

Allies Capture Combles and Thiepval

TIE-UP FAILING AS SHOREMEN REFUSE TO QUIT

Trades Nearly Normal To-day Except for Jewish Holiday.

LABOR CHIEFS BEGIN TO WEAKEN

Brewery Drivers to Quit—Teamsters Vote to Go Out.

T. V. O'Connor, international head of the longshoremen, hit the "suspension of work" movement a telling blow yesterday by serving final notice on the labor conference that his men will not quit their jobs in aid of the striking car men.

O'Connor's decision, though staggering to union leaders, was not altogether unexpected, since he refused to vote at the meeting on Friday which set this morning as the time when the general suspension of work would begin.

Strike Threat Collapses.

With O'Connor's final answer at hand the organizer's dream of New York awakening this morning to find the city's business paralyzed ended.

Those trades in which members of the Hebrew faith predominate will be idle, there will be fewer newsboys on the street, some of the larger mercantile houses will be closed; in others, notably some of the more important banking houses, there will be vacant desks, many members will be missing from the Stock Exchange, otherwise the outward business life of the city will be as on any other business day.

Including the workers in those trades in which the Jewish element predominates, Ernest Bohm, secretary of the conference committee, and Hugh Frayne, chairman of that body, estimate that 250,000 persons will be absent from their work this morning. How many trades or which trades will be affected, they do not say. They do not even profess to claim the 200,000 members of the United Hebrew Trades, hitherto declared a unit in support of the movement, will be even approximately unanimous in refraining from work when the holidays are over.

Frayne is in Doubt.

Mr. Frayne was frank in saying that he did not expect all of the Hebrew trades would extend their period of idleness beyond the holidays. Nor would he go into details on the matter of those who are expected to heed the call of the committee.

"I do not care to make any statements that I am not sure of," said he, "or say anything that in the light of later events may seem sensational. Many thousands of men and women will be idle to-day, more will be idle to-morrow and still more on Saturday. How long they will be idle or how long it will be necessary for them to stay out I do not know."

"Yesterday I estimated the number of men and women who will be out at 40 per cent of an estimated membership of 550,000. We have received notices that several other unions have decided to act since yesterday, but I will give no more figures."

Continued on page 4, column 2

Jealous Woman Slays Man, Shoots His Wife, Kills Self

J. C. Graveur, Owner of Garage and Former Probation Officer Here, Killed in Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, After Motor Trip.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—J. C. Graveur, president of the Alhambra Garage Company, New York, was murdered and his wife was probably fatally wounded in the Hotel Walton at 1 o'clock this morning by Mrs. J. C. Ladeur, also of New York, who then shot and killed herself.

The tragedy occurred in a suite on the ninth floor of the hotel while more than 150 men and women danced on the roof garden, a floor above.

As the body of Mrs. Graveur, who fell unconscious after running to a dressing-room off the roof garden dance floor, was carried to an elevator, the dancers believed an intoxicated woman was being removed.

Mrs. Ladeur went to the suite occupied by the Graveurs about 1 o'clock. Persons in an adjoining suite heard loud talking, followed by several shots.

Graveur was shot through the heart and died instantly. Mrs. Ladeur shot herself in the right temple and fell dead by his side. Mrs. Graveur, with a bullet in her breast, staggered from the room and up a flight of stairs.

At the Jefferson Hospital it was said her condition was critical.

Had Been to Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Graveur, who motored to this city yesterday, registered at the Walton in the afternoon. After dinner they went to a theatre and did not return until after midnight.

It is believed that Mrs. Ladeur, jealous of Graveur, who is said to have been married only recently, followed the couple to Philadelphia and traced them to the Walton. Finding they were not in their room earlier in the evening, she went to the roof garden and remained until she had assured herself of their return.

Then, slipping down the stairs to the ninth floor, the woman went to their suite, obtained admittance on some pretext, and fired before Graveur could make a move to restrain her.

The first shot struck Mr. Graveur in the heart and the second hit his wife. The third ploughed through Mrs. Ladeur's brain.

It was probably half an hour after the shooting before the hotel guests learned of the tragedy. The management gave orders to the orchestra in the roof garden to keep on playing, and collected \$1,750 from the guests while police and detectives sought to learn the cause of the tragedy on the floor below.

J. C. Graveur, owner of a garage at 65 West 118th Street and living at 208 West 118th Street, was formerly chief probation officer of the Court of Special Sessions. He was appointed in 1901 and was removed in April, 1914. The cause of his removal was not made known.

On June 16, 1914, Graveur was arrested, charged with "filing false proof of loss for the destruction of an automobile" and collecting \$1,750 from the Williamsburg Insurance Company.

Graveur was alleged at that time to have transferred title to a second-hand automobile, which was then taken to South Amboy and burned. A claim was made upon the insurance company, which paid it before any doubt had been cast on the transaction.

The big surprise of the New Jersey primaries, which ended at 9 o'clock last night, was the manner in which New Jersey Democrats dealt with President Wilson's candidate for the nomination for United States Senator, John W. Wescott, Attorney General of the State.

Judge Wescott, who twice put Mr. Wilson in nomination for President, ran against United States Senator James E. Martine, who had fallen out with President Wilson, his former friend.

The instructions to the Wilson Democrats were to move heaven and earth, if necessary, to beat Martine. Yet, with the entire Wilson machine at work in his behalf, Judge Wescott seemed to have lost, judging from the returns from the first 325 of the 1,793 election districts in the state.

The returns from these districts—about one-eighth of the entire state—gave Martine a lead of 450 over the Wilson candidate. The figures were: Martine, 6,765; Wescott, 4,610.

Vote Unusually Heavy.

An unusually heavy vote for a primary was cast in both parties. In the Republican primaries State Senator Walter E. Edge, of Atlantic City, seemed to have won the nomination for Governor, the early morning returns indicating that he had beaten Colonel August Colgate, the Jersey City manufacturer, by about 17,500.

This estimate was based on the returns from 322 out of the 1,793 districts in the state. The figures were: Edge, 21,544; Colgate, 16,391.

George L. Record, the third candidate in the race, while expected to be last, made a surprisingly strong race, getting 6,214 votes in these districts. Record, a former Progressive, ran on a local option and a home rule platform.

In the United States Senate fight in the Republican primaries the returns from the same number of districts gave Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, the wealthy New York City insurance broker, 20,720 votes, against 17,696 for Franklin Murphy, the millionaire varnish manufacturer and former Governor of New Jersey.

Frelinghuysen got the bulk of the farmer vote, and took a bigger slice of the city and town vote than the opposition thought he would. In Passaic, where it was expected he would be beaten by four to three.

Eight Arrests in Jersey City.

The only trouble at the polls occurred in Jersey City, where eight Democrats were arrested, charged with illegal registration by rival factions fighting there.

While there was no lack of real fighting among the Republicans, the struggle was not marked by the bitterness that prevailed in the rival Democratic camps. This bitterness of feeling was largely the result of the Wilson Administration's interference in the United States Senate fight and the injection of the hyphenate issue into the struggle.

President Wilson's friends, it was charged, were the covert backers of August M. Bruggeman, a German-American, of Hoboken, who, it was said, could serve only one purpose, that of taking away some hyphenate votes from United States Senator Martine, who thought he had the hyphenate vote cornered.

Bruggeman, who owns a burlesque house in his home city, made a strong fight in the German-American centers, where Attorney General Wescott, Martine's only real opponent, was disliked. Martine had the indorsement of German-American newspapers. Another in the fight for Senator Martine's scalp was Frank M. McDermit, a Newark lawyer, who spent a good deal of his time in the last week complaining about his name on the ballot being misspelled.

West Tells of \$15,000 Plot.

As Butler was being arraigned news came from Chicago that another victim of the blackmail trust had come forward and revealed his identity.

Edward A. M. Wesley, referred to previously as A. M. Wesley, proved to be Frank M. West, vice-president of the C. & D. Gregg Tea and Coffee Company, of New York and Chicago. West's concern has a branch here at 76 Front Street, but West himself lives in High Park, an exclusive suburb of Chicago.

It was in New York, though, that West ran afoul of the blackmailers. As he told his story in Chicago, he met in the Western city a young woman who proposed a trip East. West, a widower, spends much of his time on the road between the two cities. He assented.

"We started for New York on May 9 last," he continued. "I had known the woman for several weeks. The very first night we were in New York three men came to the door of our room in the Hotel Ansonia. They said they were government officers and pretended to arrest us for violation of the Mann act. It was an out-and-out blackmail proposition. I wouldn't give up at first, but the woman implored me to save her name. She was a convent bred girl.

Police Hunt Party.

With the unsuspected queue of officials in its wake the gang pursued its way until every necessity for a safe-blowing job except the drills had been provided. By that time it was dusk and Brooklyn was filled with harassed policemen who were hunting for the Pinkertons and their quarry.

After eating a hearty meal, with appetites unimpaired by the deadly scenes of their pockets, "Pawtucket Jennie," "Portland Fatty," "Connecticut Blackie" and "California Bill" stuck toothpicks in the corners of their mouths and sauntered toward the bridge.

Once in New York they held straight down Park Row and Broadway to Liberty Street. As soon as their destination was reached, they were arrested.

Four men wanted as jergs in a score of Eastern towns were arrested at 9 o'clock last night at the point of revolvers in the Liberty Street ferry-house. Postoffice inspectors, Pinkertons and half a dozen patrolmen from the Church Street police station made the spectacular arrest while commuters dived into the newsstand and behind radiators for shelter.

The prisoners are William Burns, alias "California Bill"; Harry Foley, alias "Connecticut Blackie"; George Edward, alias "Portland Fatty"; and John Lynn, alias "Pawtucket Jennie." The arrest was made after Pinkertons had trailed the men to resorts, where they purchased nitroglycerine, soap to tamp home the charge, revolvers and cartridges. This dangerous cargo and tickets to Long Branch, N. J., were found on them.

For weeks the postoffice men and the Pinkertons have been after the geographical quartet. A few days ago "Connecticut Blackie" was discovered in Boston, and his steps were dogged with the utmost caution and the sincere belief that sooner or later he would lead his pursuers to the rest of the gang.

Detectives Surprise Meeting.

"Connecticut Blackie" came to New York two days ago, and his meeting with the other three was duly supervised by the detectives. The four sallied forth yesterday with a businesslike air which aroused the highest hopes in the detectives who had the job of trailing them.

Straight to Brooklyn, with never a glance over their shoulders, the four went. Behind them Jacobo, Vick and Graham, of the Pinkertons, made equally good time. In Brooklyn the task of the detectives was not simple. Purchases such as those contemplated by "Pawtucket Jennie" and his pals were not to be made in department stores.

From saloon to saloon and "fence" to "fence" the chase led. Never did the detectives have an idle moment. Occasionally one would hasten to the nearest telephone and call Headquarters to let the police know the progress being made, but not once did the jergs halt long enough in any place for the policemen sent from Centre Street to catch up.

Continued on page 2, column 4

MARTINE LEADS WILSON'S MAN IN N. J. VOTING WAR AT ONCE

Wescott Losing U. S. Agreement with Entente Believed to Have Been Reached.

Senate Fight in Early Returns.

FRELINGHUYSEN AND EDGE AHEAD AGAINST BULGARS

Murphy and Colgate Probably Lose in Republican Races.

Athens, Sept. 26.—In circles close to King Constantine the belief is expressed that he will declare war immediately.

Color is lent to this belief by the sudden departure of ex-Premier Venizelos to the island of Crete, where the revolt against the Greek authorities is spreading with lightning-like rapidity, and by the submission Sunday to representatives of the Entente of a government proposal that Greece drop her policy of neutrality on condition that she be accorded a loan sufficient to pay for the mobilization and equipment of her army.

In some quarters the feeling is expressed that M. Venizelos's action has been hastened by the prospect of an early agreement between Greece and the Entente Powers regarding Greece's entry into the war, and it is considered that the Cretan is now playing his last trump in the struggle with the King.

The information that an agreement may be reached between Greece and the Entente comes from official sources and is based on telegrams from Greek ministers in Entente capitals.

King's Critic Silent.

The French press of Athens, which for the last month has been sharply assailing King Constantine and fomenting every suggestion that he could honestly be detested of Greece joining the Entente Allies, is now silent.

The coldness of the diplomats, the indifference of their governments and the bitterness of the press of the Entente powers was due to a suspicion of the sincerity of King Constantine's desire to enter the war, which was based on a private conversation between the King and an Entente diplomat almost a month ago, and which the Entente governments are said to have insisted on regarding as revealing the true attitude of the monarch, despite repeated official and unofficial assurances to the contrary.

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VAST STORES ARE TAKEN WITH KEY TOWN ON SOMME

FRENCH SEIZE 70 SQUARE MILES ON SOMME, CAPTURE 34,503 GERMANS, 144 CANNON

Paris, Sept. 26.—A semi-official account of the Battle of the Somme from its beginning, July 1, appearing in the "Bulletin des Armes," says the French have conquered 70 square miles of territory, captured 30,000 unwounded prisoners, removed 4,503 wounded and taken 144 cannon, most of them of heavy calibre, 500 machine guns and other material.

It is pointed out that the Allies have broken the spirit of the Germans at Verdun, definitely deprived the enemy of an initiative and turned it in their own favor.

Since the opening of the battle, the account says, the Germans have thrown into the battle sixty-seven new divisions and seventeen battalions (1,340,000 men), of which thirty-four divisions (680,000 men) were on the English front, and thirty-three divisions (660,000 men), with the seventeen battalions, were on the French front.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The effect of the fall of Combles will have on Hindenburg's prestige is causing some speculation here. For the failure to withdraw the troops and the guns concentrated there are due chiefly to the obstinacy of the new Chief of Staff.

Practically all the supplies the Germans had accumulated at Combles remained there when the town fell. During the three days of preparatory bombardment—which, according to the official German statements, was the most demoralizing yet known—while the Germans still held Fregicourt and Morval, with the two roads leading into Combles, no attempt was made to save either the men or material in the fortresses.

But the moment the Allied bombardment lifted from the trenches and the attack started the Germans began the effort to evacuate Combles. Then it was too late. For the powerful Franco-British advance had surrounded the stronghold and German attempts to clear out were put to an end in short order. The German chance had passed. One would think that the Germans' faith in the strength of the place was so great that they did not believe the

Ally's dard to attack. But when the assault was launched the German faith suddenly broke. Their convoys started to retreat by the Fregicourt and Morval roads.