Troops Patrol Houston; Hunt Negro Rioters

Death Toll in Clash Begun by Vengeful Soldiers Reaches Seventeen

Black Regiment Sent to Columbus

Blanket Charge of Murder Filed Against Thirty-four Mutineers

[Special Correspondence]

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 24.—United States regulars, Guardsmen, special deputies and police to-night are patrolling the streets of Houston and rounding up the last of the negro soldiers of the 24th Infantry who last night "shot up" the city.

The riot fatalities so far number seventeen. There may be more. Twenty of the 125 soldiers who began the riot are still at large in the fields about the city. They are armed with service rifles and probably will fight to the last rather than face court martial. More than a score of persons were wounded.

The negro soldiers of the 24th Infantry were being entrained to-night to be removed to Columbus, N. M., as ordered by Major General Parker at San Antonio. The news of the order calmed even the wilder spirits. The proclamation of martial law by Governor Ferguson and the overwhelming number of soldiers guarding the city probably will prevent any further outbreak.

Blanket charges of murder were filed to-night by District Attorney John Crocker against thirty-four of the negro soldiers now held in the county jail. This was the first move indicative of an attempt by the state to retain custody of the soldiers rather than turn them over to the army for punishment.

The streets take the appearance of the Texas of old. Men with the wide hats of the plains, flowing neckerchiefs, riding breeches, boots and spiked spurs patrol the streets. True to the pictures of the plains in the 70's and 80's, these men have revolvers stuck in their belts. Some have only one, but the majority have two or three. Each carries a shotgun. To-day the men are deputies of the government. In the old days they would have been deputy sheriffs or merely members of a posse.

Soldiers Guard Corners

Soldiers—men of Uncle Sam's coast artillery—are on almost every corner in the downtown districts. Every street-car carries two guards, one in the front and one in the rear. The town is full of officers of the militia and the regulars. It is the first time for many years that all of them have had their service revolvers at their sides, ready for action. There are now three batteries of coast artillery on the scene and a battalion of the 19th Infantry, U. S. A., arrived this afternoon from Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio. Major General George Bell, commander of the camp, will arrive to-morrow morning early and take control. The county is now under the command of Brigadier General John A. Hulen, of the Texas Guard.

Real Facts Come Out

Now that the excitement has calmed down somewhat, the real facts of the affair are coming out. Details that were not known last night and which are vitally important are being brought to light continually. The facts of the beginning of the trouble indicate that the white officers did everything in their power to nip the affair in the bud, but were not successful.

The riot was a climax to minor troubles between the negro military police who were guarding Camp Logan, the mobilization camp for the Illinois National Guard, and local police officers. The rioting started about 9 o'clock. Stealing company ammunition, the 125 negroes seized their rifles and started toward the city, shooting indiscriminately. Warning immediately was given and mounted police officers sought to halt the mob, surrendering their lives in vain efforts to drive the soldiers back.

Illinois guardsmen encamped at Camp Logan soon arrived on the scene, but only in time to throw a cordon between the negroes and crowds of Houston citizens, who had armed themselves and quietly gathered to oppose the raiders. The negroes then took to the open country in flight, some returning to camp, where they were placed under guard. Others hid in buildings and ditches in nearby roads.

The confession of one of the privates of the 24th Infantry, who has been captured, explains how Captain Snow, of the regiment, saw what was about to happen and tried to stop it.

Pinkett's Confession

The confession reads in part:

"My name is Leroy Pinkett.

"Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, we heard that Corporal Baltimore had been shot by special police officers (white mounted officers they were). All the boys said was, 'Let's go get the man that got Baltimore!' It was getting late then, and we stood at retreat at 6 o'clock, and then our men began changing by talking, and then I heard Sergeant Henry say, 'Well, don't stand around like that. If you are going to do something go ahead and do it.'

"After that I saw some of the boys slip over to Company K, and I heard them say that they had stolen the ammunition. Then Captain Snow called the men out into line. He asked them what they were doing and asked a search be made for the ammunition and also ordered that our rifles be taken up. Another sergeant (I forgot his name) took up our rifles. A big fellow in our company, named Frank Johnson, then came running down the company street hollering, 'Get your rifles, boys!' We made a rush for the supply camp and got our rifles, and then we went to a large ammunition box and got our ammunition. Sergeant Henry was the leader. Corporal Wheatley, Corporal Brown, Corporal Moore, Corporal Snodgrass and Corporal Tillman and about 100 privates were in the crowd and started off toward town. I was in the crowd. I had my gun and ammunition. We did some shooting as we left camp. I shot about five times.

"We went up Washington Avenue and met a white man in an automobile. They stopped him and Sergeant Henry told the man to get out of his car, but he did not get out. All the soldiers that were in front of the man shot at him. I judge that about fifty shots were fired at him. I was toward the rear and did not shoot here. Then we marched up the road. As we passed the car I heard the man groan, but we did not stop.

The Shooting Started

"Then we got on the dirt road and started for the graveyard at San Filipe Street, and right at the graveyard they started shooting. Sergeant Henry was in front and he hollered at everybody to lay down. TThey all laid down but me and two other fellows ran around the side street. As we ran I heard shooting that sounded like all of them were shooting together. I tried to get back into camp, but I was afraid and stayed in the woods all night until I was arrested."

Henry, the ringleader, is dead. His body was found on the San Felipe road riddled with buckshot. Several other men mentioned in the confession as the leaders are dead. Others have been captured. All but about twenty of the rioting soldiers have been captured. The others are thought to be hiding in the San Felipe district and some are thought to be scattered along the bayou that cuts through this district. Some of them may be twelve miles or more away by now.

San Filipe, the home of the negroes in this city, is dead, yet full of life and activity. The houses in this district are for the most part old-fashioned frame shacks. They all are in a dilapidated condition. The shutters are hanging by strings. Here and there the chimneys have toppled. To-day all the shutters are tight. No traffic is allowed to pass along the street. Guards are everywhere. Squads of soldiers, both guardsmen and regulars, are hunting for the missing trouble-makers. They search under every house. Several negro soldiers were found in this district under houses this morning. Most of them were in their underclothing. They had discarded their unifrms to prevent detection. All the houses are thoroughly searched. Often the men have to force their way in, for the inhabitants still fear the sight of white men with arms. In the houses the soldiers discover men and women, as well as children, in the closets, under the beds and behind the furniture. No harm is being done to any peaceful negro or white. No arms are tolerated, and when any are found they are immediately turned over to the authorities.

Court Martial To Be Ordered

Steps are being taken for the organization of a court martial. No definite steps can be taken until General Bell arrives to-morrow morning. The preliminary steps have been started. The evidence is being collected to put before the court. Captain K. S. Snow said that charges would be made against every negro in the mob. Several charges of a military nature will be filed against each man. They may be charged with mutiny, with attacking an officer and killing him, and several murders. Murder is an offence punishable by military authorities in time of war. Captain Snow said that if any of the men were not guilty of the charges against them, it will be up to them to prove it. Several of the charges that will be brought against the men are punishable by death.

Plans for the burial of the dead are being made. A funeral, with all honors, is being planned for the four town policemen who were killed in action. Most of the other bodies will be buried to-morrow morning.

No definite plans for a military funeral have been made.

Local papers carry heated editorials on the situation. One of them says that the idea that negro troops cannot be trained in the South is nonsense. In another part of the same editorial this paragraph appears in capital letters:

"A court martial, a hollow square and a firing squad will settle the matter once and for all."

Generals Hill and Forster, of Illinois, who are to be in command of two brigades at the camp, are here, and will start a thorough investigation to-morrow.

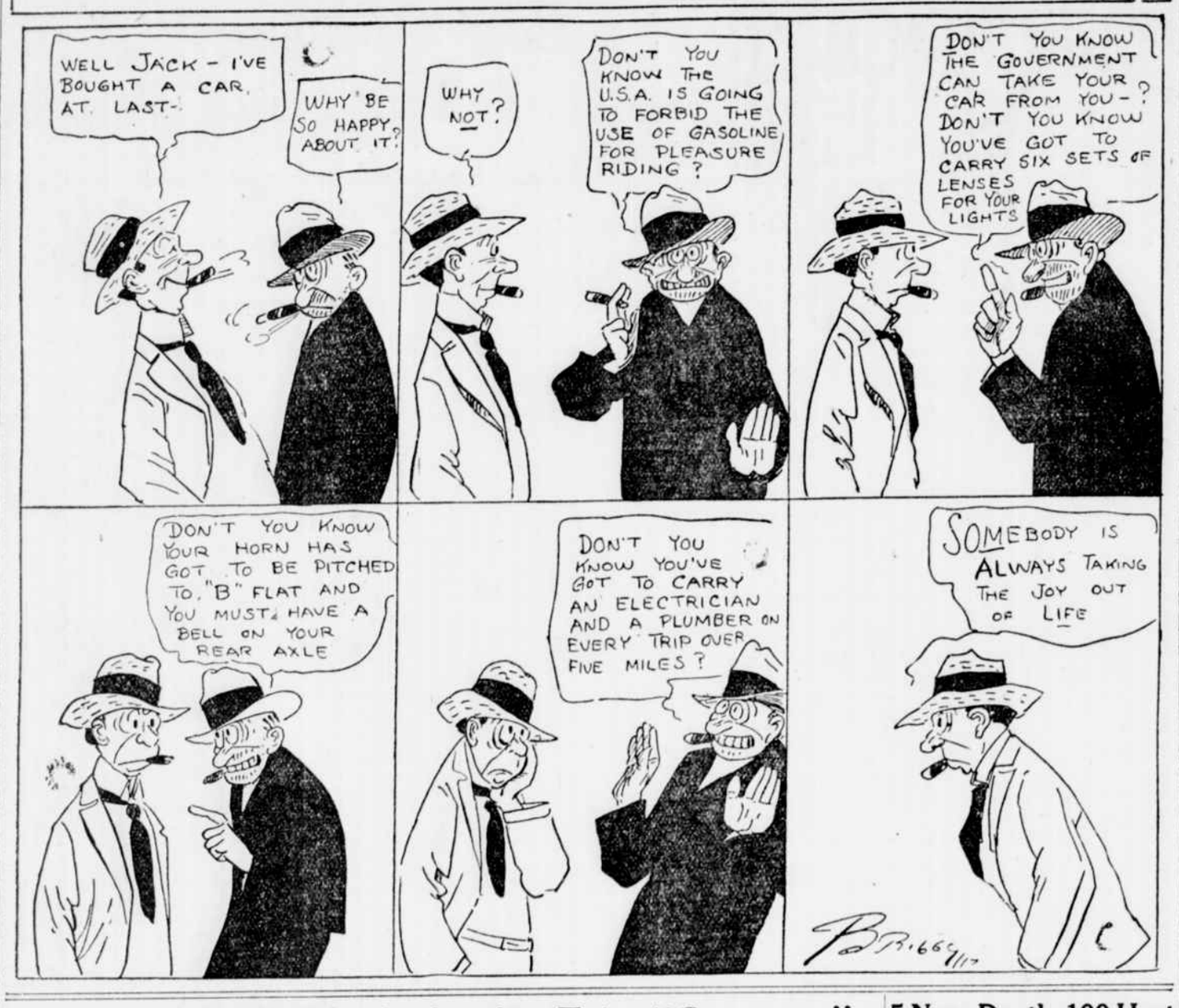
$150,000 Fire in Garage

Two Hundred Cars Damaged; Nearby Residents Driven Out

The three upper floors of the five story Alhambra Garage, at 65 West 118th Street, were burned out last night, with a damage to building and motor cars estimated at $150,000. Tenants in adjoining buildings fled in the rain in fear of the gasolene explosions. About two hundred automobiles were wholly or partially destroyed.

Joseph C. Graveur, who was shot and killed by Mrs. Harry Belzer in the Hotel Walton, eleven months ago, was formerly president of the Alhambra Garage Company, which occupies the building. His father, Charles Graveur, is now president.

Somebody Is Always Taking the Joy Out of Life . . By BRIGGS



Elizabeth, the Erie "Gateman," Has Montclair at Her Feet

Elite and Lowly, and Even the Road's Treasurer, Drop in to Pay Their Respects—She Has Sent Her Husband to War and Has Released Another Fighter

A small six-year-old with a big pink bow came up to gate tender Elizabeth Phillips's shanty at her Montclair, N. J., railroad crossing yesterday and held out a white-covered basket.

"My mother and I are suffragists," she announced, "and we think you're very clever—and here's your lunch, chocolate cake 'n everything!"

In a few minutes Mike, an old switchman, shambled up to the little cabin.

"Brought ye the biggest one in the whole garden," he said brusquely. "Thought ye might like it. Best tomatoes grown." Then he shambled off again, leaving a miracle tomato in the hands that for twelve hours a day, seven days a week, raise and lower the Erie railroad gates at the Bellevue Avenue crossing in élite Upper Montclair. Scarcity of male labor, by reason of the war, has caused the Erie to turn to women for their "gatemen."

"So you see," said the sturdy Elizabeth yesterday, "gate-tending is a jolly job, after all."

Treasurer Visits Her, Too

And not only do Montclair fashionable and Montclair work-a-day pay their respects to the new "crossman," but Montclair official comes to call, and even sends his wife.

"Yes, ma'am," said Elizabeth, "here I was oiling my crank and along comes a gentleman and we talked a long time, and, my goodness, it was the treasurer of the company, and me talking my head off! And then he sent his wife, and she came right into the shanty and sat, worse luck, on that little stove there, all rusty and unblackened as it is." She glowered over toward her "boss," near by. "If that man don't get the paint he's promised to me," she threatened, "I'll just have to buy it myself. Wouldn't you know a man had lived in this place?"

Elizabeth has not had time enough to feminize her job completely yet, but the tiny octagonal shanty bears faithful testimony to her sex. For now there are two mirrors instead of one, and a scrap of curtain at the window, and much more soap and many more towels than were seen in the days of the masculine reign. And not forgetting her motherland and the husband fighting in France, Elizabeth has tacked up a brave Union Jack beside the Stars and Stripes on the weather-beaten little door.

Can't Sit on Stove in Winter

"It's a good little house," she said approvingly, "though where I'll sit when we begin to use the stove is more than I know. And I'd like it to be a little larger to hold my washtub. There are only about sixty trains a day, and it's such easy work. It's too bad I have to do my washings at night."

Elizabeth soon demonstrated that gate tending was "easy work."

"You just undo the dogs, you see," she explained, "and turn the crank, and down they are."

Down they were, indeed, but down they weren't at first, Elizabeth says, for she had to develop muscle, esperially for the gates, though she had always assumed that arms that could wash and scrub could perform any other kind of labor.

"But when do you have your fun?" the young gate tender was asked. Elizbeth spends all her evenings doing her laundry and cleaning her house.

Doesn't Have Much Fun

"There is no real fun now," she replied gravely, 'with my husband in the army."

Elizabeth has great ambitions to become an assistant forelady on the road, and her boss says she may do it yet.

Wimmin is better than men, you know," he said, looking approvingly at his new gate tender's gingam apron and sun hat. "You don't find 'em curled up on the shanty floor drunk."

"Well, I should say not!" came the indignant answer.

No More Negro Troops May Be Sent South

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Until Secretary of War Baker receives detailed reports from Major General Parker, in command of the Southern Department, regarding the killing by negro troops of Captain J. W. Mattes, Battery C, Second Illinois Field Artillery, and sixteen civilians, the War Department will withhold its future policy on the matter of sending colored soldiers to Southern states.

Secretary Baker said to-night that General Parker had been instructed to report fully to the department and to institute at once a strict military court-martial to sift the trouble to the bottom and penalize those responsible.

"The War Department has made no decision on what disposition will be made of colored troops in the future," Secretary Baker said, "and will make none until full details of the unfortunate occurrence at Houston are known."

Meanwhile protests against the sending of troops to the South are being received from all quarters of the country. Early to-day Senator Sheppard, of Texas, accompanied by J. S. Cullinan, president of the Houston (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce, called on Secretary Baker.

At the conclusion of the conference Senator Sheppard informed newspaper correspondents that he would make a formal request of the War Department that all colored troops be removed from Texas and that none from the North be sent South with the National Guard units or the draft armies.

Mrs. Mooney Denied Bail

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Rena Mooney, recently acquitted on one of nine indictments charging murder, growing out of a bomb explosion last summer, was denied liberty on bail to-day by Superior Judge Frank H. Dunne. Two other Superior Court judges had agreed recently to accept bail on the six indictments pending before them, but unanimous action was required.

Alleged Cocaine Seller Caught in Roof Chase

Several Shots Fired by Detective Before Youth Is Cornered Under Bed

After a chase through the streets and over the roofs of several apartment houses in Harlem, Detective Chiquett, of the Narcotic Squad, arrested Peter Leo, of 501 East 116th Street, yesterday afternoon. In the course of the chase Chiquett fired several shots, none of which took effect. Leo was finally caught under a bed in an apartment in East 109th Street. He was locked up charged with being a vender of narcotics.

Chiquett said that Leo attempted to sell cocaine or heroin to a man at First Avenue and 110th Street.

Walter Hanson, of 1235 St. Lawrence Avenue, The Bronx, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Voebel and charged with having narcotics in his possession. The police said they found both hypodermic needles and drugs in Hanson's pockets.

Dr. Maurice I. Meltzer, of 28 St. Mark's Place, and Samuel Weiss, druggist, of 146 Second Avenue, arrested Thursday by Federal agents on the charge of violating the Harrison drug law, were held in bail of $5,000 each yesterday by United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock. Rocco Cherbone, arrested with the doctor and the druggist, was held in $2,500 bail.

Swann to Exhume Girl's Body; Suspects Foul Play

District Attorney Swann obtained yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Erlanger an order to exhume the body of Miss Josephine Korner, buried in Mount Zion Cemetery. Miss Korner died on June 16 in Beth Israel Hospital. The cause of death was given as general peritonitis.

The District Attorney said that he had information that Miss Korner might have come to her death through some criminal means and he intended to make an investigation.

5 Near Death, 100 Hurt In Du Pont Plant Fire

Workmen Trapped by Flames Following Explosion at New Brunswick

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Nearly a hundred persons were injured, it is estimated, in a fire that followed an explosion this morning in the du Pont powder plant near here. The fire started in the drying department, which was completely destroyed. Every man in the room at the time suffered some injury. Five of the victims may die from burns.

The explosion occurred at 9:30. The employes in the drying room rushed frantically to the exits. Those in the rear were trapped by the flames and suffered most. Wallace Wagner and Alex Jaskinsky, according to physicians at the local hospital, to which they were taken, are in a precarious condition.

Residents of the neighboring villages, alarmed by the shooting flames, feared a big disaster, and many prepared to take their possessions from their homes. But the building where the trouble started is isolated from the main du Pont plants, and the fire spread no further.

Girl, Amnesia Victim, Carries a Revolver

Walks Into Bellevue Hospital and Seeks Cure for Headache

A girl about twenty years old, wearing a low-cut black evening gown over which she had thrown a gray opera cloak, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night and asked for something to cure a headache. Her actions were so unusual she was asked to wait in the reception room while a house physician was summoned to question her.

She spoke rationally, but, though she appeared to be struggling to do so, couldn't tell either her name or where she lived. Instead, she kept repeating "Milligan Place" and adding that she had "left a note on the piano for her father, telling him she had gone to Bellevue for a headache cure."

The hospital authorities believed that she was suffering from amnesia and placed her in the psychopathic ward for observation and care. In a small handbag which she carried was a 22-calibre automatic revolver, but no clew as to her identity.

Keymen to Test 8-Hour Law

Telegraphers to Demand Its Application to Them

The Railroad Telegraphers intend to go into court to compel the application to their union of the Adamson act providing for an eight-hour day. R. B. Perham, president of the union, made that announcement yesterday.

The telegraphers declare they were chiefly responsible for the eight-hour day on the railroads, and that Judge Adamson, who sponsored the eight-hour bill in Congress, has stated emphatically that its provisions cover all telegraphers.

If the telegraphers win in their fight it is likely that other railroad employes will employ the same tactics to force an extension of the eight-hour day to them.

Poet Wooed by Mail

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—John Francis Beckwith, poet, author and soldier, arrested here yesterday on a charge of using the mails to defraud, to-day told Federal officers he made love to scores of women throughout the country in order to get funds to keep "the one woman" in luxury in a home in the Adirondacks, north of Albany, N. Y.

Postoffice Inspector C. F. Smith, of Albany, who come here after Beckwith, said to-day the Adirondack home Beckwith described as being under mortgage in his appeals to his many fiancées for funds is no myth.

Beckwith will be taken before Federal Judge Westenhaven to-morrow for removal proceedings. Beckwith has expressed his willingness to go back to Utica, N. Y., and face the woman he admits he made love to by mail.

Carranza's Daughter Weds

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—General Candido Aguilar and Miss Virginia Carranza, daughter of the Mexican President, were married at Queretaro yesterday. General Aguilar is the former Mexican Foreign Minister, and now is Governor of Vera Cruz.

Corrigan to Run Against Swann As Independent

Democratic Magistrate Will Try for Nomination in Primaries

Confers With Mitchel

Murphy-Hearst Alliance Is Raising Revolt in Tammany

Magistrate Joseph Corrigan will be an independent candidate for District Attorney of New York County in the municipal campaign this fall. Petitions to this end are being circulated, it was learned yesterday, with the practical certainty that more than enough names will be obtained to insure his designation on the official ballot.

The magistrate was closeted with Mayor Mitchel for some time yesterday afternoon, and then departed immediately for Narragansett Pier, where he is spending the summer. When asked last night over the long distance telephone about his candidacy, he said he had nothing to say at the present time. He will be back in town Monday, however, and he added, "I will see you then." He refused also to discuss his visit to the Mayor.

Fight Directed Against Swann

Magistrate Corrigan, who is a Democrat, will direct his fight as an independent candidate against District Attorney Swann. This may be prophesied with assurance, and particularly since it is understood that he has in reserve some highly interesting material concerning the District Attorney.

His conference with Mayor Mitchel is considered to take on especial significance in view of the indictment yesterday of ex-State Senator Reynolds for perjury in the Seaside Park purchase, an indictment aimed in a political way against the Mayor.

Charles F. Murphy's alliance witn William Randolph Hearst has started a revolt that will not cease until the former is ousted from the leadership of Tammany Hall, according to the opinion expressed yesterday by men high in influence on Fourteenth Street.

As told in The Tribune Thursday, the agreement with Mr. Hearst to back him for the Tammany nomination for Mayor was made between the leader of Tammany Hall and the publisher some six months ago. According to well informed Tammany men who are in revolt at this alliance, the differences between Hearst and Murphy were first patched up in 1914 by Martin H. Glynn, then Governor. As the result of Governor Glynn's efforts Hearst stopped his attacks on Murphy and Murphy agreed to be of what service he could to Hearst, it was said yesterday.

Two More Leaders to Quit

Two Tammany leaders said yesterday that they were but waiting the opportune time to follow the lead of Thomas E. Rush, Democratic leader of the 29th Assembly District, who tendered his resignation as member of the executive committee last Saturday and is now out against Murphy.

These leaders, however, are not Wilson men, as is Rush, who is Surveyor of the Port of New York. And when they announce their position, as they will do before the Mayoralty campaign is well under way, they will go further than Mr. Rush and declare themselves for Mayor Mitchel.

"Mitchel," said one leader, "will be reelected by an overwhelming vote. Neither Hearst nor Hylan can stop him. Whether Hylan is Hearst's stalking horse is no concern of mine. If elected Hylan would move the City Hall over to Brooklyn, and that would mean the passing of the sceptre from Murphy to McCooey."

One of the leaders who declared his intention to quit the Wigwam predicted that within a fortnight one of the biggest men in Fourteenth Street, and one of the most prominent candidates before the Tammany Fusion Committee for the nomination for Mayor, will announce his support of Mayor Mitchel.

"And he is not a disgruntled one," said the Tammany Hall leader. "His name was used without his premission and it was the intention of Mr. Murphy and his advisers to keep him and his followers in line. But they, like the Clan Sullivan, will go over to Mayor Mitchel, not that they care particularly for Mitchel, but they want to see Murphy and what he stands for destroyed."

"What is the real reason for the objection to Mr. Murphy?" this leader was asked.

"They are many," was the reply. "The chief reason is that Murphy is for Murphy first, last and all the time, and the party means nothing to him. He has his country estate at Good Ground, where only the elect may see him, and he feels he is slumming when he goes to Fourteenth Street, so he holds his conferences in New York at Delmonico's.

"When Sulzer was elected Governor he had visions of the White House, and decided he would steer his own course, and so told the Boss. But Murphy told the Governor it was a case of taking orders or getting out of public life. Sulzer defied the Boss, and Murphy decided he would have the Legislature, then overwhelmingly Democratic, impeach him. I told him it would be suicide. So did everybody else. I mean suicide for the party. But Murphy had his way.

McCarthy's Attitude

"There is no finer type of organization Democrat in this city than Tom McCarthy, United States Marshal. You remember when the Tammany fusion committee held a sort of mock open house for all comers two weeks ago, McCarthy got up and said that to nominate certain men would be the greatest mistake the party made since the impeachment of Governor Sulzer. McCarthy's view of Sulzer's impeachment is typical of the opinions of other men in the hall. Since Sulzer's impeachment the Democratic party in this city and state has been dead, and it will remain dead until the man responsible for this blunder is gotten rid of."

British Minister Here

Envoy to China Tells How U. S. Trops Inspire Allies

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 24.—The Right Hon. Sir John Newell Jordan, British Minister to China for eleven years, arrived here to-day on an American steamship, en route to Peking.

He said all England was wildly enthusiastic over the safe arrival of American troops in France, and declared that the businesslike and fit appearance of the American soldiers and sailors had greatly encouraged the French and English peoples to keep up their fight.

By the same steamship came E. Lyall Sweet, the English theatrical producer, who brought over several plays for William Faversham.

Ford Motor Company Sued for $1,500,000

Hotel Proprietor Alleges Manufacturer Broke Contract for New Hotel

The plans of Henry Ford, announced some months ago, to enter the hotel field in New York on high speed have developed engine trouble—or may have just skidded a bit.

A suit was filed in the Federal Court against the Ford Motor Company yesterday by Thomas D. Green, proprietor of the Hotel Woodward and president of the Hotel Association of New York, asking for damages to the amount of $1,500,000. The attorneys for Mr. Green are Holm, Whitlock & Scarff.

In the complaint Mr. Green alleges that the Ford Motor Company entered into an agreement with him in 1916 whereby it was to erect a fifteen story building on the site at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, adjoining the Hotel Woodward. The first three floors were to be used as a showroom and warerooms for the company, and the remainder of the building was to be leased to Mr. Green for a period of twenty-one years, to be used as an annex to the present Hotel Woodward.

The complaint makes much of the fact that the buildings then standing on the Fifty-fifth Street corner were razed, excavations made for the foundations of the new building, and that even the carpets, furniture, linens and fixtures for the annex had been selected. Then the Ford Motor Company suddenly changed its mind, the complainant asserts, with the result that all work was stopped.

Mr. Green claims that the Ford company broke its contract with him without cause and that he is entitled to the damages for which he has asked.

Austrian Count In Ludlow Jail

Held in Wife's Suit, Police Investigate Mysterious Instructions to Servant

Count Aribert Sacky, said to be a captain in the Austro-Hungarian army reserve, was locked up in Ludlow Street jail yesterday. He is being held in lieu of a $10,000 bail bond on the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Lillian Suarez Sacky, who is suing him to recover $82,190 of her money, which she alleges he converted to his own use. She caused his arrest because she feared he was about to flee the jurisdiction of the court.

As a result of the count's arrest, the police were given a few hints as to the proper methods of arresting representatives of foreign nobility. They were also given a bit of a mystery, which they hope eventually to untangle, and which may result in much interesting information.

When Deputy Sheriffs Conlin and Hochstadter went to the count's bachelor apartments at 12 East Thirtieth Street to serve him with the warrant of arrest, he asked permission to give his valet instructions as to what to do while he was away. The deputy sheriffs readily consented, and then opened their eyes and ears wide as the count instructed his man-servant to telephone to "Twenty-three"; to telegraph to "W. two," indicating the numeral by holding up two fingers, and so on through a long list of persons, all of whom were referred to in the same cabalistic fashion.

The count absolutely declined to offer any explanation in response to the questions of the officers, and they ordered him to start for downtown. When their prisoner learned, however, that the subway was to be used as a means of transportation his protests were most voluble, and this time his remarks were made in the best of king's English.

It would never do for him, a count, the nephew of a prince who was a pacha in Egypt, and the son of a father who had the right to use the title bey, to ride in so plebian a conveyance as the subway. He would go to jail, if they insisted, but he would go in a taxi. And he did. He also paid for it.

Mrs. Sacky, who lives in Ridgewood, N. J., was the widow of a Cuban banker when she married Sacky. She claims that, besides large sums of money which she intrusted to him, and which she is seeking to recover, the count conducted the negotiations for the sale of her house at Long Beach, for which he was given $7,286, no part of which she has ever received. Besides accomplishing the arrest of the count yesterday, Mrs. Sacky obtained a Supreme Court attachment against any property her husband may have.

Aviator Seeks Fliers

Lieut. Layton Takes Charge of British Station Here

Lieutenant Layton, of the Royal Flying Corps of England, took command yesterday of the Royal Flying Corps recruiting station of the British army, at 453 Fifth Avenue. He relieves Captain Denton, who has been transferred to American aviation work.

Lieutenant Layton entered the war at its start as chauffeur for General Sir William R. Robertson. Later he went into the trenches, and received his commission on the battlefield for gallantry. He was an observer for several months at Loos, and was finally invalided home. He spent three months in a Canadian hospital and then joined the Royal Flying Corps.

To England he was sent as an instructor, but later returned to Canada, still an instructor. From Canada he was ordered to this city.

Pickets Fined $25

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Overruling a motion of their attorney to dismiss for lack of evidence the case against suffragists arrested yesterday for picketing the White House, Judge Pugh today passed the familiar sentence of $25 or thirty days on the six pickets.

Attorney Matthew E. O'Brien noted exceptions in each case to the rulings of the court, and left to-night for Falmouth, Mass., to lay his motion for a new trial before Judge Robb, of the Court of Appeals.

Pending the decision on the appeal, the women were released on bail of $100 each. Each of the women before sentence was pronounced spoke briefly in her own defence.

Bolt Strikes Building At Columbia University

Lightning struck the chimney of Livingston Hall, one of the Columbia University dormitories, last night, during the height of a local electric storm. Half of the shattered chimney fell to the street and the other part had to be roped up to prevent it from dropping.

At about the same time, one of the elevators in Hartley Hall, the adjoining dormitory, stopped just before it reached the main floor. An examination showed the machinery was in good condition. The operators believe the lightning caused the tie-up.

Reynolds Indicted On Perjury Charge In City Land Deals

Ex-Senator's Testimony He Sold Interest in Park Sites Called False

Held in $10,000 Bail

Defendant Declares He Got No Opportunity to State His Case

Ex-Senator William H. Reynolds was indicted on the charge of perjury yesterday and held in $10,000 bail by Judge Mulqueen, in General Sessions. This is a result of the investigation into the purchase of the Rockaway and Dreamland park sites by the city.

The indictment charges that Reynolds, in testfying as an appraisal expert before the condemnation commission, swore that he had no interest in the Rockaway Park site, and maintained that the land was worth $8,000 an acre. This testimony, the indictment charges, was "felonious, corrupt, wilful, false and malicious perjury."

An entirely new investigation of all the land deals involved in the Rockaway, Dreamland and Marginal Railway purchases will be begun on Monday by the extraordinary grand jury that will be sworn in by Supreme Court Justice Goff. This is the grand jury which was ordered by Governor Whitman when he directed District Attorney Swann to take the Ruth Cruger investigation out of the hands of Commissioner of Accounts Leonard Wallstein. The Governor's order for this special term of the Supreme Court and the special grand jury provided for an investigation of any of the city departments deemed advisable by the District Attorney.

"It is our intention to go into all the land deals from top to bottom. We have been getting a vast amount of information during the last few days," said Assistant District Attorney Black.

May Involve City Officials

"Have you any evidence that involves present city officials?" he was asked.

"We are going into all that, but it takes time," said Mr. Black.

"Evidence in the possession of District Attorney Swann shows that Reynolds appeared before the condemnation commission on June 4, 1912. He testified last Monday that he had sold his two-fifths interest in the property to Frank Bailey, vice-president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and president of the Realty Associates, of Brooklyn, for $43,000 and a tenth interest in the Alert Mining Company, of Cripple Creek, Col. Reynolds declined to produce the agreement of that sale and Assistant District Attorneys Black and Kilzer sent for Mr. Bailey.

The evidence produced by Bailey included the cancelled check which he gave to Reynolds for one-fifth interest in the Rockaway Park site, "due Frank Bailey, trustee under agreement with the Neponsit Realty Company (owners of the Rockaway site)." The check was drawn on the Realty Associates for $4,321.40, and was dated June 12, 1912. It was deposited the same day by Reynolds in the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn.

The date shows that Bailey paid for only one-fifth of Reynolds's share of the Neponsit Realty Company, a little more than a year after he had sworn before the condemnation commission that he had no interest whatever in the Neponsit Company.

Reynolds Charges Unfairness

"We will show," said District Attorney Swann, yesterday, "that the Realty Associates controlled 80 per cent of the Neponsit Company, and therefore when Bailey paid Reynolds he did so with the money which the Neponsit Company had received from the city, which in the meantime had paid for the land."

Mr. Reynolds was represented by Siegfried Hartman, of the firm of Stanchfield & Levy, 120 Broadway. After he had been held in $10,000 bail Mr. Reynolds reached in his pocket and drew out a little piece of paper and at their request gave it to reporters. It bore these words in typewriting:

"To say the least, in this twentieth century of our civilization, it would seem to me just and proper that the privilege should be extended to me of appearing before the grand jury before the indictment was found. I would have been willing to waive immunity. The public will be able to determine later whether or not the inquiry has been a fair one."

In reply to this Assistant District Attorney Black said:

"Mr. Reynolds made no request to go before the grand jury. He showed no disposition to help us. On the contrary, he declined to furnish all his papers, particularly the copy of the agreement which he said he had with Bailey for the sale of his interest in the Neponsit Company."

Allege Crime Is Outlawed

Judge Mulqueen gave the defendant ten days in which to make the usual motions. Although Mr. Reynolds or his counsel would not discuss the case, it was learned that the defence will be that the crime is outlawed by the statute of limitations, which, for felonies, is five years. This expired on June 4, 1917.

When asked about this phase of the case, District Attorney Swann said:

"Our investigation of the law shows that a defendant who invokes the statute of limitations as an affirmative defence must show that he has been continuously in the jurisdiction for five years preceding the time when the indictment was found. I think we shall have no trouble in showing that Mr. Reynolds had been out of the state in the last five years for periods much longer than the two months' discrepancy which exists in his case."

Statement by Mitchel

When told of the Reynolds indictment, Mayor Mitchel said:

"It is purely a personal matter and not a question in which I, as Mayor, am concerned. It was made when I had no contact with and nothing to do with the office of Corporation Counsel. Mayor Gaynor was in office then.

"The charge does not involve any question concerning the consideration paid for the property, or any question involving the city.

"The amount paid for the property was approved by three properly appointed commissioners, and later approved by the Supreme Court."