

lice Department detectives on Monday morning, when he brought "Sam" Schepps into town, strengthened Mr. Whitman's belief that the Police Department was more interested in protecting itself than in catching the criminals in the Rosenthal case, and when he learned of the Dougherty telegram to Detective Thomas he was more than ever convinced that the police were not living up to the frequent protestations made by Dougherty of "working with him."

In a brief conversation with Schepps in the West Side prison yesterday Mr. Whitman obtained additional information along the line of connecting other policemen besides Becker in the "chain" that bound gamblers and police. Schepps repeated to him the story of the five detectives who saw him, but did not arrest him, in the Catskills, and backed it up with the statement that he, Schepps, knew three of the five men and that three of them knew him.

Schepps, a man wanted by the police, in constant touch with Becker, a police lieutenant still on duty, and even meeting and eating with Becker in Becker's own house in the days just succeeding the murder, remains as an anomaly of a police officer's conduct, but Mr. Whitman learned from Schepps yesterday additional facts which made it even stranger. Schepps told of being in Becker's home, talking with Becker in the evening of a day just after the murder. He was about to light a cigar, when, he said, Becker halted him and said:

"Don't strike a match there, you fool; you're being watched outside."

Becker Overconfident. Schepps went on to relate just how Becker spoke to him of the murder and of the assurance he displayed as to his ability to "fix things."

MAY INDICT TO-DAY FOR ZELIG'S ARREST

The grand jury will spend practically all its time to-day in clearing up the case of "Big Jack" Zelig, the East Side gang leader, who testified before that body on Tuesday that his arrest last May was a charge of carrying concealed weapons was a police "frame-up" by Lieutenant Becker's "strong arm" men to intimidate him into furnishing the quartet of gunmen who were "used" in killing Herman Rosenthal. Zelig was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury to-day, and seven new witnesses in the case will be called in support of the gang leader's story.

Among the new witnesses are three men who were present in Siegel's cafe, in Second avenue, on May 12, when Zelig was arrested by Detectives Steinert and White, who had been connected with Becker's raiding squad. They are expected to corroborate Zelig's story that he called the attention of those present at the time to the fact that he had no "gun" on him, but that he would be "jobbed" by the police, who would slip a revolver in his pocket, as he testified they did after his arrest.

Zelig's testimony was so far corroborated by the witnesses on Tuesday that it is practically assured the grand jury is satisfied he was telling the truth, and will return indictments to-day for perjury and extortion. The calling of further witnesses to-day is merely for the purpose of clinching the case which has already been made out, it is said.

Finish Murder Inquiry.

With the completion of the Zelig case the grand jury which found the indictments against Lieutenant Becker and six other men for the murder of Rosenthal is expected to take a recess for ten days. When the grand jury reconvenes it will devote its entire attention to the police graft investigation.

It developed yesterday that Detectives Steinert and White were not connected with Becker's "strong arm" squad at the specific time when they arrested "Big Jack" and brought him in to face a possible sentence of fourteen years in prison as a second offender. The direct orders for Zelig's arrest came from the inspector in charge at the time of the detective bureau, to whose jurisdiction the two "strong arm" sleuths had been transferred three or four days prior to the arrest, it was said.

The fact that Steinert and White had not been acting directly under Becker's orders at the time only strengthened his contention of the gang leader that his arrest was a "frame-up," Judge Wable, Zelig's counsel, said yesterday. Becker's hand was easily seen back of it all, the lawyer said.

FLYNN WELL FITTED TO MASTER SCANDAL

Washington, Aug. 21.—William J. Flynn, chief of the New York division of the United States Secret Service, plans to resign his federal position temporarily to assist the committee of New York aldermen in their sweeping investigation of police conditions in New York revealed by the scandal growing out of the Rosenthal murder. This was learned to-day at the Treasury Department, where Chairman Curran, of the New York aldermanic committee, and Emory R. Buckner, the committee's counsel, took up the question with Secretaries MacVeagh and Stimson, both of whom Flynn assisted in unearthing the sugar frauds when Mr. Stimson was United States Attorney at New York.

Secretary MacVeagh readily assented to the Secret Service official's detachment to take up the important work. To avoid complications under the law, it was thought best for Flynn to resign, with the understanding that he could return when his task for the state was completed.

Flynn is now absent on vacation, but his resignation is expected as soon as the full aldermanic committee ratifies the selection.

Commended by MacVeagh.

Secretary MacVeagh regards Flynn as eminently qualified to delve into the problem. Aside from his federal experience in running to earth counterfeiters in New York, he served for six months in the early days of Mayor Gaynor's administration as Deputy Po-

lice Commissioner of the metropolis in charge of detectives. This assignment of Flynn will upset Secretary MacVeagh's plans to appoint him chief of the Secret Service, to succeed John E. Wilkie, now supervising special agent of the customs service. The vacancy probably will not be filled at this time.

Alderman Henry H. Curran, when seen at his home, No. 33 West 11th street, last night, said he was not at liberty to say at present how and with whom William J. Flynn would work in investigating the Rosenthal scandal. He added that as soon as he had communicated with Mr. Buckner this morning he would have a statement to make. The services of Flynn would greatly aid the committee, he said, and Flynn's time would be at his disposal until the investigation was closed.

When William J. Flynn resigned his job with the United States Secret Service Bureau, in October, 1910, to take charge of the Detective Bureau of the New York Police Department, he did so with the understanding that "he was going to stake his reputation and a lot of hard work on making good."

He did. He "made good" so hard and so often that it was displeasing to certain elements in the administration, who seemed shocked at the violence and the vim with which the big Secret Service man went at his work. Finally, in May, 1911, after less than a year's work in the Department, Flynn tendered his resignation to Mayor Gaynor.

Rumors were rife as to the cause that led Flynn to get out of the city's employ just as he was cleaning up gambling resorts and raising havoc among the denizens of the underworld. When the big man from the Secret Service accepted the job of cleaning up the city of New York, he did so with the distinct understanding that his word was to be law in the department over which he held sway.

Terrorized the Crooks.

During the first few weeks of his rein in the department, it seemed that this promise was being kept, but when Flynn continued to "clean up the gamblers" on the gambling houses, "getting the goods" on the proprietors, instead of making "stall" raids, there was a sudden loss of enthusiasm among those who had employed Flynn to "clean up."

Pretty soon mysterious messages began to pass between certain elements in the gambling fraternity and those "higher up" who were going. He was disgusted and straightway handed in his resignation. Afterward, in discussing the reasons for his action, Flynn openly announced that he had been hampered in his work in every possible way, and that men in big jobs in the department, whom he knew to be crooks and had branded as such, were allowed to remain. He said his work had been interfered with in every possible way, and that he either had to submit to conditions as they were or get out. He got out.

After severing his connection with the Police Department, Flynn returned to his position with the Secret Service. When the grand jury was investigating the graft conditions in this city in April, 1911, Flynn, together with Commissioner Crosey, retaining head of the department at that time, was summoned to appear before that body and tell what he knew of "higher up" who had blocked his work.

Flynn very blandly refused to do so. He said he was not there to name names or to talk scandal, and after confining his testimony to routine police business, he left the stand, carrying his secrets with him.

One thing that caused hostility against Flynn when he was in charge of the Detective Bureau, was his wholesale changes in the personnel of the bureau. The old time detective "bulls" were displaced by the new blood. In their place he put young patrolmen from outlying precincts, most of whom had not had an opportunity to get acquainted with the people of the underworld.

The old men, grown gray in the service of the city, and with whom the gamblers and other transgressors of the law were on more than speaking terms, were shunted back to patrol duty. Before taking this step, however, Flynn had studied each man carefully and had found his failings. As soon as he decided a man had outlived his usefulness as a detective that man was put back in uniform.

Young Men to Fore.

The net result of this upheaval was that the young men, eager for advancement, went at their work with a vim. Results quickly followed, and those who were the most plucky and the hardest were the loudest in their protestations. In a few months the man who had stepped out of the government service had accomplished what was commonly regarded as an impossibility. He had put new life and ability into the detective branch of the city's police force. Then, just when the bureau had reached the pinnacle of its usefulness, Flynn got out.

Everybody believed when Flynn returned to the government service that he was the man who could tell about the inner workings of the "system." He had worked within the charmed circle, had studied the men who labored alongside of him and knew just where to place his finger on the "deadwood." But Flynn would not talk.

Long before he consented to give his services to this city, Flynn had made a national reputation for himself as head of the Eastern Division of the Secret Service. He was a name of terror to the counterfeiters both in this country and Europe. When the Bank of England began to be deluged with banknotes so skillfully made that they almost defied the scrutiny of those who made the genuine article, Flynn was requested to discover the lair of the gang. He did so in short order.

Again, when the government was trying to dispel the "ghost" work of the "strong arm" men, Flynn was summoned and had bare the whole gigantic scheme. He it was, too, who landed the murderers of "Lupo the Wolf" behind the bars at Sing Sing after they had enjoyed practicing immunity at the lands of the New York police force for seven years.

Flynn was appointed as an officer in the United States Secret Service Bureau in 1897. Two years later he was assigned to the charge of the Pittsburgh district, where he remained until May, 1901, when he was instructed to take charge of the New York office.

22 QUALIFY FOR CONSULS

3 New Yorkers Among Those Who Passed Examinations.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Aug. 21.—Twenty-two candidates for places as consuls passed the general consular service examination held April 1, according to an announcement made by the Department of State to-day. In C. Fusk, of Colorado, passed the examination for appointment of consular assistant. The successful candidates for appointment as consul are:

Frederick G. Bauer, of Massachusetts; Norton F. Brand, of Minnesota; Albro L. Burnett, of Maine; Carroll G. Dolman, of Oregon; Charles Forman, of Louisiana; Paul H. Fryer, of Texas; Clarence E. Gaus, of Connecticut; James H. Goodier, of New York; George M. Hanson, of Utah; Perry C. Hart, of Montana; Frank A. Henry, of Delaware; Herman F. Kraft, of Maryland; Wilbur W. La Petra, of California; Ezra M. Lawton, of Ohio; Walter A. Leonard, of Illinois; David J. D. Myers, of Georgia; Harry A. McBride, of Michigan; Carlisle Miller, of Iowa; Elliott V. Richardson, of New York; Felix W. Smith, of New York; Henry P. Starrett, of Maine; and William F. Stead, of the District of Columbia.

FOR HOUSE PARCELS POST

Postmaster General Prefers It to Senate Plan. Washington, Aug. 21.—Postmaster General Hitchcock to-day submitted to the House and Senate conferees on the post-office appropriation bill, a recommendation that the House parcels post provision be substituted for that of the Senate. Mr. Hitchcock wrote:

I believe that the broader powers given to the department by the House measure will enable it to establish a parcels post system more effective and businesslike than would be possible under the Senate bill. It will also establish a parcels post and increase the limit of parcels from 11 to 15 pounds. It carries, also, an exceedingly important provision for a railway compensation, that will secure to the government as advantageous charges for transportation as the railways grant existing companies. The department is also authorized to grant fair indemnity in case of loss or damage of parcels.

No. 16 War Souvenir Coupon No. 16 SAVE THIS COUPON. IT HELPS YOU GET The Civil War Through the Camera Containing Brady's Famous Civil War Photographs (Published by Permission of the U. S. War Department) And Professor Elson's Newly Written History of the Civil War

Do Not Delay—Use This Coupon To-day Each Section, 10 Cents at Tribune Office, 154 Nassau St., or 1364 Broadway, or 263 West 125th St. (14 Cents by Mail) Address all mail orders to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Department W. 154 Nassau Street, New York Specify what section is wanted and send coupon with order. SECTIONS ONE TO SIXTEEN, INCLUSIVE, ARE NOW READY.

HERE IS SOMETHING YOU REQUIRE War Photographs in Book Form You can bind your Brady War Pictures into one Beautiful Volume. The Tribune has secured a convenient and attractive binder in which any one can fasten the sixteen parts now being issued by this paper into a beautiful bound book. The binder is highly artistic, and can be had for 80 cents. If sent by mail, 95 cents.

SUSPICIOUSLY EASY TO BAIL OUT WOMEN Four of the women who were arrested in the wholesale raids made recently on the disorderly houses by Assistant District Attorney Smith and agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime were arraigned before Justice Cornelius P. Collins, of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, and held for trial on \$2,000 bail each. The justice in this instance sat as a committing magistrate in the chambers. All of the women were represented by counsel, and all were able to get bail without difficulty.

The women were charged with being proprietors of resorts which are operated by the "Big Five" trust, a well organized syndicate, which deals in the traffic of women, according to Assistant District Attorney Smith. Three other prisoners taken in the raids have jumped their bail, and the fact that the women arraigned yesterday were able to get bail without difficulty has considerable significance to the authorities in the light of the recent revelations of police graft in the disorderly house business.

The prisoners gave their names as Annie Martin, Wilhelmina Thomas, Alice Smith and Grace Wilson. The buildings in which they were arrested were in West 25th and West 35th streets, near Sixth avenue. The evidence was obtained by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The raids were made under the supervision of Assistant District Attorney Smith over the head of Inspector Lahey, who is in charge of the district.

Two of the women waived examination yesterday. The other two insisted on having all the evidence against them rehearsed in court, so that William Hartman and Alfred Bowman, agents of the Anti-Vice Society, repeated the substance of the affidavits they had made and submitted to the District Attorney's office.

Max Steinert was attorney of record and Leon Levy acting counsel for all four women.

CURRAN SEES SPEER; WON'T USE SERVICES

William M. Murtrie Speer, appointed by Corporation Counsel Watson attorney to the aldermanic committee charged with the investigation of police conditions, called yesterday on Chairman Curran for the first time since his appointment, and the meeting did not result in a declaration of war. Mr. Speer informed Alderman Curran of his appointment as counsel for the committee, and Mr. Curran received this statement in a cordial manner.

To make the situation clear, however, Mr. Curran told Mr. Speer that the newspaper had been correct in quoting the chairman of the aldermanic committee to the effect that Emory R. Buckner alone would be permitted to act as counsel and impugner for the committee, and that the matter rested for the present.

Mr. Curran was allowed to take a hand in the examination of witnesses. Mr. Curran was asked after the meeting, "Absolutely not," was his emphatic reply.

The attitude of Mr. Speer toward the coming investigation seemed to be one of willing co-operation. "I shall do my best to work in accord with the aldermanic committee, the citizens' committee, the Kehllah, the District Attorney, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Curran and any and all citizens and public officials," he said.

"As a newspaper man I have had to do with eight or ten investigations during the last twenty-eight years," he added. "Each has resulted in progress, though none went far enough. I hope this investigation will make a further advance toward solving the centuries old problem of graft, gambling and prostitution. To be effective this investigation must be thorough, unsparring and impartial. So far as I can I will make it so."

When the question was put to him whether a clash might come between him and Mr. Buckner, Mr. Speer said: "I am not a prophet. I do not know."

Committee's Correspondence.

Following the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting in Cooper Union the citizens' committee has written to Mayor Gaynor, District Attorney Whitman, the aldermanic committee and Commissioner Waldo offering co-operation in the efforts of these authorities to deal with the police situation.

In the letter to Commissioner Waldo the citizens' committee suggested that a reward be offered for information as to the whereabouts of "Lefty Louis" and "Gib the Blood." This letter was as follows:

August 19, 1912. Hon. Rhineclauder Waldo, Commissioner of Police, No. 230 Centre street, New York City. Dear Sir: The citizens' committee appointed by the mass meeting at Cooper Union on Wednesday, August 14, 1912, had laid upon it a number of specific duties. The resolutions adopted at that meeting directed us to "call upon the Police Department to put forth additional efforts looking to the arrest of all those implicated in the Rosenthal murder."

We, therefore, respectfully urge that you do all in your power to see that your department apprehends such persons as soon as possible, and respectfully suggest the offering of an official reward for information leading to their capture. Respectfully yours, R. WALDO, Police Commissioner.

Waldo Ignores Suggestion.

He wrote: Office of the Commissioner, August 20, 1912. Mr. Allan Robinson, Chairman Citizens' Committee, No. 103 Broadway, New York City. Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of August 19, calling upon the Police Department to put forth additional efforts looking to the arrest of all those implicated in the Rosenthal murder. Every effort is being made by this department to locate these men. Very respectfully, R. WALDO, Police Commissioner.

At Springville, Near Buffalo, Recently, Hotel Man Says.

Buffalo, Aug. 21.—That Harry Horowitz, "Gib the Blood," the gunman who is wanted with "Lefty Louis" for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was at Cascade Park, Springville, near here, on Sunday is the assertion of the manager of the hotel where the fugitive stayed.

The New York authorities were informed and Detective Matthew J. Carroll, assistant manager of the detective agency which is assisting the District Attorney, was sent to this city to make an investigation. The detective returned to New York this morning.

Before leaving he said it was his opinion Horowitz had found hiding with some large gang of road workers in the vicinity of Springville.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

WALDO IS NOT RECEIVING He Gives Out Statement on Hyland Case. Both Commissioner Waldo and his second deputy, George S. Dougherty, were so busy yesterday at Police Headquarters that they refused to be seen about any phase of the Rosenthal case, even when word was sent in to them asking for some comment on the published story that they had fallen out over the attempt made to wrest Schepps from the District Attorney's men when he was brought in at the Grand Central Station on Monday.

"I have nothing to say about that or anything else," was the word that came from Dougherty, while Mr. Waldo also refused to answer any question of any sort, or even to send out a verbal refusal. He proved, however, that he was an interested reader of the newspapers by issuing the following manifold typewritten statement in lieu of anything having to do with the big case.

A statement has been published that the Police Commissioner, by an order, has raised the salary of Patrolman John F. Hyland, now in the city prison awaiting trial on the charge of grand larceny. This Patrolman is under suspension.

Under Section 269, greater New York charter, patrolmen advance from one grade to another on the completion of given terms of service, without any action on the part of the Police Commissioner. Advancements in grades are published for the information of officers responsible for the making up of payrolls and are merely notifications that members of the force have, by operation of law, advanced to the succeeding grade. There is no possible way of preventing men passing from one grade to another. In the event of the conviction of Patrolman Hyland he will cease to be a member of the department and will have drawn no pay from the date of his suspension.

At the detective bureau it was said that Becker was right in asserting that Steinert and White, the two men whom "Big Jack" Zelig accuses of having "jobbed" him by putting a pistol in his pocket at the time of his arrest on May 12, were not under his orders at the time.

On May 12, it was said, although these two detectives were members of the "strong arm" squad, they were assigned to duty in the detective bureau, being under Inspector Hughes's orders and not under Becker.

It was said at Police Headquarters yesterday that for some reason or other the papers containing charges of making a false official statement against Captain Hayes, who was reduced from an inspectorship last Friday, have not been served on him yet. Just when they will be served could not be learned. It was thought that this delay would set the trial back until some time next week, probably Monday or Tuesday, as under the law the captain is allowed forty-eight hours in which to make a reply to charges, after he receives his official notification, and then is entitled to one postponement.

It was learned that Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Brien will prosecute the case for the Police Department.

DIX TO KEEP ALOOF.

Albany, Aug. 21.—Governor Dix today that, while he was keeping in close touch with the developments growing out of the Rosenthal murder, he had no present intention of interfering with the prerogatives of Mayor Gaynor. He left here to-day for Saratoga, to witness the historical pageant there, and to-morrow will visit the fair at Cambridge.

Such is the Furniture, recalling memories of by-gone times, which may be found among our Reproductions of the Oak and Walnut of the Stuart age, of the Mahogany of the English Georges, or of the French Enamelled Furniture of the XVIII. Century.

From among these may be chosen either single pieces or the complete furnishings of a Room.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company INCORPORATED 34 and 36 West 32d Street Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway New York

TRIPLE INQUIRY TO-DAY Inquest, Arraignment and Grand Jury Session on Calendar. The inquiry into the death of Herman Rosenthal will proceed to-day in three different tribunals. At 10 o'clock this morning Coroner Peinberg will hold his inquest in the General Sessions courtroom, ordinarily assigned as Part 5, continued. His jury—Daniel Frohman, Arthur Heinze, Clinton Graham, John Harsen, Jr., George W. Graham, A. T. Bowen, W. L. Ferris, W. J. Helgman, J. Borden Harriman, Harry Duryea, F. W. Duryea and J. W. Ferrington—has been notified to appear at that time. The prosecution will be in the hands of J. Robert Rubin, the Assistant District Attorney who brought "Sam" Schepps back from Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Rubin will call only four or five witnesses, as the District Attorney does not wish to make public a trial time all who will be called when the murder trials begin.

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"GIB THE BLOOD" SEEN AGAIN At Springville, Near Buffalo, Recently, Hotel Man Says. Buffalo, Aug. 21.—That Harry Horowitz, "Gib the Blood," the gunman who is wanted with "Lefty Louis" for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was at Cascade Park, Springville, near here, on Sunday is the assertion of the manager of the hotel where the fugitive stayed. The New York authorities were informed and Detective Matthew J. Carroll, assistant manager of the detective agency which is assisting the District Attorney, was sent to this city to make an investigation. The detective returned to New York this morning. Before leaving he said it was his opinion Horowitz had found hiding with some large gang of road workers in the vicinity of Springville. SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.