WEATHER.
Fair tonight. Saturday probably increasing cloudiness; moderate temperature; variable winds.

The Evening Star.

The Star is the only afternoon paper in Washington that prints the news of the Associated Press.

CONTAINING ON PAGE 16 CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

No. 18,769. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 16, 1912—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT.

FIELDS IS ARRESTED

Crossing of Mexican Border by Officer to Be Probed.

INVASION NOT INTENTIONAL

Admitted That Mistake Was Due to Unfamiliarity With Juarez.

AMERICANS ARE IN NO PERIL

Madero Government Assures United States It Will Protect Party of Ten in Durango.

Lieut. Ben W. Fields, in command of the squad of soldiers of the 18th Infantry, and who crossed the Mexican border line at Juarez on a street car of the international line, has been placed under arrest pending an investigation of the incident.

The young officer's arrest was announced in a telegram received at the War Department today from the commander of the battalion. While the officers of the general staff admit that it was his unfamiliarity with the town which was responsible for Lieut. Fields taking the men across the line, nevertheless they realize that his action might have precipitated serious consequences had the Mexicans refused to accept the explanation.

In going to his post with the men, it appears they boarded what is termed the "loop line" car, which crosses one international bridge and returns to the United States on another. Before the uniformed men realized where they were, they were confronted by a number of excited Mexican troops. After much explanation they were allowed to return to the United States, and Lieut. Fields was placed under arrest until an investigation can be made.

Americans Are Protected.

It is made plain here that no invasion of Mexico was intended and that the men on their way to do patrol duty along the international dividing line accidentally took the wrong route.

The Mexican government has given its promise to the United States to protect the ten Americans now at Tlahualilo, state of Durango. That place has been cut off by rail with Torreon, and insurgents are reported to be occupying the town. Advices to the State Department, while admitting a disturbed condition at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, declare there is no anti-American sentiment.

At Palomas, on the border line just south of Columbus, N. M., rebels are reported to be admitting goods of all kinds into Mexico at one-half the regular tariff duties. While conditions in Juarez are said to be favorable to the government, conditions farther west in Chihuahua, particularly the Casas Grandes region, are still unsettled. There is much opposition to the government, and the rebels there continue to interfere with the running of trains from Juarez. Railway communication between Mexico City and Oaxaca in the south has also been interrupted.

WOULD DEVELOP COTTON.

Russia Seeks Independence of American Product.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 16.—The Russian cabinet has prepared for submission to the duma a bill calling for an appropriation of $275,000 for the extension of the growth of cotton in Turkestan and the replacing of American agricultural machinery with implements made in Russia or other countries. The original proposal of the minister of agriculture called for an appropriation of $300,000, and also a state guarantee of the private capital invested in cotton growing. Premier Kokovsoff and the members of the cabinet disapprove of the granting of a state guarantee, but are in favor of cheap loans being advanced to cotton growers, in order to make Russia independent of foreign cotton, and especially of American cotton.

SLAYER'S PRIVILEGES CUT.

Prisoner Had Assaulted Guard After Drinking Wine in Sumptuous Cell.

DENVER, Col., February 16.—Harold Frank Henwood, slayer of "Tony" von Phul and George Copeland in a local hotel barroom, is no more a special privileged prisoner in the country jail here. However, he is confined to his couch with his face and head badly disfigured as a result of a fight today with Isaac M. Goldman, a guard, who is said to be a former prize fighter.

Sheriff Armstrong ordered that in the future Henwood be treated as other prisoners in the jail.

According to report Henwood imbibed freely of wine while enjoying a meal in his sumptuously furnished cell in the jail and sauntered forth into the corridor.

Goldman said he attempted to escort Henwood back to his cell, when the latter tried to strike him with a hammer, and to disarm the prisoner Goldman resorted to violence.

MRS. J. S. MAXHEIMER DEAD.

Husband, Daughter and Five Sons Survive Warrenton Resident.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

WARRENTON, Va., February 16.—Mrs. Joseph S. Maxheimer, wife of J. S. Maxheimer, for many years engineer on the Warrenton branch of the Southern railway, died here this morning of acute indigestion.

Mrs. Maxheimer was, before her marriage, a Miss Chester of Edinburgh, Scotland. She was a lifelong and active member of the Presbyterian Church.

Surviving are her husband, one daughter, Mrs. W. A. Thompson, and Messrs. Albert, James and Irvin Maxheimer of Warrenton, Frederick Maxheimer of Conneaut, Ohio, and George Maxheimer of Philadelphia. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

BURGLAR SHOT AND KILLED.

Ohio Manufacturer Awakens as Intruder Raises Window.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, February 16.—F. E. Brightman, a manufacturer, shot and instantly killed David Kimball, a teamster, who was trying to enter Brightman's home early today. Brightman, who was awakened by the burglar trying to raise a window, drew a revolver from under his pillow and fired. Kimball leaves a wife and child, living here. Brightman did not know he had killed Kimball until the police found his body in the snow.

NEWS ALL ONE WAY

Reports From States on Presidential Preferences.

STRONG TAFT SENTIMENT

Vice President Sherman Outlines Situation in New York.

MAJORITY FOR THE PRESIDENT

But Few Roosevelt Districts in the State—Tidings From South and West.

Vice President Sherman, back from a trip of political investigation in New York, today reported to President Taft that the situation in the Empire state is exceedingly favorable, both as to the delegation to Chicago and the election in November next. Mr. Sherman, it is learned, has been going over the situation in New York pretty carefully, and he did not hesitate to say that the President ought to be satisfied with the support he is getting and the increasing strength he is showing there.

Mr. Sherman, it is said, does not claim every congressional district in the state upon the showing that is now made for Taft. He is understood to have told the President that a few of them may be for Roosevelt. There are said to be only half a dozen districts now doubtful for Taft, and these are receiving attention that may bring several of them into line. Col. Roosevelt has warm personal friends in the doubtful districts who were for years the bosses of their bailiwicks, and these are holding out for him. Sentiment for Taft is strong in the state, however, according to Mr. Sherman, and the New York delegation will be so nearly solid for the President as not to cause his supporters any worry.

News From the Field.

Political visitors and telegrams were numerous at the White House, and there was a conference between Secretary Hilles and Representative McKinley, Taft's political manager, over the general outlook said to be most satisfactory from the point of view of the two men.

From Delegate Kalanianaole of Hawaii there was a telegram saying that the six delegates of Hawaii would be instructed for Taft. It had been reported that "Prince Cupid" as the delegate is generally known, opposed an instructed delegation.

Another satisfactory epistle was a letter from Cowley county, Kan., inclosing resolutions adopted by the republican county committee strongly indorsing President Taft. Cowley is one of the big agricultural counties of Kansas and the report has been circulated that the farmers were opposed to the President. The action of the county committee is taken to represent the opinions of the agricultural element.

A telegram from State Chairman Long of Alabama said that the congressional committee of the ninth congressional district of that state had adopted Taft resolutions by a vote of 16 to 12. This insures a solid delegation from the state, he said, the ninth district having more opposition leaders than any other in the state.

West Virginia in Line.

J. F. Harrison of Piedmont, W. Va., told President Taft that West Virginia will give him its delegation. "I find," he said, "that the miners and working people generally are for Taft. These, together with the business men, will give the state to him in the Chicago convention. Gov. Glasscock will find he cannot carry the state for anybody else."

Representative Dyer and Edward F. Regenhardt, United States marshal at St. Louis, told the President conditions were all right in Missouri.

The Knockers' Club of New York, composed largely of wholesale grocers and their allied associates, has forwarded a poll taken by that body. Every single vote was for Taft, except two democrats, who stated they would vote for him if he were nominated.

President Taft has received an invitation to attend the exercises of the Twenty-four-Hour-a-Day Club of the Washington Y. M. C. A., March 4, at which distinguished speakers will take part. The President may accept the invitation. Gov. Marshall of Indiana, W. Morgan Shuster and T. T. Wang will make addresses.

Taft in Moving Pictures.

The moving pictures of President Taft signing the proclamation admitting Arizona to statehood, of President and Mrs. Taft in the White House grounds, of secret service, policemen, newspaper men and others at the White House have been completed and will soon be put on exhibition throughout the country.

Attorney General Wickersham was not at the cabinet meeting today, having left the city yesterday to make three speeches in the west. Two of these speeches will be in St. Louis, the first tonight before the Commercial Club, on "Business and the Law," and the other Saturday afternoon on "National Stability," at a luncheon of the City Club. Monday night, Mr. Wickersham will speak in Milwaukee on "The Enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Inquiry Into Death of Oil Land Owner Is Begun.

SAPULPA, Okla., February 16.—Examination of the body of William Berryhill, a millionaire producing oil land owner, who died suddenly yesterday, was begun today by physicians at the instruction of relatives, who assert the belief that the dead man was the victim of foul play.

Berryhill was found dead in his bedroom at the family home here yesterday. Sensational developments are not unexpected when the final report of the physicians is made. After a preliminary examination of Berryhill's body the physicians had a conference, but the result of their findings was not made public, further than the announcement that a more thorough investigation had been decided upon.

FIRE AT McLEAN COLLEGE.

Smoke in Boys' Dormitory Overcomes Several Students.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., February 16.—Smoke from a fire that broke out in the boys' dormitory of McLean College this morning overcame several of the students. Before flames reached their rooms, however, the boys were carried out in safety by a volunteer rescue squad. This is the second fire in McLean College buildings in a comparatively short time. The previous blaze destroyed the main college building.

MAKES NO HEADWAY

Italy Holds With Difficulty Narrow Zone in Tripoli.

HORSES DIE BY THOUSANDS

Cavalry and Artillery of the Invaders Crippled.

UNCENSORED NEWS RECEIVED

Frank Edward Johnson, the Explorer, Informed by Letters of Uprising of the Sennoussi.

Frank Edward Johnson, artist, explorer, archeologist and ethnologist, who is in this city after a stay of several years in north Africa, yesterday received letters from friends in Tripoli containing interesting news from the scene of military operations in that country. These letters, which were sent in such a manner as to escape the rigid censorship which has been established by the Italian military authorities, asserted that the Italian army is making absolutely no headway against the Arabs and Tripolitans, and that it is only with the greatest difficulty that the Italians retain possession of the narrow zone surrounding Tripoli, which was seized by them at the outbreak of actual hostilities.

Mr. Johnson's correspondents write that the Italians are losing thousands of horses, the losses hopelessly crippling the cavalry arm of the army of occupation and putting the artillery out of commission.

The horses, which were brought from Italy, refuse to drink the brackish, alkaline water—which is the only water to be obtained for drinking purposes about Tripoli or in the desert—and in consequence of going waterless under the desert sun, the animals have died literally by thousands. The Italians, the letters state, have commandeered all the camels within reach, until, a few days before these letters were mailed, the government of Tunis, by proclamation of the Bey of Tunis, prohibited the exportation of camels from that country, for the reason that the animals are becoming so scarce that the people of Tunisia have not sufficient numbers with which to carry on the agricultural and other work of the country.

Natives Ignore Italian Appeal.

The letters refer to the use of aeroplanes by the Italian army in scouting and observation work above the Arab and Tripolitan forces encamped in the desert oases and in the very outskirts of Tripoli itself. These aeroplanes, which at first terrified the tribesmen, have become so common that they receive little attention from the Arabs. Handbills, printed on thin paper, are carried by the aviators and are dropped in great numbers in the camps of the Arab forces. A translation of one of these handbills, originally printed in Arabic, reads:

"To the Arabs of Tripolitania:

"What are you waiting for, in order to come to us? Do you not feel the necessity of praying in your mosques and of living quietly with your families; of letting your animals or cattle graze in peace, and of taking up commerce again in all security?

"We have read the book!

"We are also religious, and also honest. Italy is your father, because he has married Tripolitania, which is your mother.

"I tell you to come to us in all security; no harm shall come to you, and the past will be forgotten.

"I tell you that all those who come to me with their guns and all of their ammunition will each one receive a napoleon (twenty francs in gold) and a sack of barley or of wheat. The different political and religious chiefs will be acknowledged by the Italian government and will be paid for their services. My word is unique (true); Allah is great! Pray to him that he will open your eyes to the truth.

(Signed) "GEN. CANEVA."

Mr. Johnson's correspondents say that so far the Arabs have paid no attention to these handbills and other proclamations, using the bills thrown from the aeroplanes for cigarette papers, as the war and blockade has made it difficult for them to obtain papers for cigarettes.

Sennoussi Declare Holy War.

The letters contain the information that the Turkish paper, Al-Lema, on the day the letters were mailed, printed a letter from the Egyptian chief, Fahmy Ali, who is fighting in Tripoli with the Turks and Arabs. Fahmy Ali says that Sidi Ahmed al Cherif al Sennoussi, commander-in-chief of the Sennoussi, is actually on the way to the seat of war, having declared a jehad or holy war against the Italians. He is at the head of a large army of fanatical Mohammedans, it is stated, and the correspondent writes that if this is actually true the situation of the Italian forces is indeed grave.

The Sennoussi, Mr. Johnson says, are the Puritans of the Mohammedan faith, and are religious fanatics to a man. The sect was founded about 1835 by an Arab named Si Mohammed Ben Si-Ali Ben Sennoussi, who left his home in Algeria because of difficulties in his own family. After wandering over the whole of northern Africa this hitherto unknown Arab entered a monastery in Cairo, from which he was later expelled because of his puritanical beliefs. He took refuge in the holy city of Mecca, but in 1843 he was again forced to flee because of his religious beliefs.

Soon after this expulsion the sheik began founding schools and monasteries, where his beliefs were taught and proselytes flocked to him. At the present time the monasteries and schools of the Sennoussi are scattered thickly over the hinterland of Tripoli and all of northern Africa.

Puritans of North Africa.

The Sennoussi, while they have been given the sobriquet of "The Puritans of North Africa," are practical. They dig wells, establish schools and colleges, and the basis of their belief is the purification of Mohammedanism. They never dance, never sing, never smoke or take snuff, and never even drink coffee. Of course, the use of wines or liquors is unknown among them.

The founder of the order has been succeeded by another cherif, or commander-in-chief, and the order today embraces unknown millions of followers, scattered over north Africa, India, China, Persia, Arabia and wherever the Mohammedan faith exists.

Up to the present time the Sennoussi have not been aggressive, though for the past twenty-five years it has been known that they were collecting vast stores of arms and ammunition in unknown recesses of the great desert that fringes northern Africa. Their present headquarters is in the great oasis of Kouffra, in the Libyan desert. No white man has ever succeeded in reaching this mysterious spot, though many have died in attempting to find it.

Men of the Desert Implacable.

Further advices received today by Mr. Johnson from friends in Tunis state that should the Italian and Turkish governments make peace the Arabs and Bedouins of the north African deserts declare they will continue the war, regardless of any treaties that may be made between the belligerent governments. If this course should be followed by the tribesmen, Mr. Johnson's correspondents say, the Tripolitan war may be endless, as the Italians can never subdue the desert warriors because of the terrible hardships involved in a campaign such as would be required if the Arabs were to be followed into the fastnesses of the great Sahara.

Mr. Johnson, who is an American, has been in Tripolitania and northern Africa for a number of years. His explorations and investigations have earned for him decorations at the hands of the Bey of Tunis and of the French government. Mr. Johnson is a field agent for the Smithsonian Institution and the Department of Agriculture. He is an associate editor of the National Geographic Magazine and has delivered several lectures in Washington before the National Geographic Society. He will return to Africa within a few months.

STAND IN LINE AN HOUR.

Seven Hundred Convent Children Await Issue of Fire.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Seven hundred children in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Brooklyn formed in line for the fire drill and stood quiet for more than an hour in the gray of the early morning today ready to flee if a spectacular fire less than a block away should spread to the convent. The sisters kept the little ones in line and stood guard over them. When the danger was over the children went back to bed.

Four alarms brought half the fire-fighting apparatus of Brooklyn to the scene. The fire occurred in the office furniture and fixture plant of E. Hamburger & Co., on Emerson place. The loss will exceed $50,000.

British Ambassador's Wife Dead.

ARCO, Tyrol, Austria, February 16.—Lady Goschen, the wife of Sir William Edward Goschen, British ambassador at Berlin, died here yesterday. Lady Goschen was a daughter of Darius Clarke of Philadelphia.

Library Gets Old Newspapers.

The Library of Congress has purchased a file of the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle and Gazette, the price being $1,292. The paper was for many years really the state organ of Georgia, which fact gives it its value as a reference file.

"Mr. Dooley on the Orange Revolution"

"YE happen to know, Hinnissy," Mr. Dooley asked, "where I cud get th' loan iv a pike?"

"Ah, what ar-re ye talkin' about?" said Mr. Hennessy. "What wud be ye wantin' with a pike?"

"Ye'll need wan ye'erself befure long," said Mr. Dooley. "Why, before Pathrick's day it's a sure thing you'll get a writin' fr'm Jawn Redmond himsilf orderin' ye to report f'r jooty in Dublin to protict th' authority iv th' crown again the seditious uprisin' in th' north. Ye wudden't go f'r anny such purpose, says ye? Well, thin, I'll put it more to ye'er likin'. He'll be callin' on ye to report f'r jooty to knock the heads off iv a lot iv Orangemen that ar-re thryin' to prevint Ireland frim gettin' home rule. Aha! I knew that'd get ye. Now will ye go fetch th' pikes? I was sure ye wud."

In the

Special Features Section

of The

SUNDAY STAR

ENTHUSIASM IN CHINA OVER BIRTH OF REPUBLIC

Yuan Shi Kai Informed That He Stands Second Only to Washington.

PEKING, China, February 16.—The proclamation of the republic of China is being received with enthusiasm in numerous cities, and no reports of serious disorders have come to hand.

Gen. Li Yuen-Heng, the republican military leader at Hankow, who was appointed vice president of the republic by Sun Yat Sen, urges the selection of Wuchang as the capital of the republic. It is thought in some quarters that he is doing this with a view to assisting Yuan Shi-Kai by splitting opinion among the republicans in the south.

NANKING, February 16.—The republicans in telegraphing to Yuan Shi-Kai at Peking the news of his selection as president of the Chinese republic informed him that he was second only to George Washington, who was the only other president of a republic who had been unanimously elected.

The American National Red Cross Society today cabled $2,000 to the Shanghai relief committee for use in relieving the famine and revolution sufferers in China. This amount came entirely from New York, and makes a total of $9,000 received from that state since January 1, and a total of $17,000 sent to China by the Red Cross since that date.

SPEAKS IN BEHALF OF HIS TRUST BILL

Senator Williams Takes Exception to Establishment of Trade Commission.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi appeared before the Senate interstate commerce committee today in advocacy of his bill which he declared would remedy trust evils. He outlined in detail the terms of the bill and emphasized that the federal government had the power to determine what corporations shall engage in interstate commerce.

Senator Williams took exception to the establishment of a trade commission, which has been so earnestly advocated by witnesses who have appeared before the committee. He declared there is nothing more dangerous to the American public and business welfare than the establishment of such a bureau, subject to political influence. He said that those who are clamoring for such a bureau were the ones who are beginning to feel the halter of the law being drawn.

Bill Prescribes Conditions.

He emphasized the fact that no corporation should have the power to do outside the state that which it could not do in the state of its incorporation. The bill which he has introduced prescribes the conditions under which corporations can engage in interstate commerce, and forbids such corporations engaging therein which attempt to stifle, restrain and monopolize any industry.

POLICE WITHOUT CLUES.

New York Detectives Working on $25,000 Robbery of Messengers.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Practically no clues are in the hands of the police by which to locate the three automobile bandits who yesterday attacked two bank messengers in a taxicab and robbed them of $25,000. Scores of detectives are working on the robbery, which the police now think was committed by the same gang that held up a clerk last Saturday on the Bowery, and, after robbing him of nearly $1,000, fled in a black taxicab.

Early today the police took into custody Charles Ross, alias Charles Young, on suspicion that he might be implicated in the Bowery hold-up.

COMMISSIONERS HEARD ON NEEDS OF DISTRICT

Appear Before Subcommittee of Senate Appropriations Committee.

The District Commissioners were before the Senate subcommittee on District appropriations all the morning today and are still engaged, after a recess for lunch, late this afternoon, discussing items of their estimates for which they desire appropriations by Congress.

Most of the morning was taken up with routine matters, dealing with increases of salary for this clerk and that official, and much progress was made. Items of the bill about which there was much discussion or controversy in the House have not yet been reached.

About the first item in the bill is the appropriation for the salaries of the District Commissioners, and attention was called to the fact that the estimates called for an increase for them from $5,000 to $6,000 a year.

The Commissioners recommended many other increases in the salaries of various clerks in the purchasing division, building inspector's office, assessor's office, collector's office, auditor's office, Engineer Commissioner's office, municipal architect's office, street cleaning division (including a raise of $500 a year for the superintendent of street cleaning) and surveyor's office.

The Commissioners took special occasion to commend the estimate of $5,000 for making an examination and plans for a new bridge to replace the present one carrying Calvert street across Rock creek.

There has been much agitation for a new bridge, and several members of the subcommittee indicated today that they were favorably inclined to the project. The Commissioners also asked, in accordance with their estimates, for $110,000 for a bridge to carry Benning road across the railroad tracks of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads.

Sewer construction and street improvements will be taken up this afternoon, and the hospital question may be touched upon by the Commissioners.

WORLD PAYS HIM HONOR.

Funeral Services for the Discoverer of Antiseptic Surgery.

LONDON, February 16.—The first portion of the funeral service of Lord Lister, who died February 11, at the age of eighty-five, took place in Westminster Abbey this afternoon and was made the occasion of a worldwide tribute to the famous discoverer of the antiseptic system of treatment in surgery.

All the foreign embassies and legations, as well as medical and scientific societies in the United Kingdom and abroad, were represented at the ceremony, while King George and the German emperor were specially represented.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL MAY SETTLE

Suggested Disposition of Colombian Claim Against United States.

Copies of letters from the files of the Navy Department were produced before the foreign affairs committee of the House today by Henry N. Hall bearing on the acquisition by the United States of the Panama canal strip.

Evidence in the case was completed and the committee will later act on the Rainey resolution, which contains the provision that Congress recommend the submission of claims for financial damages of the republic of Colombia against the United States to The Hague tribunal.

The correspondence put in today included orders issued in December, 1903, to Admiral Glass to land marines, sailors and artillery in the Canal Zone and to take them into the Atrato district of South America.

HANG FIVE SLAYERS

Executed While Counsel Tries to Obtain Stay Order.

INSANITY WRIT IS DENIED

Court Proceedings Terminated by News of Expiation.

NEGRO'S NERVE FAILS HIM

Only One of Quintet Who Has to Be Assisted to Scaffold—Ends the Guelzow Case.

CHICAGO, February 16.—Five murderers were hanged in the county jail today, four of whom were executed while counsel were vainly trying to obtain a stay order on the ground that their clients were insane, and one after habeas corpus proceedings in the federal court had been denied.

The four were Frank Shiblawski, Ewald Shiblawski, his brother; Philip Sommerling and Thomas Schultz, slayers of Fred W. Guelzow, jr., a truck farmer, who was robbed and murdered in the outskirts of the city last October. The fifth was Thomas Jennings, a negro, who was convicted on finger-print evidence of the murder of Clarence Hiller, a railway official, whose home he attempted to rob in September, 1910.

Jennings was the only one of the five who required assistance to mount the scaffold.

The Shiblawski brothers were the first to mount the scaffold, and the drop had scarcely fallen when a bailiff from Judge McKinley of the superior court rushed into the jail office and summoned Jailer Davies to court.

Command Not Obeyed.

The command was not obeyed and instead Chief Deputy Sheriff Peters telephoned to the judge that two of the men had been hanged and that the executions would proceed unless a formal writ prevented.

No writ was issued and Sommerling and Schultz followed their companions in crime on the gallows.

Representatives of the state's attorney's office resisted the attempt to delay the executions and told Judge McKinley that the petition alleging insanity, which under the law is a bar to execution, was presented for the purpose of delay.

This was hotly denied by counsel for the condemned men, and a wordy altercation occupied the minutes in which the four were being prepared for the gallows.

Judge McKinley declined to permit the petition to be filed until it had been read. The prosecutors insisted that the petition which was signed by Rev. Repinski was not in accord with the facts.

Word that the sentence had been carried out was taken to Judge McKinley's court while Rev. Father J. S. Morris, one of the clergy who had visited the condemned men in the jail, was testifying to his opinion that the four were insane. The proceedings were dismissed without further ceremony.

"I am informed that the execution has taken place," said Judge McKinley, "so there is no use in going on with this proceeding."

After the usual formalities the bodies were given to the families for burial.

Negro's Petition Denied.

Counsel for Thomas Jennings, colored, the fifth murderer hanged today, while the executions of the Guelzow murderers was occurring, were arguing before United States District Judge Landis that the rights of their client had been invaded by the introduction of finger-print evidence in seeking to convict him of the murder of Clarence Hiller, a railroad official, whose home Jennings sought to rob.

Jennings' counsel declared that the finger-print evidence was inadmissible because Jennings had been compelled to give the prints while he was in jail.

Judge Landis denied the petition, and Jennings was hanged at 12:15 p.m.

BEGS PARDON OF WIDOW.

Murderer Expresses Deep Contrition on Eve of Execution.

CHICAGO, February 16.—Ewald Shiblawski, one of the men who are to hang today for the murder of Fred Guelzow, wrote the widow of his victim last night asking forgiveness. The letter reads: "I must die tomorrow for the murder of your husband and the father of your child. I wish to God I had never done it, and I ask you to forgive me, if you can, for what I did.

"I had a fair trial. My lawyer did what he could, and the assistant state's attorney treated me fairly.

"I am guilty, and before my death I ask your forgiveness for the great wrong I did. God knows that if I could live I would spend my whole life in trying to do for you and your child what I ought to do."

BARRED FROM SWATOW.

Steamer Under British Flag Arrives Bearing Revolutionary Troops.

HONGKONG, China, February 16.—A number of junks were attacked at daylight yesterday by pirates on the West river near Canton. Outbreaks of piracy, which were formerly very frequent, have become much more rare since the West river has been patrolled by river gunboats.

A report has been received from Swatow that the steamer Kum-Chow of Hongkong, flying the British flag, entered the port there conveying 2,000 revolutionary Chinese soldiers bound for the north. When they attempted to land the local troops protested and threatened to open fire on them with the guns of the fort. The Chinese customs commissioner and the British consul hurriedly went on board and saw the captain of the Kum-Chow, whom they instructed not to enter the port with his vessel.

There is great excitement over the incident, and the opinion prevails that trouble in the southern provinces is only beginning.

THREE HURT IN WRECK.

Lehigh Valley Train Leaps Over Embankment Near Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 16.—Three persons were hurt, but not seriously, early today when a passenger train on the Cortland branch of the Lehigh Valley leaped over a thirty-foot embankment at Chittenango Falls. There were fourteen people aboard the train, which consisted of a combination mail and baggage car, a smoker and a day coach.

The mail car was overturned at the foot of the embankment, while the other two lay on their sides. The wreck was caused by a broken rail.

AINSWORTH ROW MAY MEAN PROBE

Friends in House Preparing to Institute Inquiry Into War Department.

LIKELY TO INCLUDE WOOD'S CUBAN MILITARY RECORD

Personnel of Court-Martial Now in Course of Selection.

CHARGES ALSO BEING FRAMED

Present Controversy Result of Long Strife Between Line and Staff and May Prove Beneficial to Army.

COL. HENRY P. McCAIN,
Who is Acting Adjutant General of the Army.

A congressional investigation of the War Department, probably by a House committee, appeared today to be a certain outcome of the Ainsworth-Wood line and staff controversy which resulted yesterday in the relief of Maj. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, adjutant general of the army, from office.

Friends of Gen. Ainsworth in the House were said today to be preparing the resolution of investigation, and it was said that an effort would be made to have the scope so widened as to include an inquiry into the administration of affairs in Cuba at the time Gen. Wood, now chief of staff of the army, was military governor of the island.

Judge Advocate General Crowder was busy today preparing the charges on which Gen. Ainsworth will be tried by court-martial.

Meantime the House of Representatives took a hand in War Department affairs by adopting an amendment to the army appropriation bill, consolidating the offices of chief of staff, adjutant general and inspector general into a single bureau of the general staff. The chief of staff would be the supreme and directing head, with the adjutant general and inspector general members of the staff.

The status of Maj. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, adjutant general of the army, today was that of an officer of the army under suspension from the exercise of his duties as adjutant general and under orders to remain in Washington pending the adoption of disciplinary measures by the War Department. That is thoroughly well understood to mean that Gen. Ainsworth is to be tried by court-martial on a military charge, which, translated into plain English, is to the effect that he is alleged to have been guilty of disrespect to the chief of staff, his senior in the army, and to the Secretary of War, also his official superior.

The War Department officials are busy in selecting the court which will try Gen. Ainsworth and in formulating the charges. Necessarily a number of retired officers of high rank must be placed upon the court, and the department is communicating with some of these officers who are not now in Washington to ascertain if they would find it feasible and acceptable to serve upon this court, which, from the importance of the issues, is likely to be one of the most memorable in army history. It may be several days before the answers are received from all of these officers. In the meantime the department will withhold the issue of the formal order creating the court and citing Gen. Ainsworth to appear before it.

Trial Should Be Brief.

Although the issues to be tried are exceedingly important, involving as they do the rancorous disputes that have been waged between the line and the staff, in the opinion of the legal officers of the War Department, the trial itself should not consume much time. It is believed that the evidence to be presented will be principally documentary, including the various orders and reports that have issued from the adjutant general's office within the last four years, and especially the letter made public yesterday from Secretary Stimson to Gen. Ainsworth, formally charging him with disrespectful conduct. In view of the limited accommodations at the War Department, the court probably will assemble in another building, possibly the War College, or at Fort Myer, across the river.

Gen. Ainsworth maintains the attitude of absolute reticence he has steadfastly occupied since Secretary Stimson's letter was made public. It is understood he is now arranging for counsel and preparing his own defense.

There was no surprise expressed today at the War Department at the prospect