountain country. Overcoats and additional blankets are badly needed, according to one of the American scouts with Gen. Pershing, who came to the border recently. He said that besides suffering from the cold at night there were many times when the soldiers in the mountains did not have enough to eat, as the supplies did not come up fast enough. The men are being forced to live off the land in many instances and are paying for everything they get from the natives.

The scout told of an incident on the communication line which occurred as he was coming out. He said the transport crew had eaten all of the food they had and the officer in charge sent the civilian driver to a small house to buy beans. The Mexican refused and the driver returned without the beans.

The officer then went to the house and demanded that food be given them, drawing his pistol. The beans were delivered and paid for and the transport crew had a full meal that night.

The scout says the troops are "digging in" wherever they stop, and even the small detachments stationed along the communication line to guard the troop and telephone lines have dug intrenchments and are prepared for attacks from roving bandits.

Emil Holhdahl, sworn enemy of Pancho Villa, left El Paso to-day for Columbus as a scout for the Pershing army. When Gen. Bell accepted him and ordered him to Columbus, he declared: "If Pancho Villa is alive I'll find him and kill him."

Holhdahl, a soldier of fortune, who has participated in all the Mexican revolutions since 1910, was chief of artillery for Villa for a time, and when Villa sent him to the United States to get some ammunition and he was arrested for smuggling Villa refused to hire lawyers to defend him or to put up money for a bond for him.

Mrs. Frank Tompkins, wife of Major Tompkins, Thirteenth Cavalry, whose husband was wounded in the Parral fight, has arrived here expecting her husband to be brought to Fort Bliss for treatment, but received a message from him to-day stating that he would not come to the border as his wound was not serious enough.

Lieut. James Ord, Sixth Infantry, reported wounded by snipers in Mexico, is a single man, grandson of Gen. E. O. C. Ord of civil war fame and a nephew of the late Gen. Geronimo Trevino of the Diaz army in Mexico, Gen. Trevino having married the sister of Lieut. Ord's father at San Antonio, Tex.

SIX MILE TORPEDO DETECTOR.

M. Canton Says the British Are Successfully Using It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 18.—M. Canton, an inventor, who says he has made an electric device which will detect the presence of torpedoes at a distance of six miles, first established himself as an inventor by making an electric lamp giving a light three times as strong as any yet known.

A London syndicate paid him 100,000 francs ($20,000) for the lamp invention. Later M. Canton met two Belgian engineers, M. van der Hazen and M. van Weinberger in London. He told them that he had invented an electric means of signaling the approach of a torpedo. The British navy, he said, had been using the device for some months, with the result that no British warship has been torpedoed wherever the apparatus was employed. The engineers agreed to furnish the capital to back the device.

A contract was made with a view to selling the rights to France. Experiments were begun at Toulon in the presence of an officer appointed by M. Painleve, Minister of Inventions. The engineers returned to London. M. Canton left London and quietly went to Holland, where, the Belgian engineers say, he tried to sell the patent. A member of the London syndicate went to Holland and brought the inventor back. The engineers returned to Paris, where M. Canton had a good time at the expense of the London syndicate. His departure for Spain for the purpose of getting some electrical equipment followed.

LISBON NAVAL ARSENAL AFIRE.

Several Buildings of the Group Are Destroyed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Daily Mail's* Lisbon correspondent telegraphs to-day that a violent fire is raging in the group of buildings making up the naval arsenal. Several buildings have been destroyed. Troops are guarding the surrounding streets.

The burning buildings include the telegraph and Ministerial offices.

U. S. TRANSPORT DAMAGED.

Collides With Derelict Off Tientsin; Will Go to Dry Dock.

MANILA, April 18.—The hull of the United States transport Merriott, bound from the Philippines to San Francisco, was damaged when the vessel dragged her anchor in a wind off Tientsin to-day and collided with a derelict.

Slight repairs are being made at Tientsin, but the vessel will go into dry dock at Nagasaki for permanent repairs.

Bulgar Headquarters Bombarded.

SALONICA, via London, April 18.—The headquarters of the Bulgarian staff at Doiran was attacked early this morning by a squadron of twenty-two French aeroplanes. It is stated that the raid was successful. German aircraft, which rose to drive off the raiders, were attacked with rapid fire machine guns and repulsed.

Chinese Labor for France.

PARIS, April 18.—An organization has been formed in France to test the use of Chinese labor in agricultural and industrial fields to replace the men now at the front. It has been arranged to have 5,000 Chinese laborers brought into France within a few months. Twenty Chinamen have already been engaged to act as interpreters for the coolies.

2,300 MORE U. S. TROOPS RUSHED TO PERSHING'S AID

Reenforcements Gathered From Border Points Start for Front at Commander's Request—Funston Asks for Regulars to Replace Those Sent In.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 18.—Responding to an urgent request from Gen. Pershing that more troops be rushed to him and better facilities provided for maintenance of the lines of communication if the work of the American troops in Mexico is to be continued Gen. Funston ordered 2,300 men who are on guard at border points to concentrate at Columbus ready to go into Mexico. Those at Columbus and nearby points already have gone across the border.

To replace these forces Gen. Funston has asked the War Department to send him troops from stations outside the Southern department.

Army men say there are less than 4,000 men available for field service, exclusive of those in Mexico and on border duty. Whether the militia will be asked for to do border duty could not be learned at headquarters to-night, as it was stated that this order will come direct from Washington.

It is known that the Texas militia is ready for the field and all the equipment is now at Camp Mabry, to be moved at a moment's notice.

Gen. Pershing sent a long despatch to Gen. Funston last night, which the commander did not give out. The new troop movement is a direct result of this.

The troops ordered from the border consist of the Sixth Cavalry at Harlingen, in the Brownsville country; the Seventeenth Infantry, at Eagle Pass, which already has been ordered to move; one battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, twenty companies of which are at El Paso, one at Marfa and one at Fabens, and Troop L of the Tenth Cavalry, at Fort Apache, Ariz.

Official information had it that the troops upon arriving at Columbus would be "subject to Gen. Pershing's orders."

A flood of protests reached Gen. Funston by wire from Eagle Pass when it was learned there that the infantry was to be moved from that place. The people there say that they need a large force for adequate protection.

Gen. Funston said that two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry at Fort Sam Houston would be sent to Eagle Pass temporarily. This will leave four companies of infantry and three batteries of artillery at the local post.

What the situation is that confronts Gen. Pershing in Mexico is not made public beyond the fact that he has had to assemble the columns of the advance at some point, probably Satevo, or southwest of there, to provision both the men and horses. The horses are in bad condition, because it has been impossible to get supplies to the hurrying troops in the thick of the hunt for Villa about Parral and in that district. This is official information, but whether he actually is meeting such adverse conditions from Mexicans that he has been forced to suspend the active hunt for Villa temporarily is not stated.

VILLA'S DEATH NOT YET CONFIRMED IN MEXICO

Message From Cusi Tends to Discredit Report—Consul Garcia Sure He's Dead.

EL PASO, Tex., April 18.—Word was received in El Paso to-day by a business man with interests in Cusihuiriachic, Chihuahua, that there was nothing known there to confirm the report that Villa had died at San Francisco de Borja, or that his body had been located by Carranza officers. This information is the first to reach the border, excepting the advices said to have been received by Juarez authorities, and, though the wording is guarded, it obviously is intended to discredit the report.

Andres Garcia, local Mexican Consul, said to-night that he had additional despatches from San Antonio, Chihuahua, that convince him that the body of Villa has been exhumed and identified. He said he received the information from the telegraph operator at San Antonio, who sent him the first news on Sunday.

Consul Garcia gave out a report earlier in the day from Gov. Enriquez at Chihuahua city as follows:

"News of the capture of Villa has not yet been confirmed. Many reports have been received that he is dead and the reports are considered worthy of belief. Col. Carranza and the other chiefs are occupied in tracking down Villa and bringing him back dead or alive."

The scars, bruises, marks and peculiarities of the body that made Pancho Villa different from other men are being assembled by the Department of State for use when what purports to be the body of the bandit leader is brought to Chihuahua or some other place for identification. Residents of El Paso knowing the marks upon Villa were requested to describe them to a representative of the Department of State. Later the information was transmitted by wire to Washington.

One of the most valuable documents was the report of a dentist who had worked upon Villa's teeth when the bandit had his headquarters at Juarez.

Found in Villa's Grave.

Sombre of face, with an air exuding seriousness of apprehension, a man well known in Wall Street, stepped into the office of the Mexican Petroleum Company yesterday, where he is well known as one thoroughly informed on Mexican matters and frequently bearer of important news not to be learned from any one else.

"Pretty bad," was his laconic answer to a friendly hail of "How's things?"

"Why, old man, what's wrong?" was the next anxious query.

"Pretty bad, I say, that matter of Villa's grave. You see they found it and opened it up yesterday—and, well——"

"Well, what? Was Villa's body in it?"

"No"—omniously—"they didn't find Villa's body, but they found a body all right."

"Whose?"

"Uncle Sam's goat."

Then he went out to spring it elsewhere.

U. S. AIR SQUADRON COMPLETE.

Lieut. Thaw Second in Command of Unit in France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 18.—The American flying squadron has become an accomplished fact. A French Captain commands the unit. Sergeant Norman Prince, Corporals Keffin Rockwell of Atlanta, Victor Chapman of New York and James McConnell of Carthagena, Ohio, left for the front yesterday night.

Lieut. William Thaw is the second in command. Sergeants Elliot Cowdin and Didier Masson, who are already at the front, will join the others at the sector to which they will be assigned. Their exact position cannot be stated.

The formation of the squadron was celebrated by a dinner yesterday night which was attended by a dozen other American aviators.

BRAZIL TO USE GERMAN SHIPS.

Berlin Authorizes the Lease of 3 Provided They're Immune.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 18.—The German Government, according to an official announcement made to-day, has authorized shipping companies to lease to Brazil for coast service three German steamships interned in Brazilian ports.

The permission is given only on condition that Brasil first obtain a guarantee from the allied Governments that the vessels will not be attacked or captured.

Vote to Turn French Clocks Back.

PARIS, April 18.—The Chamber of Deputies unanimously voted to-day to turn the clocks in France back one hour during the summer months. The move, which follows close on a similar action in Germany, is designed to save light and fuel.

American Vessel Finds Refuge.

LONDON, April 18.—A storm drove the American vessel Dirigo, bound from Seattle for Malmo via Lerick, into shelter at Loch Eri Bodl, Scotland. She is now being towed to Fleetwood for repairs.

PERSHING WARNED TO HALT VILLA HUNT

Continued from First Page

sion Major Tompkins was violating his instructions.

Mr. Rodgers was instructed to remind Gen. Carranza that the American Government never agreed, as Carranza assumes, that the troops should not enter or pass through towns and that the only instructions given the American commanders were that they should not attempt to occupy towns or cities.

At the same time Mr. Rodgers was told to call attention to the fact that Major Tompkins was met at the outskirts of Parral by the Mayor of the city and the Mexican military commander Col. Lazano, both of whom cordially welcomed him and gave him to understand that the presence of the American forces was not objectionable.

Major Not to Blame.

For this reason, Mr. Rodgers was instructed to say, the United States Government cannot agree with the statement that Major Tompkins was to blame for what followed. On the contrary emphasis is to be laid on the statement of the American officer that the moment it appeared that trouble would develop the American troops at once began to withdraw and were attacked when leaving. The fact that the forty Mexicans killed were Carranza soldiers is also emphasized, though no demand or request for redress is made.

The War Department this afternoon gave out the following information concerning the home addresses of those killed and wounded in the Parral engagement:

Killed.

LEFORD, ROBERT, private, Troop M, Thirteenth Cavalry, 320 Mulberry street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
RICHLEY, JAY, sergeant, Troop M, Thirteenth Cavalry, 1913 Michigan street, Saginaw, Mich.
KIRBY, HERMAN E., private, Troop M, Eleventh Cavalry, killed in skirmishes with Villistas when his troop was trying to reach Parral, 21 Folsom avenue, Glendale, L. I.

The Injured.

ORD, JAMES B., lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, appointed from California.
TOMPKINS, FRANK, Major, Thirteenth Cavalry, appointed from New York.
WILLINGHAM, WALTER E., corporal, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry, Albany, Tex.
TANNAUS, RICHARD, corporal, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry, Taunton, Mass.
SCHOMBERGER, LAWRENCE M., private, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry, 717 East Parkway, Pittsburg.

Reports to the War Department to-day were still lacking of any mention of Villa's reported death, and, although two messages were received from Consul Marion P. Letcher, at Chihuahua, where the body was supposed to have been taken, neither of them mentioned it.

RIOTS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

Residents Incited Against the American "Invaders."

GALVESTON, Tex., April 18.—Rioting is general in the northern sections of the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, where efforts have been made within the past few days to incite the people against the presence of Americans in Mexico and to prevail upon them to assist in driving American civilians and soldiers from the country, according to despatches reaching here to-night.

Gen. Villareal's agents have been at work for several days inciting the people, it is said. No American lives have been lost in the rioting, but American property near Montemorelos was destroyed by fire on Sunday. There is little effort on the part of Carranza soldiers to put down the trouble.

Further advices are that along the lower border preparations are being made against raiding from across the Rio Grande. Stories reaching several border towns say that plans are perfected for an invasion of Texas on a large scale.

CARRANZA POSTPONES HIS TRIUMPHAL ENTRY

Big Parade and Celebration Waits on Pressing Official Business.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, April 18.—The colossal street parade, with troops, bands, societies and representatives of the official press, Carranza, with his Generals and Government officials riding in autos, going beneath the triumphal arches the first time in celebration of the First Chief's arrival was postponed until to-morrow on account of the pressing official business. All Government offices remain closed and officials have asked the merchants to close their stores in honor of the occasion.

Pesos fluctuated to-day between 2.50 cents and 2.60. It is not known what turn pesos will take next, as the next few days are holidays.

It was officially learned that Carranza has decided to convoke the council of all Governors, important jefes politicos and military commanders to discuss national pacification plans. The date of the conference has not been fixed. It will be held in Mexico city or Queretaro.

WILSON 'COWARDICE' SEEN BY COLONEL

Calling of Congress Session in U Boat Dispute Not Leadership.

NO FORMAL COMMENT YET

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 18.—Col. Roosevelt believes that President Wilson is failing to perform the duties of leadership in calling a joint session of Congress at which to submit the issues of the submarine controversy with Germany. He feels that the President is shirking his responsibilities. He says that Mr. Wilson has only himself to blame for the position in which the nation now finds itself.

Word of President Wilson's action reached Sagamore Hill early this evening. Col. Roosevelt was greatly interested. While he refused to make any comment for publication, his opinion can be definitely set forth. It is known that Col. Roosevelt blames the present troubles of the United States of an international nature since 1912 on President Wilson's foreign policy. A strong foreign policy, he believes, would have prevented the sinking of the Lusitania. In his opinion it would have prevented other incidents, humiliating and disastrous to this country, that occurred before and after the Lusitania tragedy.

Col. Roosevelt condemns Mr. Wilson's action in now summoning a joint session of Congress to consider the U boat issues. One reason is because Roosevelt believes it is the duty of a leader to lead. Another reason is because he thinks it is impossible to conduct the affairs of a nation by "town meeting." The Colonel is convinced that Congress cannot wisely act upon the issues wholly created by the Executive arm of the Government.

It is Col. Roosevelt's belief that under the Constitution the President is directed to conduct negotiations with foreign Powers and that he is the one who should assume the leadership of the United States in all problems affecting so vitally the honor and dignity of the nation.

The Colonel has indicated before that a weak foreign policy causes more wars than it prevents and the word "cowardice" has appeared in more than one of the Colonel's recent statements dealing with President Wilson's handling of affairs with Mexico and Europe.

The Colonel views Mr. Wilson's proposed action of to-morrow as in keeping with the President's course as it has been manifested during the past year or more. He feels that Mr. Wilson's policy has been one of diluted milk and mush. The President's failure to put the country in a state of preparedness at such a critical period in its history, he thinks, has been one of the evil byproducts of this policy.

Col. Roosevelt intends to motor to New York to-morrow morning. He will be at his desk in the *Metropolitan Magazine* office and will return to Oyster Bay late in the afternoon.

TWO LIVES ARE LOST IN 72 MILE AN HOUR GALE

Schooner Ashore on Jersey Coast—Tugboat Swamped—Several Hurt.

This region was visited yesterday by an April zephyr which, attaining a maximum velocity of seventy-two miles an hour, wrenched signs from their fastenings, bowled wagons over and hustled pedestrians before it like pieces of paper.

The gale was due to a northwester, which centred off the coast of Maine and then swung down in this direction. Only its tail hit New York.

The wind, whisking along at thirty miles an hour at 8 A. M., increased rapidly in violence and at 12:20 had attained its greatest velocity. Shortly afterward it began to diminish and by dark was not strong enough to be uncomfortable.

It shoved a huge wave over the tugboat James McDonough of the Carroll Towing Company off the foot of Forty-third street, Brooklyn, swamping the boat. The crew, washed overboard, swam to shore with the exception of Evan Anderson, the cook, who is missing.

A large plate glass window on the second floor of a building at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street yielded to the pressure, and pieces of it struck and cut Mrs. F. Tebrodt, 25 years old, of 25 West 120th street, and George Golden, 29 years old, of 2374 Webster avenue, The Bronx.

A piece of the cornice on the building at 67 Third avenue was wrenched from its moorings. It struck Jacob Goldstein, 19 years old, of 330 Third avenue, a glancing blow.

Off Toms River, N. J., the schooner Millie Frank was driven aground. The captain sent up distress signals and the coast guards brought the crew ashore.

In Atlantic City Reginald Ware, a painter, was blown from a scaffold and badly injured. A frame house was blown down.

In Passaic, N. J., the wind caught Helen Brame 2½ years old, as she was playing on the banks of the Passaic River near her home, 133 Totowa avenue, and carried her into the river. Playmates screamed for assistance, but before it arrived she had disappeared. The body was not recovered.

RUNAWAY STIRS 5TH AVENUE.

Driver's Arm Broken and Two Women Are Shaken Up.

A runaway horse, dragging with broken harness a battered hansom cab in which two middle aged women were being hurled violently about, went for two blocks last night down Fifth avenue in the midst of the after theatre crowd before it was stopped by a policeman who made a flying leap for the animal's head.

In the cab were Mrs. John Moore of Sea Cliff, L. I., and her guest, Mrs. Charles Doherty, wife of Supreme Court Justice Doherty of Canada. Both women are staying at the Martha Washington Hotel and were returning home after the theatre. At Thirty-sixth street the cab harness broke and the horse, frightened, bolted. Michael Toomey, 63 years old, who was driving, was hurled from his high seat with a fractured arm.

Traffic Policeman Thomas Gilbert saw the runaway and tried to stop it, but the horse knocked him down and went on, barely missing a dozen collisions. Two blocks further Policeman Francis O'Brien managed to catch the dangling reins as he jumped, and the runaway was stopped. Dr. Webb took Toomey to New York Hospital. The two occupants of the hansom were only slightly bruised and went home in another vehicle.

3,117 Non-combatants Sacrificed.

LONDON, April 18.—Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, stated to-day that since the beginning of the war 3,117 non-combatants have lost their lives in marine disasters caused by mines or submarines. Of this number 1,175 were passengers, 1,754 were sailors and 188 were fishermen.

DIAZ REVOLT GROWS, SOON TO FLAME OUT

Secret Service Learns Prominent Anti-Carranzistas Are Behind Him.

LEADER NOW IN SOUTH

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Department of Justice officials are convinced after a series of investigations that a new revolution is forming in Mexico with Felix Diaz, nephew of the former dictator, as the central figure.

Information secured by secret service agents is convincing that the opposition to Carranza, both among Mexicans and foreign interests holding concessions, is gradually solidifying behind Diaz. The statement was made by an official to-day that it would occasion no surprise if the new revolution burst into flame within three weeks.

Gen. Felix Diaz, who had spent several months in the United States in 1915, went to the southern part of Mexico early in the present year. He is understood to have crossed into his own country from Guatemala with a small body of followers.

Closely spied upon by agents of the United States, Diaz proceeded to the organization work which he regarded as a necessary preliminary to the actual fomenting of a movement against Carranza. He has now been in southern Mexico for approximately six weeks. In this period he has been in touch with sympathizers in many sections of the republic and, it is said, the assurances of the support which have gradually come to him have been almost uniformly encouraging.

In particular he is said to have mustered strength in northern Mexico in the territory formerly dominated by Villa, and there is said to have been one unimportant military outbreak by his sympathizers who sought to cast off the rule of Carranza.

While Department of Justice officials admit they have no information that Diaz has fixed a date on which to take the field against the Carranza Government they do say their information as to the progress he is making in his organization work leads them to believe he will assume leadership of an army before very long.

The interest of the Wilson Administration in the prospective revolt is frankly acknowledged. President Wilson has been hopeful since entrance of the Pershing expedition into Mexico that once Villa was put out of the way Mexico's destiny would be smoother for years to come. The Administration would regard as deplorable any new threat against the power of the Carranza Government, which has been accorded the recognition of the Government of the United States.

DE LA BARRA DENIES IT.

Is Not Backing Felix Diaz in Mexican Revolution.

F. L. de la Barra, who was President of Mexico for a short time after the abdication of Porfirio Diaz, denied yesterday that he is behind the Diaz revolution.

At J. P. Morgan & Co.'s, where he has maintained an office, Senor de la Barra said that a report in a morning newspaper in which he was named as the leader in the revolution, was false.

"I had no knowledge that my name was to be used," he said, "and furthermore, I did not know that there was such a 'revolution' until I read about it in the papers."

AGED LAWYER DIES AT DESK.

Ernest Dichman Was Once a U. S. Attorney, It Is Said.

Ernest Dichman, 70 years old, a civil war veteran, died suddenly at his desk in his law office, 30 Wall street, yesterday afternoon. He lived at Mills Hotel No. 3. The body was sent to the morgue.

Dichman, it was said, was a United States Attorney many years ago. Papers found in his desk showed that he had a daughter and two sons, one of the latter being on the U. S. S. North Carolina.

PIRATE SCHILLER GETS LIFE SENTENCE

German Starts for Federal Prison at Atlanta, After Guilty Plea.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 18.—Pleading guilty to the charge of piracy, Clarence Reginald Hodson, alias Ernest Schiller, the German pirate who seized the British freight ship Matoppo off Sandy Hook on March 29 after holding up Capt. Richard Bergner and his crew, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Edward G. Bradford in the United States District Court here late this afternoon. He is on his way to the Federal prison at Atlanta to-night.

Schiller was calm when the sentence was imposed. In fact, he appeared relieved, for he had been worrying greatly after entering a plea of guilty because Judge Bradford deferred sentence temporarily fearing that he would be turned over to the British authorities.

Before leaving for the Federal prison Schiller dictated a statement for his American friends. He denied the motive in seizing the ship was robbery, declaring that what he did was for the cause of Germany and against England. He also denied that he is a pirate and said the real reason why his plan to sink the ship failed was because he did not want to kill any one.

ACCIDENTS IN STREETS SHOW A BIG DECREASE

28 Children Killed in First Quarter of 1916, Compared With 46 in 1915 Period.

Police Commissioner Woods places particular stress upon the apparent improvement of conditions relative to street accidents in the first quarterly report for this year, made public yesterday. The establishment of car stop safety zones, the designation of play streets for school children and an increase of the traffic force, it states, brought concrete results.

Accidents decreased from 4,664 for the first quarter of last year to 4,277 for the corresponding period of this year. There were 119 fatal accidents during the first three months of 1915, as compared with 105 for the first quarter in 1916. There has been a drop of almost 40 per cent. in the number of children under 16 injured, the figures being 1,181 for January, February and March of 1915 and 761 for the same months this year. The total for that period of last year includes forty-six children killed. This year twenty-eight were reported killed.

The uniformed force made this year 40,703 arrests and the detective bureau 7,574. Arrests grouped by general classes of offences were:

Against the person	4,556
Against family and children	1,404
Miscellaneous	298
Unauthorized use of property	88
Destruction of property	372
Frauds, swindles, &c.	185
Extortion	191
Robbery	842
Pocket-picking	337
Larceny from highway	414
Burglary	712
Larceny from buildings	790
Against public safety, health, &c.	
(This includes traffic violations, violations of the Sanitary Code and Corporation ordinances)	29,559
Against administration of government	193
Juvenile delinquency	1,604
Miscellaneous	8,254
Witnesses, insane persons, &c.	156
Total	48,277

Fifty-two homicide cases were reported this year, as compared with sixty-seven for the first quarter of 1915.

Burglaries reported numbered 2,522, slightly more than for the preceding quarter but 30 per cent. lower than the corresponding quarter for last year.

TOYS MADE BY OLD MEN SOLD.

Worthy Charity's Permanence Depends Upon Receipts.

An Easter exhibition and sale of the products of the old men's toy shop is being held this week at Lord & Taylor's. One entire counter of the ground floor of the store on the Thirty-ninth street side has been given over to a display of the toys and photographs showing the old men at work.

The sale is under the direction of the women of the toy shop committee of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and is part of a campaign to insure the permanence of the shop, which narrowly escaped being closed a week ago because of lack of funds. The shop is conducted for the purpose of providing work for men whose age or physical handicaps prevent them from obtaining other work. The shop cannot be conducted on a commercial basis, as the working capacity of the aged employees is not sufficiently great.

About sixty men are now employed. Most of them would otherwise be forced to seek refuge in institutions.

The members of the committee in charge are Miss Beatrice Bend, chairman; Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Charles Connfelt, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Christine S. Foster, Miss Helen C. Frick, Mrs. Junius McHenry, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Miss Grace Potter, Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Miss Ruth Twombly and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff.

SEA STRIKE REPLY TO-DAY.

Ship Owners to Reply to Demand for Increased Wages.

Henry Griffin, vice-president of the International Seamen's Union of America, which has determined on a general strike of all seamen along the Atlantic coast, the Gulf and the Great Lakes for May 1 unless increases in wages are granted, said yesterday that he expected to-day the reply of the shipowners to the general demands of the union.

He said that strikes on individual vessels sailing to-day and Saturday in the coast trade were probable, as it was difficult to hold the men in line for the general strike on May 1.

It was announced yesterday by Augustus H. Brown, business agent for the Sailors Eastern and Gulf Association, that seamen on El Dia of the Morgan line had gone on strike for higher wages.

It was said yesterday at the headquarters of the International Union that the number of cooks and stewards alone affected by the strike order would be more than 8,000.

MRS. OELRICHS AIDS HURT MAN.

Gives Up Automobile to Victim of Street Accident.

As Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs of New York was driving along the Queens Boulevard, Long Island City, on Monday evening her limousine struck Christopher J. Cavanagh, 30 years old, of 205 Crescent street, Astoria, a conductor for the Manhattan and Queens Traction Company. Cavanagh was picked up by men from the car barn and Mrs. Oelrichs ordered the injured man taken in the automobile to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured rib and cuts and bruises.

Mrs. Oelrichs remained at the car barn until the return of her machine, when she continued her journey.

CHEER UP, GASOLENE IS GOING STILL HIGHER

Rittman Process Only Way to Keep Auto Owners Sane, Expert Believes.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—According to Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, the only hope for a speedy reduction in the high price of gasolene lies in immediate development of the so-called Rittman and similar processes. Mr. Manning said that the prevailing prices may not only continue for some time, but will reach higher levels before there is permanent relief.

He remarked that the oil companies in competition to supply the United States Government for the next fiscal year have offered gasolene at 31½ cents a gallon for the whole year. He argues from this that if the United States, using vast quantities of gasolene, is compelled to pay this price, the private consumer will have to pay more. Mr. Manning believes that with a rate of production the same as in 1915 the crude oil supply of the United States from which we are getting our present supply of gasolene will be exhausted in twenty-seven years.

"The situation is even worse," he said, "for the production is not going to remain stationary. The demand for gasolene has increased more than 200 per cent. in the last five years and is now increasing at an even faster rate. On January 1 of this year there were 2,225,000 automobiles in use and automobile manufacturers estimate that this will be increased to 3,000,000 by January 1, 1917. As the average automobile will use more than ten barrels of gasolene a year, this means an increased consumption of more than 6,000,000 barrels of gasolene.

"And what is still more important, present indications forecast a decreased production of gasolene from crude oil for 1916 rather than an increased production. The daily production of crude oil for February in the middle continent field, which produces 75 per cent. of our refinable crude oil, was 40,000 barrels less than the average daily production for 1915, and 20,000 barrels less per day than the average daily production in 1914. This is in the face of the strong incentive to find new fields given by the rising market of the past six months, which has culminated in record high prices for that field of $1.55 a barrel for the crude, with, in some cases, a premium exceeding 41 cents a barrel."

The Rittman process, perfected in the Bureau of Mines by Dr. Rittman, is claimed to greatly increase the gasolene productivity of crude oil. It was patented by the Government, which permits its use under certain circumstances.

NEW CITIZENS BY THE SCORE.

Rush of Applicants for Naturalization Papers Sets a Record.

The naturalization bureau of County Clerk Schneider's office in the Hall of Records was stormed yesterday by nearly 1,000 applicants for first and second papers and the witnesses for others who were to receive their final papers. The rush was so great that Mr. Schneider decided not to close the office at 4 o'clock as usual, but to keep it open until 6 o'clock.

Before the applicants had all been supplied the County Clerk's staff had issued 250 first papers and more than 150 second papers and nearly $1,000 in fees had been received. The highest previous number of first and second papers issued in one day was 250 and the receipts $500. The majority of the applicants were Russian and Polish Jews, who had the day off on account of the Passover holidays. A similar rush is expected to-day.

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