

Six Wives Land Two Husbands Behind Bars

Actor Who Married Three Actresses, One of Them Twice, Asserts There Are Mitigating Circumstances

Divorces Figure in Cases

Jerseyite Believed He Was Within the Law Because of Court Complications

Two men with a total of six wives were arrested yesterday, one as he stepped from a train at the Grand Central Station, and the other at Union Hill, N. J., while he was trying to convert his third spouse, that she was legally married to him.

Harry A. Newton, an actor, twenty-nine years old, who said he lived at the Hotel Colburn, Broadway, and Forty-first Street, was taken into custody at the station by Warrant Officer John Devine charged with bigamy after his third wife had embraced him as a sign.

When arraigned an hour later in the Tombs Court he told Magistrate Bernard Rosenblatt that he had three wives, but said there were extenuating circumstances and that when the truth was known he would not be blamed. Waiting examination, he was sent to the Tombs in default of \$3,000 bail to await grand jury action.

William Huns, twenty-five years old, of 319 Broadway, Union Hill, told Detective Charles Dillman, of the Union Hill police station, who arrested him, that he had married his second wife, before the first one had obtained a divorce, but that as she had since been divorced and his second marriage had been illegal, he thought the third one was all right. His second wife, Alice Schreder, of 183 First Street, Hoboken, to whom he was married by Mayor Mitchell in 1916, procured his indictment in New York. He waived extradition and is brought to New York today to face an indictment for bigamy.

The three wives of Newton are Florence Madiera, attractive blonde living at 1020 Broadway, who said she was married to Newton at Monticello, Ill., in 1911; Glenn Argoe, who says she was married to the actor twice, once at Rochester, Minn., in 1917, and again in New York at the Municipal Building, September 11, 1918, because she had lost her marriage license, and Iva Edmondson, living at the Hotel Grenoble, Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, who was married to the actor September 5, 1919, at Fort Huron, Mich. All three women are actresses.

Florence Madiera told the magistrate that she had believed Newton to have obtained a divorce from her, so she was married to an actor named Douglas Hope in 1917. Finding that she was not divorced, she said, she had told Hope and is now in New York today to face an indictment for bigamy.

Iva Edmondson, wife No. 3, told the court she had learned of the other two marriages and obtained a warrant for Newton's arrest. It was she who betrayed him to the police by kissing him when he left the train yesterday.

Huns, who is said by the police to be known also as Hundy, married Alice Swinett early in 1916 at Buffalo. In 1918, his wife having begun proceedings for divorce, he married Alice Schreder, of 183 First Street, Hoboken, and on May 28, 1920, married Rose Edotee of 416 Seventh Street, West New York, with whom he was living at the time of his arrest.

Swain Forced to Pick Up Tacks Placed for Rival

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—Sixteen-year-old Peter E. Thropp lost his automobile license to-day because he steered tacks in the road which he believed would be taken by a rival.

He told William L. Dill, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, that he and his rival had arranged a temporary truce under the terms of which both were to accompany the car in the case to her home in Burlington.

The other youth, he said, violated the agreement and drove off alone with the girl, whereupon Peter had hastened to a hardware store. His plan came to naught, anyhow, he said, because a man saw him scattering the tacks and made him pick them all up.

Mrs. James A. Stillman



This photograph was taken as she was leaving the hearing in her husband's suit for divorce.

Peeper Takes Stand Against Mrs. Stillman

(Continued from page one)

examined, without his testimony being shaken to any apparent extent. Kelly now is employed as a baggage man at the Grand Central Terminal.

Edward Purdy, the present superintendent of the Stillman estate at Pleasantville, was the next witness. His testimony is described as corroborative of Kelly's regarding his position at Pleasantville and the surrounding there. He claimed no knowledge of the letters.

These were the only witnesses examined yesterday, but testimony of a more intimate character is expected to-day, when the hearing is set for 10:30 a. m.

Interest centers in the methods to be employed by Mr. Stillman's counsel in an effort to prove the illegitimacy of Guy. Medical experts and others are expected to arrive for this part of the contest.

William Rand, former Assistant District Attorney under William T. Jerome, made his first appearance in the case yesterday. He is considered an expert on cross-examination and is held in reserve to question Mrs. Stillman's witnesses when she attempts to prove her counter charges that Mr. Stillman was guilty of intimacy with Mrs. Florence Lawlor-Leeds, former chorus girl, and is the father of Mrs. Leeds's two-year-old son, Jay. Edward Quinn was Stillman's attorney making his first appearance in Mr. Stillman's behalf.

For Mrs. Stillman there was an array of lawyers. Those in attendance yesterday were John B. Stanfield, John F. Brennan, William Park, Mr. Smith, George Coggill and John Collins, of the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Among the physicians who appeared yesterday were Dr. Hugh Russell,

Stillman family physician, who treated all members of the family in 1917 and 1918 during the time involving some of the principal issues in the case, including the birth of Guy. Dr. Russell, however, did not attend Mrs. Stillman during the birth. Another physician who is expected to qualify for expert testimony is Dr. George J. Card, of Poughkeepsie, who was in conference yesterday with Mr. Mack. Dr. Card said:

"I believe I will be called as a witness. I have been looking up some matters for Mrs. Stillman. That is all I would care to say."

When the hearing closed for the day Mrs. Stillman, escorted by Maurice Fitzsimmons, a private detective, hurried to her car. She was intercepted by reporters, who surrounded her and her guard.

"I have nothing to say, really," she smilingly insisted. "Yes," she consented, "I will pose for the photographers."

On the sidewalk, while hundreds passed along Forty-third Street, she stood for several minutes while cameras clicked. She looked young, though a little tired, and seemed in the best of spirits. She wore a silk turban of dark material, a black silk dress, furs and dark pumps.

Arthur Beauvais, who says he will be in attendance throughout the trial is at a hotel. He talked volubly, but chiefly about his lumber business in Montreal. He said:

"These charges against Mrs. Stillman and my brother are absurd. They cannot be proved, because they did not happen. The testimony of peering, key-hole witnesses will be completely refuted, and it is not sensible to begin with. Something very laughable will happen in this connection before the trial is over. Why, if necessary, an army of witnesses can be brought from Canada to show that this testimony is not true."

"My brother Fred is in Montreal and will not come to this city to testify. If he testifies it will be before a commission sent to Canada."

Captain Martin Tells How Bolshevism Works

Bolshevism as he saw it in operation in Russia was the subject of an address by Captain Hugh S. Martin, formerly military attaché to the American Embassy at Petrograd, at the annual meeting of the Allied Patriotic Societies yesterday afternoon at Fraunce's Tavern, Broad and Pearl streets.

"Hatred was the emotion aroused that made possible the control which a small group of men got over the Russian people," said Captain Martin in the course of his speech yesterday afternoon. "The leaders appealed to the instinct to tear down, to destroy and played upon the baser motives of human nature."

Captain Martin's speech followed the election of officers for the coming year. These were: Dwight Braman, chairman; Colonel William A. Simpson, Judge Voorhis, Dr. Henry D. Chapin and Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, vice-chairman; Dr. Thomas B. Killien, treasurer; Miss Ruth Lawrence, corresponding secretary; Captain Chandler Smith, recording secretary, and chairman of the executive committee.

The following societies were represented at the meeting: The Sons of the Revolution, the Huguenot Society, the Columbian Order, the Law and Order Union, the Daughters of the Cincinnati, the St. Nicholas Society, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of Holland Damer, and the Society of Sponsors of the Navy.

Reds Expect Japanese Drive

RIGA, May 4.—The Izvestia of Moscow prints a report that Japan is planning decisive action against the Soviets. The newspaper declares the plan includes the bringing of the army of General Wrangel to Siberia by Japan, this army to join the forces of General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader.

The Izvestia asserts that the Japanese Military Attaché in Paris dined recently with Russian officers there and promised them aid.

Wife Shot Up Werner's Body, Warden Says

Convict Testifies She Called Him to Carry Out the Corpse and As He Did so She Discharged Shotgun

Prisoner Loses Her Nerve

Weeps Bitterly as She Holds Child in Lap and Listens to Alleged Accomplice

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. HERKIMER, N. Y., May 4.—Rutger Warden, cross-examined for hours today by Attorney Charles Earl, defending Jennie Werner on a charge of killing her husband, added to the details of his second confession this afternoon a story of how he carried out Werner's body and held it up while Mrs. Werner discharged a shotgun into it, and that he then fired two more shots into the body.

"My neck was only a foot or more from Werner's when she fired," Warden swore.

Throughout the day's session the widow sat with downcast eyes, her little daughter, Alma, seated on her lap. When Warden told of the husband accusing the wife in the home just before the killing, she cried bitterly. Seemingly, she has lost all her nerve since Warden's accusation that she killed Werner.

Tells of Woman's Threats. Warden, who is under sentence of death as the murderer of Werner, testified that Mrs. Werner, on the day of the murder, had threatened to shoot her husband.

"The night of Werner's death, Warden testified, he went to bed about 10:30 o'clock and was called by Mrs. Werner shortly before 12 o'clock.

"What did you do?" asked Mr. Earl, and Warden said:

"I took this man up and carried him out."

"Was he bleeding at the head?" "Just a little, and I raised him up by the shoulders. He was dead."

"I covered him up with burlap and oilcloth. I got them in the cellar. I had only one burlap and one piece of oilcloth. The burlap was cut from a bag."

The witness declared that he put one hand below the knees and the other under the shoulders and carried the body out.

"Jennie went with me and she had the double-barreled shotgun. The gun had been loaded before we left the house and there were two shells in it."

Warden then said the feet of the body were placed on the ground and he raised the head, having held under the shoulders.

"Then what?" asked Mr. Earl, and Warden answered, "A shot was fired. 'Who fired it?'"

"Jennie Werner. She was not more than five feet away from me. She stood right back of me, nearer to the Cedarville road than I was."

"The distance between my neck and Henry Werner's neck when the shot was fired was about one or two feet," Warden testified. He said that when Jennie Werner was and took the gun and fired a shot. The gun was close to Werner, within a foot of his face, declared Warden, and he fired two shots into the head. He couldn't say as to the position of the body, because he didn't see the face.

House Passes Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A bill allowing farmers to combine in cooperative associations to market agricultural products without suffering restrictions of existing anti-trust laws was passed today by the House and now goes to the Senate. The vote was 234 to 49.

During the debate on the measure some members from Eastern manufacturing districts attacked its provisions as constituting class legislation. Efforts of Democrats to amend the section of the bill giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to proceed against such associations in case they "unduly enhanced" prices of their products by their combinations were defeated.



Where do you get your opinions?

Talk freely with any group of strangers (say in a Pullman smoking room) and you will be struck with the thought that very few men think up their own opinions.

That is true of everybody. Our opinions are formed out of stuff we read and hear, pieced out with experience and reinforced by having friends express similar views.

One man's experience is too little in this big world for him to roll his own opinions on a thousand different subjects. So he forms his opinion largely from what seems to be the general opinion of his associates.

So true is this that the man who forms all his opinions independently and never borrows from others is looked upon as an "opinionated cuss."

Then where does the Public get Public Opinion?

From the newspapers, from editorials and advertisements, from books and magazines and advertisements, and from the talk of people who read these things.

The editor and the author try to mould public opinion about politics, manners, and the news. Some of the men who do national advertising try to mould favorable public opinion about their goods. Not all of them succeed. Quite a number are so carried away by the idea of selling that they do not see that a favorable public opinion is the foundation and frame of any great selling effort.

When you start in to mould public opinion, it is like starting in to mould anything else.

You must know when you begin what shape you want it to take. You must know that the opinion you seek is a possible normal shape for an opinion—a shape that will last—not an impossible, abnormal shape that won't stand knocks and wear.

And you must keep on moulding. If you slow down or stop, the material won't go on moulding itself. It will "set" in just the condition you left off and be merely a shapeless, unfinished effort, so discouraging to contemplate that you may leave it to stronger hands than yours to finish as they please.

Once a month, or more frequently, we issue a publication called Batten's Wedge. Each issue is devoted to a single editorial on some phase of business. If you are a business executive and would like to receive copies, write us.

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Studebaker advertisement featuring a car and a diagram of a property lot. The diagram shows a lot bounded by 8th Avenue, 23rd Street, and 24th Street, with various dimensions and street names.

Studebaker advertisement with text: 'THE BIG-SIX is in every respect a quality car, for comparison only with the very best. Due to light weight and Studebaker's manufacturing facilities, the price is less than other cars of equal quality. Buy it because it's a Studebaker.' This is a Studebaker Year. The Studebaker Corporation of America Greater New York Branches: 1700 Broadway, at 144th St. Phone Circle 1400. Brooklyn: 1469 Bedford Ave. at Sterling Place Phone Prospect 8310. Service and Repair Dept.: 219-223 W. 77th St. 'Just Off Broadway'.

United Electric Light and Power Co. advertisement: 'When you wire for electricity remember the need for light in an often forgotten place—above the kitchen stove! An extra outlet there will help make cooking tasks a great deal pleasanter. Telephone our Sales Department, Snyvogers 4980, or consult your local Electrical Contractor for detailed suggestions and estimates of cost.' 89th Street & Broadway. 146th Street & Broadway.

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