

# Fall of 18 Stories From Roof to Garden Kills Biltmore's Owner

Showers probable to-night; Thursday cloudy, cool.

## FINAL EDITION

## The

## Evening

## World.

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# RAPID SWEEP OF GERMANS FORCES FIGHTING NEARER COAST

## BILTMORE'S PROPRIETOR KILLED BY FALLING FROM ROOF 18 STORIES TO GARDEN

Was Leaning Over Parapet Watching for Waiters to Gather for Inspection.

UNNECESSARY SECRECY.

Gustav Baumann Came From a Family of Swiss Restaurant Keepers.

Gustav Baumann, President of the Biltmore Hotel Company and manager of the Biltmore Hotel at Forty-third street and Madison avenue, fell from the roof of the twenty-three story structure into the Italian Garden and was instantly killed to-day. The Italian Garden is an outdoor restaurant at the fifth floor level, in a court on the Vanderbilt avenue side of the building, and has not been in use since the close of the summer.

Owing to the fact that the hotel people tried to conceal the details and announced that Mr. Baumann had died of apoplexy, a great many false reports were circulated. Most of the employees and many of the guests knew that Mr. Baumann had fallen from the roof, but the employees were forbidden to talk under pain of dismissal and the guests were asked to keep their information secret.

Of course the truth came out after the police and the coroner set an investigation on foot. The facts of the tragedy as related to Coroner Feinberg and confirmed by investigation are as follows:

Mr. Baumann, in his daily tour of the hotel, went to the roof shortly before 11 o'clock this morning with James O'Connor, head porter, to inspect some work in the carpenter shop. O'Connor remained in the carpenter shop, which is about six feet from the edge of the roof overlooking the court.

Mr. Baumann had ordered an inspection of waiters in the Italian Garden at 11:05 o'clock. It is presumed that he stepped to the edge of the roof and leaned over the three-foot ledge to see if the waiters had assembled in the garden eighteen stories below. He was a very heavy man and probably became overbalanced. No one saw him fall and no one heard the sound of his body striking in the Italian Garden. His watch stopped at 11:05 o'clock.

Frederick Ruger was the first waiter to appear in the Italian Garden at about 11:07 or 11:08 o'clock. He saw Mr. Baumann's body lying in a gravel walk close to the side of the building and called the head waiter, Jerome Vercrease, who notified the office.

Then followed the ill-advised effort to suppress the truth. It was not until the widow, her son Clifford and her daughter Elfreda had sufficiently recovered from the shock to take charge of affairs that the facts were made known.

Mr. Baumann was rich, prosperous and healthy. He was in the heat of spirits only a minute before his plunge over the edge of the roof.

Mr. Baumann was born in Switzerland about sixty-five years ago and came from a family of hotel and restaurant keepers. When a young man he saw possibilities in the United States and settled in Chicago, where in time he became associated with the management of Kinsley's restaurant,

## HINTED AT BOMBS, SAYING HE SOUGHT CHARLES F. MURPHY

Little Man With a Bag Started Scare—Says He Escaped From Asylum.

A dark, bright-eyed little man, about fifty-five years old, carrying a bag, entered the Knickerbocker Building at Thirty-eighth street and Broadway to-day and inquired the way to the uptown office of a newspaper. He said he wanted a reporter to take him to Charles F. Murphy. "As soon as I get to Murphy," the stranger confided to an elevator man, "something is going to happen." With this remark he tapped the bag and winked.

The elevator man by a ruse got the stranger out of his car, slammed the door, and yelling that the little man had dynamite in the bag, ran the car to the roof. The other elevator operators followed suit. In a couple of minutes the whole building, which is occupied by theatrical firms, was in a turmoil.

The little man found his way to the newspaper office, where the reporters kept him in conversation until a policeman arrived. He said he was Alonzo B. Schuyler and that he had escaped from an insane asylum in Ogdensburg, N. Y., nine or ten months ago.

"They've got me wrong about having dynamite with me," he said, in a matter of fact way. "But I can make dynamite and I can make bombs. I am also a bad man and a gun fighter. I killed a man named Hill in the west, and in 1912 I blew up the office of the Waterbury, N. Y., Times and killed one man. All I want now is to be led to Charles F. Murphy."

Schuyler said he had nothing to do with planting the bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. He was taken to the West Thirtieth street station, and from there to Bellevue Hospital. In his bag were found a formula for making dynamite and a number of cards and letters covered with incoherent writing.

In those days the best eating place in that city.

Seeking a larger field, Mr. Baumann looked over New York, and in 1891 the firm of Kinsley & Baumann took the lease of the Holland House at Thirtieth street and Fifth avenue. On the death of Mr. Kinsley Mr. Baumann assumed the sole management of the Holland House, remaining there until May 1, 1911, when, having arranged to take over the new \$10,000,000 Biltmore in the Grand Central terminal group, he gave up his lease on the Fifth avenue hotel.

Mr. Baumann had easily \$1,500,000 to his credit when he took up the burden of managing the Biltmore, which is the biggest hotel proposition in this country.

Mr. Baumann's only diversion from business was taken on his farm at Greenwich, Conn. He was always active in furthering the interests of his business, and was President of the New York Hotel Men's Association at the time of his death.

FOR RACING SEE PAGE 14.

## RECORD VERDICT OF \$1,264,449 GIVEN TO GOULD

Heinz Loses \$400,000 Counter Suit Growing From Mercantile Bank Deal.

LOSER TO APPEAL CASE.

Jury Decides Copper Magnate Must Pay Promissory Notes and Interest.

Edwin Gould won the largest verdict ever awarded by a Supreme Court jury in this county to-day when, after two hours, the jurors who had listened to testimony in his suit against F. Augustus Heinz returned a verdict for him of \$1,264,449.25.

Justice Page granted a thirty-day stay of execution and Heinz will have sixty days more in which to prepare an appeal. He said he would make an appeal, so it will be many months before the former copper king can be called on to make settlement. By the verdict Heinz lost a counter-suit for \$400,000 which he had brought against Gould.

The latter's suit, which had been on trial for a week and a half, grew out of Heinz's effort to get control of the Mercantile National Bank of this city in 1907. A majority of the stock was held then by Gould and Charles W. Morse, and when negotiations for the transfer of this stock to Heinz had been completed there remained \$1,000,000 for him to pay.

To cover this Heinz gave two promissory notes for \$500,000 each and it was for the value of these notes with interest that Gould sued.

Heinz contended that he had paid \$400,000 to Gould in cash and had discovered after gaining possession of the bank, of which he had himself elected President, that its condition was not such as had been represented or to warrant the price asked of him for the stock.

## TRIES TO TALK SELF OUT OF JAIL, TALKS WAY IN

Prisoner Making Strong Plea for Freedom Recognized by Detective as Man Long Sought.

If Paul Martyn of No. 521 West One Hundred and Eleventh street hadn't talked so much before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to-day he might now be at liberty instead of being in the Tombs on two charges of larceny.

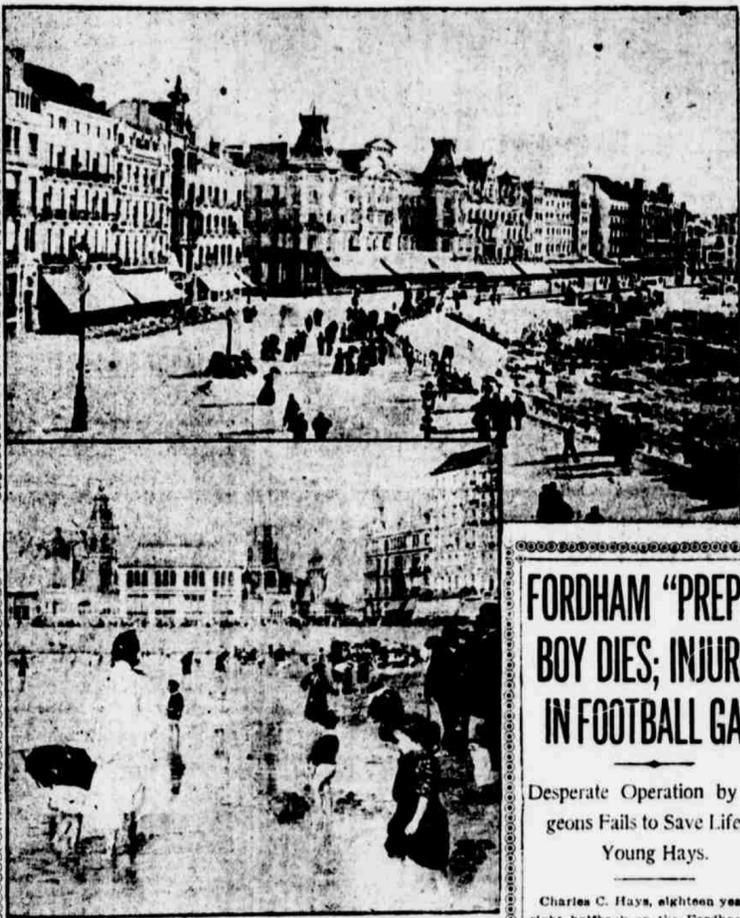
Martyn was charged with having attempted to steal a check for \$72 from his employer, Charles Hvass, of No. 509 East Eighteenth street.

Martyn said he was willing to plead guilty to a lesser degree of crime than that charged in the indictment. Judge Rosalsky accepted a plea of petty larceny from Martyn, who then began a long argument as to why he should be set free.

Detective Edward Rayens of the District-Attorney's office happened into court and recognized Martyn as a man whom he had been looking for since Oct. 31, 1909, on a charge of stealing \$150 from Isaac A. Shepard & Co. of No. 220 Water street.

Rayens informed Judge Rosalsky, who interrupted Martyn's speech by remanding him to the Tombs to await sentence on the plea he had entered and trial on the former charge.

## SCENES IN OSTEND MENACED BY GERMANS



## SEEK ANARCHISTS FOR PLACING BOMBS IN TWO CHURCHES

Yesterday Was Fifth Anniversary of Execution of Francesco Ferrer in Barcelona.

The police impression that the bombs exploded yesterday and last night in St. Patrick's Cathedral and against the front of the rectory of St. Al. Jonsu's Church in West Broadway were made and planted by followers of the Ferrer School of anarchy or the I. W. W. was strengthened to-day when it was learned that a big meeting of Anarchists was held last night in Forward Hall, No. 175 East Broadway, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the execution of Prof. Francesco Ferrer in Barcelona, Spain. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Barcelona has been blamed by Anarchists for instigating the execution of Prof. Ferrer, who was one of the leading Anarchists of the world.

Leonard D. Abbott presided at the memorial meeting last night.

## FORDHAM "PREP" BOY DIES; INJURED IN FOOTBALL GAME

Desperate Operation by Surgeons Fails to Save Life of Young Hays.

Charles C. Hays, eighteen years old, right halfback on the Fordham University "prep" team, died in St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this morning of injuries received in a football game at International League Park, Jersey City, on Monday.

In a final effort to save the boy's life, Dr. Duffy, assisted by Drs. Haskins and Mooney, operated. They found the intestines had been so badly torn that recovery was out of the question. The young man's parents, who live in Yonkers, had been notified and were present when the doctors came from the operating room and announced that the patient could not survive the night. A few hours later Hays died.

The game in which Hays received his fatal injury was between the Fordham "prep" team and the St. Peter's College team. Martin, St. Peter's quarterback, had the ball and young Hays tackled him. The two players went down together and others fell on them.

When the players extricated themselves from the scrimmage all got up but young Hays. He lay helpless on the ground and told those who bent over him he had been kicked in the stomach.

There is no doubt that the same hand fashioned the two bombs which were exploded yesterday. Inspector Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles has established that by examination of the fragments. The bombs are those used by Italian Black Hand organizations.

Police Commissioner Woods told Mayor Mitchell over the phone to-day that the bombs were long fuses. "The fact that they were exploded in close succession to one another," said the Mayor, "might be taken to indicate a deliberation of which an insane person would hardly be capable."

## CAPTURE OF YPRES REPORTED IN PARIS; BIG BATTLE GOES ON

Fifty Thousand Germans From Ghent Alone Said to Be in the Kaiser's Armies That Are Sweeping On to the Coast—French Report Attacks on Centre.

THE HAGUE (via London), Oct. 14 (Associated Press)—According to a special despatch to the Avondpost, 50,000 Germans occupied Ghent. Many of them are leaving in the direction of Bruges.

A German officer is quoted in this despatch as saying that Ostend was the objective of the German advance.

PARIS, Oct. 14 (United Press).—The German forces, released from the assault of Antwerp, are advancing west and south toward the coast. The northwestern German column detached from Gen. von Boehm's army is marching likewise to the Channel, swinging in an arc in a north-westerly direction.

The country along the Channel is flat and unsuited to defense against assault. To the north lies Holland, a neutral country. To the west is the Channel.

The logical route would be for the allied forces—British, French and Belgians—to slip southward along the coast until they could reach a battlefield better suited than the flat Belgian-French coast.

The French have been reported as successfully opposing part of this movement by Gen. von Boehm at Hasebrouck and unconfirmed reports to-day give color to the belief that the battleground is shifting southward from Ostend, indicating that the forces are pressing to battle in a southerly direction, leaving Ostend. This city is of scant strategical advantage.

Unofficial reports of the resumption of the allied attack in force on the German centre reached here to-day. The office of the Ministry of War declined to discuss them, but it was admitted that such a move would be strategically sound.

It was pointed out that a sustained attack on the centre, which French air scouts have reported as weakened recently by the withdrawal of German forces to the northwest, would force a hurried massing of the enemy at this point—and curtail the operations of the menacing wing to the French left, under Gen. Von Boehm.

That there is a distinct menace in this movement is admitted here. Germany could not have selected a better field in Europe on which to attempt a bottling up of the allied forces. The Belgian army narrowly escaped being cut off in its retreat from Antwerp.

In the official report of the War Office it is said the town of Ypres has been occupied by a Franco-British force.

## Ostend Has Not Been Taken, The Latest Word From London

LONDON, Oct. 14 (United Press).—Denial of reports that Ostend had been captured by German troops was made in an official statement issued this afternoon.

The Daily Sketch's Ostend correspondent says, under date of yesterday:

"Only a small Belgian force and almost no English troops remain in Ostend.

"Five refugee boats left here yesterday. A number of transports which were in the harbor also have put to sea."

A Reuter despatch from Havre says the members of the Belgian Government arrived in Havre at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening and were received by the Minister of Marine and the local authorities. Military honours were rendered the Belgians and the populace gave them an enthusiastic reception.

The American and Spanish Ministers, both of whom are still at Brno-