

# MOSS AND M'INTYRE ENGAGE IN A BITTER WAR OF WORDS AS BECKER TRIAL DRAWS TO SENSATIONAL DRAMATIC CLOSE

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## FINAL EDITION.

# The



# World.

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## DIAZ LOSES AT VERA CRUZ; IS TAKEN PRISONER WITH WHOLE STAFF OF OFFICERS

### Federal Forces Fight Way Into City and Easily Defeat the Rebels.

### SURROUND LEADERS

### Find Commander in the Barracks—Losses Slight as Brief Revolt Ends.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 23.—Felix Diaz, with the whole of his staff of officers, was captured to-day and all the rebels disarmed. The casualties were insignificant.

The Government forces occupied the city with very little opposition. Gen. Luis Valdez and Col. Jimenez Castro, with their respective columns of Federal troops, were the first to enter the place. They met with only slight resistance.

Col. Jose Diaz, leader of the Twenty-first Infantry, who joined Felix Diaz with his troops when he first proclaimed the revolution, has not yet been captured. He is a cousin of Felix Diaz.

The Federal troops when they entered the city first took possession of the customs house. Then they seized the municipal buildings and the telegraph office.

The majority of the men of the rebellious Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry surrendered their arms without fighting.

### FEDERALS SURROUND DIAZ AND HIS OFFICERS.

The barracks, in which Felix Diaz and his followers had concentrated, were then surrounded.

Felix Diaz, who is forty years old, is a nephew of the late President Porfirio Diaz, the dictator, who was deposed by the Maderist forces about a year ago. Felix Diaz was once his uncle's favorite nephew. He was made chief of police of Mexico City when he was a little over thirty years of age. He was degraded by President Diaz for disobedience and at once sought election as Governor of the State of Oaxaca. He triumphed after several defeats.

Since the accession of Madero to the Presidency, Felix Diaz has since late last spring been making speeches against the new President and his administration.

On Oct. 16 last, at the head of a revolutionary army, augmented by men who came over to him by hundreds from the Federal garrison, Felix Diaz seized the fortifications about Vera Cruz on the east coast and the Custom House as well. A few days later he announced that he would not himself accept the Presidency and had no candidate. His fight, he said, was to restore popular rule in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Official confirmation of the fall of Vera Cruz and capture of the rebel leader, Gen. Felix Diaz, was received to-day from Consul by the State Department from Consul in Canada. No details were given.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Oct. 23.—A force of Orozco adherents was defeated to-day with considerable loss by the Federal troops at Matamoros, near Cuernavaca, in the State of Chihuahua. The rebels were commanded by Marcelino Caraves.

### EXPLOSION KILLS SEVEN. CHATTERS BIG BUILDING.

### Others Believed Dead in Ruins of Plant in Ontario—Number Are Injured.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Oct. 23.—The Energetic Explosive Company's factory at Halleybury was blown to pieces to-day. Several persons are known to have been killed and the property loss is heavy. The dead include Robert Young, brother of Weldy C. Young, a well-known mining man; Harry Tong, manager of the plant; Olson McLaughlin and Mrs. Olson McLaughlin. Several other persons were seriously injured.

The bodies of seven persons were identified this afternoon and it was thought that others had been killed and their bodies destroyed by the explosion.

## WOMEN IN BIG RIOT FOR CHEAPER MEAT; ATTACK BUTCHERS

### Berlin Dealers Refused to Sell Beef Imported by Government to Cut Prices.

### STORM THE MARKETS.

### Housewives Furious, Seize Native Raised Meats—Trample Them on Ground.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Hundreds of Berlin housewives joined in a riot to-day because the butchers in the municipal markets refused to handle meat imported so as to reduce the cost of living.

The principal trouble occurred in the Wedding district, which is entirely inhabited by working people. Hundreds of women went to the municipal market there this morning, hoping to benefit by the reduced prices settled on by the Municipal Council. They found, however, that the butchers had agreed not to deal in meats imported by the municipality. They then stormed the butchers' stalls, seized all the native, raised meat, trampled it on the ground and fought with the butchers who were trying to protect their stock from destruction.

The police were forced to close the market to put an end to the riot.

The prices of commodities are so high in Berlin that the Government recently broke its strict embargo on imported meats and allowed the city authorities to bring in and sell meats from abroad at the city markets and to control the prices. The butchers at first agreed to handle these meats, but later they eventually decided to refuse to do so on a general boycott of them in the twelve municipal markets of Berlin. As the market in the Wedding district is one of the most frequented the trouble between sellers and consumers first came to a head there.

The municipality declares its intention of punishing the butchers by cancelling their licenses.

## PLODS THROUGH RAIN TO GIVE UP CHILDREN SHE COULDN'T FEED

### Young Mother, Worn by Privation, Asks Court to Care for Little Ones.

A young woman, carrying an infant in her arms and with a boy of five and a girl a year older clinging to her skirt, stumbled along in the heavy rain and into Morrisania Court, the Bronx, to-day. All were drenched to the skin. The woman dropped into a chair in the complaint room. She was weak, and the once comely face bore traces of privation.

The woman said she was Mrs. Lucy Abel, twenty-six years old, of No. 247 East One Hundred and Fortieth street, and that she had come to court to have her children committed to a home. She begged the magistrate to have her children committed to a hospital for the insane at White Plains six months ago, and that she had come to New York to make a living for herself and her little ones.

She had worked out every day, putting the children in a day nursery, but the struggle had been too hard. It cost her 15 cents a day to have the children cared for, and she couldn't afford it. Now she must let them go. The Magistrate said it was one of the saddest cases that had ever come before him. The woman was taken, with the children, into an ante-room to give their clothing a chance to dry, and the Garry Society was notified.

ALMANAC FOR TO-DAY.

Sum. state.	62°/59°	set.	60°/50°	set.	53°
THE TIDES.					
	A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.			
High Water.	10:30	11:45	Low Water.	5:30	6:45
Next High	12:00	1:15	Next Low	12:15	1:30
Next High	1:30	2:45	Next Low	3:00	4:15
Next High	3:00	4:15	Next Low	4:30	5:45

## Whitman's Chief Aid as He Appeared Before Jury Demanding the Conviction of Lieut. Becker



### PERKINS SENT \$30,000 IN 1904 TO BEVERIDGE

### Senators Told by Witnesses They Saw Drafts for Money Sent Back to Banker.

### "FORTY-FIFTERS" PAY BOYS TO BE BURGLARS FOR THEM, LADS SAY

### Youths in Court Tell of Being Boosted Through Transom to Rob Flat.

### FERRY STREET IN FLOOD, KEEPS STENOGRAPHERS FROM GOING TO LUNCH

### Water Rises to Level of Six-Step Stoop at No. 26.

### GET OUT YOUR OVERCOATS.

### NOT GUILTY, SAYS GIBSON.

### Man Dies in Street Car.

### Maud Malone Held for Trial.

### Escort for His Rival.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Lars A. Whitcomb, a law partner of former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, testified to the Clapp committee to-day that George W. Perkins, Edward McLean and Gifford Pinchot sent drafts amounting to \$37,000 to Beveridge for his 1904 campaign. Mr. Perkins has testified he sent only \$10,000 and that Beveridge returned it. He did not recall a \$20,000 donation.

Whitcomb testified that \$20,000 came from Mr. Perkins; \$25,000 from Edward McLean, a cousin of Beveridge, and \$2,000 from Gifford Pinchot. He then went on to explain that Beveridge returned the drafts the day after election.

"Mr. Beveridge asked me to look at some letters on his desk," said the witness. "I saw one addressed to George W. Perkins, and to it were attached three checks or drafts, each for \$10,000. Another letter was addressed to Edward McLean, and attached was a check for \$25,000. The third letter to Gifford Pinchot was accompanied by a \$2,000 check."

Mr. Whitcomb said that Mr. Beveridge held the money until after election before returning it, in order to prevent its use in the campaign. He thought the money was sent to Indiana for general campaign purposes.

"My information is," said Senator Pomeroy, "that this money was to be used in the event that the fund to be sent to Indiana by the national committee did not reach \$100,000. If the fund fell short of the sum I understood those drafts were to be used in making up that amount. Do you know that is so?"

"No, I do not believe that is so," replied Mr. Whitcomb.

Mr. Whitcomb explained that Perkins and Beveridge had worked together when Beveridge was a book agent and Perkins an insurance agent in Indiana. This friendship, he said, was the cause of the Perkins contribution.

John P. Hayes, Senator Beveridge's private secretary in 1904, testified that in the fall of 1904 Senator Beveridge asked him to read and witness certain letters.

"One of these was to Edward L. McLean of Greenwood, O., Senator Beveridge's cousin. It stated that Senator Beveridge returned untouched a draft for \$25,000. Another letter to George W. Perkins incited a check for \$20,000, saying that Senator Beveridge did not want to be elected by the use of money," said the witness.

Maud Malone, the militant suffragette, in Magistrate Kemper's Court street trial, Brooklyn, to-day, was held for trial in Special Sessions for disturbing the peace at the Waldorf. Wilson testified that the peace at the Waldorf was disturbed last Saturday night. Bail was fixed at \$50, which was furnished by her brother Sylvester.

A short stout man about sixty years old died suddenly this afternoon while riding south in a Ninth avenue surface car at Twenty-third street. The conductor of the car called Patrolman O'Malley of the West Seventeenth street police station, who summoned Dr. Golding of New York Hospital. The doctor pronounced the man dead of heart disease.

Twenty men and girl stenographers were kept from their lunch at the noon hour to-day when the copious sky seemed to have wept all its tears at one time and in one place, namely, at Cliff and Ferry streets, a short distance from the corner stands No. 26 Ferry, a six-story brick building housing three fur establishments. These twenty hungry persons wanted to leave, but the water ran down Ferry street from Gold like a tidal wave and flooded the entire street, even up to the six step stoop in front of No. 26.

The building adjoins the much taller edifice at Cliff and Ferry streets, occupied by Schieren & Co., leather merchants. There is an alley between the two buildings and after twenty-five minutes a means of egress to the Schieren building was found.

The incline of Ferry street from Gold is steep and during every heavy rain the cellars are flooded. The deluge to-day, however, was the heaviest ever experienced. The cellar of No. 26 still is flooded to the street level.

A sharp drop in temperature is expected late this afternoon and by to-morrow morning overcoats will be in order for those persons who explain their shivering by saying they have thin blood. The thermometer registered 65 degrees at 8 o'clock and by to-morrow it is expected to drop to 45, 15 degrees above freezing. It will be even colder Friday, according to the weather man. The heavy rain which started early to-day probably will continue until this evening, but the rain drops won't interfere with the scheduled drop in temperature.

After a four hours' exhortation of the witnesses who had testified against Police Lieutenant Becker on trial before Justice Goff for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal on July 16 last, John F. McIntyre, chief counsel for the defense, this afternoon staggered from the courtroom almost ready to drop from exhaustion.

Then there was a welcome recess of an hour and a half and at 3:30 o'clock the State, in the person of Assistant District-Attorney Frank Moss, took up the work of tearing to pieces the fabric that McIntyre had woven to cover the accused policeman.

Mr. McIntyre's address abounded in epithet and denunciation of "Jack" Rose, "Bridgie" Webber, Harry Vallon and "Sam" Schepps. Nor did he confine his attacks to the State's witnesses and the prosecution's case.

### M'INTYRE ATTACKS LAWYER SULLIVAN.

He exhoriated Lawyer James Mark Sullivan, counsel for Rose, Vallon and Schepps, for the part he had played in assisting District-Attorney Whitman, calling him a man who should be viewed with suspicion, and whose conduct in the case should become a matter of investigation by the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association.

When Mr. Moss got warmed up in his argument demanding that Becker's life be forfeited, he vehemently assailed the manner in which the defense had referred to the conduct of the District-Attorney in the case. Later Mr. Moss accused Mr. McIntyre of wilfully omitting part of a sentence in the Rose confession which brought Becker's counsel to his feet wild with anger as he yelled "That is not true and you know it."

Still further on Mr. McIntyre again made a sensational interruption and practically accused the Assistant District-Attorney of stating what was not true.

Moss said the man behind the gunmen was Becker, that he was the real brains of the conspiracy, and should be convicted of murder.

## MAN BEHIND THE GUNS WAS BECKER, IS PLEA OF STATE'S COUNSEL

### "He Was the Brains of This Plot," Declares Moss to Jury, "He Is Guilty of Murder and Should Be Convicted."

### M'INTYRE ASSAILS ALL WITNESSES FOR THE STATE.

### "Whitman," He Says, "Was After a Big Fish, and These Creatures Framed Case Against Defendant."

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Becker's defender spoke dramatically and passionately, rising to heights of shrieking rage in the course of his denunciation of the State's witnesses and of the District-Attorney who built up his case upon their confessions of murder. He had handled the defense's case in masterful fashion and made the speech of his long career at the bar, and when he had finished his client grasped his hand in both of his and thanked him in a voice vibrant with emotion.

Throughout the four-hour address Becker had sat squarely facing the jury, his features set and his gaze fixed steadily upon the twelve men who were drinking in his lawyer's words and argument.

Like John F. McIntyre in his closing speech, Assistant District-Attorney Moss in his final denunciation of the defendant spoke extemporaneously. Mr. Moss began his answer to the defense's analysis of the people's case by first describing "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Wiley Louis" and "Dago Frank" as the men behind the guns; Rose, Webber and Vallon as the men who had commanded the gunmen, and Lieutenant of Police Becker as the master brain of the conspiracy, and should be convicted of murder.

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