

## BANDITS PLAY DESPERATE GAME

Force Wife of Prominent Lawyer in New Mexico Town to Hand over Her Two Year Old Boy

EXACT RANSOM  
OF \$12,000

Chances of Fierce Battle Between Desperadoes and Pursuing Poses—Three Suspects Arrested

LAS VEGAS, N.M., March 31.—Headed by the so-called bad lands near the Oklahoma line, four bandits, who kidnapped the two-year-old son of A. T. Rogers, Jr., a prominent attorney of this city, and compelled the payment of a \$12,000 ransom, are closely pursued tonight by posse, with the prospect of a conflict before morning.

Bloodhounds are being used in the chase, and have been kept closely to the trail. A telephone message from the Bell ranch, sixty miles northeast of here, said tonight that four men, believed to be the bandits, passed near the ranch riding at full gallop in a desperate effort to elude the posse.

Cowboys from the Bell ranch, upon learning of the kidnapping, immediately organized a posse and started trailing the fugitives.

The kidnappers, from description, are believed to be members of a desperate gang of postoffice and bank robbers, all ex-convicts, and men who will sell their lives dearly.

A reward of \$20,000 has been offered for the capture of the kidnappers dead or alive.

The kidnapping occurred at East Las Vegas and the baby victim was Waldo, two-year-old son of Attorney A. T. Rogers.

On Wednesday night at midnight, while Rogers was away from his home, four masked men appeared at the Rogers' villa, covered Mrs. Rogers with a revolver and ordered her to take her child from the crib, dress him and deliver him to them. Frenzied with apprehension for her baby, Mrs. Rogers offered the kidnappers all her jewels and silver if they would spare the child. Her pleas were curiously refused, and the kidnappers handed her a typewritten letter demanding \$12,000 in bills of no greater denomination than \$10 by at least midnight of Thursday. Failing payment, they said, the child would be killed.

Mrs. Rogers was told to display a red light from the rear of her house at 11 o'clock Thursday night if it was decided to pay the ransom.

All day Thursday the mother of the kidnapped child endured the killing suspense and at the appointed hour that night the red light flamed from the designated window.

According to instructions, William Rogers, the child's uncle, then left in an automobile for Omaha, 15 miles east of Las Vegas where he had been instructed to pay over the money. He met the bandits, who secured the money, and told where the boy was to be found. He was recovered and taken back to his home.

**Suspects Arrested**  
KANSAS CITY, March 31.—Relatives of Mrs. A. T. Rogers, Jr., received a message tonight from her apprising them of the arrest of three suspects in connection with the kidnapping case. The message read: "Three men arrested. One is a boy reared in Las Vegas, Poses searching the country."

**COL. TISDALE DEAD**  
Was For Many Years M. F. For South Norfolk and Held Office as Minister of Militia

SIMCOE, Ont., March 31.—Lieut. Col. the Hon. David Tisdale, K. C., who served for South Norfolk, died tonight, aged 76. He had suffered two years from rheumatism. As a contractor he took a leading part in the building of the Grand Trunk railway. He served as a private in the Trent affair of 1861, and as a captain in the Fenian raid. He was minister of militia for two months in Sir Charles Tupper's cabinet prior to the election of 1896.

**Alaska Pioneer Dead**  
SEWARD, Alaska, March 31.—Erwin R. Gray, a pioneer resident and leading business man of Seward, died at his home here today of rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Gray had just returned from Chicago, where he appeared as a witness before the federal grand jury that investigated alleged frauds in the filing of claims in the Matanuska coal district. Mr. Gray was the organizer of an independent steamship company formed to operate a line of steamers between Seattle and southwestern Alaska ports, and was well known throughout the north. He is survived by a wife and son.

**Another Theft of Gold**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Following a trial in search of gold stolen from the steamer Humboldt last August, police of this city today came upon ramifications of an entirely different case, and arrested William Kellogg, an assayer, recently employed by the Gold Road Mining Company, operating near Kingman, Arizona. The company is worth in the disappearance of \$3,556 worth of gold precipitated from its

## REBELS WORSTED IN LONG FIGHT

Ammunition Fails in Two Days' Attack on Federal Position Near Ures in State of Sonora

HUNDRED KILLED  
ON BOTH SIDES

Rumors of Coming Attacks on Hermosillo and Juarez—Federal Force Advances Towards Mexicali

Watching Congress

MEXICO CITY, March 31.—With the arrival here tonight of Francisco De La Barra, the new minister of foreign affairs, President Diaz's cabinet lacks but one member of being complete. The one vacancy is that of the department of the interior. This probably will be filled temporarily before the president appears before congress to read his message, so that he will be surrounded by his entire corps of official councillors at that time. When Minister De La Barra arrived he was met by officials.

Despite the report that a battle is being fought west of Chihuahua, that bands of rebels are appearing more frequently in states hitherto peaceful, and that Mexico, the seat of Mexican electrical power is menaced by the insurgents, residents of the capital continue to display greater interest in the opening of congress than in the war.

It is believed that the president in his message will recommend many reforms. Chief of which he intends to present his resignation at the conclusion of the reading of the message. Minister De La Barra had a conference tonight with President Diaz. His character was not made public.

**Will End Siege**  
PRESIDIO, Texas, March 31.—(Via Marfa, Texas, March 31).—The action of the United States government in granting a new crossing place to the city of Ojinaga will probably end the siege that has lasted nineteen days.

The Mexican federalists can now obtain provisions from the American side of the Rio Grande. The sixteen days the insurgents have quitted the old crossing and prevented the importation of provisions by the garrison. General Jose De La Cruz Sanchez declared this morning that he knows no other choice but to capture Ojinaga, and says he will have it in less than twenty-four hours. Two soldiers have been captured near the camp of the insurgents and are now prisoners.

**RAPID FLIGHT  
IN AEROPLANE**  
French Aviator Makes Over Two Hundred Miles in 132 Minutes—Voyage Stopped by Accident

**OFFICER'S FLIGHT  
ENDS IN FALL**  
ISSY LES MOULINEUX, France, March 31.—Pierre Vedrine, left Paris in a monoplane at 6.18 o'clock this morning and arrived here at 8.30 o'clock, having maintained an average speed of 96.2 miles an hour. As soon as some minor repairs can be made Vedrine will start again for Pau in an attempt to win the aero cup for the best flight from Paris to Pau. Vedrine began the Paris-to-Pau flight on Tuesday, but met with an accident which compelled him to descend at Poitiers.

Vedrine did 335 kilometers (approximately 208 miles) in 132 minutes. One of the fastest railroads expresses in France covers the same general route in 285 minutes. Discussing his record-breaking speed, Vedrine said: "I was favored with a light breeze, but my machine does 130 kilometers (approximately 81 miles) an hour in a calm. It will do in the air what a 150 horse-power motor will do over the best road."

**PAU, France, March 31.**—Capt. Ballanger and Lieutenants De Malherbe and De Rose, the French military aviators, started at 7 o'clock this morning, in an attempt to make the flight of about 500 miles from Pau to Paris by way of Bordeaux. De Rose's aeroplane led.

**CHATEAUROUX, France, March 31.**—Captain Ballanger has arrived at this place, which is 135 miles from Paris and 162 miles from Libourne. Lieut. De Malherbe fell before reaching here. His machine was demolished, but the aviator was uninjured. Lieut. De Rose left Libourne for Chateauroux this afternoon.

**Tacoma's Anti-Treating Law.**  
TACOMA, March 31.—The first conviction under the new anti-treating law came this afternoon in Police Judge Arntson's court, when Guy W. Kessel, proprietor of the State saloon in Mayor Fawcett's own building, was fined \$50. The evidence was supplied by two "spotters" hired privately by the mayor to secure evidence against saloons.

**Good Only For Target.**  
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer replied today to a communication from Senator Perkins, of California, chairman of the senate naval affairs committee, in which Mr. Perkins said he had been receiving protests because the San Marco had been used for experimental purposes. Mr. Perkins asked if this was not a waste of money. Mr. Meyer told Senator Perkins that the ship would not have been anything but a deathtrap if she had been put into an actual battle.

**Refuse to Increase Wages.**  
PORTLAND, March 31.—Employing job printers have notified the local typographical union that they will not accede to a demand for an increase of 75 cents per day in the existing scale for linotype operators. The printers assign as their reason that they are compelled to meet competition from other cities where the scale is from 20 to 25 1/2 per cent below the existing Portland scale, and further, increase would demoralize their business. The present minimum is \$4.75 for day work and \$6.25 for night work.

## REBELS WORSTED IN LONG FIGHT

Ammunition Fails in Two Days' Attack on Federal Position Near Ures in State of Sonora

HUNDRED KILLED  
ON BOTH SIDES

Rumors of Coming Attacks on Hermosillo and Juarez—Federal Force Advances Towards Mexicali

Watching Congress

MEXICO CITY, March 31.—With the arrival here tonight of Francisco De La Barra, the new minister of foreign affairs, President Diaz's cabinet lacks but one member of being complete. The one vacancy is that of the department of the interior. This probably will be filled temporarily before the president appears before congress to read his message, so that he will be surrounded by his entire corps of official councillors at that time. When Minister De La Barra arrived he was met by officials.

Despite the report that a battle is being fought west of Chihuahua, that bands of rebels are appearing more frequently in states hitherto peaceful, and that Mexico, the seat of Mexican electrical power is menaced by the insurgents, residents of the capital continue to display greater interest in the opening of congress than in the war.

It is believed that the president in his message will recommend many reforms. Chief of which he intends to present his resignation at the conclusion of the reading of the message. Minister De La Barra had a conference tonight with President Diaz. His character was not made public.

**Will End Siege**  
PRESIDIO, Texas, March 31.—(Via Marfa, Texas, March 31).—The action of the United States government in granting a new crossing place to the city of Ojinaga will probably end the siege that has lasted nineteen days.

The Mexican federalists can now obtain provisions from the American side of the Rio Grande. The sixteen days the insurgents have quitted the old crossing and prevented the importation of provisions by the garrison. General Jose De La Cruz Sanchez declared this morning that he knows no other choice but to capture Ojinaga, and says he will have it in less than twenty-four hours. Two soldiers have been captured near the camp of the insurgents and are now prisoners.

**RAPID FLIGHT  
IN AEROPLANE**  
French Aviator Makes Over Two Hundred Miles in 132 Minutes—Voyage Stopped by Accident

**OFFICER'S FLIGHT  
ENDS IN FALL**  
ISSY LES MOULINEUX, France, March 31.—Pierre Vedrine, left Paris in a monoplane at 6.18 o'clock this morning and arrived here at 8.30 o'clock, having maintained an average speed of 96.2 miles an hour. As soon as some minor repairs can be made Vedrine will start again for Pau in an attempt to win the aero cup for the best flight from Paris to Pau. Vedrine began the Paris-to-Pau flight on Tuesday, but met with an accident which compelled him to descend at Poitiers.

Vedrine did 335 kilometers (approximately 208 miles) in 132 minutes. One of the fastest railroads expresses in France covers the same general route in 285 minutes. Discussing his record-breaking speed, Vedrine said: "I was favored with a light breeze, but my machine does 130 kilometers (approximately 81 miles) an hour in a calm. It will do in the air what a 150 horse-power motor will do over the best road."

**PAU, France, March 31.**—Capt. Ballanger and Lieutenants De Malherbe and De Rose, the French military aviators, started at 7 o'clock this morning, in an attempt to make the flight of about 500 miles from Pau to Paris by way of Bordeaux. De Rose's aeroplane led.

**CHATEAUROUX, France, March 31.**—Captain Ballanger has arrived at this place, which is 135 miles from Paris and 162 miles from Libourne. Lieut. De Malherbe fell before reaching here. His machine was demolished, but the aviator was uninjured. Lieut. De Rose left Libourne for Chateauroux this afternoon.

**Tacoma's Anti-Treating Law.**  
TACOMA, March 31.—The first conviction under the new anti-treating law came this afternoon in Police Judge Arntson's court, when Guy W. Kessel, proprietor of the State saloon in Mayor Fawcett's own building, was fined \$50. The evidence was supplied by two "spotters" hired privately by the mayor to secure evidence against saloons.

**Good Only For Target.**  
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer replied today to a communication from Senator Perkins, of California, chairman of the senate naval affairs committee, in which Mr. Perkins said he had been receiving protests because the San Marco had been used for experimental purposes. Mr. Perkins asked if this was not a waste of money. Mr. Meyer told Senator Perkins that the ship would not have been anything but a deathtrap if she had been put into an actual battle.

**Refuse to Increase Wages.**  
PORTLAND, March 31.—Employing job printers have notified the local typographical union that they will not accede to a demand for an increase of 75 cents per day in the existing scale for linotype operators. The printers assign as their reason that they are compelled to meet competition from other cities where the scale is from 20 to 25 1/2 per cent below the existing Portland scale, and further, increase would demoralize their business. The present minimum is \$4.75 for day work and \$6.25 for night work.

## TERROR OF ITALY TELLS HIS STORY

Alleged Head of Camorra Enters Fierce Denial to Statements Connecting Him with Cuocolo Murder

DRAMATIC DISPLAY  
IN COURT ROOM

Says He Was Not Leader of Camorrist and Had No Power to Condemn Persons to Death

VITERBO, Italy, March 31.—Lovers of the dramatic had their fill at today's session of the trial of the 36 Camorrista murder, Enrico Alfano, generally called Erricone, the terror of Italy, reputed to be the actual head of the criminal organization was under interrogation and held the spectators spellbound by the eloquence of his denials.

The man is either innocent or a consummate actor. As he proceeded his slender figure seemed to grow until it dominated the courtroom, and friends and enemies alike shrank from the gaze that he fixed first upon one and then another, while he poured forth, the most scathing arraignment of the authorities that has yet been heard in an Italian court of justice.

"I am a victim of yellow journalism," he cried. "I have been ruined by newspapers who have made me appear as an assassin."

Erricone could not have done it better if he had rehearsed the part for years. He began modestly and calmly, gradually raising his voice and displaying his emotions until he had his auditors enthralled.

One could have heard a pin drop when President Bianchi commanded Erricone to come from the steel cage and take a place before the bar.

Quietly Erricone stepped forth and assumed a natural attitude without any attempt at the theatrical, just in front of the justice's bench.

He replied to the preliminary question of the president that was penetrating, but not loud. He was well prepared for the accusations of the informers, Genaro Abbatemaggio. He said he was not in a position to condemn the Cuocolos to death.

"The story I have heard been the head of the Camorra is a legend," he said. "I never was its head, nor its tail."

He admitted that in youth he was a gambler and quarrelsome and guilty of boyish pranks, but that he had grown up and was now a respectable man.

As the questioning proceeded, Erricone showed signs of irritation, finally trembling with excitement. As the threats of the president and crown prosecutor went home, Erricone's face hardened with anger until he looked like a savage animal about to spring upon its prey.

Suddenly he abandoned all attempts at composure and gave free rein to his feelings in a peroration that was truly eloquent. He was well prepared for the examination which was a thorough one. He denied every accusation made against him and ridiculed the tradition of his power.

**Strange Career.**  
Erricone began his business career as an errand boy in a shoe shop. Early in life he had a place of his own. He established a grain market and speculated in cattle, bargaining with the farmers who visited the fairs. He grew wealthy and became an usurer, with an office in the center of the city. He wore fine clothes, and his carriage and horses attracted much attention as he drove through the streets of Naples.

Six years ago he surrendered to America in connection with the highest place in the society, to Luigi Zucchi, but it is charged that he continued in control of the organization. His nominal office was head of the Vicaria, the most populous and troublesome district of Naples.

He was repeatedly charged with responsibility for or complicity in crimes, burglaries, the white slave traffic, fraud against election laws and business corruption. Several times arrested, he was invariably discharged because of lack of evidence, or at the worst received light punishment. These escapes are said to have been due to his influence with the authorities, many of whom owed their office to his control over the poorer classes whom he often helped.

Following the murder of Cuocolo, Erricone was arrested and charged with instigating the crime, but a way to his release was found in the false testimony of the priest, Ciro Vitozzi. Fleeing to America, Erricone was rearrested in Brooklyn by Police Lieut. Petrosino, and has never since been a free man.

Abbatemaggio, the informer, has testified that Erricone approved the sentences of death imposed on his traitors. As a matter of fact, Erricone has done nothing to help the traitors, and has never since been a free man.

**As Abbatemaggio.**  
Erricone said that Abbatemaggio's tale of secrets confided to him by other Camorristas was absurd.

"Abbatemaggio," he said, "was considered a spy of the police. He went into the game having nothing to fear, acted as a spy of honor. The ceremony was a farce, and the police were given the couple, who promptly left town on their honeymoon."

## TERROR OF ITALY TELLS HIS STORY

Alleged Head of Camorra Enters Fierce Denial to Statements Connecting Him with Cuocolo Murder

DRAMATIC DISPLAY  
IN COURT ROOM

Says He Was Not Leader of Camorrist and Had No Power to Condemn Persons to Death

VITERBO, Italy, March 31.—Lovers of the dramatic had their fill at today's session of the trial of the 36 Camorrista murder, Enrico Alfano, generally called Erricone, the terror of Italy, reputed to be the actual head of the criminal organization was under interrogation and held the spectators spellbound by the eloquence of his denials.

The man is either innocent or a consummate actor. As he proceeded his slender figure seemed to grow until it dominated the courtroom, and friends and enemies alike shrank from the gaze that he fixed first upon one and then another, while he poured forth, the most scathing arraignment of the authorities that has yet been heard in an Italian court of justice.

"I am a victim of yellow journalism," he cried. "I have been ruined by newspapers who have made me appear as an assassin."

Erricone could not have done it better if he had rehearsed the part for years. He began modestly and calmly, gradually raising his voice and displaying his emotions until he had his auditors enthralled.

One could have heard a pin drop when President Bianchi commanded Erricone to come from the steel cage and take a place before the bar.

Quietly Erricone stepped forth and assumed a natural attitude without any attempt at the theatrical, just in front of the justice's bench.

He replied to the preliminary question of the president that was penetrating, but not loud. He was well prepared for the accusations of the informers, Genaro Abbatemaggio. He said he was not in a position to condemn the Cuocolos to death.

"The story I have heard been the head of the Camorra is a legend," he said. "I never was its head, nor its tail."

He admitted that in youth he was a gambler and quarrelsome and guilty of boyish pranks, but that he had grown up and was now a respectable man.

As the questioning proceeded, Erricone showed signs of irritation, finally trembling with excitement. As the threats of the president and crown prosecutor went home, Erricone's face hardened with anger until he looked like a savage animal about to spring upon its prey.

Suddenly he abandoned all attempts at composure and gave free rein to his feelings in a peroration that was truly eloquent. He was well prepared for the examination which was a thorough one. He denied every accusation made against him and ridiculed the tradition of his power.

**Strange Career.**  
Erricone began his business career as an errand boy in a shoe shop. Early in life he had a place of his own. He established a grain market and speculated in cattle, bargaining with the farmers who visited the fairs. He grew wealthy and became an usurer, with an office in the center of the city. He wore fine clothes, and his carriage and horses attracted much attention as he drove through the streets of Naples.

Six years ago he surrendered to America in connection with the highest place in the society, to Luigi Zucchi, but it is charged that he continued in control of the organization. His nominal office was head of the Vicaria, the most populous and troublesome district of Naples.

He was repeatedly charged with responsibility for or complicity in crimes, burglaries, the white slave traffic, fraud against election laws and business corruption. Several times arrested, he was invariably discharged because of lack of evidence, or at the worst received light punishment. These escapes are said to have been due to his influence with the authorities, many of whom owed their office to his control over the poorer classes whom he often helped.

Following the murder of Cuocolo, Erricone was arrested and charged with instigating the crime, but a way to his release was found in the false testimony of the priest, Ciro Vitozzi. Fleeing to America, Erricone was rearrested in Brooklyn by Police Lieut. Petrosino, and has never since been a free man.

Abbatemaggio, the informer, has testified that Erricone approved the sentences of death imposed on his traitors. As a matter of fact, Erricone has done nothing to help the traitors, and has never since been a free man.

**As Abbatemaggio.**  
Erricone said that Abbatemaggio's tale of secrets confided to him by other Camorristas was absurd.

"Abbatemaggio," he said, "was considered a spy of the police. He went into the game having nothing to fear, acted as a spy of honor. The ceremony was a farce, and the police were given the couple, who promptly left town on their honeymoon."

## PROGRESS MADE WITH TREATY

Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Knox Hold Conference on Proposed Arrangement for Arbitration

TO BE READY FOR  
EXTRA SESSION

Negotiations Proceeding Without Haste—No Danger of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty Causing Any Obstacle

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador, held a conference today with Secretary Knox regarding the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The negotiations are still in a tentative stage. It is said that no hitch has yet been encountered, and that reasonable progress is being made.

This treaty—the forerunner of its kind—will be presented to the world as a model for the lessening of strife among nations, if it receives the approval of the United States senate. There is no reason for haste, it is pointed out, and because of the many issues which its importance involves, the negotiations will proceed with the utmost deliberation. The administration will endeavor to have it completed in form for presentation to the senate before the adjournment of the approaching session of congress. So far as the negotiations have proceeded, it has developed that while the treaty will provide for the arbitration of all disputes that may arise between the two countries, including matters relating to questions of honor, it will not provide the machinery for arbitration of each specific controversy. That will be arranged by special agreements under the general treaty in each instance.

It can be said on authority that the question of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan causing any obstacles to the successful conclusion of the treaty has never been mentioned in connection with the negotiations. Knox and Mr. Bryce. Reports that this alliance has halted the negotiations were today denied.

**BLACK HAND LETTERS**  
Chicago Italian Confesses to Being Author of Many Epistles—May Have Threatened Judge Landis

CHICAGO, March 31.—Philip Purpur, who confessed today that he had written more than a score of blackmailing letters over the name of the "Black Hand" signature, was turned over tonight to the United States authorities. Secret service men will try to determine whether Purpur can be connected with a recent letter written to United States district Judge Landis, threatening him with the charges of the "Black Hand" if Gilman Alongi, an Italian being tried for blackmail, was not acquitted.

The letter to Judge Landis was followed by the discovery near his desk of a harmless "bomb," composed chiefly of mud. The bomb at first was treated as a joke, but later secret service men declared they believed it was planned by the writer of the letter in order to show his ability to reach the United States judge with a dangerous bomb. Purpur, when he resigned before United States Commissioner Foot, repeated his confession and was held in bonds of \$5000.

It developed during the examination of Purpur that James E. Stuart, chief of the postal inspectors of the Chicago district, also has received a death threat in the Alongi trial.

**Contracts for Submarines**  
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Contracts for four new submarines to be built for the navy will be given to the Electric Boat company, two of the boats must be built at some shipyard on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific coast. The former, it was said, will be constructed by the Fore River Shipbuilding company, while the other two will be built either by the Union Iron Works or by the Moran plant at Seattle.

**Sheldon Held at Pittsburgh**  
MONTREAL, March 31.—Chief Magistrate Caspell wired the provincial detective office from Pittsburgh this afternoon the following: "Sheldon is willing to come back, but must wait until the local charge is heard. Looks good."

Even if Sheldon is held to serve sentence in Pittsburgh, Crown Prosecutor Walsh says the authorities here will not give up the fight, but Sheldon will ultimately be brought back to face the charges against him here.

**"Reciprocity" Auto Tour**  
NEW YORK, March 31.—The contest board of the American Automobile association fixed today the start of the 1917 national reliability tour, known as "The Glidden Reciprocity Tour" for June 19. The cars will start from Washington, D. C., and will finish at Ottawa, Ont. One day will be devoted to a hill climbing contest, the performance of the cars to be a factor in determining the final award. The approximate distance of the tour is 1000 miles.

## PROGRESS MADE WITH TREATY

Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Knox Hold Conference on Proposed Arrangement for Arbitration

TO BE READY FOR  
EXTRA SESSION

Negotiations Proceeding Without Haste—No Danger of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty Causing Any Obstacle

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador, held a conference today with Secretary Knox regarding the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The negotiations are still in a tentative stage. It is said that no hitch has yet been encountered, and that reasonable progress is being made.

This treaty—the forerunner of its kind—will be presented to the world as a model for the lessening of strife among nations, if it receives the approval of the United States senate. There is no reason for haste, it is pointed out, and because of the many issues which its importance involves, the negotiations will proceed with the utmost deliberation. The administration will endeavor to have it completed in form for presentation to the senate before the adjournment of the approaching session of congress. So far as the negotiations have proceeded, it has developed that while the treaty will provide for the arbitration of all disputes that may arise between the two countries, including matters relating to questions of honor, it will not provide the machinery for arbitration of each specific controversy. That will be arranged by special agreements under the general treaty in each instance.

It can be said on authority that the question of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan causing any obstacles to the successful conclusion of the treaty has never been mentioned in connection with the negotiations. Knox and Mr. Bryce. Reports that this alliance has halted the negotiations were today denied.

**BLACK HAND LETTERS**  
Chicago Italian Confesses to Being Author of Many Epistles—May Have Threatened Judge Landis

CHICAGO, March 31.—Philip Purpur, who confessed today that he had written more than a score of blackmailing letters over the name of the "Black Hand" signature, was turned over tonight to the United States authorities. Secret service men will try to determine whether Purpur can be connected with a recent letter written to United States district Judge Landis, threatening him with the charges of the "Black Hand" if Gilman Alongi, an Italian being tried for blackmail, was not acquitted.

The letter to Judge Landis was followed by the discovery near his desk of a harmless "bomb," composed chiefly of mud. The bomb at first was treated as a joke, but later secret service men declared they believed it was planned by the writer of the letter in order to show his ability to reach the United States judge with a dangerous bomb. Purpur, when he resigned before United States Commissioner Foot, repeated his confession and was held in bonds of \$5000.

It developed during the examination of Purpur that James E. Stuart, chief of the postal inspectors of the Chicago district, also has received a death threat in the Alongi trial.

**Contracts for Submarines**  
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Contracts for four new submarines to be built for the navy will be given to the Electric Boat company, two of the boats must be built at some shipyard on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific coast. The former, it was said, will be constructed by the Fore River Shipbuilding company, while the other two will be built either by the Union Iron Works or by the Moran plant at Seattle.

**Sheldon Held at Pittsburgh**  
MONTREAL, March 31.—Chief Magistrate Caspell wired the provincial detective office from Pittsburgh this afternoon the following: "Sheldon is willing to come back, but must wait until the local charge is heard. Looks good."

Even if Sheldon is held to serve sentence in Pittsburgh, Crown Prosecutor Walsh says the authorities here will not give up the fight, but Sheldon will ultimately be brought back to face the charges against him here.

**"Reciprocity" Auto Tour**  
NEW YORK, March 31.—The contest board of the American Automobile association fixed today the start of the 1917 national reliability tour, known as "The Glidden Reciprocity Tour" for June 19. The cars will start from Washington, D. C., and will finish at Ottawa, Ont. One day will be devoted to a hill climbing contest, the performance of the cars to be a factor in determining the final award. The approximate distance of the tour is 1000 miles.

## GUNNER ALLEN HAVE NE

Supreme Court of Quashes Conviction Point Murder Case—Assize Probable

TO BE READY FOR  
EXTRA SESSION

Negotiations Proceeding Without Haste—No Danger of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty Causing Any Obstacle

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador, held a conference today with Secretary Knox regarding the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The negotiations are still in a tentative stage. It is said that no hitch has yet been encountered, and that reasonable progress is being made.

This treaty—the forerunner of its kind—will be presented to the world as a model for the lessening of strife among nations, if it receives the approval of the United States senate. There is no reason for haste, it is pointed out, and because of the many issues which its importance involves, the negotiations will proceed with the utmost deliberation. The administration will endeavor to have it completed in form for presentation to the senate before the adjournment of the approaching session of congress. So far as the negotiations have proceeded, it has developed that while the treaty will provide for the arbitration of all disputes that may arise between the two countries, including matters relating to questions of honor, it will not provide the machinery for arbitration of each specific controversy. That will be arranged by special agreements under the general treaty in each instance.

It can be said on authority that the question of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan causing any obstacles to the successful conclusion of the treaty has never been mentioned in connection with the negotiations. Knox and Mr. Bryce. Reports that this alliance has halted the negotiations were today denied.

**BLACK HAND LETTERS**  
Chicago Italian Confesses to Being Author of Many Epistles—May Have Threatened Judge Landis

CHICAGO, March 31.—Philip Purpur, who confessed today that he had written more than a score of blackmailing letters over the name of the "Black Hand" signature, was turned over tonight to the United States authorities. Secret service men will try to determine whether Purpur can be connected with a recent letter written to United States district Judge Landis, threatening him with the charges of the "Black Hand" if Gilman