ing. Scores of new arrests have been made in various districts of Ireland, among the places raided by military forces being a lunatic asylum near Ennis.

Three youths of Ardee, County Louth, Ireland, said to have been connected with the Sinn Fein movement, were taken from their beds last night and shot dead, allegedly by uniformed men, says a despatch from Ardee to the Central News to-day.

Glasgow and the Clyde shipbuilding district have been placed under close guard, and it is declared by the authorities that many Sinn Feiners are known to be in Scotland.

The members of the Special Constabulary attached to the London Metropolitan Police have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for service. The Special Constabulary is composed of thousands of civilians who voluntarily assist the regular police when necessary.

BITTER REPRISALS FOLLOW SLAYING OF FIFTEEN POLICE

Village of Johnstown Reported Wiped Out—People Flee for Lives.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—Bitter reprisals have already been started following the waylaying and killing of fifteen Black and Tan recruits near Kilmichael, in the County of Cork. The charge is made in some quarters that the victims were shot after they had been captured, but this is denied.

Despatches say that the village of Johnstown, near the scene of the tragedy, has been practically wiped out, scarcely a house being left standing by the British, who set fire to the town, driving the inhabitants to flee in terror for their lives.

Concerning the killing, a statement from Dublin Castle says:

"Seventeen auxiliary police cadets under District Inspector Craik went in two lorries on patrol at 3.30 P. M. on Sunday. They were ambushed near Kilmichael by seventy to 100 men. Fifteen of the auxiliary force were killed, one is missing and one wounded and dying. Their ammunition and arms were taken. The lorries were burned. The ambush is supposed to have occurred about 10 o'clock on Sunday night. The bodies have been conveyed to Macroom."

A telegram from Cork states that the two lorries, containing cadets, had not left Dunmanway on their return to Macroom, from which they had started on patrol duty, when, at Shana Cashel, they were ambushed by a party of about 100 men. Immediately the first lorry came within range it was subjected to a terrible rain of rifle and revolver bullets. The second lorry opened fire in the direction of the attackers, but with little effect, judging by the heavy firing in reply. The bullets kept pouring in on both lorries, the engines of each being rendered useless by attacking riflemen.

Thus exposed to a merciless onslaught the occupants of the lorries did their best to seek cover where they could, but the firing of the attackers was most deadly, and in a short time all the police in the first lorry were killed. The men in the second lorry bravely defended themselves against their enemies, but the latter's marksmanship was too true, and eventually only one of the auxiliaries escaped the rain of bullets.

BOY BURGLAR SHOT BLUFFING COP WITH UNLOADED PISTOL

(Continued From First Page.)

know it and fired, the bullet lodging under the boy's heart.

Smith picked up the boy, called a taxicab and carried him to the French Hospital, where he said he was David Steele. When asked where he lived he replied:

"Put it 147th Street and Eighth Avenue. That's good enough for you guys." Later he said his home was at No. 2541 Eighth Avenue. When asked who his companions were he replied:

"I won't squeal. I'm no rat. I broke the window with a piece of Irish confetti (a brick). I had two guns in my hands and," turning to Policeman Smith, "I would have killed you if they had been loaded and you hadn't got me first."

It was said at the hospital his condition was serious.

The police declared that they sent an officer to the address given by the boy, but that he could find no family by that name there. The family have lived at that address for some time and are well known to the neighbors and the name appears above the bell in the entrance to the apartment house.

SLAIN IN CRAP GAME.

Michael Maura, twenty years old, of No. 52 1-2 Carmine Street, pleaded not guilty in Jefferson Market Court to-day to the murder of Fred Ennis of No. 44 Carmine Street, and was held without bail by Magistrate Schwab for further examination.

A short affidavit by Detective Edward Laukmann of the Charles Street Station recites that Maura, Ennis and others were shooting craps in a school yard at No. 72 Carmine Street on Labor Day, and that Maura shot Ennis three times in the back, killing him. Maura had been in Grand Rapids, Mich., since the murder until last night, it was stated.

FOR COLDS, GRIP OR INFLUENZA
Take Grove's LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 30c.—Advt.

REPEATS PAYMENT OF BRINDELL GRAFT AT BACKER TRIAL

Levy Implicates Defendant in Dickerings to End Building Strike.

DONNELLY ON STAND.

Secretary of Employers' Association Tells of Labor Affiliations of Brindell.

In opening the trial to-day of George S. Backer, wealthy builder, charged with perjury in his explanation of a payment of $25,000 to two men—"Mut and Jeff," as he described them—which he had previously sworn he lost at the race track, Special Assistant District Attorney Emory R. Buckner reviewed, in Judge Rosalsky's court, the building situation in New York. He related many of the disclosures brought out by the Lockwood committee regarding the "bleeding" of builders and contractors by those in control of labor unless they "came across."

Then Mr. Buckner explained that the defendant had been employed by Ephraim B. Levy for $35,000 to give him advice on general construction of a building in Seventh Avenue. In referring to Brindell, he told the story about the calling of the strike and Brindell's demand for $60,000 to purchase "strike insurance."

Mr. Buckner said he had no criticism for Backer for having made the payment to Brindell or for Levy for having responded to the extortionate demand. His charge against Backer, he said, was for what the builder had testified to as to the disposition of the $25,000.

Mr. Buckner then referred to Backer's change of testimony under oath as an apparent effort to shield Brindell.

The first witness called was Samuel B. Donnelly of Rockville Centre, Secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association of about 800 members. Senator Lockwood was called as a witness, but did not respond.

The witness said he knew Robert P. Brindell as Chairman of the Building Trades Council, which embraced workers in all save four or five trades engaged in building construction.

AFFILIATED WITH A. F. L. IN SEPTEMBER.

The witness said Brindell's organization was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in August and September last, but had no information later than that, saying he described the relationship in his testimony before the Grand Jury. He declared that the iron and steel workers, known as the housesmiths and bridgemen, were members of the Brindell organization.

Q. Don't you know that a large percentage of the iron and steel work here is done by non-union men? A. No, I don't know that.

When Attorney J. Mooney in cross-examination asked "If Mr. Barker is not a member of your organization?" witness replied in the negative. Donnelly admitted that the firms not connected with his organization were called "independent" and that his own organization was called "the bosses." He gave the names of members of the association who had testified before the Lockwood Committee. Marc Eidlitz, the builder, Donnelly said, was a member of his association.

When the witness asked if he were present at a meeting in which Mr. Eidlitz said Brindell was to be commended for stabilizing the industry Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Richter objected and was sustained.

Asked to describe Brindell the witness said he could describe the man he had known as Brindell. He said also that he knew Brindell's brother Matt. But when it came to describing the two men, the Court stopped the testimony after Attorney Richter objected.

Ephraim B. Levy, of No. 2 West 72d Street, the next witness, stated that he had begun the erection of a sixteen-story building in Seventh Avenue, from 30th to 31st Street, in July, 1919.

Q. You entered into a written agreement with George Backer whereby he was to superintend the construction of the building? A. Yes, on Aug. 13, 1919.

The written agreement was produced and read to the jury.

Q. When did you have your first labor trouble with the building? A. In February, 1920.

Q. You discussed the matter with Backer? A. Yes; and later I heard from Backer that the strike would be called off if money were paid to Brindell.

Q. How much was to be paid? A. $60,000; but that was too much, and I wouldn't pay it.

Q. Did Backer then report to you later that he had seen Brindell subsequent to the first demand? A. Yes. The latter part of April he said that Brindell would accept $25,000. I said that this was satisfactory, and told Backer so.

Q. What did Backer say? A. I don't recall, but the men went back to work because I agreed to pay the $25,000.

Q. Can't you remember what Backer said? A. That the men would go back to work if the $25,000 was paid.

Q. What did you do after Backer first told you of the demand? A. I called up the Building Trades' Council and asked for Brindell, but I was referred to another telephone number.

Q. You knew Brindell had charge of the building situation, didn't you? A. I did.

Q. What arrangements were made for the payment of the $25,000? A. That it should be paid in two instalments, one of $15,000 and then the remaining $10,000.

Q. When did you say to Backer that you'd make the first payment? A. On May 11.

Q. To whom did you deliver this money? A. To Backer in his office, in cash. This was in conformity with an appointment I had made with Backer four or five days before.

Q. What was the denomination of the bills you gave Backer? A. In $1,000 and $500 bills, which I drew from the Columbia Bank. (Here the check was identified and placed in evidence.)

Q. The Court—Did Backer say why the payment should be made in cash? A. No, sir.

Q. When you paid it to Backer did you say for whom it was? A. I don't remember whether or not I said "Here's the money for Brindell."

Q. Did you say then anything about the time when the other $10,000 was to be paid? A. Backer said he would let me know when the other was due. As I remember he told me it would have to be paid in about three or four weeks. Finally July 14 was fixed as the date.

The check for $10,000 was identified and after Mr. Mooney had closely scrutinized it he began his cross-examination. He first asked Mr. Levy if he realized that the testimony he had first given was different from that he gave before the Grand Jury and the Lockwood Committee. The witness said the only difference, and one that he had corrected, was in his statement to the committee that he paid the "insurance" money before the men went back to work, whereas the men had resumed work as soon as he agreed to make the payment.

Mr. Levy said he had told Mr. Untermyer more about this ten minutes after he gave the testimony.

Q. Did you not certify before the Lockwood Committee that the money you paid was to go to a committee? A. Yes.

Q. Yet here you've said nothing but "Brindell, Brindell." Don't you know that the question here is whether Backer paid the money to Brindell or to two strangers? A. So I understand.

Q. Why did you say nothing here about the payment to "a committee," as you testified before? A. It slipped my memory in testifying to-day.

The testimony of the witness before the Lockwood Committee was read to him by Mr. Mooney. In it Mr. Levy had stated as to his talk with Backer. He said the money was to go to Brindell and, I think, the committee."

Q. Don't you realize that forgetting "the committee" in your testimony to-day is a very grave part of it? Don't you realize that for these differences of statement you might be charged with perjury?

Mr. Richter objected and was sustained.

When the jurors appeared in court most of them carried suit cases, as Judge Rosalsky told them he intended to keep them locked up during the trial.

RICH MAN WALKS OUT OF STORE WITH $49.50 OVERCOAT

Explanation That He Wanted to See It in Daylight Not Accepetd.

Can a man who has a $2,000 charge account at a department store pick out a $49.50 overcoat, put it on without consulting sales persons, and away to see how the coat looks by daylight?

This willhav e to be decided by the Court of Special Sessions to which body Magistrate Joseph S. Schwab in Jefferson Market Court to-day held Samuel Browne, fifty-eight years old, a wealthy real estate operator, of No. 1874 Webster Avenue, the Bronx. Bail was fixed at $500. The charge is petty larceny.

The complaint in the case is Victor Amido, detective in a Broadway department store where the defendant, it is alleged to have found the coat he wanted to try out. He is said to have put it on and walked out on the Street and proceeded about 60 feet on West 34th Street before he was placed under arrest.

Mark Alter, lawyer for the defendant, was indignant at the arrest. After pointing out the defendant had a charge account for a couple of thousand dollars at the store, as well as at several other stores, decling that it was preposterous to assume he would steal an overcoat, he said:

"Why, Your Honor, this man is worth close to half a million dollars."

"I don't care if he's worth $5,000,000 and owns Central Park," said the Magistrate sternly. "Did he take that coat?"

The lawyer said "Yes, the defendant took the coat, but merely to look it over."

"The rich to me," the Magistrate said, "are the same as the poor," and he held the accused for trial.

PRINCESS-NURSE WHO TELLS OF HER BROKEN ROMANCE

Princess NADIJA V. TROUBETZKOY
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RUSSIAN PRINCESS, FAMED WAR NURSE, SUED BY HUSBAND

Pretty Nadija Troubetzkoy Loves Capt. Schutz, but Will Not Contest Action.

(Special to The Evening World.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—"I married him because I loved him and because he declared I was the centre of his ambitions. Now that illusion is shattered. His divorce action will not be contested. All life is a tragedy and, who knows, I may not be here long. Who cares?"

With gestures which matched the pathos of her words Mrs. Wallace S. Schutz, formerly Princess Troubetzkoy of Russia to-day discussed her blighted romance of a few months which culminated in news from Milwaukee that divorce action had been instituted by Capt. Schutz, U. S. A.

Two years ago Princess Troubetzkoy was among the most feted and honored of women in the United States. The daughter of a Russian nobleman, she had just fled from Russia, where she had performed yeoman Red Cross service before the revolution brought disaster and death to her kin, and had established herself as an invaluable worker in the naval hospital at Washington.

To-day, recovering slowly after a month suffering from nervous breakdown in Royal Victoria Hospital here, she was found seeking quiet and obscurity at the home of her friend, Mrs. William Owens, who is living at No. 275 Hampton Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace.

"I do not wish publicity," she added. "Regarding my life with Major Schutz and his action, let him talk. He will tell all. Surely I have suffered sufficiently.

"When the great revolution came in Russia I saw my relatives and friends massacred because they were aristocrats. I came to the great United States regarding it as the one place on earth where some measure of happiness and useful endeavor awaited me. I became a Red Cross nurse.

"Then came Capt. Shutz; yes, I met him in Washington. I grew to love him. He declared I was the centre of all his ambitions. I believed him and I married him, married a commoner, and now, well, you know. His divorce action will not be opposed. I may not be here long, anyway," she sighed and tears glistened in her eyes.

HUSBAND SUPPOSED DEAD, STILL ALIVE, SCHUTZ CHARGES

Married Victor A. Turin Here in 1917, He Alleges, in Asking Divorce.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30. — Capt. Wallace Schutz, prominent Milwaukee engineer and clubman, has filed suit for divorce from Princess Nadija Troubetzkoy, said to have been the most beautiful Red Cross nurse in Europe, at Green Bay. He alleges the Princess has another husband living in Victor A. Turin, a resident of New York State. She is alleged to have married Turin Oct. 31, 1917.

The marriage of the handsome young war hero to the Princess was a notable event n Washington society circles last spring.

Victor A. Turin, mentioned in the suit as "the other husband" of the princess, was, according to information here, a former officer in the Imperial Guard, reported dead, but now discovered alive and residing in New York State. The complaint asserts that no divorce has ever been granted the "princess." Mr. Schutz requests the court to render a judgment in his favor and to deny all requests of his wife to share in his estate.

The princess, according to her story, was born in Moscow and educated at the Imperial University in Petrograd.

SIXTEEN EMPLOYERS INDICTED ON CHARGE OF SPOILING RECORDS

(Continued From First Page.)

Adams, Samuel B. Donnelly, James E. Trainor and Charles Drake.

In to-day's court proceedings the State was represented by Assistant District Attorney Johnstone. The defendants were represented by Wolf & Kohn, No. 277 Broadway; Phillips, Mahoney & Liebell, No. 51 Chambers Street, and Armin Kohn of No. 80 Wall Street.

Robert T. Brindell, under three indictments charging attempted extortion and extortion, growing out of the Lockwood Committee investigations, had until to-day to file motions, but failed to take advantage of the Court's permission. The next move in the case will be the application of Mr. Untermyer or his assistants to ask that a date for trial be set.

Two Grand Juries were busy to-day investigating disclosures growing out of the Lockwood Committee's hearings. It was stated that they would be similarly engaged for some time to come.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury, which was empanelled yesterday, was in session to-day hearing witnesses and listening to evidence presented to it by Samuel Berger, Special Deputy Attorney General.

Judge Mulqueen announced that the Special Deputy Attorney General had requested that he continue the Additional Grand Jury so long as may be necessary.

WITNESS IS HELD IN CONTEMPT 10 TIMES BEFORE COMMITTEE

(Continued From First Page.)

that if Mr. Penny's refusal to answer questions, identify books or express opinions on the ground that answers would "tend to incriminate or degrade him" were not swiftly and severely punished the usefulness of the committee had about ended.

FIND A MAN TO BE THE SCAPEGOAT.

Joseph Penny had been nominated by Martin Conboy, counsel for the Builders' Supply Bureau and the Association of Dealers in Mason Builders' Supplies, to be the scapegoat in the legal battle between his clients and Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee. Penny is a member of Candee, Smith & Howland Company, and Treasurer of the Builders' Supply Company. He took his place, at the chivalrous suggestion of the committee and its counsel, of Miss Elizabeth O'Dea, the beautiful young woman Secretary, who was reluctantly declared in contempt by the committee last week.

Mr. Penny is a stocky, grim, gray-haired man. When Mr. Untermyer directed him to open the wrapped bundles of books and papers, he ripped at the cords savagely with a pen knife and showed aroused feelings by the way he slammed the contents about.

Mr. Untermyer, after taking Mr. Penny's refusal to discuss the books and their contents, abruptly ceased that line of inquiry and began asking questions about the membership of the Bureau.

Q. Who is the head of the Bureau? A. I am the Chairman.

Q. Isn't it incorporated? A. No; it is a voluntary association.

Q. Are all its members corporations? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know of any that are not? A. I couldn't say.

Mr. Untermyer named over the fourteen firms in the Bureau and asked specifically which of them Mr. Penny believed were not incorporated. Mr. Penny thought all of them were incorporated it developed.

Mr. Penny gave vague answers to questions regarding the Association of dealers in Mason Building Supplies. His firm was a member, but he wasn't. It became apparent that the association included all the members of the Building Supply Bureau and in addition several manufacturers.

WITNESS WARNED BY SENATOR LOCKWOOD.

Offhand, Mr. Untermyer proceeded to the legal kidnapping of the Bureau's minutes. He asked Mr. Penny to look in the minute books and find when the Bureau was organized.

Mr. Penny declined. Mr. Untermyer asked the Chairman to direct the witness to answer. Senator Lockwood so did, solemnly.

The witness had a sudden change of heart and reached for the minute book and found the organization was started in November, 1916.

Q. Do you find that information in that book? A. Yes.

"Then," said Mr. Untermyer, "I ask that this book be marked in evidence."

The stenographer marked the record book and it went into custody of the committee.

Again and again Mr. Penny refused to answer questions regarding the Builders' Supply Bureau, the contents of the bureau's records or regarding the Association of Dealers in Masons Builders Materials or finally whether any records of the bureau had been destroyed. He refused on the ground that the answers would incriminate or degrade him and would transgress his constitutional rights. He refused to say which the effect would be, degrading or incriminating.

In asking Senator Lockwood to declare the witness in contempt, Mr. Untermyer said:

"It is obvious that answers to these questions could not tend to incriminate and degrade the witness, unless, Mr. Chairman, this bureau has been doing something, we do not know anything about."

After having Mr. Penny declared in contempt four times, Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Penny whether he could recite n how answers to the questions could incriminate or degrade him. Mr. Penny said he was not sure whether the answers would incriminate or degrade him.

"But I'm not taking any chances," said Mr. Penny, "by advice of counsel," he added, hastily.

Mr. Penny then refused to answer a question as to whether the Supply Bureau sent out circulars affecting prices. Once more he was declared in contempt. Once more he rejected an opportunity to purge himself.

SIX TIMES IN CONTEMPT IN AN HOUR.

This made six contempt charges within one hour of testimony or at the rate of one every ten minutes.

Wright D. Goss, President of the Empire Brick and Supply Company, his white hair outlining a darkly flushed face, was an indignant listener to the ordeal of Mr. Penny. He is under subpoena as a representative of the Association of Dealers in Mason Builders' Supplies, just as Mr. Penny was the official victim of the Builders' Supply Bureau.

Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Penny if he had talked over his attitude on the stand with his associates. First Mr. Penny said "No." Then he said, "I decline to answer."

Q. Your refusal is deliberate and carefully considered? A. Yes.

Q. And you don't know whether these answers would actually incriminate or degrade you, but you are taking no chances? A. Yes.

By 12.25 two more judgments in contempt had been recorded—eight in all.

Q. You'd rather go to jail than answer these questions? A. Yes. And stay there.

Q. But why? A. (No answer).

DECLINED TO EVEN LOOK AT A BOOK

Q. Will you please look at the correspondence book of the bureau? A. I decline to do so.

Q. Will you look to see whether the book contains correspondence? A. No.

Q. Do you think the book would incriminate or degrade you? A. No.

Q. Do you still persist in defying the committee by refusing even to look? Haven't you looked? Have you? A. I have not and I shall not.

For the ninth time (12.30 P. M.), Senator Lockwood adjudged Mr. Penny in contempt.

The witness was obviously dodging a repetition of a previous experience in the course of which he did identify a book of minutes which was immediately kidnapped by Mr. Untermyer as committee evidence, in spite of the protest filed in writing by Mr. Conboy at the opening of the session.

Mr. Untermyer read over the subpoenas under which Mr. Penny and his predecessor Miss O'Dea, had been called. Mr. Penny reconsidered his refusal to identify the correspondence. The correspondence was identified and impounded. The witness kept a nervously unhappy eye on Mr. Conboy all the time, but apparently found no comfort in his counsel's set features.

The refusal of the witness to select or comment on entries in the records brought judgment No. 10 for contempt. Penny then surrendered all the books and papers of the Builders' Supply Bureau.

IN CONTEMPT THE UNLUCKY 13 TIMES.

The judgments for contempt continued after recess.

The eleventh was for refusing to tell anything about the dues paid by members of the bureau.

The twelfth was for refusing to look for the "insurance fund" book and every book and paper produced or look at them or open them.

The thirteenth was for declining to state whether there were any dealers in building materials outside the association, and whether such materials could be purchased from any except members.

"You say you don't desire to purge yourself of contempt?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"No," said Mr. Penny.

Q. You say it as though you rather enjoy being in contempt. Do you? A. Yes.

Q. It may not be so funny after awhile you know? A. But I enjoy it while it lasts.

"You are excused," said Mr. Untermyer; he added meaningly, "That is for the present."

John G. Philbrick and Brother, a building supply corporation, was called.

Mr. Philbrick was Chairman of the Building Supply Bureau for four years.

Mr. Philbrick balked on a question as to how the bureau was governed. He said he feared his answer "might tend to degrade and incriminate." He refused to explain his grounds further.

"I do not care to answer any such questions," said the witness.

"You do not care"—— began Mr. Untermyer, questioningly.

"I shall not answer," said Mr. Philbrick.

"At present," suggested Mr. Untermyer with a malicious grin.

"At present," echoed the witness, smiling, in acquiescence.

Mr. Philbrich said his functions as chairman were those of chairman of a meeting.

Q. How often were these meetings held? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Once a month? Once a day? A. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Q. Were minutes kept? A. You have the book.

Q. I know that. I ask you if those minutes have anything to do with the actual proceedings? A. I don't know.

Mr. Philbrick declined to answer regarding the meetings, their regulation, direction, government or records. He was then adjudged in contempt.

Q. You are sure you do not wish to purge yourself by answering? A. No. I am very uncomfortable but I am not afraid.

MR. UNTERMYER CHIVALRIC TOWARD MISS O'DEA.

The opening of the session was delayed by preparations of Mr. Untermyer and his aids to enforce punishment for contempt on somebody should Mr. Conboy, as seemed likely, continue to resist the committee's powers of subpoena. Miss Elizabeth O'Dea, secretary of the Builders' Supply Bureau, has already been placed in contempt, but Mr. Untermyer is understood to have told the committee it was both "poor policy and poor sportsmanship to make a girl stenographer the actual scapegoat for wealthy contractors whose orders she was bound to obey." He asked for and obtained the name of another employee of the bureau than Miss O'Dea to be declared in contempt, if necessary, and subject to a jail sentence.

Mr. Conboy, following the suggestion of Justice Hotchkiss yesterday, filed with the committee a written protest against the "seizure and search" of his clients' papers. This was to serve as a ground obviously of further appeals to the Supreme Court to limit the committee's activities in that direction.

POLICE INSPECT 160,000 AUTOS; 500 SUMMONSES

Broken Lamps, Irregular License Plates and Tampered Numbers Found.

The Police Department's inspection of motor vehicles instituted in an effort to cut down the number of accidents in the city, it was learned to-day from the office of Chief Inspector Lahey, had resulted in the examination of 160,000 vehicles. The crusade started Nov. 15 and will continue until Dec. 6.

More than 500 summonses for owners or drivers to appear in the Traffic Court were issued. Automobiles with broken lamps and irregular license plates to the number of 738 were found. The police found forty cars of which the numbers on the motors had been tampered with. These cases were turned over to the Detective Bureau for investigation. There were also 110 cars with different motor numbers from those on the card issued by the Secretary of State's office. These also are being checked up.

It was found to-day that the burden imposed on policemen in the Bronx in automobile inspection had been greatly lightened through the aid of employees of gasoline and oil stations. These employees have issued police inspection stickers to automobile operators and given the numbers of the cars so "inspected" to the police.

BOWIE RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Claiming; all ages; mile and seventy yards.—*The Forigener, 99 (Hunt), $20.40, $6.20, $4.20, won; Titanium, 107 (Weiner), $8.80, $5.40, second; Malvolio, 109 (Schwartz), $2.20, third. Time, 1.51 2-5. Syrderya, Margery, Larghetto Aurum, Al Pierce, *Balarossa, Amuckessin, *Courting Colors, Mistress Polly, *Foudatook, *Low Degree also ran. *Field.

SECOND RACE — Two-year-olds; seven furlongs.—Huonee, 100 (Mooney), $7.70, $5.70, $4.20, won; Orcus, 106 (Shewertz), $19.40, $10.10, second; Blue Belle, 103 (Weiner), $4.90, third; time 1.31. Black Top Tamarisk, Rose R., Blarney Stone, xDelly C., xDr. Chas. Wells also ran. xCoupled.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

JEFFERSON PARK, NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30.—The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse $600, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.—Ballywell, 105; Irving Snell, 105, *Jawbell, 106, *Sugar Mint, 106, Portland, 113, Jack Scott, 114.

SECOND RACE—Purse $700, allowances; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.—Aunt Tellie, 104; Talisman, 109; Lob Lolly, 110; The Wagoner, 112; Pirate Potter, 112; Bobby Lee, 112; Hindostan, 109.

THIRD RACE—Purse $700, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs.—*Marvin May, 107, Apple Jack 2d, 108; *Yes Need, 108; *Hidden Jewel, 108, Dearest Pair, 112; Ace of Aces, 112; Dolman, 112; Trotter, 113.

FOURTH RACE—Purse, $700; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile.—*Short Go, 99, Amaze, 104; *Skeleton, 105; *Sweetster, 108; Bar One, 110; War Club, 110; Sebian, 110.

FIFTH RACE—Purse, $1,000; Mandeville handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and sixteenth.—Woodtrap, 120, General Haig, 114; Tailor Maid, 104; Master Bill, 109; Balaklis, 95.

SIXTH RACE—Purse, $700; claiming; three-year-olds and up; one mile and three sixteenths.—Marie Bargeld, 104; Dottie Red, 104; Warlike, 105, Jim Dandy, 106; Pats and Calls, 107; Brookland, 107; Nominee, 109; Capital City, 114.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse, $700; claiming; four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.—*Sir Denis, 101; *Pan, 109; *Sea Urchin, 106; *Beau, 108; Goldgate Boy, 111; Prey, Brooke, 111; Adelaide, 111; Kilkenny, 111; *Mab, 105; *Gay Fortune, 98; Madras Gingham, 108; Cookbook, 111; Harry Smart, 111; Corydon, 111; Alberta, 111.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Track slow.

Father Taaffe Shows No Improvement.

There was no improvement, it was said to-day, in the condition of the Rev. Thomas Taaffe, pastor emeritus of St. Patrick's Church, who has been seriously ill in the rectory, No. 285 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, for several weeks.

Father Taaffe is eighty-five years old. He is suffering from general collapse.

STOLE FIREMAN'S SHIELD IS CHARGE

Orderly in Brooklyn Hospital Also Accused of Theft of $15 From Fire Fighter.

John B. Harris, twenty-nine, 1989 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, an orderly in the Kings County Hospital, was arraigned in Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, to-day on two charges of petty larceny. The complainants are Patrick J. Clark, No. 709 Gates Avenue, and Alexander J. Loosen, No. 296 Marion Street, Brooklyn, firemen attached to Hook and Ladder No. 132.

Clark says Harris stole a fireman's shield from his locker. Loosen says he gave Harris $15 to buy groceries and received neither the groceries nor the money. On a Hudson River Line ship, Harris met two girls and showed them a shield, it is alleged. They gave him their pocketbooks to care for and that was the last seen of Harris.

They remembered the number of the shield and complained to the fire department. Clark was called upon for an explanation. The girls told how they got the shield. Harris was held for Special Sessions in $500 bail on each charge.

B. R. T. EMPLOYEES ELECT BODY OF 73

Representatives Will Deal With Company in Collective Bargaining Plan.

Nine thousand of 12,000 B. R. T. employees voted yesterday at primaries to elect representatives who are to deal with the B. R. T. officials in a collective bargaining plan, it was announced to-day. The ballots are being counted at the East New York clubhouse by a committee agreed upon of representatives of John A. Delaney, Transit Commissioner, and the Federal Court. The names of 219 men were voted upon, and the 73 receiving the highest votes will be elected. The election will be ratified at a meeting Dec. 13.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America made no trouble, it was stated, and the voting was conducted without disorder. B. R. T. officials said the men voted with apparently great interest in the plan.

EMPLOYEES GIVE UP GOLDEN RULE JOBS

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 30.—The 500 employees of the Nash Clothing Manufacturing Company in this city, which is operated on the "Golden Rule" basis, to-day at a meeting decided to voluntarily surrender their jobs for a month, either January or February, in order to give work to the unemployed of other clothing factories.

A committee of employees drew up the resolution in which they offer to make the sacrifice for others. They also agreed that if it was necessary to reduce wages in order to bring down the prices of clothing and stimulate business, that those earning more than $5 a day would be the first to consent to a reduction.

Here is a Lamp Bargain that we know you can't find in any other store for . . $21

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Electric Lamps and Fixtures for Every Purpose

We have amazing facilities for buying at the lowest prices—and are on the second floor, where rent is cheap, yet right in the heart of the shopping district. We are determined to give you every benefit resulting from these various savings. Take our word ONCE—come in and see hundreds of other bargains in Fixtures and Lamps at prices you can't touch elsewhere!

Gold or Mahog. stand, 60 in. high; 21 in. silk shade, rose, gold or blue silk lined, 6 in. double fringe. Wired complete. $21

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PENNY A POUND PROFIT
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30 POUNDS—For $7.65 we will sell you 30 pounds of Very Excellent Candy, together with 60 Half-Pound Boxes, all put up in one case, ready for the Kiddies' Christmas tree. Come and get them $7.65

Our Big Daily Special for Wednesday
December 1st

COCOANUT CREAM FONDANT—The Choicest and Freshest San Blas Grated Cocoanut and finest quality of Confectioner's Sugar form the happy combination which is responsible for the indescribable excellence of this sweet.
VERY SPECIAL, POUND BOX, 24c

Special for Wednesday
Assorted Loftypops
Six in a Package
Our regular 24c goods; special for the day.
Package 19c

Loft New York
Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken, Paterson and Elizabeth.
For exact location see telephone directory.
The specified weight includes the container.

We are also offering
Special Mixed Candy
Pound Box, 39c