

REYNOLDS INDICTED IN CITY LAND DEAL



The Evening World.



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NEW FRENCH AND ITALIAN VICTORIES

Negro Soldiers in Mutiny Killed 16 Whites

MORE THAN 100 MEN OF 24TH NEGRO REGIMENT ROUNDED UP FOR KILLING OF 16 PERSONS

Little White Girl of Fifteen Is First Victim of the Rioting Soldiers. MARTIAL LAW IS ON. Policemen, Dying in Streets, Return the Fire of the Colored Men.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 24.—More than 100 negro soldiers of the two companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, which engaged in a riot last night and caused the death of sixteen and the wounding of more than a score of persons, were rounded up today by strong patrols of Regulars, and Illinois National Guardsmen, who are encamped here, under the command of Gen. John A. Hulen, Governor of the city, which is now under martial law.

Three companies of coast artillery regulars from Fort Crockett reinforced the 1,600 or more Illinois Guardsmen to-day, and order, which was restored early this morning, is being maintained.

Roll call this morning by Major Snow in command of the battalion of negroes, developed that 125 men were absent. Eighteen of these surrendered.

The rioting, according to best accounts available, was due to ill feeling among the negroes, caused by the treatment accorded some of them by city police. As military police the negroes patrolled the environs of the city when members of the battalion were released from the camp on pass.

ARREST OF NEGRO WOMAN STARTED THE TROUBLE. Several minor clashes occurred between the white police and the military, the latest preceding the riot and which probably started the trouble, resulting in the arrest of two negro women for interfering when a white policeman arrested a negro woman.

More than 800 regulars were rushed from Galveston to aid in quelling the disorder. Two soldiers were detailed to each street car in the city and two more were detailed to each street corner in the downtown section. Orders were given to prevent the assembling of citizens on the streets.

The Mayor issued a proclamation urging the citizens to aid the military authorities in keeping the peace. Among the dead is Vida Henry, believed to have been the ringleader in the uprising. Henry's body, riddled with buckshot, was found a quarter of a mile from the camp limits.

Horace Moody, one of the wounded police officers, who suffered an amputation of the leg, died this morning at the hospital.

E. J. Meineke, another police officer, was the fifteenth victim reported found.

The killing by the negroes of Capt. Joseph W. Mattes of the Illinois Second Field Artillery was accompanied by extreme cruelty, according to early reports.

Wounded by a rifle bullet, Capt. Mattes was surrounded by the mutinous soldiers, riddled with buckshot, and his body hacked and stabbed in

(Continued on Second Page.) (For Racing Results See Page 2.) A FINE THIRST QUENCHER Howland's Acid Phosphate. A teaspoonful in a glass of water, with a dash of sugar, relieves excessive thirst. Superior to lemonade. Buy a bottle—adv.

U. S. GUNNERS SANK A 400-FOOT U BOAT IN FOUR-HOUR FIGHT

Thrilling Story Brought by Officers and Crew of the Burned Tanker Navajo.

A thrilling tale of a pugnacious American oil tanker fighting one of the new 400-foot German submarines and finally sinking the sea prowler after a four-hour battle was told by officers and men of the Standard Oil Company's tanker Navajo, who arrived to-day on an American steamer at an Atlantic port. The arriving ship brought 223 passengers.

There were 49 first class, 115 second class and 89 third class passengers on board. The trip over was uneventful except for a slight scare the passengers received the second day out. On this day the stern gun of the liner was discharged by its crew. The day was misty and no information could be gleaned by the passengers as to what drew the shot.

In the crew of the Navajo were thirty men of the ship's first and thirteen who comprised the ship's gun crews. Included in the arriving members of the crews were: Captain McDougal; Chief Boat-swin's Mate Ham, who commanded the gunners; Third Mate Edward Schafer, and Wireless Operator Clarence Nison, of the Navajo.

BATTLE WITH U-BOAT RESUMED ON SECOND DAY. According to Third Mate Schafer, the Navajo first met the submarine July 4, when the tanker was off the Irish coast. After a few shots were fired the submarine withdrew. The next day the crew of the tanker heard the sounds of firing and through the air came a call for help.

Soon after, the same submarine appeared on the horizon pursuing a large sailing ship. The submarine quickly sank the ship and turned its attention to the Navajo. Capt. McDougal turned the stern of his ship towards the approaching submarine, and the rear four-inch gun answered the U boat's first shot.

Shot after shot was fired in the battle, until a British hydroplane appeared and the submarine had to submerge. A heavy fog then settled over the scene and the airplane had to return to shore.

Late in the afternoon the fog lifted, and the crew of the Navajo saw the periscope of the submarine astern of the vessel. Again the battle opened and the German registered a first hit when a shot struck the tanker near the stern of the ship.

For more than an hour the firing kept up, the submarine sending thirty shots at the Navajo and the Navajo returning twenty shots at the big submarine.

It was the twentieth shot that finished the U boat, according to Schafer. This shot was seen to hit the submarine squarely beneath the periscope. Portions of the conning tower flew up from the submarine. A puff of smoke hovered about it for a few moments and then the U boat sank stern first beneath the waves, declared Schafer.

WARSHIP FINDS OIL AND DEBRIS ON THE WATER. Ten minutes later a British destroyer arrived in response to wireless calls that had been sent out by Nison. The warship cruised over the spot where the submarine disappeared and saw a large quantity of debris and oil on the water. The officers of the warship were entirely satisfied that the U boat had been destroyed.

The Navajo proceeded to a port in France where her stern plates were repaired. On the return trip to this country one of the oil fuel pipes on the tanker exploded and set the ship afire, destroying it when it was a day's run off the coast of Ireland.

PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST EX SENATOR W. H. REYNOLDS IN SEASIDE PARK INQUIRY

Indictment Based on His Testimony as to His Interest in the Neponset Company.

Former State Senator William H. Reynolds was indicted to-day on a charge of perjury. It is alleged that when he appeared as an expert appraiser of real estate values in the negotiations through which the city bought 245 acres of land now known as Seaside Park, he swore that he had no interest in the Neponset Realty Company, whereas he owned a two-fifths interest in that concern.

As an expert, Reynolds stated the property was worth \$8,000 an acre. The city's experts appraised it at from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and the average price awarded by the condemnation Commission was \$5,032 an acre.

A question of dates may be the main issue when Reynolds appears for trial. Recently he told Assistant District Attorneys Black and Kilroe that he had disposed of his two-fifths interest in the Neponset Company before his testimony was given to the condemnation Commission.

He said he had turned over his interest to Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, receiving for it \$43,000 and a one-tenth interest in the Alert Mining Company.

His testimony at the condemnation hearing was given June 4, 1912. The date of the alleged transfer to Bailey remains, so far as the merits of the indictment are concerned, to be ascertained.

FURTHER INQUIRY BY SPECIAL GRAND JURY LIKELY. What evidence the Grand Jury acted upon in reaching the conclusion that Reynolds still held his interest in the realty concern at the time of his testimony has not been made public.

The Grand Jury, after reporting the indictment to Judge Mulqueen, made a request that it be relieved of further work on the Seaside Park case after next Wednesday. This request tends to confirm an earlier report that came from Albany saying that the present regular Grand Jury would be relieved of the case and that an extraordinary Grand Jury would be impelled to go ahead with it and run down every incident of the negotiation and sale.

It was said that James W. Osborne, formerly District Attorney, might be made a special prosecutor in this case.

Bailey, alleged buyer of Reynolds's interest in the Neponset Company, had refused to appear before Assistant District Attorneys Black and Kilroe. His explanation on Tuesday was that he was too busy. It was then that the whole transaction became the subject of Grand Jury inquiry.

Yesterday the Grand Jury inspected the records of the sale, the books of the realty company and also some records of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

One thing that the Grand Jury wanted from Bailey was the cancelled check for \$42,000 given by Reynolds for his interest in the Neponset Company. The date of the

(Continued on Second Page.) THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU. Arcade Building, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tickets, reservations, sailings, etc., via all Railroads, Coastwise, Central and South American steamship lines. Baggage and travel check books open day and night. Traveler's checks and money orders for sale. Telephone Reskema 4600—Adv.

WILSON MAY REPLY TO PLEA OF POPE BEFORE CONGRESS

Intimated President Finds Nothing in Peace Proposals on Which to Proceed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—President Wilson may decide to address Congress on peace at the time he makes reply to Pope Benedict's proposals. In that way he would take the National Legislative body into his confidence and at the same time not only inform the country on the question but also enable members of Congress to carry the Government's views home to the people when Congress adjourns.

It is understood that the President will have before him very soon the substance of the replies Great Britain and France will make to the Pope's proposals. The President will get an intimate understanding of Japan's purposes in the situation, and also, it is understood, a very close knowledge of the situation in Russia. The Japanese view of the Russian situation is at this time appraised at a special value.

No one has been authorized to say what reply President Wilson will make to the Pope's proposal further than that it will be in harmony with the responses of the other allies. It seems to be generally accepted in official and diplomatic circles that the Pope's proposal cannot be accepted.

The unofficial forecast of what the President will say if he speaks it that Pope Benedict's proposal contains nothing on which to proceed, and that a discussion of peace terms can best be approached by Germany's stating her's as the allies have done.

REDRRESS FOR BELGIUM IS INCLUDED BY POPE IN PEACE PROPOSALS. Pontiff Also Declared to Favor Indemnity for Northern France and Restoration of Serbia.

(Copyright, 1917, by the United Press.) ROME, Aug. 24.—The United Press was authorized to-day by the Papal Secretary of State to make the following statement:

"The first two points in the Pontifical appeal for peace, treating respectively of disarmament and freedom of the seas, were suggested by President Wilson's message to the Senate.

"Consequently we are inclined to believe that they will now find, on the part of the American people, the same reception that they enjoyed when President Wilson proclaimed them at the Capitol.

"The third and fourth points, wherein mutual condemnation of war expenses and damages, as well as mutual restitution of occupied territories, was proposed, were formulated from public speeches recently delivered by statesmen of the different belligerent nations and from resolutions passed by their respective parliaments. Therefore the same statements cannot relate their now without contradicting themselves.

"Moreover, it is necessary to re-

(Continued on Second Page.) Last Two Days of Big Sale. \$10 Men's and Young Men's Suits, \$5.99. The "SHUB" Jobbing Store, Broadway, corner Barclay St. (Opp. Woolworth Building), will sell to-day & Saturday the balance of their \$15 & \$12 Men's and Young Men's Suits, Plain or French Backs, single, double, triple, brown, gray and fancy mixed. Day's special price for to-day & Saturday, \$3.99 & \$4.99. Open Saturdays night till 11. Hub Clothing, Broadway, corner Barclay Street.—Adv.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.—The case against Gen. W. A. Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, who is charged with high treason, and his wife, who is accused of being an accomplice, is going on before the Cassation Department of the Senate, assisted for the first time in Russia by a jury.

RUSSIAN GENERAL ON TRIAL FOR TREASON. Soukhomlinoff, Former Minister of War, and His Wife, Accused Before a Jury.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FRENCH CAPTURE HILL 304, STORM FORTIFIED WORKS ON THE FRONT AT VERDUN

Berlin Admits Evacuation of the Hill, but Claims Defeat of British—20,000 Austrians, With 500 Officers, Taken to Date.

In a brilliant attack this morning on the Verdun front the French carried Hill 304, one of the most bitterly disputed positions of the war, in the struggle for which thousands of men have lost their lives. The French advanced to an average depth of 4-4 miles over the sector between Avocourt wood and Dead Man Hill, storming the fortified works between Haucourt and Bethincourt. Berlin admits the loss of Hill 304. The French are now masters of all the important points on the Verdun front which they held before the beginning of the great German attack.

On the British front the bitter fight for possession of Lens was continued. The British now hold German trenches immediately northwest of the Green Crassier. Especially heavy losses have been inflicted on the Germans. Artillery fighting continues around Ypres, where the British have improved their positions.

The War Office in Rome reports that the battle on the Isonzo front continues and that about sixty guns have been captured. The total number of prisoners is now 500 officers and 20,000 men.

ALL FRENCH OBJECTIVES TAKEN AND PASSED ON VERDUN FRONT. Brilliant Attack on Left Bank of Meuse Gives Them Many Strong Positions—Advance More Than a Mile.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—French troops advanced more than a mile further yesterday between Avocourt Wood and Dead Man Hill in resumed fighting of the great Verdun offensive. The War Office officially announced the new victory. It was stated also that French forces now occupy all of Hill 304.

Following is the text of to-day's report from the War Office:

"On the left bank of the Meuse at 4.55 A. M. the French attacked between Avocourt Wood and Dead Man Hill. All objectives were taken and passed. The formidablely organized Hill 304 was taken; also Camard Wood, to the west, north of Hill 304 strongly fortified works were captured.

"Our troops are now gaining on the south bank of Forges Brook, between Haucourt and Bethincourt. The centre of the advance is two kilometres deep (approximately a mile and one-fifth). Many prisoners have been taken. Our troops have advanced three-quarters of a mile deep beyond Dead Man's Hill.

"Of the fighting elsewhere on the French front, the War Office said: "In the Champagne, sector of Souain and St. Hilaire, a French raid destroyed gassing apparatus. East of the route from Eane to Bethincourt the French assumed the offensive and enlarged their positions."

ITALIANS SCORE BIG SUCCESS ON THE ISONZO FRONT. ROME, Aug. 23.—Further advances in Italy's offensive to-day raised her total of Austrian prisoners to 500 officers and 20,000 men, an official statement declared. Sixty guns, mostly of

BRITISH SHIPS DAMAGED IN AIR RAID, SAYS BERLIN

No Ships Hit Is the Prompt Denial Made by the Admiralty.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—A statement issued in Berlin in regard to the attack by airplanes on the northern coast of England says bombs were dropped with good effect on British naval forces. The statement supplements the official report on the raid, in which the loss of one airplane off the coast of Jutland is admitted.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Admiralty states that no British ships were hit by bombs dropped in the Zeppelin raid.

The British Admiralty announced on Tuesday that a Zeppelin had been destroyed off the Jutland coast. The official account of the raid said bombs were dropped on small villages near the Yorkshire coast.

TWO OF THE 12TH HURT ON WAY TO CAMP MILLS. Feet Crushed Against Stone Coping as Freight Car on Which They Sat Passed Through Cut.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Aug. 24.—James J. Riley and Richard Bando of the Twelfth New York Regiment were severely injured to-day while en route on a train to Camp Mills, where the Rainbow Division is assembling.

Both men were riding on a freight car with their feet hanging over the edge. As they passed through a cut their feet were crushed against the stone coping. They were taken to the hospital.

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