MOTORS KILL YOUNG BRIDE AND THREE MEN

Husband Drives Cycle Into Crowded Surface Car in Sixth Avenue.

CHAUFFEUR FOUND DEAD UNDER AUTO

Stamford Victim Hit by Two Machines—Hospitals Care for Four.

Four persons were killed in motorcycle and automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday, a balmy spring Sunday which lured thousands to the highways. Three others are in hospitals.

While returning from Coney Island on a motorcycle, Martin Gadlnoska and his wife, Margaret, of 461 West Forty-sixth Street, crashed into a southbound Sixth Avenue surface car at Forty-eighth Street. Mrs. Gadlnoska was killed and the husband was taken to the New York Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Alexander Applebee, of Bronxville, was found early yesterday morning crushed to death under Detective William J. Burns's automobile in Palmer Avenue, Yonkers. He was the chauffeur.

Lawrence Ford died in Roosevelt Hospital from internal injuries received when he was struck by an automobile at Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. The machine was owned and operated by J. W. McGrath, of 112 West Seventy-second Street.

Rovino Roberts died in the Stamford Hospital after being struck by a car and thrown in front of a machine driven by a demonstrator for a New York motor sales company.

Mrs. Maurice Randall, of 116 Riverside Drive was badly injured yesterday afternoon when two autos were in collision in Pelham Road near Great Avenue, New Rochelle. She is in the New Rochelle Hospital with a fractured hip and internal injuries.

With her was a young man who said he was William H. Mendle, jr., of 117 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon. He is about twenty years younger than his companion.

The other car was driven by William McLelland, of 1 Allart Avenue, New Rochelle. He is employed as chauffeur by R. E. Waitz, of 17 Prospect Place, who went on his bond.

Two Hurt as Car Turns Over.

Patrick A. Curtin, of 46 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, and Miss Josephine Wilson, of 152 West 128th Street, are in the Washington Heights Hospital, suffering from injuries received when an automobile owned by Peter Haven, of Yonkers, overturned at 228th Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon.

Bowling through Forty-eighth Street at 4:30 p. m. on their new drab-colored motorcycle built for two, Martin and Margaret Gadlnoska were talking of their delightful day's outing at Coney Island. Interested in recounting the pleasures of their trip, they neglected to watch out for traffic on Sixth Avenue.

The motorcycle, with brakes creaking, crashed into a crowded surface car. Mrs. Gadlnoska died five minutes later in a drug store.

Women on the open car, which was crowded to the running board, screamed and fainted as they saw Mrs. Gadlnoska hurled over her husband's head. She fell under the fender and was dragged along for twenty feet.

In the hysterical commotion which followed, no one noticed Gadlnoska lying unconscious in the street, one of his legs tangled in the front wheel of the motorcycle.

As news of the woman's predicament spread through the car, men on the running board had to use all their strength to prevent a panic. Meanwhile the excitement had spread to fashionable houses along both sides of Forty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Richly Dressed Men Help.

Three men in silk hats, frock coats and patent leather shoes soiled their Sunday gray gloves as they helped release Mrs. Gadlnoska. An elderly woman knelt in the street to bind with a white apron her wounded head. In their eagerness to help, men and women fought frantically to get near enough to help raise the car, under the direction of Dr. John Wurthmann, of 327 East Fiftieth Street, who was one of the passengers. Three women had fainted and men showed blanched faces before Mrs. Gadlnoska was released from under the forward truck and carried to a drug store.

Traffic had become so generally disorganized that the ambulance had difficulty in reaching Forty-eighth Street. As Dr. Murray rushed into the drug store Dr. Wurthmann rose to announce that Mrs. Gadlnoska was beyond help. A compound fracture of the skull had caused her death.

When the physicians disentangled Gadlnoska from his machine they found that he, too, had a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. He was married three months ago, and as Mrs. Gadlnoska's health was not good, he decided to buy a motorcycle, so that she could get outdoors in the fresh air.

Witnesses say that Gadlnoska was travelling at medium speed when he saw the surface car in charge of James Smith, motorman, and John Curry, conductor. Smith clanged his bell and threw on his brakes, but the collision was unavoidable. After the accident it was found that a small watch attached to the handle bar of the motorcycle was still running.

Mystery in Yonkers Killing.

Mystery surrounds the accident to Applebee, who lived in Bronxville. He started shortly before midnight for Manhattan to get the detective's son, Richard J. Burns. When the car did not come young Burns tired of waiting and went home by train. He notified the Bronxville police that his car and chauffeur were missing.

Applebee was found under the car, which was upside down at the foot of a thirty-foot embankment. It had left the road under an electric light, while evidently going at full speed and ploughed through a strong fence. The victim's back was broken and his head crushed.

Curtin was driving the Haven car when it overturned. His hips and spine were injured. Miss Wilson, a passenger, has scalp wounds and contusions of the left side. Edward Waring, of 220 West Eighteenth Street, the third occupant, was uninjured.

Waring hired the machine in Yonkers and invited Miss Wilson to ride to New York with him. The accident resulted from an effort to avoid a collision.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., April 25.—While crossing the Boston Post Road in West Stamford at Stillwater Avenue, this afternoon, Rovino Roberts was hit by an automobile owned by Theodore S. Fishel, of 14 Manhattan Avenue, New Rochelle. Roberts fell in the path of another car driven by John Bonanin, of 263 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, demonstrator for a motor sales company. His skull was cracked and he died an hour later in Stamford Hospital.

Bonanin and Charles F. Kroge, of New Rochelle, chauffeur for Mr. Fishel, were both held without bail pending the coroner's inquest. In the car driven by Bonanin were Walter H. Redman, of 166 West 129th Street, New York, and Miss Margaret Lavie, his sister-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Fishel and Mrs. Fishel's mother were in the other automobile.

Newport, R. I., April 25.—Bertis A. Hoyt, of this city, died to-day from injuries received last night when an automobile in which he was riding tipped over. His skull was fractured.

SANITARY REPORT SUSTAINS DR. DAVIS

Declares Conditions Good, Both in Tombs and Penitentiary.

"It would be well for those who are always prone to criticise to bear in mind that the sanitary conditions of correctional institutions of the Department of Correction to-day are far superior to lodging houses in many sections of the city, and even to some schools which might be named."

With these words Commissioner Katharine B. Davis concludes a long statement issued last night in conjunction with a report of the Department of Health's investigation of conditions in the Tombs and the penitentiary in Blackwell's Island. "It seems that the wild charges of agitators which have been aired in the public press have found a lodging place in the minds of certain of our citizens," she says. To learn the truth from a competent and unprejudiced source, the Commissioner asked Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, to arrange for an inspection of the buildings. He referred the matter to Dr. Haven Emerson, deputy commissioner.

On the day Dr. Richard P. Walsh inspected the Tombs there were 780 men and sixty women confined there. Although he found there were only 392 cells and two dormitories, each containing fifty-five cots, the report states that "there is no evidence of overcrowding from the sanitary point of view. The cells are ventilated adequately. All plumbing is in good condition and all fixtures are properly trapped and water supplied." The tank on the roof from which the water supply comes is reported to be clean. It is stated that bathing facilities are adequate. All prisoners having tubercular or venereal diseases are kept on the eighth tier of the main building. Habitual drug users are kept in the main annex. All blankets and bed clothing are sterilized before using.

Dr. Charles Ver Nooy found 1,120 cells at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, with 1,832 prisoners at the time of his inspection. These cells, he reports, are too small to contain two prisoners. "Were these cells on private property complaint would be made as to the lack of sufficient air space." As in the case of the Tombs, no criticism is made as to sanitary conditions and cleanliness of the institution. It was noted at the penitentiary that the cell buckets were covered and disinfected, and that the three funnel-shaped water supply "dunnegans" which are discharged into the East River were sanitary and cleanly.

A similar survey of sanitary conditions in the institutions on Riker's Island and Hart's Island will be made public later.

In a letter to Commissioner Goldwater asking for the assistance of his sanitary inspectors in this work, Commissioner Davis calls attention to the fact that it is absolutely impossible for the Department of Correction, under the law, to refuse commitments to its institutions when these commitments are made in accordance with law. For this reason, she says, the overcrowding cannot be prevented for the present.

THRILLS AT VITAGRAPH

Detective Drama Is Feature—Other Films Interest.

"The Girl Who Might Have Been," a three-part modern detective drama, is at the Vitagraph this week. It shows the ways of crooks, makes a robber band a leading feature and provides plenty of thrills. Betty Gray takes the leading character.

"The Awakening," in which a doctor is forced to choose between a woman he is engaged to and a beautiful girl of the slums, is well told, and holds the interest in a series of interesting scenes. The comedy films include "The Jarrs Visit Arcadia," "When a Feller's Nose Is Out of Joint," "Cutey's Sister" and "Lily in Bohemia."

To Aid Negroes in Schools.

Ways and means to help the negro in the public schools will be discussed on Thursday at a conference to be held by the Public Education Association, at 130 East Twenty-second Street. Prominent educators and city officials will be present, and a report just issued by Frances Blascoer on "Colored School Children in New York" will be considered.

According to Miss Blascoer's report some of the best work for the benefit of the negro is being done by negroes themselves.

BARNARD READY FOR CELEBRATION

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Will Be Celebrated This Week.

STUDENTS TO TAKE PROMINENT PART

Well Known Women to Make Addresses—Greek Games on Programme.

Undergraduates of Barnard College will vie with one another in song, dance and athletic games, according to the ancient Greek custom, on Friday afternoon, in the Columbia Gymnasium. Several hundred girls of the sophomore and freshman classes will take part in these classic contests, which will feature this week's commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college, that in 1889-'90 numbered only thirty-six students.

A dinner will be given on Thursday evening at the Astor Hotel for alumnæ and undergraduates. Mme. Marcella Sembrich will speak on the musical profession, Miss Agnes Repplier on literature and Mrs. August Belmont on the stage.

In the afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, jubilee services will be held in the gymnasium. Bishop Greer will read the opening prayer and Dean V. C. Gildersleeve will greet the guests. Addresses by Mary Emma Wooley, president of Mount Holyoke College, and George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, will follow. All the students of Barnard, clad in like costumes, will be present, and will sing several college songs, after which President Brown of Union Theological Seminary will close the exercises with a benediction. Immediately afterward an informal reception will be held in the college buildings.

Representatives of Bryn Wawr, Vassar, Wellesley, Radcliffe and other colleges will attend the ceremonies. From April 29 through September 30 a public exhibition of manuscripts from the collection of George A. Plimpton, illustrating the history of the higher education of women, will be held in the New York Public Library.

Barnard College was begun, under many difficulties, in a private home at 343 Madison Avenue, in the autumn of 1889. The young women who were graduated from this place formed a "3-4-3" club, but larger quarters were provided by those interested in the undertaking when Columbia moved to the Heights in 1897. Degrees to 1,377 women have been awarded.

TROUT FISHING AT TUXEDO

Warm Day Attracts Hundreds to Clubhouse and Villas.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., April 25.—Attracted by the summerlike weather, society people from various parts of the country motored here to spend Sunday. It was the first warm day of the season and outdoor life was ideal. The golf links were open, the lawn tennis courts were crowded, and many went trout fishing.

Luncheon parties were given at the club and newly opened villas had week-end parties. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Underwood, of New York, entertained a party at luncheon at the clubhouse and Christopher R. Corning entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Darrell, Miss Darrell and R. Darrell Wilson.

Among others who had parties were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, H. Gallatin Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, William P. Lyman, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Edward Robinson, Robert D. Wrenn, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Wells and R. B. Cutting.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Hare will spend the season at the Carey cottage and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander will be at the Dinsmore cottage. Mr. and Mrs. James P. Lee open their Tuxedo house this week and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alexander have taken the Comley cottage.

Among others who spent Sunday here were Miss M. M. Hare, G. W. Forsyth, F. J. Dieter, Miss Harriet Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pell, Miss J. E. Emmet, Miss M. L. Emmet, Frederick Juilliard, Forsyth Wickes, Brewster Jennings, Thomas H. Howard, D. M. Hare, William Hare, Robert D. Wrenn, Alfred Codman, H. Auchincloss and Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Morris.

NEW HIPPODROME FILMS

"Costume Musicale" Also on Bill at Big Resort.

"A Costume Musicale," introducing a dozen of the most famous operatic waltzes, a new group of living pictures and the chorus of fifty voices, heads the bill at the Hippodrome this week. "When It Strikes Home," featuring Grace Washburn, and the latest Charlie Chaplin picture set off the motion picture part of the programme.

The Hippodrome tank continues to play a big part in the spectacular portion of the entertainment. Fountain effects set off with a bewildering color blending, charming women as water nymphs and the usual surprising finale fill out the rest of the bill.

BARNARD DEAN, WHO WILL GREET GUESTS AT ANNIVERSARY FETE

Miss Virginia Gildersleeve.

Rockefeller Says Walsh Falsified the Records

Continued from page 1

all the universities in existence,' and went on to say:

"'The suggestion is for a string of fearless, honest newspapers across the country.'

"Mr. Lee, in his letter referred to, expressed his disapproval of the suggestion, and added:

"'I do not believe that I will ever come to the point of thinking that you should establish and become responsible for a string of daily papers.'

"I may add that propositions to purchase or establish newspapers have for many years been made to my father and myself, but have without exception been rejected.

"Mr. Walsh also states that I had a plan 'of financing the publication of the official organ of the National Chamber of Commerce.' The paper referred to is 'The Nation's Business,' and is distributed without charge to members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The president of the chamber discussed with me on various occasions a financial plan for enlarging this publication, so as to make it a more effective medium, by which the chamber could place before the business men of the country facts of interest to them in regard to business, commerce, national legislation, industrial matters, etc. Although I considered the proposition entirely legitimate, it was never favorably acted upon.

No Information Withheld.

"In referring to an interview between Ethelbert Stewart, a representative of the Department of Labor at Washington, and Mr. Murphy, of our office, Mr. Walsh falsifies the record. In his formal statement he says:

"'The same day of his interview Mr. Murphy wrote a full account of it to Mr. Bowers at Denver, and Mr. Bowers wrote back highly praising Mr. Murphy for his discretion in not giving the government agent any information.'

"The correspondence clearly shows that the government agent did not ask for information, that no information was withheld and that Mr. Bowers made no reference in his letter to the withholding of information.

"Mr. Walsh attempts to create the impression by direct statement and by innuendo that my associates and I were indifferent to the distressing conditions in Colorado. Commenting upon a statement in one of Mr. Bowers's letters, written immediately after the beginning of the strike, in which Mr. Bowers stated: 'Several of our mines are working from one-half to two-thirds capacity, and if we can continue undisturbed we can keep our steel works running and supply our railroad friends with coal to keep them going in good shape until the strike is over,' Mr. Walsh says:

"'This was at a time when the people of Colorado were suffering for coal and the price had been advanced until thousands of families were without fuel.'

"Here again Mr. Walsh's failure to make inquiry has led him into a false assumption. The fact is that when the strike was called the price of coal was not raised by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and most energetic and effective measures were taken by the company to insure that the supply of coal for domestic use should not be curtailed.

Not Directing Mind.

"In response to an inquiry, Mr. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, forwarded to me yesterday the following explicit statemen concerning that point:

"'When the strike was called we discontinued shipping coal to the Santa Fe Railroad, the C., B. & Q., the Missouri Pacific and the Colorado Southern, and continued shipping a small amount to the Denver & Rio Grande. We also stopped shipments of coke to the smelters and other large consumers. After furnishing fuel to the steel works to operate on a reduced basis we had a small amount of coal available for domestic trade. We continued shipping, with no advance in the price over our regular winter schedule. For our Denver retail department we bought coal from Wyoming, which cost us $1.50 a ton more than our normal supply for the Denver market. The retail price on this coal was increased correspondingly. We had some of our own in stock at Denver, which lasted until about November 15, and was sold at the price prevailing before the strike was called.'

"Mr. Walsh further states that the correspondence shows that 'John D. Rockefeller, jr., who testified before the commission in New York and also before the Congressional investigating committee that he had kept his hands off the strike situation and had no knowledge of conditions in the coal fields, was in reality the directing mind throughout the struggle.'

"The correspondence and the testimony not only show that this is untrue, but that the precise opposite is the fact. If one thing more than another is shown by the letters exchanged it is that I did not in any sense direct the strike or dictate the policies of the company, but that, on the contrary, several of the suggestions which I made in the hope of contributing to the settlement of the strike were not followed.

"The officers and directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company are earnestly striving to improve conditions in Colorado so as to make forever impossible the recurrence of such strife as that of 1913 and 1914. We earnestly solicit the co-operation of the public in achieving this result. As a means of ending the industrial conflict in Colorado the President of the United States appointed a commission, of which Mr. Seth Low is chairman and of which Mr. Patrick Gilbay, an official of the United Mine Workers of America, the organization which conducted the strike, is a member.

Conditions Are Improving.

"The policy of this commission has been to allay the bitterness which was engendered by the struggle, and to urge that as rapidly as possible all concerned address themselves to improving conditions of the present and future. We are receiving cordial help from this commission in our efforts, and the labor leaders, too, have shown a friendly disposition.

"Can it be that the only factor of importance now tending to retard the complete restoration of industrial peace in Colorado is the chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations?"

With his statement Mr. Rockefeller gave out the "memorandum not used" inclosed in a letter of June 10, 1914, to Ivy L. Lee, in part as follows:

"Much has been said and much continues to be said about the Ludlow massacre and the large number of women and children who were wantonly shot down by the militia and mine guards. There was no Ludlow massacre. The engagement started as a desperate fight for life by two small squads of militia, numbering twelve and twenty-two men, respectively, against the entire tent colony, which attacked with over three hundred armed men. There were no women and children shot by the authorities of the state or representatives of the operators in connection with the Ludlow engagement, not one. For this statement reference is made to a report to the commanding general of the Colorado militia, under date of May 2, 1914, signed by Major Edward J. Boughton, judge advocate of the military district; Captain William C. Hanks, 1st Infantry, and Captain Philip S. Van Cise, 1st Infantry. (See especially paragraphs 10, 12 and 13.)

"There was but one child shot in this engagement, who, having, contrary to the instructions of his parents, gone outside of the tents, was shot by a stray bullet of the strikers. The two women and eleven children who met their death in a pit underneath the floor of one of the tents, where they had been placed by the men, apparently for safety, were smothered.

"That such an outcome was inevitable as a result of placing this number of human beings in a pit 8x6x4½ feet, the aperture of which was concealed, without any possible ventilation, is evident. (See page 26 of the above report). While this loss of life is profoundly to be regretted, it is unjust in the extreme to lay it at the door of the defenders of law and property, who were in no slightest way responsible for it.

Mine Guards Not Militia.

"In an article written by one who has recently visited Colorado, the statement was made, alleged to have been based upon the official reports of Adjutant General Chase, to the effect that 'an overwhelming majority of the state militia were mine guards and other employes of the coal companies, who had been enlisted wholesale, armed and uniformed by the state and sent out to make war upon the strikers.' The facts are that mine guards were enlisted in only one of the companies of militia sent to the strike zone. While it is true that in this company mine guards were enlisted as militiamen, their number, in proportion to the total number of militia in the field at any one time is insignificant. The purpose for which this statement was so grossly distorted is obvious.

"It has been charged that the employes in the mines of Colorado are no better than slaves, oppressed by their employers and ground down to the last extreme in order that larger dividends and more profits may be reaped by the companies. The utter falsity and injustice of this charge are self-evident in so far as the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company is concerned, with which company alone I am in any way connected, in view of the statement which has been widely published, namely that during the past twelve years, since our relation to it, that company has never paid a single cent on its common stock and has paid only one dividend on preferred stock, which was a portion of the large accumulation of dividends which had accrued and a portion of the dividend due for the current year, the total amount thus paid amounted to but $780,000. At the same time, the company voluntarily increased the wages of its miners and steel employes by a total sum of $520,000 a year. Here again the effort to discredit this company and those connected with it for ulterior and selfish purposes is obvious.

"The same writer above referred to has stated in a published article that it is undisputed that 14,000 men left their jobs and only 200 or 300 remained at work, and the 14,000 promptly joined the union. This is entirely and absolutely false."

Klever Kiddies' Play Will Aid Battle Against White Plague

Bright Brooklyn Children, Trained by Lillian Metz Conover, in Entertainment for Benefit of Germantown Clinic, Which Is Fighting Tuberculosis.

Lillian Metz Conover will present her "Klever Kiddies" to-morrow night at the Masonic Temple, Lafayette and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, in a programme of character specialties. The proceeds will be turned over to the emergency fund of the Germantown Clinic, an organization of doctors and nurses fighting tuberculosis in Brooklyn.

Among the "Kiddies" who will take part are the Misses Hazel Dudley, Deronda C. Reynolds, Miriam Snyder, Beatrice Underhill, Kathryn Walton, Dorothy Spedick, Nettie Butler, Caroline Butler, Helen A. Trotter, Hortense Maher, Evelyn Halperin, Dorothy Portingall, Helen Dillon, Amelia Yeomans and Thelma Van Norden and Masters Edward Stiles and Walter Ashcroft.

DERONDA C. REYNOLDS.

DUNCAN TROUPE TAKES VISION OF GREECE TO ARVERNE SHORE

Dozen Youngsters, Ousted from Century Theatre, Stop to Dance on Sands on Way to Summer Quarters, at Seaside Hotel.

Twelve Greek-clad youngsters danced on the sands at Arverne, Long Island, yesterday afternoon while half a dozen of their older and more sedate companions, also garbed in the mode of ancient Athens, watched from the boardwalk.

The children were the pupils of Isadora Duncan, the dancer, recently forced to leave their cosy sleeping quarters in the Century Opera House and spend two days in the unartistic atmosphere of a Broadway hotel. They arrived at Arverne in automobiles early yesterday afternoon—seventeen girls and one little boy. They probably will remain there throughout the summer.

Miss Duncan was confined to her couch, in her apartment at the Hotel Majestic, suffering from an affection of the throat and a nervous collapse following the Fire Department's action in forcing her kiddies from the theatre. Her engagement at the Century this week is cancelled. When she is well enough she, too, will go to Arverne to rest until her strength is recovered.

Strollers along the oceanfront, attracted by the balminess of the weather, were treated to a performance that could not be duplicated, for scenic effects, on the stage of the best theatre. Piling out of the touring cars that conveyed them from Manhattan, the youthful pupils of Miss Duncan swarmed down upon the sands and danced along the edge of the breakers. The swishing of the surf and the peals of merry laughter that arose from the youngsters were the only music that accompanied the graceful movements of their lithe little bodies.

After they had registered at Bibo's Hotel, Oceancrest, which is right on the boardwalk with a veranda that overhangs the ocean, the eighteen pupils, who are part of the half a hundred Miss Duncan intends to train and present to the world as perfect human beings, went for a walk. They strolled in pairs, the smallest in front and the next tallest behind them.

Ocean air, after weeks of the dusty atmosphere of New York, had its effect upon the youthful dancers. By 5 they were very, very hungry and ready to take a few glides and a pirouette or two into the dining room. Then the twelve younger ones went to bed, with the breakers beneath their windows to lull them to sleep.

"We are quite happy to be here," one of the older pupils declared. "We were very comfortable at the Century Theatre, but our having to leave there was not really so bad as people were led to believe. That horrid fireman who poked his head in the room that night did not see seven curly heads on seven white pillows, or anything like that. Why, each girl had a separate room. Yes, we all hope Miss Duncan will be well enough to join us here in a few days."

TAFT, ROOSEVELT, ROOT, HEAD LEGION

Plan to Aid National Defence Brings Their Names Together Once Again.

Ex-President William Howard Taft's name will nestle close to that of former President Theodore Roosevelt on the front page of the American Legion's new prospectus, to be issued this week. Next to the two ex-Presidents will come the name of Elihu Root. Interest in national defence, though divorced from politics, makes strange bedfellows.

When the plan of organizing a volunteer emergency reserve for the United States Army was first made public, Mr. Roosevelt not only accepted the chairmanship of the governing council, but also offered his four sons as prospective members of the organization.

Dr. John E. Hausmann, secretary of the Legion, announced yesterday that the council is now complete, with three ex-Secretaries of War and three ex-Secretaries of the Navy added to the Roosevelt-Taft-Root combination. Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L. Stimson and Luke E. Wright bring experience of war folios, and George von L. Meyer, Truman H. Newberry and Charles J. Bonaparte have represented the navy in former cabinets.

Management and control of the American Legion is vested in an advisory membership of three hundred representative citizens, chosen from all sections of the country, over which is the council of nine headed by Mr. Roosevelt.

Each mail, according to the secretary, brings additional names for the rapidly growing list of the advisory membership. Among the New York acceptances recently received are those of Joseph H. Choate, George W. Wickersham, Morgan J. O'Brien, Frederic R. Coudert, John G. Milburn, Robert P. Perkins, William T. Hornaday, Alexander S. Cochrane, W. Barclay Parsons, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Ernest Iselin, David M. Goodrich and Henry Collins Walsh.

"I see by your letter that the object of the American Legion is definite," writes Mr. Choate, "and is one which I have very much at heart. I therefore gladly accept the invitation to become an advisory member."

Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, writes: "I shall be glad to serve and do what I can to help along the idea of having the United States prepared in a better way than at present in case of any disturbance requiring military protection."

Headquarters for the Legion is at 10 Bridge Street.

GIRLS ARREST THREE GAY YOUNG MEN

One Alleged Masher Gets Beating After His Airy Remark.

Strenuous rebukes to young men afflicted with flirting fever were administered by two girls yesterday.

While on Fourteenth Street Andrew Chrissen, of 5 St. Mark's Place, who says he is "head man" at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, met Catherine and Annie Smith, sisters, of 266 Avenue B.

"My, but you look awfully nice tonight!" said Chrissen by way of opening the conversation. Miss Catherine responded with a blow. In the tussle which ensued Catherine not only held on to Chrissen, but dragged him several blocks to Patrolman Lane, at First Avenue. He was locked up, charged with assault.

With a crowd of two hundred cheering her, Anna Goldsmith, aged twenty-two years, of 1841 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, escorted Louis Markowitz, aged twenty-five, of 1589 Prospect Place, and Murray Zeipkin, aged twenty, of 1858 Prospect Place, to the Brownsville station yesterday afternoon.

She told Lieutenant King that while she was in a dispute with her brother in front of their home yesterday afternoon, these two young men tried to enter the argument. They were arrested.

Fire Threatens Fish Estate.

A forest fire on adjoining land yesterday, for the third time in a week, threatened the farm of Stuyvesant Fish, near Continentalville, Putnam County. Neighbors put out the flames.

Careless hunters are blamed for setting the fires, which have burned over about 100 acres of woodland owned by Mr. Fish. Superintendent MacBean, employes and neighbors saved the buildings.

WOMAN CIRCLES GLOBE ON BET

Continued from page 1

when in desperation I wrote some articles and sent a sample to the 'Pall Mall.' And, would you believe me, they were accepted! They told me they would give me three guineas a thousand words. Then came a sad blow. They told me they paid only on publication, and that it might be six months before they began to publish them. And there I was, almost about to starve! I saw the man and gave him the talk of my life. 'But it's never done, you know,' he said. That is usually the last word for the English. But I kept on talking, and finally he gave me a check for $200 and told me not to tell any one.

"Then I went to the Continent as companion for a woman. I left her in Paris, and when my money ran low again I played my mandolin, still very badly, in the cafés at night.

"I always went masked, wore my hair very brainstorm and never appeared until midnight. They called me 'La Flame.' I had a boy with me who looked like an East Indian. After I played he would take up a collection and then we would make a quick getaway in a taxicab. I went to Vienna also.

Was Mystery of Cafés.

"I became the mystery of the cafés. People began to wonder who was the woman in the mask who played he mandolin so badly. One night an American got impetuous and tried to tear my mask off. A Frenchman interposed in my defence. His name was Pierre Sylvaine. I married the Frenchman.

"He was a perfectly good little baron, but I left him because he would not let me continue my trip around the world. After we were married he put his foot down on it. But I considered it was a matter of honor with me—Mr. London had bet $5,000 that I could make the trip. I had to finish it.

"So I left the baron and returned to London. The baron followed me and agreed that I could finish the trip if I would come back to him afterward. I went on in cabaret, billed as 'La Flame,' the mystery of the Paris cafés. From that I got a booking for South Africa. I didn't want to act, but it meant money and progress on my way around the world, so I took it.

"In Africa I met the Zulu chief Laduna, in his native kraal. It was a two-day trip by ox team across the veldt and then a trip through the woods in a litter. He was charming. He spoke Kaffir and English. He was a magnificent creature physically—6 feet 3 inches. His proudest possession was a plain kitchen chair. He kept it in the middle of his house and sat upon it as though it were a throne. I took a picture of him on it.

Was Guest of Rajah.

"Then I went to Bombay. On the train I met a young naval lieutenant and his sister, who had been brought up in India and had known the Rajah of Rutlam from childhood. They introduced me to him.

"The rajah was very highly educated and a graduate of Oxford. He dressed richly in brocaded coats, rich silk turbans and many jewels—he was fully aware he was a king and the son of kings. He was the best polo player in all India. I stayed two weeks at his guest house and rode with him to the polo field every morning. He liked me because I could ride, and I also pleased him by praising his polo play.

"From there I went to Agra. I came down with typhoid fever and was in the hospital six weeks. I finally got out and went to China. In Hong Kong I got a commission from a paper there to go to Canton and write my impressions of it. There was a 'revolutionette,' as I called it, going on. My chief impressions were that if it were not for disease and the fact that most of the men are students the Chinese would rule the world.

"I happened to notice Vladivostok on the map, and decided to run over there. A man I met heard I was going and asked me to undertake a mission for him—to deliver some important private papers to his wife in Vladivostok. We agreed on a cable code. I was to send him the word 'seventy' if I succeeded in finding his wife, and 'fifty' if not.

"I found her, delivered the papers and then tried to send the word 'seventy.' But war had been declared; there was martial law and they suspected I was a spy. They took me before the commandant. Of course, I could not tell him 'seventy' meant 'the papers have been delivered,' as he would be sure I was a spy then. He could not talk English and I could not talk Russian, so for three hours we were at a deadlock. Finally I made him understand that I meant 'seventy rubles,' and I was allowed to go.

"That was my last adventure. I came on to San Francisco, called on Mr. London, so he could see I had won his bet, and then came on here, where I got a cable message telling of my husband's death."

War Death Causes Suicide.

Brooding over the death of his nephew, killed in the German army in Belgium, Louis Hoelzel, of Dutchess Junction, shot and killed himself in the home of his sister in Kempton, N. Y., yesterday.

He was fifty-one years old. Before the war he lent $1,500 of his savings to his nephew to go into business in Bremen. The news of his death made the uncle ill and despondent, and he went to visit his sister Hilda. She found him dead on the floor with a bullet in his temple. His daughter, Mrs. Minnie Weiss, lives in Mill Plain.

LAWYER SAYS NUNS GAVE WATER CURE

Charges Girls in House of Mercy Were Ill Fed and Tortured.

RIOT LEADER SENT TO BEDFORD

Withdrawal of Charge Prevented Her Lawyer from Exposing Treatment, He Asserts.

Asserting that the girls in the House of Mercy, who revolted Saturday night, were ill-treated, poorly fed and clothed, and tortured by the "water cure," Thomas F. Turley, of 46 Cedar Street, attorney for Dorothy Ellmore, leader in the riot, said he would demand to-day that the District Attorney investigate the institution.

The lawyer further announced that two of the girls accused of running away had been working and had only fainted from lack of food. To disguise this fact, he said, the nuns in charge of the home had said they had tried to escape.

Two of the nuns, officials in the House of Mercy, Sister Gertrude and Sister Marguerite, appeared in the women's night court last evening and testified in the case of the Ellmore girl. They said she had been incorrigible since her commitment to the institution April 13. At their request the charge of disorderly conduct against the girl was withdrawn, and Magistrate Herbert transferred her to Bedford Reformatory.

In commenting upon the case afterward the magistrate said: "Nothing has come before me in any way to the disparagement of the House of Mercy. The management is perfect in my opinion."

Mr. Turley said he regretted that the charge of disorderly conduct against his client had been dropped.

"If it had been pressed," he asserted, "I would have had a chance to cross-examine Sister Gertrude and ask her questions. If she had been sworn as a witness the door would have been opened to criticise conditions in the institution."

Four other girls, ringleaders in Saturday's riot, when much furniture and crockery were smashed as a protest against conditions which, the girls said, prevailed in the House of Mercy, had their cases postponed to Thursday night.

The Ellmore girl's term in the house would have been up in six months. It is understood she will be released from the reformatory at the expiration of that time. As a reason for her transfer, Sister Gertrude said that her charge had been unruly, had sworn frequently and had "threatened to punch the other girls in the eye" if they reported her misbehavior. Before she was sent to the House of Mercy Dorothy Ellmore had been a singer in a cabaret. Her lawyer said she had been "railroaded" to the institution on the false testimony of two policemen.

PREFERS CANNIBALS TO SUBMARINES

Missionary Tells of Dodging German Undersea Devil in English Channel.

Preaching the gospel among treacherous natives is a fairly secure experience compared with that of travelling on a steamship that is being pursued by a German submarine. The Rev. W. E. Boggs, an American missionary, of Boston, who has been through both trials, prefers fighting for the Lord to dodging the undersea devil.

Dr. Boggs and his wife, who have been engaged in missionary work for the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, in India, for twenty years, returned yesterday on the American liner New York, via Liverpool, thankful that they were not killed in the English Channel when a German submarine pursued the steamship City of London a few weeks ago.

"On the afternoon of April 3," the clergyman said, "as we approached Beachy Head a British submarine appeared and the commander, hailing our bridge, announced that a German submarine was in the Channel and had sunk two steamships that day. Our captain at once swung out all the lifeboats and instructed us what to do in the event of our being torpedoed.

"No one went to bed. We all sat on deck in our steamer rugs and awaited we knew not what. A close watch was kept and a safe speed maintained. About 3 o'clock in the morning we heard an order from the darkness for us to slow down and await orders.

"Almost simultaneously the captain saw a submarine off the port bow which he knew to be that of a German. Instead of stopping, as commanded, he ordered full speed ahead and we soon left the enemy behind.

"For some hours the City of London followed a zigzag course and at dawn there was no sign of a periscope on the water."

OFFICIALS GAS VICTIMS

Councilmen Burned, One May Die, by Explosion in Sewer.

Asbury Park, N. J., April 25.—Councilman Karlson Larue, of South Bound Brook, N. J., was burned, probably fatally, this afternoon, and Councilman Raymond Stryker and Sanitary Engineer Walter C. Bowen, of New Brunswick, N. J., were badly injured by the explosion of illuminating gas in a valve chamber in a sewer tank at Ocean Grove.

The victims, with Councilman August Morecraft and Mayor George M. Baldwin, came here on a tour of inspection under the guidance of Sanitary Engineer Clyde Potts, of New York. They had visited the Belmar plant, and had just descended into the valve chamber when the accident occurred.

It is thought the explosion was caused by Stryker striking a match to light a cigar. Larue and Bowen were taken to the Spring Lake Hospital and Morecraft to the Long Branch Hospital.

Dynamite Causes His Arrest.

Charged with having two sticks of dynamite in his possession, James Courtney, of 314 East Fortieth Street, was held yesterday for examination before Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville court. He was arrested after Joseph Griffin had reported finding the dynamite in an apartment recently vacated by Courtney. The prisoner denied any knowledge of the explosive.

Game Pictures at Strand.

Dr. Edward A. Salisbury's Wild Life Pictures continue to head the bill at the Strand. This week he takes up migratory birds and duck hunting, giving an interesting talk of his experiences in gathering these pictures, which are said to be remarkable studies in wild life. A photo dramatization of David Belasco's famous American play "May Blossom" is the feature film.