[illegible] to have been mixed up in [illegible] insurance, chiefly on furniture located in [illegible] tenement districts, or as usual [illegible] "Fire Bug" every one is a native of [illegible] Poland. Grutz came from [illegible] the old "Izzy the Painter" and [illegible] To these strikes from the [illegible] of Poland seemed appropriate to [illegible] the order of an indoor sport.

[illegible] in his capacity as a collector [illegible] the industrial department of the [illegible] Insurance Company, was [illegible] to collect his tools without [illegible] out of trouble. When he found [illegible] of Warsaw carrying a small [illegible] on his own life or the lives of [illegible] wife and children and unable to [illegible] all his instalments a fire would [illegible] occasionally.

"Have a fire" was common advice in the district in which Grutz conducted his operations.

QUICK SETTLEMENTS MADE AFTER EACH FIRE.

The method of "having a fire" would be explained. Grutz would arrange for the placing of the insurance. A "mechanic" would happen around and start the fire. The insurance company would settle.

In some instances, Mr. Weller has discovered, a double fraud was perpetrated. The person to be insured had bought furniture on the instalment plan. This was insured right after the delivery of the furniture. Then the bulk of the furniture would be sold or stored, the fire would be started and the insurance would be collected. When the collector from the furniture house called around for his first instalment he found that the stuff which had been purchased from his employer had been apparently destroyed by fire and that the purchaser had disappeared.

The authorities of the arson company are so wise that it may take weeks to complete the investigation. But it is pretty certain that two or more instalments will be found Monday, in addition to "Izzy the Painter," another member of the syndicate who conducted negotiations between Grutz and certain of the "mechanics" has made a complete confession which will be presented to the Grand Jury.

"We are beginning to get to the bottom of this conspiracy of incendiarism, which has cost some lives and endangered thousands," said Fire Commissioner Johnson to-day. "I said recently that 35 per cent. of the fires in this city were incendiary. It was difficult to make people believe that. But it was a very conservative estimate."

HAD $5,000 CASH READY TO GIVE AS BAIL.

Grutz is forty-eight years old and describes being an agent for the company mentioned in a notary public and a public fire insurance adjuster. Assistant District-Attorney Weller says that Grutz, posing as a life insurance broker, figured on adjusting for the insurance in a fruit dealer fire. Among other losses met by "Izzy the painter," when arraigned in court Grutz were reportedly also dealing with a big fur house and had $5,000 cash to put up to bail. He was disappointed when bail was not demanded and he had to go to jail.

Mr. Weller's investigation indicates that the directors of the "arson trust" are mainly to be found in one of two places on the east side of Manhattan. The headquarters of one faction have been discovered by Mr. Weller, but it has not been decided whether to give the whole proposition immediately or take it with them before the Grand Jury.

The price paid by a company for burning an apartment was shared equally between the fire starter and the director concerned, according to the contract of one of the syndicate. A reward for human life and possible injuries to firemen apparently did not have in the calculations of the pirates.

Among those yet to be arrested is a man who posed as a citizen, as did Grutz, in order to buy inflammable material preparatory to incendiary purposes, and a man now in the City of Mexico. An effort is to be made to bring the former back to New York. He is alleged to have started many fires at the instance of Grutz.

In addition to the statement given out by District-Attorney Whitman in regard to the "Izzy Grutz" case in part:

WHITMAN TELLS THE STORY OF IRON TRUST.

He admits that Sam Gold, who pleaded guilty to arson before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions, made a statement to the District-Attorney's office, in which he says that the most astounding revelations will relate to crooked insurance brokers and adjusters. The charge to which Gold pleaded guilty was that of hiring Izzy Stein, otherwise known as "Izzy the Painter," to set fire to his furniture at No. 61 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, upon which he had a policy of $1,000.

"It now appears upon investigation that Gold on Oct. 1, 1912, had another fire in which his furniture was also insured to a slight extent. He lived at that time at No. 59 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, in the Bronx. A number of persons have flocked to District-Attorney Whitman's office and given evidence of incendiary fires through the east side and in the Bronx. This evidence, when sifted out, developed that Gold met Grutz, who told him that he had a pull with the adjusters and agents of the German-American Insurance Company, and that if he would hire Izzy the Painter make a fire for him, that everybody could get rich very easily.

$1,000 FIR, CLAIM $600 AND $800 COLLECTED.

"Gold insured his furniture, which he valued at more than one thousand and [illegible] dollars, which was adjusted by the city, reported that the damage amounted to about $70.

"A few days thereafter Grutz approached and took an inventory of every article of furniture in the flat and entered it up as an absolute loss and made a claim to the insurance company for a loss of $600. The insurance company refused to settle for $600 and said claim that the fire looked suspicious. Finally a settlement was agreed upon for $550, which money was paid and divided up between Gold, Grutz and Stein.

"From the investigations developed in the office of District-Attorney Whitman it appears that Grutz, posing as an insurance broker, frequently [illegible] fires for a period [illegible] years, and also [illegible] fires in the city of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and other cities, and in Canada, Mexico and Europe.

"Grutz would place himself in the employ of a fire insurance company, ostensibly as a fire adjuster, and would then go to the place where he had arranged for a fire to be started, and would then report to his employer that the fire was of incendiary origin, and would then report to the insured that he had found a good company willing to pay the loss, and would then collect a commission from the company for the adjustment of the loss, and would also collect a commission from the insured for the procurement of the insurance. In many instances he would also be employed by the insured to make a claim for the loss against the company, and would then receive a commission from the insured for the collection of the loss, after putting in a schedule for a total loss, for instance, a thousand dollars for damages to his house furniture, was able to compromise with the insurance companies' representatives for 50 or 60 per cent. of that amount. The companies' representatives would make an examination and ascertain that the fire was of suspicious origin, report the matter to Fire Marshal John P. Reid, and then when the insured was willing to take less than the schedule called for, would be quick to procure a settlement and take up and cancel the policy of insurance and call it a good settlement. This has always been considered good business on the part of the company. Izzy Stein, otherwise known as Izzy the Painter, is said to have made, or instructed people to make, numerous fires which Grutz afterward adjusted.

"The investigation shows that there exists in this city an arson trust; that a fire may can be bought for a five-dollar bill and 10 per cent. of the settlement to set fire to furniture, having no regard for human life whatever. These fires are most numerous in the thickly-congested tenement houses on the east side, where there are six and eight families living on one floor.

"Investigation by the Fire Marshal's office shows that a great many of these fires are confined to the rooms of one apartment, that $100 worth of damage to furniture, clothing and bedding is [illegible] into a $[illegible] of a $1,000 claim, after putting in a schedule for a total loss, for instance, a thousand dollars for damages to his house furniture, was able to compromise with the insurance companies' representatives for 50 or 60 per cent. of that amount. The companies' representatives would make an examination and ascertain that the fire was of suspicious origin, report the matter to Fire Marshal John P. Reid, and then when the insured was willing to take less than the schedule called for, would be quick to procure a settlement and take up and cancel the policy of insurance and call it a good settlement. This has always been considered good business on the part of the company. Izzy Stein, otherwise known as Izzy the Painter, is said to have made, or instructed people to make, numerous fires which Grutz afterward adjusted.

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MURDOCK DENIES EDEY 'WIFE SWAP' PLOT IN SCANDAL

Swears at Inquest That He Never Heard of Such Arrangement.

STILL WANTS $100,000.

Suit for Alienation Begun, but Won't Share With Mrs. Murdock.

The inquest into the cause of the murder of Catharine Edey by her husband, H. C. Edey, and the immediate suicide of Mr. Edey, a retired broker, at Bellport, L. I., two weeks ago, was resumed to-day by Coroner Moore at Sayville. The inquest was held in the office of Ralph Greene, District-Attorney of Suffolk County, and was attended by everybody in the community who could jam himself or herself into the room.

Gardiner Murdock, formerly a liveryman of Bellport, was the star witness, for it had been village gossip for months prior to the tragedy that Edey and Murdock had entered into an agreement to swap wives, and that the deal had fallen through. Murdock and his wife afterward said he had brought suit for $100,000 against Edey for alienation of the affections of Mrs. Murdock, and Edey killed his wife and himself shortly after the papers in the suit were served.

MURDOCK DENIES WIFE'S STORY OF "SWAP."

Murdock's testimony to-day was not of importance in clearing up the case. The chief point in the story of the liveryman, who is now in the hotel business on Staten Island, was that he accused his wife of telling falsehoods about the wife-swapping plan and the suit for damages.

Mrs. Murdock, at the opening of the inquest last Saturday, swore that an agreement was entered into that Edey and Murdock were to swap wives, that Edey backed out and that she and Murdock then planned to rob Edey for damages and divide the money. She was quite dramatic in her recital of the transactions mentioned.

Murdock began his testimony by saying that he lived in Bellport fourteen years, up to last August, and knew Edey seven years. He met Mrs. Edey two years after he met her husband. Joseph Weeb, a Sayville attorney retained by Murdock, again attempted to guide the testimony of his client.

"You will keep out of this, Mr. Wood," said the Coroner. "You have no rights here and your only privilege is to listen to the proceedings for your information. Somebody has been lying in this inquiry, and I am going to get at the truth if such a thing is possible."

Mr. Wood subsided. Murdock gave his testimony in the shape of answers to questions put by the Coroner and the District-Attorney.

"How did you become acquainted with Mrs. Edey?" he was asked.

"I taught her to ride horseback," replied the witness.

Murdock said his wife left him on Aug. 12 and went to live with her parents. He went on a trip to Galveston, Tex. Mrs. Edey visited him there.

"I didn't know she was coming," said Murdock. "She only stayed an hour. She told me how my wife and her husband had been carrying on. I advised her to return to New York and see her husband."

DECLARES HE WASN'T PAID TO ELOPE.

"Were you paid money to go away with Mrs. Edey?"

"No, sir."

"Is it true that you and Edey planned to swap wives and that you brought suit against him when he failed to carry out his part of the bargain? Your wife swore that such was the case."

"It's all false," replied the witness. "There was no agreement of that kind.

"I thought such a lawsuit would hit him for $100,000 damages because I thought the thing had gone far enough. He had taken my wife away from me. She came to see me at New Haven, after I got back from Texas. We didn't live together as man and wife, as she says, and we didn't live together as man and wife on Staten Island. She was sore at Edey and told me a lot of things which justified me in bringing the suit. The suit was brought on her charges and she put them into an affidavit."

Mrs. Murdock's testimony that the lawyer was to get one-third of the money recovered from Edey and she and her husband were to divide the remainder in equal shares was read to Murdock. He said it was false.

HOTEL MEN SEEK TO PUNISH ETTOR FOR WILD SPEECH

He Told the Striking Waiters to Make Food Unsafe for Capitalists.

A committee of the Hotel Men's Association had a conference this afternoon with the association's counsel to determine if any legal action could be taken against Joseph J. Ettor, the I. W. W. leader from Lawrence, Mass., for his inflammatory remarks addressed to the striking waiters at the Bryant Hall meeting last night. In the course of his address Ettor said:

"My advice to you is to strike for your rights and to fight with all your might to the bitter end. But if you are compelled to go back to work under conditions that are unsatisfactory to you go back with the determination to stick together and with your minds made up that it will be the unsafest proposition in the world for any capitalist to eat food prepared by members of your union."

After the reporters had taken down Ettor's speech they asked him what he meant by the passage concerning the "unsafest proposition" and he replied, "I meant just what I said."

Seeing in this unequivocal statement nothing less than a grave menace, the hotel men conferred together early to-day and appointed a committee to consult with their attorney. They believed that Ettor could be prosecuted criminally for inciting the waiters to crime. For they read in Ettor's speech nothing less than advice to poison food.

Ettor also made this rather surprising declaration:

"I don't know what you are striking about. In fact I haven't had time to find out. What's more, I don't care. I only know you are fighting for what you believe is right, and, whether you are right or wrong, I am going to help you."

FELTED POLICE AND GOT CLUBS IN RETURN.

A few minutes after he had finished talking the 1,600 strikers left Bryant Hall, which is in Sixth avenue, near Forty-first street, and marched down the avenue to Thirty-fourth street. Many of them had openly asserted at the meeting that they intended to make a big demonstration against the Hotel Belmont and possibly the Waldorf-Astoria. But news of this had got out and when the strikers left the hall eight or ten policemen were ready to march along with them.

As they turned into Thirty-fourth street the police made the strikers keep on the side of the street opposite the Waldorf. They marched east, passing the hotel with only a few mild hoots, to Park avenue. They made no attempt to create any disturbance at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Then they turned up Park avenue toward the Belmont.

Between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth streets the strikers began to throw stones, eggs, old fruit and other missiles at the policemen, who were walking in the middle of the street. This tried the patience of the police too much, and they turned upon the disorderly parade with their night sticks.

When a few striking waiters had been peddled a bit with the clubs, their formation broke and they scattered in all directions. By the time the Belmont was reached not more than a dozen of them were together. They assert they will yet make a "demonstration" against that hotel.

The report of the striking cooks that they had caused the closing of Mouquin's uptown restaurant at Sixth avenue and Twenty-eighth street was vigorously denied to-day by the restaurant management. The cooks have left, it was explained, but the places of at least half of them have been filled by cooks borrowed from the downtown restaurant of the same ownership, Louis C. Mouquin, who has been ill, went to the restaurant and took personal charge. He soon had all the dining rooms open and ready to serve all comers.

The waiters, Mr. Mouquin said to-day, have not struck. The men who boarded the place with bricks and frightened guests away last evening were sympathizers with the cooks. One of them, who was arrested, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

21,302 BULGARIANS KILLED; 51,876 WOUNDED IN WAR.

Official List of Losses in Fighting With Turks Made Public at Sofia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The official list of casualties in the Bulgarian army since the beginning of the war with Turkey shows that 394 officers and 21,018 men have been killed or have succumbed from their wounds or disease, according to a special despatch from Sofia to the Novoe Vremya. Besides this 576 officers and 51,030 men were wounded or put on the sick list. Of these 70 per cent. have since recovered and rejoined the army.

The Bulgarian Government has asked for the services of seventy Russian and Czech physicians to combat the infectious diseases which have appeared in various regions. The native Bulgarian physicians are all absent serving with the army in the field.

WOMAN HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Mrs. Archer Brown's Ankle Broken When Car Hits Iron Pillar.

Mrs. Archer Brown, fifty-five years old, of No. 56 Munstreet, East Orange, N. J., wife of a broker of No. 2 Wall street, had her right ankle broken when her automobile struck a pillar of the elevated at Broadway and Two Hundred and Thirty-first street to-day. A heavy truck swung into the track as a surface car was approaching and the chauffeur turned the car to avoid a collision. The rear wheel on the right side skidded and crashed into the pillar and was taken off. The sudden stop threw the chauffeur out and Mrs. Brown to the floor of the car.

She was treated at Fordham Hospital and then asked to be taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Joe. Ettor, Strike Leader, and His Veiled Threat

Joseph Ettor, addressing the striking waiters, made this statement last night:

"If you have to go back to work under unsatisfactory conditions do it with your minds made up that it is the unsafest proposition in the world for capitalists to eat food prepared by members of your union."

HOLD-UP BANDIT IN A BATTLE WITH SEVEN DETECTIVES

(Continued from First Page.)

when they saw the detective dashing past them they seized him, thinking him to be one of the highwaymen. Before Slevin could show his shield and secure his release the two footpads and the messenger had fought their way into the street.

There the bigger of the two men turned his home-made blackjack and slugged Plunkett on the head with two pounds of lead. He dropped and the thief stooped and made a snatch for the bag.

DETECTIVE FALLS WOUNDED AT FIRST FIRE.

As he did so he saw detectives running for him from all directions. Detective Watson was the nearest. He was just about to grab the fellow with the satchel when the latter dropped it, drew an automatic revolver and fired two shots at him. Watson sank to the ground, at the same time pulling his revolver and firing at the big thief as he turned the corner into First avenue.

Detective Raftis closed in on the second thug who showed fight. A blow with a blackjack settled his case.

In the meantime action was coming as fast as trigger fingers could be crooked. The big footpad, clad in a flapping yellow raincoat and bareheaded—he had dropped his hat in the struggle with the messenger—paused at the corner of First avenue, wheeled and fired two shots at his pursuers. He was slipping out of the only loophole left open by the detectives; they had not expected him to keep to the street and sidewalks.

Down along the east side of First avenue the highwayman dashed, shots from five detectives' revolvers singing about his ears. He paused as he was running along the fence bounding St. Gabriel's Park and fired two more shots back at the detectives.

Still he did not seem to be hit. He ran around the corner of Thirty-fifth street, dashed into a tenement house at No. 340, ran through and into the back yard. Some of the tenants saw him climb the back fence into the yard of a house facing Thirty-fourth street, but before that he dropped his raincoat in the hallway of the tenement; it was hampering him.

A bullet hole through the left side of the raincoat over where a man's thigh would be was discovered later. It led to the hope that the thief had been wounded.

Though the reserves of the East Thirty-fifth street station surrounded the block and a house-to-house search was rushed through speedily not a trace of the missing highwayman could be found.

Meanwhile the bank messenger and Detective Watson had been carried to the second floor of the building in which the robbery had been attempted and an ambulance came from Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Plunkett gamely refused to go to the hospital, though apparently badly hurt. He said he must deliver the rest of his money before 12 o'clock, or the employees would not get their pay.

Watson went to the hospital, where it was found that one bullet had gone through his groin, coming out of his back. His wound is serious, but not necessarily dangerous.

The thief, who was captured, gave his name as Frank Moran, an alias, the police believe, and said that he was nineteen years old and lived at No. 338 East One Hundred and Third street.

RAIDED A COURT AND CAUGHT WIFE WITH THE CLERK

(Continued from First Page.)

gether as if they were kissing.

"The next Saturday, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Dederer paid another visit to the Merchants' Association Building. Again I phoned to Mr. Dederer, and he joined me with Loder, Bernard, Boeing and Clausen. We decided to go right up, but before we could start Mrs. Dederer and Mr. Hochstadter came out and went to a restaurant. Half an hour later they returned to the building.

"When they had been upstairs about five minutes we entered the building, and on the sixth floor, on a ground glass door marked "Justice Moore," we saw the shadow of a man hurriedly putting on his coat.

"The watchman knocked and Hochstadter put his head out. Seeing who was in the hall, he tried to slam the door in our faces, but we pressed past him. He seemed greatly agitated. Mrs. Dederer jumped up and shrieked:

"'Who are these men?'

"'Oh, it's all right,' Mr. Hochstadter replied. 'They're friends of mine.'

"As soon as she recovered her self-possession, Mrs. Dederer leaned toward Mr. Bernard, who was nearest her, and hissed:

"'You think you're mighty smart, don't you?'

"We waited for them outside, but it was more than two hours before they left together and took the subway uptown."

Mr. Loder, President of Sickels-Loder Company; Mr. Bernard, the auditor, and the two other detectives corroborated Nevins's testimony.

It is understood that Mrs. Dederer will attempt to show that she merely dropped in upon Mr. Hochstadter for a friendly call, and that while there she was taken ill.

MRS. EDITH DOUGLAS DENIED DIVORCE FROM MILLIONAIRE.

Justice Declares Evidence Is Insufficient and Sends Case Back to Referee.

Mrs. Edith H. Douglas of No. 200 Riverside Drive and Pelham Manor received an unexpected disappointment today when Supreme Court Justice Newburger announced that he would not confirm the report of Referee Melvin G. Palliser, recommending that Mrs. Douglas be awarded a decree of absolute divorce from James F. Douglas, member of many clubs and millionaire woollen importer of No. 224 Fifth avenue.

Justice Newburger based his refusal upon the insufficiency of the proof of Mr. Douglas's infidelity produced before the referee. He gave Mrs. Douglas a ray of hope for the future, however, by sending the case back to the referee for production of further evidence.

The testimony to which the Court takes exception dealt largely with a visit paid by Mrs. Douglas's daughter, who is now Mrs. Lorene Physioc, to the King Edward Hotel in Toronto, Ont., where, so the then Miss Douglas declared, she found her father registered with a woman other than her mother. When she rebuked her father for such conduct, she said, he threw her out of the hotel.

Do Not Take the "Just as Goods."
Just Ask for Genuine Bayer—Tablets and Bottles—Name and Trade Mark.

CHILD SLAVERY IN CANNERIES NOW TOLD TO CONGRESS

Investigator, Who Says She Is "No Politician," Answers Pointed Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mary Boyle O'Reilly, whose disclosures of the conditions under which employes in certain Eastern canning factories are forced to work led to a legislative investigation at Albany, appeared to-day before the House Rules Committee in support of the Allen resolution demanding a Congressional probe of the matter.

Miss O'Reilly described how she posed as a canning operative in several factories and drew a vivid picture of the squalor and misery under which she and fellow employes labored for long hours and at starvation wages. That mere children were employed in many tasks was charged.

Miss O'Reilly said that she had spent a month as a worker in the canning camps of New York State and after observing conditions had returned to them with F. C. Purdy of the New York State Department of Labor. Mr. Purdy was on hand to-day to corroborate Miss O'Reilly's testimony. Miss O'Reilly produced a large number of photographs she had taken in the camps.

Sick workers, bad housing conditions, lack of sanitation and neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions in the preparation of canned products were charged by Miss O'Reilly. She said that all of the children in the camps over the age of ten were employed in the factories. She instanced one boy, Dominick Perry, eight years old, who, she said, worked ten hours a day for 20 cents.

She told of scores of families lodged in great shacks built without sanitary arrangements, without water and without accommodations for cooking the food of the workers. In one instance, she said she found six children under eleven years old "keeping house" in the cellar of a shack while the remainder of the two families to which they belonged were at work in the camps.

The factories and shacks occupied by the workers, Miss O'Reilly said, were "overrun with rats, bugs, flies and every sort of vermin." The mothers are often afraid to leave their children in the shacks while they are at work, she said, "because of rats."

The workers in the camps, Miss O'Reilly said, were largely "recent immigrants, Poles and Italians."

"The pickers collects the 'herd' as it is called, about June 15," she said, "and the workers are taken to the camps where they remain until late in the winter. The managing force of the canning companies never goes near the camp. They pride themselves on keeping away from them and knowing nothing of the conditions there."

Miss O'Reilly went over in detail a list of canneries in small towns in New York, outlining in each case sanitary, living, housing and factory conditions. She charged disgusting health conditions and emphasized particularly a lack of water supply in the camps. Members of the committee wanted to know why a remedy for conditions had not been asked from the State of New York.

"This matter seems to me to be under the authority of the State alone," said Representative Hardwick of Georgia. "Why haven't you gone to the State officials?"

"I have laid the matter before the State officials," said Miss O'Reilly, "but I am no politician. I do not know just what the relations have been between the canneries and the Capitol at Albany."

SULZER WITH "NEWSIES."

Waylaid, They Get Governor Photographed With Them.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—A dozen or more newsboys who sell papers about the Capital waylaid Gov. Sulzer on his way from the Executive mansion to-day. The boys have an organization of their own with a big collie dog as a mascot, and they wanted the Governor to be photographed with them. Gov. Sulzer asked them some questions about themselves and their business. "Sometimes we make as much as a dollar a day," said the leader. Then the boys gathered around the Governor on the big Capitol steps, with the collie mascot well in front, as does of their number snapped the group. "We'll give you a picture for nothing, Governor," said the spokesman, "then we'll sell them for our fund."

DRAWS PISTOL IN THEATRE.

When Ordered to Stop Smoking Youth Flashes Weapon.

Carmine Di Paolo, nineteen years old, living at No. 604 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street, the Bronx, was sentenced to serve three months in the workhouse to-day for smoking in the moving picture theatre at No. 608 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street and raising a disturbance. According to Samuel Crispel, manager of the theatre, Di Paolo went into the theatre two weeks ago and scattered snuff around, causing the audience to be seized with a fit of sneezing that drove all into the street.

The young man returned to the theatre on Jan. 7 and insisted upon smoking. When ordered to stop he drew a revolver.

JOB HUNTERS HAUNT SULZER.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—More than half of Gov. Sulzer's time is being spent in trying to satisfy the Democratic leaders of the State regarding the distribution of patronage. The Governor so declared to-day, adding: "You know how little patronage I have, and I am trying to make it go as far as possible."

"Rate" Too High at Radcliffe.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—There is a hint of graft somewhere or somehow in connection with the "rate" at Radcliffe College and the girl students have started a campaign against the high prices in the college restaurant.

JUDGE CHARGES FRAUD IN DIVORCE OF GUGGENHEIMS

Denying Former Wife's Plea to Annul Decree, He Declares Both Parties Guilty.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The application of Mrs. Grace Brown Guggenheim to have her divorce from William Guggenheim annulled was dismissed by Judge Heard to-day for want of equity.

Judge Heard, in giving his decision, criticised the divorce laws of Illinois, and urged that steps be taken to change them. He declared that both Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim procured the divorce of 1911 by fraud.

This factor weighed largely with the Court in his decision against the plaintiff. The latter was not in court when the finding was rendered.

The court's decision said that while there was no doubt fraud had been practiced on the court that granted the decree, Mrs. Guggenheim could not ask a court order setting aside a fraud to which she had been a voluntary party.

A statement charging that Mrs. Guggenheim's suit was the result of a plot of Wall Street financiers to discredit Guggenheim, was made after the decision was read by Jacob Newman, associated with Samuel Untermyer, as Guggenheim's counsel.

"We suspect that this Wall Street syndicate behind Mrs. Wahl has some private grudge to satisfy, as well as the hope to obtain a considerable part of the Guggenheim fortune," said Newman. "This plot has cost these Wall Street chaps not less than $50,000."

Mrs. Guggenheim based her application on the allegation that when she obtained her decree she swore erroneously that she was a resident of Illinois.

Grace Brown married the millionaire mining and smelting man in 1899, and the decree of divorce was entered the next year, with alimony in the lump sum of $250,000. Since the divorce both parties to the suit have remarried.

According to Jacob Newman, of counsel for William Guggenheim, Mrs. Guggenheim's first husband was Charles Herbert of Washington, D. C. A divorce separated them. Her marriage with Guggenheim came next, but, Mr. Newman states, they lived together but three days. After this divorce Mrs. Guggenheim married Jules Roger Wahl, a Frenchman, living in New York.

"They lived together for four years," related Mr. Newman, "when Wahl returned to France. Whether the report is true that Wahl's parents had his marriage annulled in France I do not know."

Guggenheim married Miss Amy Steinberger, by whom he has a son, William Jr.

It was after Mrs. Guggenheim had married Wahl that she filed suit in New York State for divorce from Guggenheim, claiming that the Illinois divorce was illegal. The case went to the Supreme Court of that State, where her bill was dismissed.

In 1912 she filed another suit to set aside the original Illinois divorce, but Judge Hence denied her right to file her petition after the lapse of eight years. She sent this case to the Appellate Court, where it is still pending.

The present suit was in Chancery, and claimed that Guggenheim knew she was not a resident of Illinois when the divorce was obtained.

Mrs. Guggenheim, or Wahl, claims that she does not want money, but wishes to ascertain beyond doubt whether the divorce was legal.

GET LONG ISLAND LICENSE TO WED HERE WEDNESDAY.

Theodore M. Richle and Miss Mary Dunlop to be Married at Waldorf Astoria.

Just before the Marriage License Bureau in Long Island City closed this afternoon a handsomely dressed young couple entered and applied to Deputy City Clerk George Freng for a marriage license. The young man said he was Theodore Martin Richle, an insurance broker, twenty-two years of age. He gave his address as No. 270 Riverside Drive, Manhattan, and said he was the son of John Richle. The young woman gave her name as Mary Emily Dunlap, daughter of George Dunlap, and twenty years old. She said she lived at the Forest Hills Inn. The mother of Miss Dunlap later said they were to be married in the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday.

ALMANAC FOR TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7.18; sets, 4.31; Moon sets, 9.00

THE TIDES	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	10.00	10.32	3.50	4.22
Governor's Island	10.18	10.42	4.10	4.42
Hell Gate	12.48	12.12	6.40	6.12

BRANDT HEARING BY GOV. SULZER WILL BE PUBLIC

Next Friday Date Set, and All Will Be Given Chance to Be Heard in Valet's Case.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The Brandt case is to be publicly aired by Gov. Sulzer. The Governor announced to-day that on Jan. 17 at 2.30 P. M. he would give a hearing to an application for clemency made by Mirabeau L. Towne, representing the United Swedish Societies of New York, who are endeavoring to free Brandt. Mr. Sulzer intends to dispose of the case immediately after the hearing.

The Governor said to-day that Mr. Towne called on him and requested a hearing, but that he told Mr. Towne a hearing wasn't necessary, as the first chance he got he was going to "take one or two hours and go over the papers carefully," disposing of the case as soon as possible.

Mr. Towne, however, insisted that as a representative of Brandt he should be given a hearing out of courtesy, and the Governor acquiesced. Gov. Sulzer had intimated that he would have his legal assistant, Owen L. Potter, see Brandt in prison before his case was taken up, but to-day he said that Mr. Potter would not have time to do this.

Gov. Sulzer announced that anybody who wished to be heard in the case would be given the privilege of making a brief statement at the hearing.

RESTAURANTS.

A Good Dinner
A lively and entertaining cabaret;
A jolly crowd and an evening of fun;
All those you will always find at the
CAFÉ BOULEVARD
Second Ave. and Tenth Street
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FAUST
"The Show Place of New York"
Excellent cuisine and service. Cozy grill. A Cabaret that [illegible] Entertainment continuous from 6 P. M. Our famous dinner specials, served in cozy booths from 5 to 8 P. M. Sat. Sun. and Holidays, 75 cents. Every Thursday "Jolly Tramp" night.
DINE—FROLIC—DANCE.
HANDSOME SOUVENIR.
BROADWAY at 59th ST.
COLUMBUS CIRCLE.
TEL. 8866 COL.

DIED.

STRAIN.—On Jan. 10, 1913, WILLIAM E., beloved husband of Ethel Hollister Strain, in his thirty-fourth year.

Funeral from his late home, No. 304 Clinton place, Hackensack, N. J., Sunday, 3 P. M. N. Y. and N. J. Railroad to Anderson street station. Interment Waterbury, Conn.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—Man's ring with three diamonds, finder returned; other, on Madison st., or subway to Manhattan hotel; liberal reward if returned. Macdonald, 280 Park av.

LOST—Liberal reward for black dachshund, wearing red gear plaids collar; small tear ear of head; lost from 249 W. 45th. ROLLER.

LOST—A medium sized black and tan female spaniel; white mark on forehead; answer to "Baby." 229 W. 48th st. Reward if returned to 24 E. 58th st.

LOST—Malacite scarf pin with emerald color on it, 7th av. or Columbus cars. Finder returned, Reward. E. Lockwood, 110 W. 78th st.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 9, between Bronx st. and West Broadway and 116 st. and 8th av., lady's gold watch, cream face, M. W. B. monogram, and fob with gold buckle; liberal reward. M. W. Bon, 141 West Broadway.

PERSONALS.

M., who left home Monday, Jan. 6, will be to their interest to call or write immediately. H. or Tom; important.

ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wallace Mfg. Co. will be held at 156 Liberty street, New York City, on Monday, Jan. 13, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

R. J. SHERBRANE, Secretary.

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BIRD'S EYE MATCHES
packed in boxes labeled non-poisonous
They have been approved by the Municipal Explosives Commission and meet all the requirements of the new match regulations of New York City.
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THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY