Flag Causes Riot at Irish Loyalty Rally

Cooper Union Crowds See Emblem of Erin's Revolt, Then Battle Police

Hisses Punctuate Mitchel's Address

Two Men Arrested, Scores Clubbed in Fracas Laid to "Far Down"

Fifteen minutes after Mayor Mitchel told an Irish loyalty meeting at Cooper Union last night that America needed fighting Irishmen policemen were clubbing and dragging out of the hall men whose readiness to fight should have been sufficient to satisfy the demands of the most exacting.

The Mayor failed to witness the speedy response to his plea, however, for he had departed just ahead of a riot call over steps that later were spattered with blood. Just how much blood was spilled, or to whom it originally belonged, is not known, because in the confusion the police could do no more than disperse the ringleaders of the belligerent element after reducing them to a state in which they appeared ready to obey orders. Two arrests were made.

Evidences of the presence of organized disturbers were found at the very opening of the meeting, which had been called by representative Irish-Americans of New York to reaffirm the loyalty of their race to the country in the present war.

Hisses Greet Mitchel

Mayor Mitchel had scarcely been introduced by Chief Magistrate William G. McAdoo when he was greeted by cheers that were generously punctuated by boos and hisses. The Mayor proceeded without paying attention to the repeated hisses, however.

"We are at war, although God knows how patient and forbearing we have been in the face of repeated provocations," he said. "We are going into this war in a serious way. In my opinion, the United States intends, as she ought, to send her troops to France and take a place on the Western front with her Allies."

Another series of hisses and boos greeted this sentiment, but the chairman succeeded in restoring order, and the Mayor proceeded. When he had concluded his remarks he bowed and retired smiling amid a growing storm of sounds that could not be interpreted by the most optimistic as applause. Ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman took the Mayor's place on the platform just as a group of the disturbers arose and shouted, "Three cheers for the Irish Republic!"

Woman Lifts Flag

Mr. O'Gorman was speaking when a white-haired woman suddenly arose and lifted the flag of the Irish revolution over her head. For a moment the green, white and orange that flonted for a short time in the streets of Dublin was not seen by many. Attention was attracted to it when two girls with fiery red hair and clad in white shirt waists, stood upon their seats in a front row, pointing at the flag.

A moment later everybody in the hall, holding nearly 3,000 persons, was standing, either to participate in the demonstration or to see what was going on. A sudden movement on the part of the fifty uniformed policemen in the hall restored order temporarily, however, and it looked as if the meeting would proceed. Mr. O'Gorman was about to continue, when a man who had been sitting on the platform suddenly arose and addressed the chairman.

When he made it known that he was about to present resolutions calling upon the President and Congress to urge a settlement of Irish Home Rule problems upon England before entering the war, two policemen hustled him from the platform.

Men Rush for Platform

Then things began to happen. The two red-haired girls shrieked, the white-haired woman waved the flag of the revolution and half a dozen men rushed for the platform.

"Free speech!" "We're not British slaves!" "We're Irish colleens!" were shouts that could be heard in the bedlam.

A riot call was sent to the Fifth Street station and two patrol wagons loaded with policemen were rushed to the hall. The reinforced policemen rushed from place to place, but found it impossible to keep any semblance of order. The white-haired woman was dragged outside screaming and still clutching her flag. Several men were severely clubbed before they reached the street.

Shout for Half an Hour

For more than half an hour the shouting and seemingly endless struggling about the hall continued. Christopher Cummings, a fireman, and Thomas Lyagyth, an automobile starter, found their way into the arms of policemen and, upon their arrival at the station, were discovered to have been so severely beaten that an ambulance was needed.

The arrival of a second body of policemen finally resulted in something approaching quiet, during which the speeches proceeded. During the remainder of the evening, however, the patriotic utterances of those who organized the meeting were punctuated by hisses, jeers and the smack of police clubs in action. Men and women continued to be ejected from the hall until the meeting finally broke up shortly before 11 o'clock.

Irish policemen said that the disturbers were "Far Downs" from Ireland. Others attributed the difficulties to the activities of Clan-na-Gaels, while the generally accepted belief was that it was organized by violent advocates of Irish Home Rule.

Resolutions Read

During the semi-quiet that followed the rioting, Magistrate McAdoo read resolutions in which the President and Congress were praised for declaring war upon Germany, and those who participated in the meeting pledged themselves to support this attitude with their lives, if necessary. There was a call for its adoption and an announcement that it had been carried, although many in the hall failed to hear this part of the proceeding because of other noises.

Brainbridge Colby evoked the first show of actual enthusiasm after the outbursts when he said that if this w s the kind of opposition the nation was to expect in the present war, the sooner it learned the truth the better. The applause drowned the catcalls and boos.

Police Say Elizabeth Girl Took Her Life

Miss Grace's Body Hurried Away to Halifax, They Charge

Draped in a gown she was to have worn as a programme girl at a suffrage ball in Elizabeth last night, the body of Miss Lillian Edele Grace, eighteen years old, was many miles on the way to Halifax, N. S., yesterday before the Elizabeth police learned of her death on Thursday night.

The girl is said to have fired a bullet into her heart while sitting before the dressing table in her home, at 454 Westminster Avenue. She ended her life a few hours before she had promised to announce her engagement to Lieutenant Ronald Frazer, attached to a Canadian regiment now in the trenches.

Chief of Police Mulcahy has started an investigation to learn why Dr. Charles Westcott, County Physician, furnished a burial permit without issuing a notice of death or notifying the police; why attempts were made to conceal the weapon with which she is said to have ended her life, and why the body was hurried to Halifax for burial before an inquest could be held.

Miss Grace was a daughter of Mrs. Edmund Y. Champion, whose husband is a division superintendent of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, at 2 Rector Street. She had taken up target practice and had become proficient in the use of the revolver. According to information furnished the police yesterday, Miss Grace went out on the tennis court at the rear of her home on Thursday evening and practised for some time with her r volver. She then returned to her room and killed herself.

Not All Cubists Are Insane, Says Expert

Boston Alienist Jolts Artists at Grand Central Palace Exhibition

On the word of an insanity expert of excellent standing cubist artists are not all insane. Some appear to trip lightly past the padded cell and vault into the niches set aside for geniuses—of the aggravated type.

This is the discreet finding of Dr. E. E. Southard, introduced as a man who "doesn't know much about art or pictures," but who undoubtedly knows a lot about insanity (being director of the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston) and who lectured last night in Grand Central Palace. Abou him hung two miles of art, including several rods of cubism.

The doctor's topic was "Are Cubists Insane?" He answered the question pointblank in his first sentence. His exact words were:

"Yes and no."

Doesn't Matter, Though

Dr. Southard said it wouldn't matter much, however, if all the cubists were insane.

"Some very important persons," he said, "were insane. Turner and Whistler were psychopaths."

A psychopath, the doctor explained, is one you can't prove it on, and who consequently isn't locked up. It isn't libelling a man to call him a psychopath, the speaker said, and then proceeded to give the term some hard service.

The psychopath cubists comprise four groups, Dr. Southard continued, unbottling some large Boston words.

"First there is the cyclothmic type," he said, "who can best be described as having wheels in their heads. Now, take Joe Stellar's 'Battle of Lights.' Here is a man whose alertness to lights and glints and gleams amounts to hypervigilance. He sees things we can't see."

Fakers Are Sane

Dr. Southard didn't associate names with the other three varieties, but here they are:

The psychoneurotic, who, the doctor explained for the benefit of the cubists present, is one "who is just balled up in his ideas, and can't make out what's what."

The paranoiac, or one who is "twisted."

The schizophrenic, or "cracked" individual, completed the list.

Aside from the clear-headed geniuses, Dr. Southard named two other classes of "sane" cubists. These are the imitators and fakers.

Drugged and Robbed Of $1,344 in Taxicab

Employe of Export Firm Victimized by Thieves Posing as Detectives

Herbert Krakow, twenty-five years old, assistant cashier in the exporting house of Muller, McLean & Co., left the firm's offices at 11 Broadway yesterday afternoon with $1,344 for deposit in the Chemical National Bank. For several nerve-racking hours thereafter the company could obtain no trace of him.

At last Krakow telephoned from Jersey City and told the following story in a weak, shaky voice: He had been stopped at Warren Street and Broadway by two men who said they were detectives and showed their badges to prove it. They told him to get into a taxicab and go with them to Headquarters.

According to the young man, that is all he remembers until he came to and found that he was standing on a street corner in Hoboken. He had a $1 bill in his pocket and nothing more.

The firm instructed him to communicate at once with the Jersey City police, and telephoned to Headquarters there on their own account. While Krakow was talking to Headquarters, a policeman entered the booth and placed him under arrest. He appeared weak and dazed when taken to the Detective Bureau, where he was held until the arrival of New York detectives.

After hearing his story the New York police said that they were convinced that Krakow had been the victim of a hold-up and released him. They believe he was drugged in some manner after entering the taxi-cab.

Women Rule Kansas Town

Valley Center's Mayor and Other Officials Suffragists

Valley Center, Kan., May 4.—The dominance of women in the government of Valley Center was made complete to-day, when the Mayor, Miss Avis Francis, who, with an entirely feminine Council, recently was elected, named Mrs. William Goodrich city marshal and Mrs. George Bright Street Commissioner. There are now no men in the employ of the city.

A municipal programme calling for clean streets and alleys was announced by Mayor Francis.

Rintelen's Money Paid Bryan's Fare To Meeting Here

Boehm Testifies He and Oberwager Brought Nebraskan for Peace Talk

Story Amuses Captain

Witness Says He Received $5,210 in All as Labor Council Treasurer

The expenses incurred in bringing William Jennings Bryan to a peace meeting in New York were paid out of Captain Franz Rintelen's "plot" fund, although the meeting was held three months before the captain reached New York.

Rintelen heard the story yesterday in the United States District Court, where he and seven others are being tried. And he laughed heartily.

The Bryan expense money went to Charles Oberwager and Ernst Boehm. Boehm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, was treasurer of Labor's National Peace Council, which Rintelen financed in his efforts to stop the shipment of munitions to the Allies by means of strikes.

Oberwager is a New York lawyer who has been prominent in many sorts of German-American affairs from the outbreak of the war in Europe until recently.

When Labor's National Peace Council was organized he was appointed its attorney. Just now he is counsel for one of Rintelen's co-defendants, Jacob L. Taylor, who succeeded Frank Buchanan as president of Labor's National Peace Council.

Cost $110 to Bring Bryan

Boehm, a government witness, was being cross-examined by L. B. Williams, counsel for Henry B. Martin. On the direct examination the witness had pictured Martin, well known as a lobbyist and anti-trust man, as one of the moneybags of Labor's National Peace Council. Williams, with one of Boehm's expense books in his hand, turned to an item of $110 and asked what that was for.

"That was for the expenses of a trip made by Oberwager, myself and another man whose name I've forgotten to North Philadelphia, where we went to escort William Jennings Bryan to this city, where he was to speak at a peace meeting," replied Boehm.

"When was that?"

"February, 1915."

"How did you spend $110 on that?"

"Three return trip tickets to Philadelphia, a lunch and a taxicab from the Pennsylvania Station to Carnegie Hall, where Mr. Bryan spoke."

"But surely that didn't cost $110."

"No, but I also charged for my time."

"Whom did you represent on this $110 trip?" asked Williams.

"The Central Federated Union."

"And whom did Oberwager represent?"

"Practically himself."

Boehm testified that he went to Buchanan, while the latter was a member of Congress, and shortly after he resigned as president of the council.

"I said to Buchanan," testified the witness, "that it was rumored he had received $5,000. He merely smiled. He didn't deny or affirm it."

Boehm Received $5,210

Boehm admitted that as treasurer of the council he had received for the expenses of the organization—$5,210 in all.

Boehm said that when he heard it rumored that the money that was financing the council came from German sources he went with the tale to Jacob Taylor, who was then its secretary.

"Taylor said he did not know where it came from, and he didn't care," added Boehm.

Martin, he said, told him that prominent business men were financing the council. He named as one of them E. Rusky, one of the aliases used by David Lamar.

The defence made much of an admission made by Boehm that he had introduced a peace resolution in the Central Federated Union somewhat similar to the one adopted later by the council. On cross-examination it was shown that copies of this C. F. U. resolution were sent to every central labor oragniaztion in the United States by Boehm.

Boehm said he discussed the resolution adopted by the council with Oberwager, then its counsel. He said he pointed out the part of it calling upon workers to strike in order to stop the manufacture and shipment to the Allies of munitions, and said it was offensive to organized labor.

"Organized labor, I told Oberwager," said Boehm, "would never stand for that."

Boehm denied that he was testifying for the government to save himself from indictment, maintaining stoutly that at no time did he do anything that was not perfectly legal.

Boehm was on the stand all day, except for the first hour, when L. C. Horton, a handwriting expert, was identifying the signatures of hundreds of telegrams that passed among the seven co-defendants of Captain Rintelen. Some of these telegrams were addressed to Boehm.

statement and that under ordinary circumstances the aid he had given the government would have merited suspension of sentence.

Mr. Knox then explained that Sander and two of his other agents, Karl Wunnenberg and George Vaux Bacon, who are now in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, were far more guilty than Hastings. Another of Sander's agents, Rutledge Rutherford, who is also under indictment, he remarked, had undoubtedly made his way into the German lines from Holland.

Imposing sentence, Judge Manton said Hastings would be eligible for parole after four months and that if his behavior in prison was good in the meantime he would gladly sign a petition asking for his parole.

Confession of Agent May Bring Indictment of Former U. S. Official

The indictment of an American official of German extraction until recently connected with one of the American consulates abroad may result from the disclosures made by Charles E. Hastings, a confessed agent of Albert A. Sander, now serving a term in Atlanta for conducting a German spy organization.

Hastings, who was yesterday sentenced to one year and a day in Atlanta for his work, is understood to have given evidence that the consular official was also in the pay of Sander.

Hastings, who was one of several Americans whom Sander sent abroad to spy out the secrets of Great Britain and her allies, was arrested in Holland and brought here by agents of Scotland Yard. John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of all German plot investigations, appeared with Hastings yesterday when he came up for sentence before Judge Manton in the United States District Court.

Mr. Knox said he felt sorry for Hastings. He told the court that the defendant, who has a wife and two children, had been out of work for months and in dire straits when Sander tempted him. He also announced that Hastings had made a complete

Eugene G. Grace Invests $1,000,000 in Paintings

Bethlehem Steel Head Buys Barbizons and Old Masters

Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is said to have invested $1,000,000 in paintings recently. Among his purchases are said to be examples of the Barbizon school and many old masters. Barbizons brought high prices in the recent Watson sale. "The American Art News" has this to say concerning the report:

"To the too small list of American collectors who have ample fortunes to secure the most important art works must now be added the name of E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who has purchased this season, chiefly from M. Knoedler & Co., a number of most valuable and important old masters and Barbizons to the amount, it is reported, of over a million dollars, and who has thus obtained a nucleus of an art collection that promises to rival in time, if possible, any other in America."

Shadow Lawn Traded

"Summer White House" Exchanged for Apartments

Shadow Lawn, the $1,500,000 estate near Long Branch, N. J., laid out by the late John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and occupied last summer by President Wilson, was traded yesterday by the Monmouth Security Company, of which J. B. Greenhut is president, to the Harsen-Langham Corporation for the Langham Apartments, in Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets.

The Langham Apartments are valued at $3,500,000. The deal was effected by L. J. Phillips & Co. F. J. Heaney, president of the Harsen-Langham Corporation, will extend an invitation to President Wilson to again use Shadow Lawn.

The people of New Jersey are desirous of giving Shadow Lawn to the nation as a permanent "Summer White House," and a committee was formed last year to raise funds by popular subscription. Representative Scully, of New Jersey, has a bill before Congress to give the nation the right to accept the gift.

Suffrage Leaders Deny Hindering U. S. in War

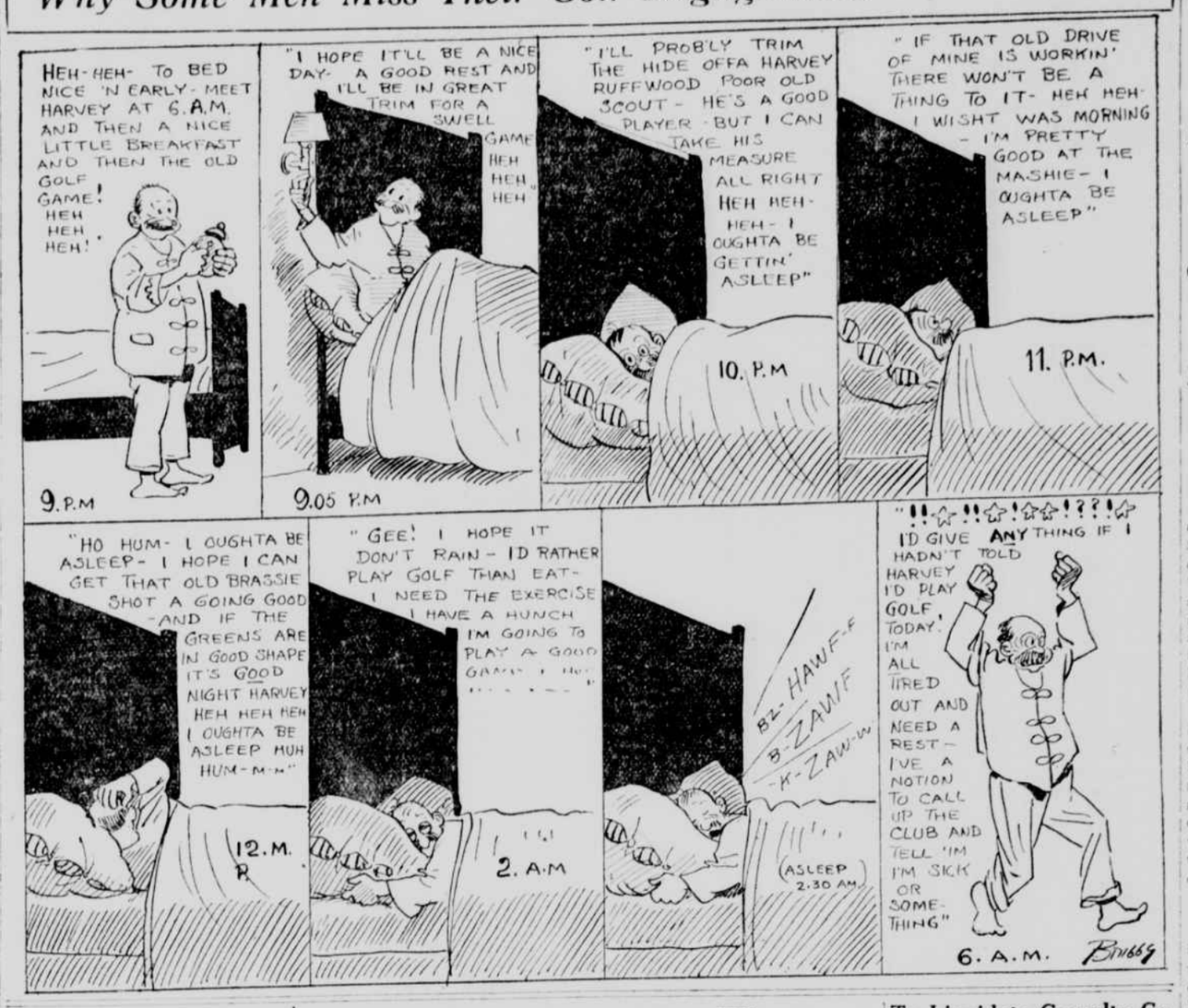
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt replied yesterday to the statement made Tuesday night by Henry Wise Wood at Cooper Union that "the suffrage leaders, one and all," were doing everything in their power to interfere with the national government in the progress of the war. The women state that both the president and the honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are members of the woman's committee of the National Council of Defence, and Dr. Shaw characterized Mr. Wood's attitude as "rather ridiculous."

What Is Going on To-Day

Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Zoological Park, Van Cortlandt Park Museum, American Museum of Safety and the Aquarium.
Exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists, Grand Central Palace.
Address by Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller on "High School Superintendent," at the meeting of the High School Teachers' Association of New York City, Washington Irving High School, 10:30 a. m.
Address by Mrs. Noble McConnell on "Economy as Applied to the Food and Commercial Sense," at breakfast of the Mozart Society, Hotel Astor, 12:30.
Luncheon of the Wilson College Alumni Association, Hotel McAlpin, 1 p. m.
Dance of the Harmony Club of New York, Hotel McAlpin, 2 p. m.
Parade and review of the New York police force and the Home Defence League, 4 p. m.
Public lecture by Henry G. Parsons on "School and Home Gardening Courses at the New York Botanical Garden," Lecture Hall, Bronx Park, 4 p. m.
Dinner of the Rotondians, Hotel Biltmore, 7 p. m.
Dinner and dance of the Purdue Club of New York, Hotel McAlpin, 7 p. m.
Dinner of the Cheese Club of New York, Hotel McAlpin, 7 p. m.
Dinner of the Class of 1915, New York University, Murray's, 7:30 p. m.
Public address by Carl W. Ackerman on "Public Sentiment in Germany," Friends' Meeting House, 144 East Twentieth Street, 8:15 p. m.

Why Some Men Miss Their Golf Engagements

By BRIGGS



Strange Bedfellows Are Thrust Together by Politics of War

Sturdy Americans, Working Man, Social Lion, Wall Street Wolf and Soft Shoe Lobbyists Comprise Odd Group Dominated by David Lamar

War, politics and peace politics—which seem not at all alike when one is colloquialized as "plotting" and the other, more euphemistically, as "statesmanship"—have at least one attribute in common. Both lend themselves to the making of strange bedfellows.

Eight bedfellows wriggling under the same overwarm legal coverlet in Federal Judge Cushman's court, stranger, perhaps, than any ever thrown together outside the realm of the best seller, provide a current demonstration of this interrelation between ringing word and ringing steel.

Among the eight charged with having conspired to keep American munitions out of the hands and the guns of the Entente Allies are three men who lately loomed as types of sturdy Americanism, two as Congressmen and the third as a trust buster of Middle Western habitat but nationwide fame.

The workingman has his representation, too, in the person of Jacob C. Taylor, who climbed to labor leadership through the Cigar Makers' Union; the haute monde in Franz Rintelen, who lived at the New York Yacht Club in his heyday and was a social lion; Wall Street in David Lamar, who even in that zone of deadly peril to the straying lamb was conceded title as "the Wolf."

Nor will the connoisseur of color be disappointed in No. 7 and No. 8—Herman Schulteis and H. B. Martin, soft-shoe brother lobbyists, who have travelled in and out of the national Capitol for many years so lightly as to leave scarce a footprint.

Sees Good Points in Laws

Rintelen, dapper and on his dignity so far as the other defendants are concerned, seems to have decided the United States laws have their good points, after all.

For the very same statutes in fear of whose workings he left the country just before Labor's National Peace Council fell to pieces—the same statutes which enforced his silence when he discovered it was not the Iron Cross but the double cross which Lamar had lifted as the standard of the great $500,000 munitions plot—have now swung around to avenge him.

Although he has had many adventures since New York friends last saw him (including a period in the Tower of London), Rintelen, save for the loss of his little blond mustache, has not changed in appearance. Immaculate in a suit of gray tweeds, slender, unworried, his pink-skinned face and sharp features as remindful as ever as those of his friend, the Crown Prince, he has elected to occupy a seat behind the jury box, remote from his fellow defendants. His is the air of a man rather biding his time than one vitally interested in the proceedings. And when his time comes Lamar, "Wolf of Wall Street," may discover the meaning of the quiet smile he often finds turned upon him.

Lamar's is the dominant figure among the defendants. All his life it has been his business to dominate situations in which a loss of poise might spell ruin. So he dominated financial circles in Atlanta and other Southern cities when, in earlier days of his Wallingford career, he was laying the foundations of a fortune, preparing for the onslaught on New York. So, too, he stood forth in Wall Street as the enemy of big business, profiting extensively thereby; and so, until the bag was empty, he held Rintelen in the belief that every one of the Kaiser's thousands which passed through his hands was saving the lives of so many of the Kaiser's men.

"Wolf" Often on His Feet

Half the time the "Wolf" is on his feet, with his hand on the shoulder of M. Martin Dolphin, his lawyer, and his lips to the attorney's ear, whispering suggestions which never fail to find their way into the cross-examination.

For the first few days a shabby pepper-and-salt suit covered his rotund body. This is the garb in which he was brought from Atlanta, where of late he has been devoting his genius to tailoring, in a shop run under rigid government control. But the "Wolf" is a person of many resources, and has managed to replace pepper-and-salt with black broadcloth and to acquire a silk shirt, whose pink cuffs escape jauntily from his coat sleeves. There is a silk handkerchief to match, peeping from his breast pocket.

Had it been Lamar's face which suggested his sobriquet they would call him the "Eagle." Even the tortoise shell rimmed spectacles which ride his fiercely curving nose do not make it seem less the eagle's beak. His neck is thick, his chin large and square; but his high forehead beats a Hindenburg retreat from his bushy brows to the iron gray tuft beneath which it goes into hiding. The eagle again!

Frank Buchanan, H. Robert Fowler and Frank S. Monnett are the "statesmen" of the defendant group. Buchanan, who was president of the German-financed Labor Peace Council, was in Congress when he and the rest were indicted, and he has not yet lost the air of injured innocence which he took before the House when, as a reprisal measure, he sought the impeachment of United States District Attorney Marshall.

Buchanan Tall and Broad

The former Representative is well over six feet in height and broad of shoulder. The breadth recalls that he entered politics as a laboring man championing labor's rights, and that his sort of labor was iron working. But his hands have grown soft in years of incumbency in office in the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union and in Congress and are now as well cared for as Rintelen's or Lamar's.

Aside from the hands, however, he is still labor's man. His thatch of gray hair and his uneven mustache are in chronic rebellion. His glasses are of the iron-rimmed variety, which vie with the hickory shirt in bespeaking stanch and uncompromising honesty. His jaw is still square, but the chin has become lost in folds of fat in the years since he turned from moulding iron to moulding men.

Fowler, like Buchanan, was one of Illinois's Representatives in Congress. He has a thick crop of iron gray hair, trimmed a la statesman. His aquiline nose is straddled by gold-rimmed spectacles, and, haircut notwithstanding, he calls to mind nothing so much as a schoolmaster. As points hitting his own connection with the Peace Council are scored on the witness stand he enters them precisely in a large notebook.

Monnett, until Labor's Peace Council won the attention of the authorities, had been in semi-obscurity for more than a dozen years. It was as Attorney General of Ohio, in the late '90s, that he had last enjoyed the spotlight. In that office he was one of the first of the trust-busters, and he held the whole nation breathless when he threw down the gauntlet to Standard Oil.

Spurned Big Bribe

There was a story of how he spurned a $400,000 bribe to call off the oil trust prosecutions in his state—a bribe of nearly as much as was paid to Lamar for greasing the wheels of the "peace council"—and that added to his renown. When his term expired he had stored up so much publicity that he was able for many months to tour the country, lecturing before civic organizations, Young Men's Christian Associations, women's clubs and such like—still, though unofficially, the people's defender against the trusts.

Taylor, who succeeded Buchanan as president of Labor's Peace Council when that organization was on its last legs, has the appearance of a coachman of respectable employ. He is neat, gray, clean shaven and impassive and keeps to himself at the far end of the defendants' table.

Schulteis and Martin are alike in that both display prominently the red, white and blue, and that both, through habit, tread gently. There similarity ends. Schulteis is tall and impressive, with well barbered gray hair and mustache. Martin is short, round-shouldered, unimpressive, almost furtive. It is conceivable from their contrasting appearances that the two, as the Lamar Washington lobby, might have done excellent teamwork.

To Liquidate Casualty Co.

Supreme Court Acts on Request of Directors

An order was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday directing Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips to take possession of the assets and property of the Casualty Company of America for the purpose of liquidating its business and winding up its affairs. The order was issued at the request of its directors, who stated that there was danger that accumulation of judgments and levies of execution would dissipate the assets of the corporation.

The Casualty Company of America was organized in 1903 by Richard Croker and the late Andrew Freedman, and was sold by them to Edward L. Hearn and his associates in 1909. Its premium income since 1912 has averaged over $3,000,000 a year. Its business for the first nine months of 1916 amounted to over $3,000,000.

Poor selection of business and excessive acquisition cost, Mr. Phillips says, have resulted in heavy losses in underwriting, and an examination last fall showed an impairment of $654,112.43 in the capital of $750,000. On December 22 a readjustment was said to have been effected whereby the impairment was deemed to have been made good, but on April 26 the Susquehanna Coal Company recovered a judgment against the company in the sum of $198,277.07 and interest at the rate of $31.13 per day from February 20, 1916. This was the principal reason for the action of the directors.

Altman Regiment Amazes Reviewers

Finished Military Machine Drills in 71st Armory—To Parade To-day

The B. Altman & Co. regiment of the Home Defence League marched in review last night in the 71st Regiment Armory before Michael Friedsam, head of the big Fifth Avenue store; Police Inspector Dwyer and a crowd of 3,000, which filled the galleries.

As the three battalions, 550 strong, wearing the olive green uniforms of the league, executed with precision the difficult formations of a regimental drill the crowd cheered again and again, and amazement was expressed over what the store employes have accomplished. It was but six weeks ago that Police Sergeant John J. Hines and Officer Orville Wanzer, of Inspector Dwyer's staff, began to drill during noon hours on the roof of the Altman store the potential regiment of clerks, floorwalkers and other employes.

The applause reached its greatest height when twoscore white-clad nurses, also store employes, marched under the flag of the Red Cross. They were met with a roar of cheers, which drowned for a time the music of the band, loaned for the review by the 22d Regiment of Engineers.

For an hour and a half the regiment marched, carrying police sticks. They were used by Company A in a "bayonet" charge, which concluded a special company drill. As the order to charge was given the men swooped with rebel yells upon the reviewing stand on the north side of the hall.

The regiment was in command of James H. Thompson, a vice-president of the Altman company. Leslie Graff, general manager and regimental adjutant, participated with Mr. Friedsam in the review.

To-day the regiment will take part in the police parade. The store will close at 1 o'clock.

Public Hearing on West Side Improvement Measure Monday

Mayor Mitchel will hold a public hearing Monday, at 10 o'clock, at the City Hall on the so-called Ottinger bill, which has passed both houses of the Legislature. The measure provides that an agreement between the city and the New York Central Railroad Company in regard to the West Side improvement plan must be reached before December 1, or the tracks on the West Side may be ordered removed from grade by the Public Service Commission, the railroad to pay the entire expense.

Under the existing law the Board of Estimate has sole power to represent the city in the negotiations. Under the Ottinger bill concurrent jurisdiction is given to the board and the Public Service Commission, no agreement being valid in which the two bodies have not acquiesced. The bill also prohibits the granting of a West Side franchise to the railroad company for a period exceeding fifty years, or the giving in fee of any land under water.

Snow Falls in Illinois

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—Snow fell here this morning for half an hour, breaking all records at the United States Weather Bureau for late snows.

Insurance Dea[l] Made Fortune For Promote[r]

Montgomery Tells How H[e] Helped Juggle Pittsburgh Life Millions

Got $100,000, but State Has It No[w]

Receiver of Wrecked Co[n]cern Sues Birdseyes to Regain $1,970,000

George F. Montgomery, middle-aged and seedy, sat in District Attorney Swann's office yesterday afternoon and calmly told how he had come to New York bankrupt and penniless less than a year ago, how he had swung deals in millions, issued millions more in bonds and cleaned up $100,000 in actual cash in the intricate deal which landed the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company in the hands of a receiver.

Montgomery, according to the story he told in the presence of Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips and LeRoy A. Lincoln, counsel to the Insurance Department, had but one regret—that the $100,000 which he had carefully cachéd in the name of his wife had been seized by the Superintendent of Insurance. And so he is once more without means.

Three Indictments Sought

Montgomery's story and that of William D. McQuesten, the retired engineer whom the Kelloggs made vice-president of the Pittsburgh Life, will be the basis on which the grand jury next week will be asked to return indictments against at least three persons charging grand larceny in the first degree.

The first formal charge of fraud against anybody connected with the case was made yesterday by the receiver of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company through his counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell. It was made in the Supreme Court before Justice Erlanger, who, on the representation that Clarence F. Birdseye is not a resident of New York, issued an attachment on all funds the Commercial Trust Company may have belonging to him.

The receiver sued for $1,970,000, charging that the capital stock of the company had become impaired and the company been rendered insolvent by reason of Clarence F. Birdseye having fraudulently and unlawfully abstracted from the assets and funds of the company and converted to his own use and the use of other persons" the amount sued for.

Where $1,970,000 Went

The bulk of this $1,970,000, Montgomery told the District Attorney, went to pay $1,000,000 for the Dare Lumber Company, $100,000 for his share in the lumber deal, $313,000 to pay the second instalment on the majority stock of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company and $120,000 to repay the $120,000 loaned by the Commercial Trust Company, with which Montgomery and Birdseye made the first payment on the insurance company stock. This left about $350,000 to be accounted for.

Montgomery went to the District Attorney's office accompanied by his counsel, Herbert Noble, of 115 Broadway. He told how he came to New York from Jacksonville, Fla., a year ago, leaving behind him many judgments. Here also there were judgments against him, some growing out of another insurance deal of years ago. He came, he said, to float bonds of a Georgia railroad. He failed in this enterprise. Then he engaged with the Birdseyes, with whom he had become acquainted, in a hunt for a small insurance company with cash or good assets that also possessed directors not too particular as to the standing of those willing to pay more than a fair market price for control.

New York Companies Wary

Two New York companies met the requirement in every way but one—the directors were above temptation.

Meantime Montgomery had interested himself in the affairs of the Dare Lumber Company, controlled by J. L. and J. C. Gittings, of Baltimore. This company for six years had been operating on lands owned by the East Lake Lumber Company, in North Carolina, but had failed to pay anything to the latter concern, with the result that it had been enjoined from cutting any more timber. While this injunction was in force he arranged to pay $1,000,000 for both properties, Clarence F. Birdseye being a witness to the contract.

Birdseye, Montgomery asserted, had previously agreed to finance the deal through a New York life insurance company, one of the two which an effort was made to buy. Later Birdseye informed him of the deal by which he was to take over the Pittsburgh Life and agreed to finance the lumber deal with its funds.

In consequence of this agreement Montgomery said that on March 26 he secured enough stock in the Dare Lumber Company to qualify himself and twelve dummies as directors. The next day he was elected president, and the issuance of $6,000,000 in bonds was authorized. This meeting was held in Birdseye's office.

One day later all of these bonds and the stock of the company were placed in escrow with the Commercial Trust Company.

Something better than property selling at $1,000,000 was needed as a foundation for these bonds, and this, Montgomery explained, was supplied by yet another company. This was a paper concern, organized with $2,000, none of which was paid in, which contracted to take 150,000 cords of pulp wood a year for ninety-nine years at not less than $5 a cord. This, he explained, made the value of the Dare Lumber Company's assets $20,000,000, much more than enough to justify $6,000,000 bonds.

He did not see the Birdseyes again until March 31. In the meantime they had secured control of the Pittsburgh Life and obtained authorization of dummy directors of the deals necessary to get the money with which to pay through the lumber deal. On that day Birdseye paid him $1,100,000; of this sum $1,000,000 went to the Gittings of Baltimore, for division among the stockholders of the Dare and Eastlake companies. The remaining $100,000 he deposited in his wife's name.