

had not taken the matter up with the German government. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department this morning, but after leaving Mr. Bryan he said that he had not discussed the matter of the shipment of arms from Germany to Mexico.

There is evidently some misunderstanding concerning the German arms which the administration is not yet ready to reveal. It is not believed here that the German shippers would voluntarily sacrifice profits by ordering on their own volition that the arms be not delivered. It seems clear that this government has brought some influence to bear, probably through the German government, on the consigners of the munitions of war.

Mr. Bryan said frankly this afternoon that he had no information concerning the matter except that from Consul General Rodgers. He would throw no light on the sources of Mr. Rodgers's information, nor why information from Havana should be accepted as final.

Cargo from New York.

With no American warship at Puerto Mexico and consequently without the means of preventing the landing of these arms and ammunition, which might be used against American troops later on, the only feasible method of effective action was an appeal to the German government to stop the delivery. For its part Germany doubtless would have been greatly embarrassed by such a request, for the reason that it had no authority to interfere with its own commercial lines in legitimate business except in time of war, and it is, of course, known to all European governments that the government of the United States is not ready to admit the existence of such conditions.

It is assumed that the cargo was taken at the shipper's risk, and with the understanding, perhaps, that it would not be landed if the company would thereby be embarrassed with its relations with the United States government.

From an unofficial source it was learned that these arms and the ammunition, like the cargo on the Ypiranga, turned back from Vera Cruz, were originally shipped from New York or some other Eastern port; at any rate, that they were of American manufacture and were sent to Hamburg as likely to afford the easiest access to the Mexican Gulf ports.

29 MISSIONARIES SAFE

Reach New Orleans from Mexico; One Stays with Red Cross.

The anxiety of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church concerning its workers in the interior of Mexico was set at rest yesterday by a telegram received from Dr. John W. Butler, stating that all the thirty Methodist missionaries, except one, have reached New Orleans.

The one remaining in Mexico is Miss Laura Temple, of the woman's society, who has affiliated herself with the Red Cross service in Mexico City.

DAVIS IN MEXICO CITY ON MISSION FOR THE TRIBUNE

Richard Harding Davis, whose services had been engaged by The Tribune several months before, was already on his way to Mexico for this paper when President Wilson made his appeal to Congress on April 20 for justification in using the armed force of the nation to compel respect for the American flag from Huerta.

The next morning, simultaneously with the publication of the President's address, which meant the beginning of the stirring events of the last nineteen days, The Tribune was able to announce that Mr. Davis was on his way to Mexico and Arthur Ruhl was with the fleet to keep Tribune readers accurately informed of the doings of the nation's fighting men.

The first message from Mr. Davis was published on April 24, telling graphically of the ball at Galveston which came to a sudden end as the orchestra was playing "Un Peau d'Amour," when an orderly whispered to Major Evans, adjutant general of the 5th Brigade, that General Funston and the 5th had been ordered to Vera Cruz. The stirring excitement of war was in his description of the rush to quarters that followed.

Next day came the account of the sailing of the brigade with Davis on the Kilpatrick with General Funston. In describing the scene he told of the fine appearance of the soldiers, sight of whom made him feel sorry for the Mexicans.

First Glimpse of Enemy.

On April 30 came his story of the arrival of the brigade at Vera Cruz, where the Kilpatrick was met in silence by four Mexicans and a motion picture man, an artistic touch leading up to the gloom on the transport. Mediation, Davis said, had chilled the men, they felt that their rifles had been changed into brooms, and he added that the day of victory seemed to be with the apostles of peace and the feminists.

When the brigade was disembarked next day Davis described the amazement of the Mexicans at Vera Cruz. Never, he said, except in bronze on monuments, had they ever seen such a superman of such heroic aspect. He then sounded the warning that the rains were coming and that every day's delay made more difficult the march to Mexico City. He believed that that march was inevitable.

His first glimpse of the enemy was told on May 3. It was after a visit to the point where the railroad track is torn up outside Vera Cruz and where refugees have to exchange trains. In a short dispatch he gave a vivid picture of the Federal soldier, a brigand, unkempt but polite.

On May 4 he told of the sailing of the Montana with the nation's dead, who will be honored here to-day and to-morrow. With one incident, how the British Admiral Cradock had caught sight of one forgotten flag on a launch and ordered it lowered, with

the cry, "Half mast your flag; the American dead are passing!" he made one feel how every flag in the harbor was bowed in respect for the brave boys on their way home.

Mr. Davis's last message to be published was on May 4. It told of the shortage of food in Vera Cruz and of General Funston's plans to avoid famine. The next day The Tribune received a dispatch from Arthur Ruhl, its other correspondent, stating that Davis had gone to Mexico City to investigate conditions there.

Noted War Correspondent.

Richard Harding Davis, who hurried from his farm at Mount Kisco, N. Y., at the call which told that the music of rifles loaded with ball might soon be heard, is the best known and most distinguished war correspondent in America. Europe has now no rival to match his wonderful faculty of accurate descriptiveness. He comes of a writing stock.

He was born in Philadelphia on April 18, 1864, the son of L. Clark Davis, editor of "The Philadelphia Ledger," and Rebecca Harding Davis, author of many short stories. It was on his fiftieth birthday that he set out for Mexico. He shares his literary inheritance with his brother, Charles Belmont Davis, formerly United States Consul General at Florence, Italy.

After playing football and editing the college paper at Lehigh University and putting in a year at Johns Hopkins, Mr. Davis began newspaper work in Philadelphia, and later came to New York and attracted attention by his "Van Bibber" sketches in "The Evening Sun." He first became widely known by his spirited story "Gallagher," published in 1890. Since then he has written many books. He acted as a war correspondent in the Spanish-American War, and while with the army before Santiago contracted fever, from which he nearly died.

Mr. Davis has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Cecil Clarke, daughter of John Marshall Clarke, of Chicago, to whom he sent his proposal by a small boy messenger all the way from London to Chicago. His second wife was Miss Bessie McCoy, the actress, who was the Yama-Yama girl in "The Three Twins."

SHIFTS FIVE LINERS INTO TROOPSHIPS

Continued from page 1

through New York unnoticed and showed up on the Texas border three days later.

It is not generally known that there are 7,000 regulars in New York State. Part of the possibilities that arose because of yesterday's warlike action involved these regulars. On the three transports which will be ready by Wednesday 3,500 men can be accommodated and all the animals necessary for field work.

Orders from the War Department put the steamships City of Macon, City of Memphis, of the Savannah Line, and the Minnesota, of the Hawaiian Line, into commission. The City of Memphis was recalled from Boston, and will arrive at Brooklyn at 10 o'clock to-day for overhauling and remodeling into a transport.

The City of Macon lies at Shewan's shipyard, Brooklyn, where 300 men are putting her in shape. The Minnesota, which was to sail for San Francisco yesterday, is at Robins' shipyard, in Brooklyn, where 300 men are getting her ready to carry horses, mules and provisions. The Washingtonian and the Montanan, of the Hawaiian Line, were also chartered.

Other transports chartered by the War Department yesterday were the Colorado, the Ossabaw and the Denver, at Galveston; the Dorchester, at Norfolk, and the Kansas, which was recalled in the Caribbean Sea.

Secretary Garrison would not admit there was anything significant in (as he put it) "the chartering of a few transports." He said, however, that the steamships chartered were to be available for an "emergency" that might arise.

The "emergency" that the transports chartered yesterday could take care of is about 15,000 men and supplies. If Funston should be attacked or should he begin a move inland from Vera Cruz, 15,000 men is the number estimated by army officers that he would need at once. That number is near the border, where most of the transports will be sent.

The twenty additional transports which it is said the War Department will have under charter makes the support of Funston complete. Work yesterday on the chartered steamships in Brooklyn was under the direction of a naval constructor who came on from Washington, Captain Stetson, U. S. A., and officers from the quartermaster's department.

It was said yesterday that 5,000 of the regulars around New York were ready to move at once. The first to go, it was intimated, would be the 3d Regiment of Madison Barracks, Lake Ontario, and four companies at Fort Ontario. Next in order comes the 5th Regiment, at Plattsburg, N. Y.

The last to leave for the front of the infantry will be the 29th Regiment, of which one battalion is at Governor's Island, one battalion at Fort Niagara and one battalion at Fort Porter, Buffalo, a total of 2,000 infantry.

Of coast artillery, detailed as infantry, there are two companies at Fort Wadsworth, five companies at Fort Hamilton, seven companies at Forts Totten, Slocum and Schuyler, six companies at Fort Terry, six companies at Fort Wright and five companies at Fort Hancock.

These companies each have one hundred men. Out of them it is proposed to take half, making a regiment of 1,500 men. According to the plan disclosed yesterday, the mine companies will stay for harbor protection, and as the gun companies are withdrawn they will be replaced by militia.

What Says Ben Franklin To-day?

PICTOGRAPH NO. 50. MAY 10, 1914.



BEN FRANKLIN SAYS:

Name..... Address.....

Supplies are on Sale at Tribune Office. By Mail, Use This Blank.

BEN FRANKLIN QUIZ DEPT. MAIL ORDER BLANK. The New York Tribune, New York City, N. Y. Enclosed in \$..... for which send me the items marked below:

NO BAR TO HUERTA ATTACKING REBELS

Suspension of Hostilities with United States Only, Mediators Cable.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, May 9.—Señor Esteva Ruiz, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, received formal notice to-day from the representatives of the three mediating powers that there was no bar or hindrance in the agreement with the United States against continuance of the Huerta government's measures for suppression of the revolution.

The agreement to suspend hostilities pending the settlement of negotiations not having been accepted by the Carranzistas is solely with the United States, therefore, and the mediators declare in their cable message to Señor Ruiz that "it does not restrict the liberty of action of your excellency's government in regard to the revolutionary forces." The message follows:

"Washington, May 9. "Minister of Foreign Relations, Mexico City: "Answering your excellency's telegraphic dispatch, we have the honor of informing you that the agreement for the suspension of hostilities between the forces of your excellency's government and those of the United States does not restrict the liberty of action of your excellency's government in regard to the revolutionary forces.

"Respecting the facilities afforded by the government of this country to the revolutionists for securing arms, though we understand that at the present moment a prohibition is in force against the introduction of arms into Mexico, we have apprised the Secretary of State of the suggestion contained in your dispatch, and we will be glad to transmit to your excellency his definite answer as soon as it is communicated to us.

"We renew to your excellency the assurances of our high consideration. "D. DA GAMA, "Ambassador of Brazil; "R. S. NAON, "Minister of Argentina; "E. SUAREZ MUJICA, "Minister of Chili."

The suggestion referred to in the dispatch is that pending the mediation negotiations the American government abstain from allowing the rebels to procure arms and ammunition in American territory.

Esteva Ruiz replied as follows: "Mexico City, May 9. "To Their Excellencies the Ambassador of Brazil and the Ministers of Argentina and Chili, Washington: "I have received the telegram of your excellencies explaining that the suspension of hostilities agreed to between the two governments does not interfere with Mexico's action against the revolutionists, and that though you understand that a prohibition rules at present against the acquisition of arms in American territory by the revolutionists, yet your excellencies are taking steps in the State Department to

ascertain the actual status of this matter. "I offer to your excellencies cordial thanks for your communication, and I repeat that my government deprecates the fact that the revolutionists, obscured by political passion, should not understand that an adjustment of the pending international question interests all Mexicans.

"I reiterate to your excellencies the assurances of my high consideration. "R. ESTEVA RUIZ, "Acting Minister of Foreign Relations." Senator Emilio Rabasa and Señores Augustin Rodriguez and Luis Elguero, the three delegates who are to represent Provisional President Huerta at the mediation conference at Niagara Falls, Canada, left here to-day to travel to their destination by way of Vera Cruz.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, to-day again advised British subjects to leave the capital. There are about six hundred American citizens left in Mexico City. Words of confidence in the Executive accompanied the Senate's approval of the appointment of the peace delegates yesterday afternoon. The Brazilian Legation has received notice of the safe arrival at Coatzacoahuas of the large party of Americans who left the capital on Wednesday night.

LOOK! Fortune Is Still Smiling on You

There's money for you in that smile—Grin back! \$1,150 cash will be given entirely free by The Tribune to those who solve correctly the most of fifty puzzle pictures. But here's the rub: You ought to get in the Quiz yourself. You ought to take some of that \$1,150 to your own pocket. You can do it, perhaps \$1,000 cash.

\$7,150 is Verily Quite a Fortune

Here is just what you need to enter the Quiz, to play, to win.

Table with columns for prizes and cash awards. Prizes include Poor Richard's Almanack, The Record Book, and Pictographs. Cash awards range from \$1,000 to \$100.

Final Instructions to Entrants in the Ben Franklin Quiz

Read Carefully Before Sending in Your Answers.

To-day appears the 50th and last pictograph of the Ben Franklin Quiz. The Quiz supplies—that is, Poor Richard's Almanack, Record Book and back pictographs—may be purchased up to midnight, Saturday, May 23. After that time no supplies will be sold.

NO SETS of solutions are to be sent in until next Sunday, May 17. The week of May 17 is sending-in-week. All sets of solutions must be in by midnight, Saturday, May 23, and none will be accepted after that hour except those coming by mail and showing a postmark before the time limit.

In preparing your set of solutions, observe the following rules: If you are using single coupons your name and address must be legibly signed to each one. Your set must be arranged in correct numerical order, from No. 1 to No. 50. All answers to the same pictograph must be together. The set must be securely bound together in some manner, so that there is no danger of any of the coupons becoming lost.

All persons residing in the United States and Canada, except employees of The New York Tribune and their immediate families, are eligible to participate in the Ben Franklin Quiz. No participant need be a subscriber to The Tribune, and no entrance fee of any kind is required.

All formalities are dispensed with, and any person can enter the Quiz at any time during its progress. The Ben Franklin Quiz consists in the solution of fifty pictographs, appearing on fifty consecutive days in The Tribune, each of which represents a saying of Benjamin Franklin.

Solutions are to be submitted on blanks printed for that purpose in The Tribune. Each solution must be written on a separate blank. No solutions are to be sent in until the conclusion of the Quiz. No more than six solutions will be accepted for any one pictograph from any one participant.

The person submitting the highest number of correct solutions will be given the first award, the next highest the second award, and so on with the other awards. Should two or more persons send in the same number of correct solutions the first award will be given to the one who has the fewest number of extra solutions. Should two or more persons send in the same number of extra solutions, and use the same number of extra solutions, the awards tied for will be added together and divided equally. Thus, if two participants should each send in forty correct solutions, and each should use one hundred and twenty solution blanks, and they were tied for the second award, the second and third awards would be added together and that amount divided equally between the two so tying. Should it be impossible to apply the foregoing rule in case of a tie an award of equal value with that tied for will be given to each tying participant.

Only one award will be given to one family at one address, although the several members of the family may submit individual sets of solutions. The more correct set in such a case will receive an award, provided it was entitled to one. One person may submit only one set of solutions comprising not more than six solutions to each picture, and no partial sets of solutions will be considered.

Persons giving fictitious names or addresses or practicing any other deception will be disqualified. For two weeks the State Department had heard nothing from him. It was feared that he had come to harm, and through a variety of channels the State Department endeavored to obtain information as to his safety.

The French Legation in Mexico City finally learned from the Mexican Minister of War that Silliman was safe. He was also informed that the American consulate at Saitlito was under guard by Federal forces.

The State Department is making inquiries in Mexico City as to the safety of Louis d'Antin, interpreter of the American Embassy in Mexico City. When Nelson O'Shaughnessy and the rest of the embassy staff departed from Mexico City d'Antin remained behind. Since then nothing has been heard from him, and the department is anxious.

Mr. Bryan has made vigorous representations to Huerta concerning the safety of the seven Americans reported to be in the hands of bandits in the State of Jalisco.

CLANCY OUT; KENNEDY IN. Sing Sing to Have a New Warden Friday, Is Report. Warden James Clancy, according to reports reaching Sing Sing prison yesterday, will step out of office on Friday and there will be a new warden in his place.

The anti-Clancy faction at the prison, headed by George Jenkins, of Acting State Controller Michael J. Walsh's staff, is jubilant. Clancy, it is said, was not permitted to quit, when his resignation took effect on May 1, because of a plan to have the job reserved for former Warden John S. Kennedy. Kennedy is working hard to have the indictments hanging over his head thrown out before Friday. If Justice Morschauer does not quash them by then somebody else will be in Clancy's place.

J.M. Gidding & Co. 564, 566, 568 Fifth Avenue at 46th St.

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TAILLEUR SUITS Formerly \$55 to \$65—\$35 " " " \$75 to \$95—\$58 " " " \$110 to \$145—\$75 Handsome Calling Suits and Costumes Two and three piece effects, including imported models, formerly \$135 to \$350— at \$95, \$125, \$145, \$165

STREET & AFTERNOON DRESSES Formerly \$58 to \$85—\$35, \$45, \$55 Smart styles in cloth, silk and novelty textures.

DINNER GOWNS & DANCE FROCKS Formerly \$75 to \$125—\$55, \$65, \$75 FORMAL EVENING GOWNS—\$95, \$125, \$145 Formerly \$150 to \$350—Stunning styles, including Imported Models.

COATS & CAPES—Formerly \$45 to \$65—\$25, \$35 Reproductions of models by Cheruit, Callot, Doucet, Premet and others. HANDSOME SILK CAPES & COATS—\$35, \$45, \$55 Formerly \$45, \$65, \$75 to \$95

SALE OF BLOUSES—\$7.50, \$10, \$15 Formerly \$15 to \$35—Of lace, chiffon, net and crepe de chine.

MILLINERY CLEARANCE Formerly \$25 to \$65; at—\$8, \$12, \$25 Original imported models, together with styles assembled in our own workrooms from imported materials and shapes—Tailleur Hats, Flower-trimmed Hats and Dress Hats, elaborately trimmed with burnt ostrich, numidi, goura, etc.

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