

SIX SHOT IN JERSEY STRIKE RIOT; ONE DEAD

BIG VICE TRUST GRAFT SYSTEM IS EXPOSED

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ARMED JERSEY STRIKERS SHOOT SIX DETECTIVES; CALL FOR TROOPS MADE

Seize Possession of Susquehanna Coal Docks Across River at Shady Side. ONE DEAD; ONE DYING. Onslaught So Fierce That the Detectives and Police Could Not Check It.

One Erie Railroad detective was shot dead and five others were wounded—one mortally—in a desperate battle between detectives and a mob of 250 strikers in New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company's coal docks at Shady Side, near Edgewater, N. J., late this afternoon.

The strikers drove the small band of railroad detectives and the helpless policemen of Edgewater off the canal docks and remained in triumphant possession of the place. General Superintendent Stone of the Erie Railroad wired the Acting-Governor of New Jersey for the militia.

The man who was killed was Capt. of Detectives A. J. Crow of Elmira, N. Y. The others who were wounded in the fray were James A. Ryerson of Jersey City, Inspector of Detectives William Glass of Passaic Park, Lieutenant of Detectives Kane of Middletown, N. Y., Jacob Lasher of No. 36 West Fourth street, New York, and C. Mallory; the latter so seriously wounded that he may die.

STRIKERS WERE WAITING FOR REOPENING OF WORKS.

Trouble began at the coal docks yesterday when one man was shot at the outset of the strike. It was the refusal of the strikers to advance the pay of the strikers. The works were temporarily closed down yesterday, but this afternoon two crews, carrying strike-breakers, were plotted up the river to the Shady Side docks by the ferryboat Riddewood. The strikers, to the number of 20, were waiting on a Fallsides cliff, watching for this move to be made.

Before the crews had discharged their passengers at the docks three rifle shots were directed at them from the cliffs, and the strikers, most of them armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers, charged in a mass down the cliff to the railroad yards and the docks behind them.

Three Edgewater policemen tried to check them at the gates of the yards but were swept aside. Then Capt. Crow stepped forward and tried to check the leaders. One man shot him through the head and as he fell stopped up and fired another bullet into his brain.

The other detectives—a dozen or more—emptied their revolvers at the crowd and started to give ground. SUPERINTENDENT TAKES REUGE BEHIND BUILDING.

General Superintendent Stone was spotted by the rioters and several shots were fired at him while he ran for protection behind the buildings clustered about the coal docks. Then the fighting became general and the other detectives were brought down by the shots of the rioters.

Retreating to an adjoining dock and carrying their wounded with them, the detectives abandoned the coal dock to the strikers. Crow was put on a tug, which started at top speed for Jersey City, and before a landing was made the other men were put on an engine and taken to Hackensack, where they were lodged in the Hackensack hospital.

AVIATOR UP 19,032 FEET BREAKS ALTITUDE RECORD.

TINIS, Dec. 11.—The world's altitude record for airplanes was beaten today by Roland G. Garros, the French aviator, who ascended 5,901 metres (approximately 19,332 feet). The flight lasted 11 minutes 6 seconds and was carried out in clear weather.

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SICKLES DEPOSED; STATE MAY SELL FIFTH AVE. HOME

Property Pledged in Trust Deed Until January 9, Says Colleague. VOTED OUT OF OFFICE. Col. Stegman Elected Chairman of the Commission on Sickles's Refusal to Resign.

Efforts to prevail upon Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to resign as chairman of the State Monument Commission, other members of that body decided on an election of officers at their last meeting, and formally named his successor. Col. Lewis R. Stegman was chosen as chairman. Gen. Heratio C. King was elected chairman of the special commission to arrange New York's part in the Gettysburg semi-centennial celebration next July. Gen. Sickles also had been the chairman of this body, which is made up of the members of the monument commission.

Gen. Sickles declined to resign and is reported to have asked the commissioners to join with him in a guaranty bond to be given the State for \$75,000, the sum he has not accounted for as chairman of the body. STATE HOLDS DEED OF TRUST; MAY SELL MANSION. Following his deposition as chairman of the Monument Commission, Gen. Sickles gave the State Comptroller a deed of trust on his property on Fifth avenue. It provides if Gen. Sickles fails to pay back the missing \$75,000 by January 9, the Comptroller shall dispose of the property, apply the proceeds to his indebtedness to the State, and return the balance to him that his other indebtedness, a mortgage of \$114,000, on which the Bowers Savings Bank has begun foreclosure proceedings and a mortgage for \$40,000 held by Mrs. Sickles may be taken up.

Aroused by the announcement from Albany that they would be held responsible in the event Gen. Sickles failed to pay his \$75,000 indebtedness other members of the organization prepared to-day to fight any move against them which might be started by Attorney-General Carmody. Philip J. McCook, a lawyer at No. 18 William street, has been retained by the commissioners for the purpose. Mr. McCook is a nephew of Gen. Anson G. McCook, a member of the commission.

"We are not responsible under any circumstances," said Gen. Heratio C. King, a member of the commission. "We will show that we can put up a good fight." "Last June we first learned that Gen. Sickles's accounts with the State were involved," said Gen. King to-day. "At that time the amount was \$24,000, but when we asked Gen. Sickles about it he said everything was all right, that the money was on deposit. Since then we have found otherwise. While the State Comptroller was endeavoring to get Gen. Sickles to straighten out the matter we have been equally active."

SICKLES REFUSED TO CONFESS JUDGMENT TO THE STATE.

"Once we learned of the true state of affairs, we made every effort to straighten out things," said Gen. King to-day. "Gov. Dix wrote the commission some time ago urging that Gen. Sickles confess judgment to the State for the amount he was short and resign from the commission. But, instead of straightening matters became more tangled. We refused. Then we decided to do something the commission had never done before. We fixed the date of the meeting as the time for the annual election of officers—the commission hadn't known an election prior to this time—and immediately named a successor to the general."

Then we got Gen. Sickles to give the State a deed of trust on his Fifth avenue property. It is provided in this deed that if the outstanding indebtedness of \$75,000 is not paid by Jan. 9, the house and lots are to be sold by the State. "But the State needn't worry about his money. If he still owes all right, we have a plan to that," continued Gen. King. "When we first learned the true situation last June, the amount was \$24,000, now it is \$75,000. Gen. Sickles paid this out of his income."

Gen. Sickles says it has been appraised at anywhere from \$300,000 to \$350,000," said Gen. King. "I understand some persons have sought it as a site for an apartment-house. I have high hopes it will prove the solution of Gen. Sickles's troubles."

HYDE GIVES BAIL AFTER SENTENCE TO A 2-YEAR TERM

Goff Grants Stay of Execution and Fixes Ex-Chamberlain's Bond at \$25,000. WILL APPEAL AT ONCE. Surety Quickly Given and Hyde Walks Out of Court a Free Man.

Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain of New York, stood erect and without a tremor before Justice Goff in Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court to-day and listened to the barely audible whisper that came from the lips of the snow-haired man on the bench in these words: "The sentence of this court is that the accused, Charles H. Hyde, shall be sent to the State Penitentiary and there confined for not less than two years and not more than three years and six months."

Hyde, standing at his full height of more than six feet and with one hand cupped over his ear to catch the faintly audible words that made him a felon sentenced to stripes, heard through to an end the message of his disgrace. Then with a big hand that trembled he reached for a handkerchief and mopped his forehead in short nervous sobs of the lips. JUSTICE GOFF GRANTS HIM A STAY OF EXECUTION.

Five minutes later his counsel, John B. Stanfield, had been assumed by Justice Goff that stay of execution on the sentence of the Court would be granted on the proviso that Hyde file within ten days notice of appeal and that such appeal be filed with the Appellate Division by the first Monday of next April.

Then Justice Goff admitted the former City Chamberlain to \$25,000 bail pending the future decision of the Appellate Division. Hyde and his counsel walked swiftly out of the court room and up to the bonding clerk in the District-Attorney's office to complete the requirements of the bond's acceptance.

Denis J. McElroy, a Deputy Tax Commissioner, was accepted by District-Attorney Whitman as Hyde's bondsman. He put up a row of houses between Nos. 78 and 79 West Forty-fifth street, valued at \$200,000, and carrying a mortgage of \$200,000, as surety.

When Hyde left the Criminal Court the first man to grasp his hand before the great crowd assembled was Deputy Commissioner of Correction William J. Wright. With Wright and State Senator "Jim" Frawley Hyde got into a machine and sped uptown. It was just 12:05 o'clock when Justice Goff entered the court room from his chambers. District-Attorney Whitman was not in court, but Assistant District-Attorney Frank Jones and John Kirkland Clark, who jointly conducted the case against Hyde, were in his seats. Lawyer Stanfield, now Hyde's only counsel, was "not in the court room."

Clerk Penny called "Charles H. Hyde to the bar." The door to the rear of the room opened and Hyde walked down the aisle toward the bar. His great shoulders—wide by two spans than those of the average man—were squared back like a soldier's on parade; his head was held stiffly.

He was dressed in a long black cutaway coat and trousers of dark mixed stuff; white silk edging peeped below the edge of his waistcoat; a white carnation, crisp and fresh, was in his buttonhole. He carried a light overcoat over his arm and one hand was stuffed with legal-looking papers. It was evident to the most casual glance that Hyde had carefully groomed himself for this public appearance even before a bar of justice.

Hyde walked to his place before the bar and began anxiously to scan the court room for Stanfield. When he could not see his lawyer Hyde's anxiety increased. He fussed nervously with the papers in his hand and occasionally cast an apprehensive glance at Justice Goff as if afraid that the Justice might begin to impose sentence when he was unprotected by legal aid.

Several minutes passed, during which Justice Goff stroked his white hair and

POLICE GRAFT SECRETS REVEALED BY WOMAN BEFORE THE ALDERMEN

Sol Wolf Collected the Graft for the Uptown Tenderloin Section. Emmanuel Maas Was Downtown Collector from Disorderly Flats. She Was Directed to Rent a Flat From Kean & Sobel, Whose Houses Were Protected. She Paid \$60 a Month for Protection for Years. She Paid \$25 to Policeman Skelly for Permission to Live in West One Hundredth Street Precinct, and was Ordered to Pay \$50 a Month After Refusing His Demand for \$150.

In precise, matter of fact, simple sentences, a middle-aged, soft-voiced woman told the Aldermanic Investigating Committee to-day that there is a vice trust in New York; that protection is systematically collected from disorderly houses and flats; that there are approximately 35,000 women in Manhattan who practise vice as a profession and pay for the privilege; that no Mayor, Police Commissioner or District-Attorney can stop the collection of graft by policemen under present conditions and that some of the women, goaded to desperation by demands of collectors for protection money, met a short time ago and discussed forming a protective organization.

These women wrote to Mrs. O. H. F. Belmont, the witness swore, enlisting her aid, and one of them visited Mary Goode only two days ago to protest against the rapacity of men who seem to have mysterious powers through association with police officers.

All this the woman told and much more. She is Mary Goode, looking more like a school mistress than the proprietress of a disorderly flat. For years she was in the business of renting furnished flats. Two years ago last August she took up the business of keeping a disorderly flat until she was arrested last November. PAID \$60 A MONTH CONTINUOUSLY TO BEER BOTTLER.

With a show of pride the woman said she had attended two or three colleges. She has no illusions about her mode of living and talked about it with surprising frankness. Apparently she has made a study of vice conditions in this and other cities, and she offered the committee considerable advice as to handling such conditions.

In the course of her testimony she told of paying \$20 a month, month after month, to Emanuel Maas, who runs a beer bottling establishment at No. 34 East Forty-ninth street, and is recognized, she said, as the "downtown" collector.

She said she paid \$25 last October to Policeman Skelly, a plainclothes man in the West One Hundredth street precinct, under an agreement that she was to be protected on payment of \$50 a month to Sol Wolf, who conducts a liquor business in Columbus avenue.

Mrs. Goode believes she was finally arrested because she would not put up the protection money demanded and also because she was not a member of the "Trust." She complained at the time of her arrest that she had paid protection money and her claim brought about, in an indirect way, an investigation of conditions in the West One Hundredth street precinct, which has resulted in the trials of Captains Corcoran and Zimmerman on a charge of assigning Patrolmen Skelly to special plainclothes duty, in violation of the rules of the department. It was brought out in the trials that Skelly had been accused of being the precinct "collector."

Mrs. Goode started by telling how a flat she was running at West Fifty-eighth street in 1911 was raided by "Gyp the Hood" and four other gunmen, who stood the women inmates and five men visitors against the walls by revolver persuasion and robbed them all. Three of the men were convicted, but "Gyp" escaped.

In 1911 and early this year, the witness said, the streets from Fifty-sixth street north to Fifty-ninth street and west of Broadway were all filled with disorderly houses and flats, as were the lower Sixties, between Central Park West and

MARY GOODE TELLING AMAZING GRAFT STORY AT ALDERMEN'S INQUIRY.

(Photographed for The Evening World by a staff photographer.)



FUGITIVE THREATENS TO KILL DETECTIVE AND IS SHOT DEAD

Quinn Fires Two Shots as Charles Mitchell Waves a Revolver at Him.

Charles Mitchell, a negro for whom the police have been looking since May 24, when he stabbed Hollis Bradford, a negro, at No. 19 West Ninety-ninth street, and made of her a hopeless cripple, sauntered up Columbus avenue this afternoon trailed by Detective-Sergeant John Quinn, of the West One Hundredth street Station. Quinn had recognized Mitchell.

The negro entered Julius Rubie's pawnshop, at One Hundredth street and Columbus avenue, and began negotiations to pawn a handful of parts of watches. Quinn followed him in and announced to him that he was under arrest.

Drawing a revolver, Mitchell backed toward the rear of the store. He pointed the revolver at the detective. Quinn lost no time. Whipping out his revolver he fired two shots and both landed.

Mitchell staggered to a rear door and fell into the yard, dead. One of Quinn's bullets had gone through his brain.

BRIDGIE WEBBER WRITES A DENIAL TO WHITMAN.

The Evening World Prints His Statement for What It Is Worth.

District-Attorney Whitman to-day received the following letter from "Bridgie" Webber:

Dear Sir: I wish to repeat what I said to you last night over the telephone—that any statements made in the evening papers of last night and in the morning papers of this morning to the effect that in an interview I stated that two of the gunmen got drunk on the night of the murder, and that there was no arrangement for the killing of Rosenthal, are absolutely false. That all the other statements which I stated that I made are absolutely false.

The fact is that these men, when they landed on the boat, began to ask me questions. I told them that I was willing to talk to them about anything except the Rosenthal case or the Becker case or the case of the four gunmen; that upon that subject I had nothing to say. These men kept on asking me questions. My wife begged them to leave me alone. I was in a very nervous condition, but they kept on asking. I simply looked at them and said nothing.

Any time you wish me to make an affidavit to this effect I shall be glad to call at your office, and so will Mrs. Webber. We will corroborate the statements that I make, because they are absolutely true. Very truly yours, LOUIS WEBBER. I have read the above and it is true. PEARL WEBBER.