LAWYERS GIVE LIE TO STORY TOLD BY GAIMARI'S SLAYER

Deny Montemagno Told Them He Committed Murder at Rofrano's Instigation.

ACCUSER FIRM IN TALE.

Repeats Former City Official Threatened Him With Death If He Failed to Kill.

Gaetano Montemagno, the actual assassin of Michael Gaimari, to-day faced Martin Littleton, counsel for former Deputy Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, on trial charged with hiring him to do the murder, for his third day of cross-examination.

Eager to picture himself as a helpless, drug-dazed, fear-crazed tool, the boyish killer fairly grabbed at Mr. Littleton's suggestions. He swore it was not the offer of money or of future employment by Rofrano that moved him to the crime. He swore again, as he swore yesterday, that he had told his lawyers, Cesare Barra and Gerard Cuoco, that the murder was the direct result of opium and a death threat made to him.

The youth said he had made this confession to Barra and Cuoco before and after his own trial and conviction. He said he "willingly" waived the privilege of withholding the testimony of his lawyers from this trial.

Both lawyers were in attendance at the Rofrano trial to-day and frankly announced they would go on the stand for Rofrano and call Montemagno a liar.

"He never told us anything," said Barra, "except that he was innocent of the murder."

Mr. Littleton led Montemagno through the narrative of the morning when Gaimari was killed, beginning with the whistle which woke him in his Hamilton Avenue home in Brooklyn, notifying him that the Brondini brothers and Rocco Carnivale were waiting for him on the sidewalk to convey him on his murder mission to Manhattan.

"I did not join them on the sidewalk," said Montemagno. "They were on the other side of the street. I joined them after about two blocks. Then we saluted each other and Carnivale said, 'We will now have a drink,' and we went into a bar room."

Q. What did you drink? A. Some liquor, but I don't know what it was.

Carnivale went to the telephone in the saloon, the witness said.

Q. Could you hear what he said? A. He spoke in English; I could not understand.

Q. Didn't you tell the District-Attorney that you did not hear Carnivale talking? A. Yes. I meant I did not know what he said. I did not hear him well.

Q. Did he say afterward he had telephoned to the Boss? A. Yes.

TELLS OF MEETING ROFRANO UNDER THE BRIDGE.

Q. Didn't you say it was five or ten minutes? A. Yes. It might have been less.

Q. Did Rocks tell you what he had been saying? A. He said the Boss wanted to see me in New York.

Q. Where did you go? A. We went to Court Street and got a car to the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The witness identified a photograph showing the spot in North William Street, under the bridge, where the witness said he and his escort of conspirators met Rofrano. Mr. Littleton went to the bench and had an earnest whispered conversation with Justice Weeks regarding the picture. Then the photograph was handed to Montemagno again with the request that he look it over carefully and tell just where he and his companions came out from under the bridge.

The little witness held the picture before him close and at arms length at many angles and in the end indicated with his finger just where he saw Rofrano and Frank Fennimore awaiting him.

A. As a matter of fact you couldn't go through that place; there is a wall there, isn't there? A. Yes.

Mr. Littleton said he wanted to have the jury go to the Bridge to look at the place. Justice Weeks said he didn't feel it necessary to take the jury down when additional photographs might save them the trip.

Montemagno and Rofrano and Fennimore were in the shadow of the bridge structure against the wall closing the street.

Q. Did you see any other people than your own party, Rofrano or Fennimore, on the street at the foot of the stairs from the bridge? A. No.

Q. Who spoke first? A. Rofrano. He said, "Hello, Tommy! Hello, Rocks!" Then he said:

"Tommy, you have said 'to-day' and 'to-morrow' and 'to-morrow' and 'to-day' and Brondini has given you the signal many times, but you have not yet shot the Horse."

Q. What did you say? A. I did not like to kill a man for nothing.

Q. Didn't you say you didn't mind using a blackjack or a knife, but you drew the line at shooting? A. Under those conditions one does not kill a man.

REPEATS ROFRANO THREATENED HIM WITH DEATH.

Q. What did Rofrano say to that? A. "You trust to me you will not be locked up. You know that when a person is taken into such a confidence as you have been taken into confidence by us, then it happens that if he does not keep his promise, he must die himself."

Q. What else did he say? A. Over and over again he told me not to be afraid, but that if I didn't take the revolver in my hand and kill the Horse I should right away be killed.

Q. What did you say? A. "All right."

Q. Did any one then give you a revolver? A. Yes. Rocks Carnivale.

Montemagno said that while talking with Rofrano, Joe Brondini helped him put on the gray overcoat with the ripped out pocket which was to shield the revolver.

Q. You have said Rocks Carnivale cut your coat with a razor, threatening to slash your face. Was it before or after Rocks gave you the revolver. A. Before. It was before I said "all right" to Rofrano.

Q. Did Rocks say to you "If you do not murder the Horse to-day then the death which is due to him will come to you?" A. Yes.

The coat, with the slashes in the lapel was put on the witness. The prosecution asserts that these cuts were made on the coat when it was found in the saloon where the murderer threw it away, and that it was more than a year later before Montemagno, in his confession, explained them.

Q. Didn't you tell Cale Zurica that you bought this coat yourself in a second-hand store on Hamilton Avenue? A. No. I never bought anything second-hand.

Q. Did you not have a talk with Joe La Salle about this coat in the Fifty-third Street Prison? A. I don't remember.

Q. Didn't you say Assistant District Attorney Murphy took the coat to your wife and she said it was your coat? Didn't you ask La Salle if that wouldn't hurt you? A. No.

Q. Didn't you tell La Salle she knew the coat by a patch she showed Mr. Murphy? A. No.

Mr. Littleton then showed a patch in the lining of the left sleeve.

Rofrano left the party in North William Street, half a block from the bridge, Montemagno said, and the murder committee went on through Madison Street.

By order of Justice Weeks, Michael Stromlelli, a paper merchant and a friend of Rofrano, was escorted to a seat in the court room by a court officer. Mr. Stromlelli was excluded yesterday by direction of Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who charged the merchant was in a group which flashed a signed death threat at Joseph La Salle on the witness stand earlier in the trial. Mr. Stromlelli announced to-day he had instructed a lawyer to bring suit against Mr. Dooling for "big damages," saying the prosecution has a grudge because of information given to Mr. Littleton of joy rides and junketing by Montemagno and detectives after the assassin was brought here from the death house as a witness.

"DO A GOOD JOB," HE SAYS ROFRANO TOLD HIM.

Q. What did Rofrano say when he left you? A. Do a good job.

Q. Did you see any other human being on the street as you walked from the bridge to the point where Rofrano left you? A. I do not remember.

Q. You were going along with a big pistol under your overcoat to commit murder and you don't remember whether there was anybody on the street? A. It is true.

Q. Isn't it true that your reason for saying you remember seeing no one when Rofrano was with you is because you know Rofrano was known to nearly everybody in the neighborhood? A. I don't know anything about it.

Montemagno said Joe Brondini ordered him to go with John Brondini and obey orders. They went to Madison Street to lie in wait for Gaimari.

"John Brondin said to me," the witness said, "you go to the corner and when the Horse comes along I will signal to you by lifting my hat twice." Then he crossed the street. He stood there until the Horse came.

"But before the Horse came Choc Zurica came to me. He said 'Tommy, don't do the same you have done other days. When the Horse comes, shoot him. If you do not then I am sorry to say I must shoot you.

"Choc said when the Horse comes I shall fall in behind and when Choc calls 'Hello, Mike!' and the Horse turns, I shall shoot."

Q. When you saw Gaimari coming, you knew who he was? A. Yes.

Once more, as at his direct examination, the little murderer put on the big gray overcoat, thrust the long black revolver through the torn out pocket and showed how he trailed two or three paces after his victim until Zurica called the cheery greeting which was the death signal.

Mr. Littleton impersonated Gaimari and stood three feet away from the witness while the murderer snapped the weapon at his back. Montemagno blinked childishly as he went through the motions of the killing. Carried away with the reproduced emotion of the murder, he hurled the big gun to the court room floor with a crash which made the jurors jump.

Q. If you didn't want to kill a man, why did you continue to fire into Gaimari's body as he lay on the ground? A. Because that was what Mr. Rofrano wanted me to do.

Q. When did Rofrano tell you to do that? A. At the bridge. He said, "Shoot him, with all the shots. Throw away the revolver and nobody can do anything to you."

Q. Have you ever told of such orders of Rofrano before this moment? A. No.

Q. Why did you never mention that before? A. You put to me the question and brought it to my memory.

Montemagno kept on his feet after reproducing the shooting and, standing, waved his arms in emphasizing his answers, spreading his hands to the ceiling and pressing on his breast by turns.

Q. Didn't you say to Rocks Carnivale at his home in Brooklyn, "This time, Rocks, I'll empty my whole pistol into the Horse and make sure?" A. No.

Q. Didn't you say you didn't mind stabbing or blackjacking, but objected to shooting? A. I meant a man who is shot is apt to die. But if he is stabbed or struck with a blackjack he does not necessarily die. It all depends on the way in which one uses the knife and the blackjack.

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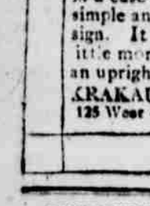

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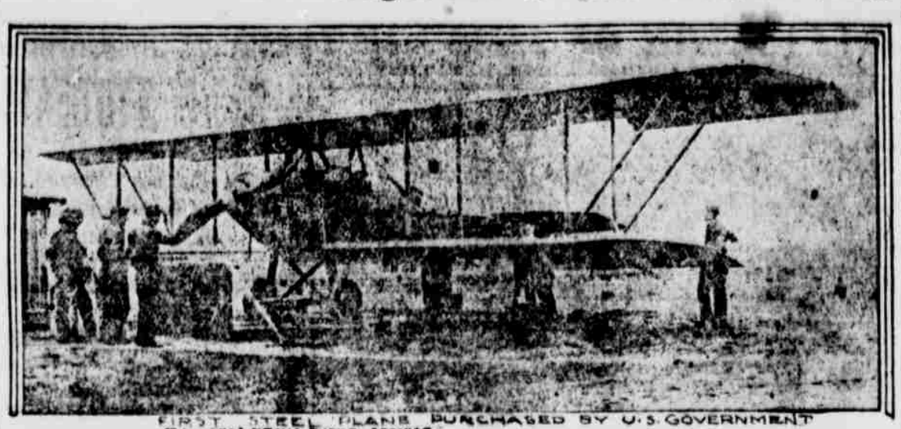

FIRST STEEL PLANE PURCHASED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT

©Underwood & Underwood Photo Service.

The photo shows the first steel battleplane purchased by the United States War Department for the Army Signal Corps Aviation School. The Government has two of these machines at the North Island military aerodrome at San Diego, Cal.

In trial tests on Oct. 13 the machine shown in the photograph made speed of 82.5 miles an hour carrying a pilot and observer.

The battleplanes are covered with thin sheet steel as protection against shrapnel and are equipped with 135 horse-power motors.

To each machine is attached an electric generator by means of which wireless messages can be sent while in flight.

UNSKILLED LABOR EARNS $3.40 A DAY IN 'WILSON TIMES'

Warless Prosperity Brings the Highest Wages Since the Civil War.

This warless prosperity which is loading hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the land to bank a portion of their hard-earned money or invest it in homes has a ludicrous side that makes funny men grin all over and hard-headed business men tear their hair with rage. Right here in Manhattan two or three thousand Italian laborers have thrown up their $3.40-a-day jobs, pushing wheelbarrows or carrying hods to masons, because of an old-fashioned sunny Italy scrap between the rival houses of Chevalier Alessandro and Tony Menzo—both aspirants for the heavyweight labor leadership of the Hod Carriers' and Wheelbarrow Pushers' Union of America.

It's a strike and a scrap all in one—and small in numbers as are the contestants they have succeeded in tying up building trades jobs and preventing skilled workers from getting the milk and honey of prosperity, now flowing more freely than in many years.

The Bricklayers' Union, with which Chevalier Alessandro's laborers are affiliated, has tried to compel the laborers to live up to the agreement made with the employers, but Tony Menzo won enough men to his new union to clog the Alessandro wheels, and the result is daily fist-fights on building jobs. The Menzos storm the Alessandros every time they attempt to get on a job. The Menzos have a sort of flying wedge made up of 150 yelling followers.

"Too much prosperity, maybe," said Edward Dunn, Secretary of the Bricklayers' Union. "This man Menzo is the cause of all the trouble. He organized another union after we had signed up with the employers."

On a job on Sixteenth Street to-day the wages were tempting enough to cause five striking street car men to buckle down to work. This is merely a diverting incident of the peace and prosperity wave, but has brought to public notice the important fact that organized unskilled labor is getting $3.40 a day, the highest price which common labor has received in nearly fifty years. And common labor is the scarcest human commodity at the present moment.

"Woodrow Wilson times" is the name labor generally is using to describe the warless prosperity. At the present moment organized labor thinks so much of the peace and prosperity that it has its leaders stumping the State urging workers to vote for Wilson and Seabury. "Only a union man," said Edward Dunn of the Bricklayers' Union, "can thoroughly appreciate this kind of times, and he will be a poor union man who will vote to change them."

Concrete workers are another branch of labor enjoying the benefits of the prosperity wave. Common labor in this field is getting $3 a day for eight hours' work and the skilled worker $5.50 a day for a forty-four-hour week. Teamsters, structural ironworkers, the printing trades, workers on men's and women's clothes, bookbinders, subway workers and milk drivers are also gathering in the fruits of good times.

American Aviator, Killed Flying for France, Left $500,000 Estate.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Victor Emmanuel Chapman, son of John Jay Chapman, killed in action at Verdun, left an estate of $500,000. Young Chapman was in the French Flying Corps. The Germans brought down his machine while he was carrying a basket of fruit to a wounded comrade. John Jay Chapman, a brother, Conrad Chapman, and half-brother, Chandler Chapman, inherit the estate.

No Warrant for Chicago's Police Chief in Vice Cases.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Application in the Municipal Court for warrants for the arrest of Chief of Police Charles C. Healey, and others on charges of malfeasance in office through failure to enforce vice and liquor laws, was withdrawn by State's Attorney Hoyne to-day. Chief Healey, William Lutkhardt, his secretary and Charles T. Beale, Secretary of the Sportsmen's Club of America were indicted on these charges yesterday.

5c. Bread Is 6c. in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The price of bread was advanced from 5 to 6 cents a loaf by the largest baking concern here to-day. Others are expected to follow.

CONEY ISLAND BEACH BARRIERS COMING DOWN

State Official's Men, Help Owners in Removing Buildings That Obstruct Public Way.

Deputy Attorney General Lerner, who has been making the owners of Coney Island bath houses and resorts move their buildings back from the strip of beach which the Court of Appeals has decided is the property of the State, went there with nineteen laborers to-day to tear down buildings that were not being removed. He found men working on all the structures and set his men to helping them.

Mr. Lerner said that apparently the owners of the buildings were now willing to respect the decision of the court and he does not expect any further trouble. Coney Island business men are preparing a protest to the Legislature, on the ground that the Court ruling means that some of them will have to change their shore line every time the tide encroaches on property limits. They claim that at certain points a little of the beach is lost every year.

TWO NEW MEMBERS FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

Prof. McBain and Alfred C. Wessmann Succeed Fosdick and Benson.

Mayor Mitchel has appointed Prof. Howard L. McBain, of Columbia University, a Commissioner of Education to succeed Raymond B. Fosdick, resigned and Alfred C. Wessmann of Forest Hills, Queens, to succeed John P. Benson, resigned.

Commissioner McBain lives at 458 Riverside Drive and is assistant professor of Municipal Science and Administration. He was graduated in 1900 from Richmond College.

Mr. Wessmann was born forty-two years ago in Monroe Street, Brooklyn. He is a book manufacturer at 531 West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

Commissioner Wessmann said he never saw Mayor Mitchel until he visited City Hall to be sworn in. Asked if he knew he came to be appointed, Mr. Wessmann answered in the negative.

ENTRIES AT LAUREL.

(Special to The Evening World.)

RACE TRACK, LAUREL, Md., Oct. 24.—The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—two-year-olds; maidens, colts and geldings; six furlongs—Dixie 2nd (Imp.), 114; Home Sweet Home, 114; Bettery, 114; Moscowa, 114; Oya G., 114; Reverkill, 114; Smart Money, 114; Saxon (Imp.), 114; Bally Sonze, 114; Oneco, 114.

SECOND RACE—Four-year-olds and up; selling; steeplechase; about two miles—New Haven, 140; Dixon Park, 143; Idle Michael, 135; (1) March Court, 130; (2) Otto Floto, 130; Bachelor, 144; J. R. Johnson, 139; Rubway, 135; (1) Goldenrule, 136.

(1) Five pounds allowance claimed on account of rider not having won five steeplechases or hurdles races.

(2) Ten pounds allowance claimed on account of rider never having won a steplechase or hurdle race.

THIRD RACE—All ages; selling handicap; six furlongs—Mamie Henry, 117; Between Us, 110; Vermont, 109; Surprising, 108; Fair Helen, 102; Water Lily, 98; Polonium (Imp.), 92; Gleaming, 113; Brave Chandler, 110; Sir William Johnson, 108; Backshot, 103; Shrapnel, 99; The Decision, 97.

FOURTH RACE—The Ellicott City handicap; three-year-olds; $1,500 added; one and one-sixteenth miles—Sour, 126; Malachite, 109; Dadds's Choice, 104; Kilmer, 100; Golden Step (Imp.), 97; King Neptune, 112; Polonia (Imp.), 105; Air Man, 103; Whimsy, 98.

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up; purse; one mile.—Sam Jackson, 113; Roadmaster, 108; Hubbub, 107; Orotavium, 105; Celadel, 102; Whimsy, 110; Dovedale, 107; Turnsoil, 107; Flaviro, 102.

SIXTH RACE—Two-year-olds; purse; one mile—Wauhead, 110; Harvest King, 104; Arcadia, 101; Gloom, 110; Intruder, 104.

SEVENTH RACE—Three-year-olds and up; selling; one and one-sixteenth miles.—Little England, 115; Song of Alex, 112; Afternoon, 113; Bush Do, 110; Sequence, 110; Aesop, 107; *Tom Snooks, 104; *Isabella, 98; Orperth, 115; Navar, 113; Hiker, 110; Orobund, 110; Sevillian, 107; Rose Juliette, 104; *Buzz Around, 105.

*Apprentice allowance. Track fast.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

(Special to The Evening World.)

RACE TRACK, LATONIA, Ky., Oct. 24.—The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Allowance; two-year-olds; maidens, colts and geldings; five and a half furlongs—R. H. Anderson, 109; Schedule, 109; Dr. Jack, 112; Flash of Steel, 112; Shadow Lawn, 112; Ragged Man, 112; Hazelnut, 112; Tarsing, 112; Harvey Shannon, 112; Robert Rodes, 112; Fizer, 112.

SECOND RACE—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.—Welga, 96; *Allen Cain, 100; Commanette, 110; Jawbone, 110; White Crown, 110; Booker Bill, 113.

THIRD RACE—Allowance; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs—J. J. Murdock, 102; Bibby, 99; Ed Howard, 104; Amazon, 104; Kinney, 106; Lou Alaska, 106; Dr. Levrick, 107.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.—Brunsy, 108; Sands of Pleasure, 105; Dorothy Dean, 97; King Coon, 112; Barberry Candle, 102.

FIFTH RACE—Queen City Handicap; two-year-olds; one mile.—Mary Belle, 104; Gen. C. Lee, 105; Seminole King, 103; Sol Glass, 110; Butter Scotch, 112; Gallop, 120.

SIXTH RACE—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.—Tush Tush, 91; *Silent Heart, 99; *Fat Girl, 102; Triangle, 104; *Jack Porter, 104; Pomeroyalty, 105; Rosedale, 107; Converse, 107; *Miss Cassidy, 112; Uncle Hart, 113.

SEVENTH RACE—Selling; three-year-old and upward; one mile and seventy yards.—Jack Spence, 96; *Bilgo, 98; *Bellaty Alon, 98; Tokos, 100; *Howdy Howdy, 103; Margaret N., 104; Jesse Lucas, 105; *Miss Fannie, 108; *Mabel Dulwebber, 108; Redland, 110; Sylvan, 114.

*Apprentice allowance. Track fast.

HYPHEN LEADERS SEEK CHURCH AID TO ELECT HUGHES

Invite Priests and Laymen to Milwaukee Conference To-Day—"All Expenses Paid."

Will R. MacDonald figures prominently to-day in the continded revelations concerning Charles E. Hughes's alleged secret compact with German-Americans, Irish-Americans and other pro-Germans.

From Chicago comes word that promoters of the German-American propaganda which is endeavoring to incite hostility to President Wilson have called a meeting of Catholic priests in the Republican House in Milwaukee for to-morrow. This propaganda, now known as the American Independence Conference, has been called the "American Peace Conference" and the "American Embargo Conference."

It was the American Independence Conference that the Democratic National Committee charges sent a committee to Mr. Hughes with "demands." MacDonald, as Secretary of the National Campaign Committee of the American Independence Conference, signs the letter inviting Catholic priests and noted laymen of Wisconsin to the meeting, the main object of which is, he states, "to remove any doubt that may exist as to whether all real Americans should vote for Charles E. Hughes." Those invited are told that all their expenses in attending will be paid. Many priests are indignant at the attempt to involve the church in politics and there is a probability few, if any, will attend.

HUGHES SPEECH WAS HIS ANSWER TO O'LEARY DEMANDS.

It is a letter written by MacDonald on a letterhead of the organization which Jeremiah A. O'Leary and others represented when they called on Mr. Hughes, that is published to-day as proof that the utterances of Candidate Hughes in Philadelphia, where for the first time he referred to mail seizures by the British, were satisfactory to the O'Leary group, and so met their "demands."

The MacDonald letter is in part:

"It is possible for me to notify you that our delegation was accorded the same consideration as has been given to Mr. George Parkins and his followers; and Mr. Hughes very gladly listened to our request that he state just how he stood upon American issues.

"In answering these questions Mr. Hughes declared that he was perfectly willing to tell all the world just how good an American he was, and he was perfectly willing to state his position on any specific instance that might be brought up. He declared that he had no reason to conceal where he stood on the question of mail seizure, &c., and then, to show the people just exactly how he felt, he made his speech in Philadelphia and touched upon these questions.

"This speech by Mr. Hughes was perfectly satisfactory to all of our leaders in the East, North, West and South. His speech should satisfy every one that in this election we will secure the services of a real American President, and from this time on it is to be understood that organization leaders will instruct all of their section leaders and others to do all that is possible to bring about the election of Mr. Hughes."

COHALAN URGED UNDERSTANDING WITH REPUBLICANS.

In its second instalment yesterday the Democratic National Committee produced a half dozen extracts from the minutes of the meeting of the American Independence Conference, held Sept. 30.

After O'Leary made his report, says the Democratic National Committee, Justice Cohalan urged the "wisdom and advantage of a further understanding" with the Republican National Committee.

That Justice Cohalan reported at the evening session is indicated by this:

"The evening session of the committee was called to order at 8.30. Justice Cohalan reported to the gathering the result of his interview with the Republican leaders.

"'On motion of Mr. Fitzer a vote of thanks was extended to Justice Cohalan.'

"'Committeeman Mooney then made a motion that the delegates return to their homes and at once begin the work of organizing their districts.'"

There followed, it is pointed out, the Philadelphia speech of Oct. 9, in which Mr. Hughes attacked the British blacklist and the mail seizures.

The "reward" achieved by Mr. Hughes, says the National Committee, is not only "the unqualified support of this organization pledged to the destruction of Anglo-Saxon influences in America, but the open vilification of President Wilson, as typified by the notorious O'Leary telegram, "the campaign speeches of his followers and newspaper abuse of a portion of the German language press."

At Montclair Mr. Hughes showed no further interest in the Democratic revelations about his talk with the committee from the American Independence Conference. Details of the "follow up" story made public at Democratic headquarters last night were sent to Mr. Hughes, but word came that he did not deem them of sufficient interest to demand his personal attention.

He will come to New York to-day and make speeches in Queens, the Bronx and Harlem to-night.

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3-MONTHS-OLD ACTRESS GRAVE COURT PUZZLE

Judge Must Look Over the Law to Decide if Little Elizabeth Meares Must Have License.

A little lady who is probably the youngest actress in the world has given Magistrate Grieb a knotty legal problem to solve. She is Miss Elizabeth Meares, who appears in "Hush" at the Little Theatre in West Forty-sixth Street, and she is but three months old. Her mother, Mrs. Frieda Meares of No. 729 Ninth Avenue, receives $30 a week for her services and the Children's Society summoned her to court in an effort to prevent the further appearance of the child.

The legal problem arises from the fact that the law states a permit is necessary for the appearance of a child on the stage if the child walks, dances or has a speaking part.

Little Elizabeth does not do any of these things, but simply nestles in the arms of her stage mother, and so it is contended that she does not need a permit to appear.

The case was adjourned until Oct. 27 to give the Magistrate time to look up the law and receive briefs.

NATION'S HEALTH EXPERTS DEAL WITH BIG PROBLEMS

Infantile Paralysis to Be Taken Up by American Association Now in Session.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 24.—About 1,000 physicians, health officers, social workers and others interested in public health, were present when the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Public Health Association was called to order here to-day. Sessions will continue four days. Included in the list of delegates are health officers of the leading cities, executive officers of most of the State and provincial departments and Canadian health services, bacteriologists, chemists, sanitary engineers and sociologists.

The study of infantile paralysis and its prevention will be taken up by the convention, as will various phases of public health work.

KNOEDLER PAYS THE CHECK.

Art Dealer Thought $24 Restaurant Bill Had Been Settled by Friend.

Magistrate Groehl in the West Side Police Court to-day dismissed the charge against Charles L. Knoedler, the Fifth Avenue art dealer, who was arrested last night in the Hotel Claridge restaurant for refusing to pay a check for $24.45. H. P. Burney, the hotel manager, said that Mr. Knoedler had reconsidered and paid the check.

Mr. Knoedler's refusal to pay in the first place was based on his belief that the check had been settled by one of two friends with whom he had dined. Although he had $500 in his pockets and Manager Burney suggested that he sign the check pending investigation, Mr. Knoedler maintained his attitude until after he was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

AMBASSADOR GERARD KEEPS CLOSE MOUTH

Refuses to Tell of His Conference With the President—To Sail for Germany in a Month.

SHADOW LAWN, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 24.—Ambassador Gerard declined to discuss the subject of his conference with the President during luncheon to-day.

The Ambassador said he had expected to return to his post in about a month, but had made no definite plans. "You know I have to be careful in selecting my ship," he said. "I cannot take a ship touching at any country at war with Germany."

Society Man Who Killed Wife Die From Self-Inflicted Wounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—William H. Ellis, the society man who shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Augusta Willoughby Ellis, formerly of Saratoga, N. Y., and then shot himself, died of his wounds early to-day in Chestnut Hill Hospital. He suffered a relapse after having made two attempts to escape from the hospital, it was learned. The shooting occurred, it was said, during mental derangement from which Ellis suffered.

CUTICURA HEALED ITCHING PIMPLES

Miss Butler Writes that She Was not Fit to Be Seen Before Using It.

A little care, a little patience, the use of Cuticura Soap, and no other, on the skin and for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment, now and then, to any pimples, rash, redness, roughness or dandruff often means a clear healthy skin, clean scalp and good hair through life.

"My trouble began by breaking out in a kind of a rash at the roots of my hair on my forehead, and then it would raise up in little pimples. The pimples were very disagreeable, itching and making disfiguring scars, and they caused me to scratch making them bleed so that at times I was not fit to be seen. Afterwards they broke out on my head causing my hair to fall out.

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I made up my mind to get them, and I used three boxes of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which speedily healed me." (Signed) Miss Carrie A. Butler, Grapeville, N. Y., March 23, 1916.

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With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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