The Sun.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.
Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate westerly winds.

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AFTER ROCKEFELLER MONEY

HUNGARIAN TAKES LETTERS TO BANK FOR TRANSLATION.

Black Hand Letters Demanding $50,000 if Mr. Rockefeller Did Not Pay Up Either He or One of Family Would Be Shot At—Police Get Writer.

Soon after Mandel Inkovits's Hungarian banking office in The Bronx opened for business yesterday morning a young man who looked like a laborer came in and asked for the manager. He couldn't speak a word of English, but made it clear to Hugo Kardos, the head man in the bank, that he wanted three letters translated. They were scrawled in a Hungarian dialect.

Mr. Kardos opened one of them, and as soon as his eye caught the trend of the one addressed to the bank he hopped to his feet and caught the young man by the lapel of his coat.

"Hi, there," he said in Hungarian, as the young man wriggled away and made for the door, "what does this mean?"

"I'll come back," said the young man as he slipped around the corner. "I'll come back at 3 o'clock. And have them translated by the time I get here."

He hadn't more than got out of sight when Mr. Kardos's eye fell upon the name of the person to whom the other two letters were addressed. They were directed simply to "Mr. Rockefeller."

"Whew!" whistled the manager, "and what did he say in his letter to us? H'm!" And he read it over again. This is a translation of it:

"Enclosed please find two letters which I would like to have translated into English. If you do not do this for me, then I am going to kill you. If you have me arrested it makes no difference, as my society is very big and they will get you."

It was signed "F. K.," which Mr. Kardos knew stood for "Fekete Keze," which is Hungarian for "Black Hand."

Then he read the other two letters. Here they are:

"MR. ROCKEFELLER: We send you this letter to let you know that we want $50,000. This is for our society. If you do not give us this money we will kill you, and if we are unable to find you, we will seek one of your family. We will engage a man on the street to go to your house for the money. Put it in a box, seal it, and give it to the man. The man will not know what is in that box. We will send you another letter telling you what time the man will come for the money."

This too was signed "F. K." The other, also addressed to Mr. Rockefeller, was:

"You no doubt received the first letter. Are you ready to give the $50,000? We will send you another letter telling you the day and the time. The man will come to your house for the money."

This too was from the Fekete Keze, so it purported.

Mr. Kardos called the Bronx detective bureau on the telephone. He asked the captain to send some men around to 379 Alexander avenue, the address of the bank, as soon as he could. They came and waited for 3 o'clock. The young man came and they arrested him.

He said his name is Peter Lilivou and that he lives at 637 East Thirteenth street, Manhattan. He is 23 years old. He said that he had come from Cleveland four weeks ago. The detectives set to work to find out whether he was connected with any Hungarian society or not. Last night they said they believed he was a crank and that he merely imagined he was connected with a Hungarian Black Hand.

Lilivou said that he had a bundle of bonds when he came from Cleveland—$7,000 worth. He said a man dropped them in Cleveland as he was passing in an automobile and that he picked them up. He said that he lost them later in the upper end of Manhattan somewhere. The police remembered that a bundle of bonds with the name Dodge upon them had been found about that time in the Washington Heights region, and they supposed that the Hungarian had read of them and had fitted them into his story. They turned out to be of no value when the real owner turned up.

A reporter entered a drug store at 149th street and Third avenue last night and began telephoning to his paper the substance of the letter. He read:

"We want $50,000. This is for our society. If you don't give us the money we will kill you and if unable to find you will seek one of your family and get them."

All this was quite audible to the woman in the adjacent booth, nibbling caramels while she waited for her number. Now she burst forth into 149th street and Third avenue screaming. She ran to two ordinary looking men on the corner and gasped: "Get a policeman! There's a man in there telephoning that he'll kill a whole family unless they give him $50,000."

The two men were Detectives Kennedy and Cavanaugh of the Bronx bureau. They entered the drug store, but couldn't see the reporter well in the darkness of the booth. The woman went away and the detectives arranged that as soon as the telephoner was through Kennedy should jump to the phone and get the number, while Cavanaugh should grab the man. Meanwhile they hid behind a row of pillars.

The reporter finished and went out, the woman swiftly after him. Kennedy rang Central. "What was that number he got back?"

"Regular 2200," replied Central.

"Who—what?" asked Kennedy fiercely.

"Regular. THE SUN," was the reply.

Kennedy was puzzled, but couldn't wait. He hastened after Cavanaugh. The two decided to face their man with a square look and then grab him if it seemed advisable. About this the reporter turned. "What's all this, Cavanaugh," he began. Before he could get out he overtook them and asked why they were so suddenly

No Votes for Women in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 11. Woman suffrage received a blow to-day when the constitutional convention by a vote of 19 to 11 defeated the Connelly proposition to submit the question to a refer-

CLIMAX OF FOOD PRICES.

Packers Expect Meats, Especially Pork, Soon to Be Cheaper.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—That food prices have reached their climax and now are on the down grade is a belief of meat packers in Kansas City and other packing centres. Dealers in produce and other food supplies think the same thing. Charles W. Armour, head of the Armour interests in Kansas City, said to-day:

"General food prices, are working towards a lower basis. The cereals are getting down. People are going to take advantage of lower prices and that will have a tendency to relieve the stringency in meat prices, especially pork."

Mr. Armour said many growers of fruit and potatoes last year stored their crops rather than sell at good prices early in the season and finally lost in the spring. This year, he said, they are profiting by their experience and are putting their products to consumption at reasonable profits, "all of which has a tendency to lower prices of the things we eat," he added.

Just how soon the lower prices were to come Mr. Armour said he did not know. "But we will welcome the time," he said, "for no dealer finds it a pleasure to sell stuff at such high prices as pork has been bringing. But when the packer has to pay eight, nine, ten and even eleven cents for live hogs what has he got to say about prices?"

Mr. Armour said if the farmers would put forth their best efforts to raise good hogs the pork problem in this country soon would be solved. Suppose, he argued, that two pounds extra weight is put on every hog sent to the markets, the aggregate increase of weight would be enormous. If the farmers were to work harder for healthy hogs how much less pork would be condemned by the United States inspectors? he inquired.

At the packers' wholesale markets to-day prices of fresh pork were a little below the high prices of a week ago.

BET TERM IN WORKHOUSE.

Loser Willing to Pay, but Court Suspends Judgment.

"I want you to send me to the workhouse," said a shabbily dressed man who had edged his way through the gate to speak to Magistrate Freschi yesterday at the Jefferson Market court.

"Well, what for?" inquired the Magistrate, who judged from the general longshoreman's appearance of his petitioner that here was something more than the usual vagrant looking for a warm place to spend the winter.

"It's a six months sentence I'm after."

"For vagrancy?"

"I guess so. I ain't so very flush with money."

"But what made you come here?"

"I bet on the election," continued the man. "I'm a Republican and proud of it, and Reilly he's a Democrat. And I bet him six months in the workhouse against $3 on Stimson, you understand."

"And Reilly won?"

"Sure, that's why I'm here. I'm man enough to pay up when I lose."

"Don't you know that it's a crime to gamble and that I might send you up from your own admissions?" said Magistrate Freschi, trying to look severe.

"What's the difference as long as I'm sent up?"

"I'm surprised that you should ask a Court to do such a thing," continued the Magistrate. "You see, the whole transaction is illegal and a superior court might criticise me on reviewing the case. You wouldn't want that to happen.

"By the way, where's Reilly? Why isn't he here to-day?"

"I guess he's on a jollification."

"Can you get him here Monday? If the entire facts are presented to me I may be able to help you pay your bet."

"I think I can get him here."

"All right, we'll hear the case then."

"I'm free, then?"

"Yes. Go ahead."

And the man shot out of the court room at so rapid a pace that the court attendants couldn't get his name for the record.

INSANE CONVICT STABS THREE.

Gets Possession of a Trusty's Knife and Attacks Prison Officials.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 11.—John Doe, the unknown yegg serving a life sentence at the State prison in this city for murder in the second degree, this morning got posession of an ordinary pocketknife, attacked Dr. Ralph E. Gallinger, prison physician, severely gashed his right wrist and inflicted two vicious stabs in the abdomen of Deputy Warden Frank A. Bailey.

Edward J. Sullivan, the steward, and the hall officer, George Pillsbury, overpowered the convict, who is undoubtedly insane, and with Dr. Gallinger and Deputy Bailey held him until assistance arrived.

The attack was so unexpected that none of the men present had an opportunity to defend himself or give warning of what was coming before the damage was done.

Doe with three other pals broke into a factory at Dover, N. H., and while attempting to escape was identified on a passenger train in that city. He shot an Italian passenger dead by mistake, thinking this passenger was about to arrest him. He was captured and was adjudged insane. While at the insane hospital he escaped, but was recaptured. After a time he was thought to have recovered to an extent which warranted sending him back to prison, and this was done February 1, 1909.

Doe worked in the prison shop for a while, then gave evidence of surliness and was kept locked up until recently, when, appearing to have recovered, he was allowed to care for one of the prison corridors.

To-day the prison physician, who is a son of United States Senator Gallinger, was inspecting the prisoners as they filed in from work to their cells. Doe was in a corner near by at work. He suddenly appeared with a large jackknife and slashed Dr. Gallinger across the left wrist, severing the arteries and cords.

Deputy Warden Bailey, seeing that the man was crazy, attempted to grapple with him and was stabbed twice in the abdomen. Edward Sullivan, the steward, got into the mixup and was badly cut on the arm before Doe was overpowered.

The insane man got his knife in the cell of a trusty prisoner who was allowed to have the knife. While Dr. Gallinger suffered greatly from loss of blood he is much better to-night. The deputy warden is in a serious condition, but may recover. Steward Sullivan's wounds are not serious.

TO PAY FOR MAYOR'S ILLNESS

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE CALLS FOR MODERATE GIFTS.

John D. Crimmins Chairman—Contributions Limited to $100—What Remains After Medical Bills Are Paid Will Go to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken.

John D. Crimmins is the chairman of a committee of representative New Yorkers which has been formed recently to start a fund to defray the medical and surgical charges incident to Mayor Gaynor's treatment in St. Mary's Hospital and to turn the residuum of the fund over to the sisters of the hospital as a commemorative contribution in honor of their faithful and devoted work on behalf of the Mayor. The hospital has a debt of $150,000 and otherwise is in urgent need of financial help.

The idea of the fund originated with some officials of the city government who went to members of the Board of Estimate to inquire if the Mayor's bills could be provided for in some way by the city budget. It was learned that there was no legal way to appropriate city money for defraying the Mayor's expenses except by special act of the Legislature. The passage of such an act, it was plain, would be embarrassing to the Mayor, and there was also the possibility that there might be public objection to it.

The result was a request to Mr. Crimmins to undertake the formation of a committee, with himself as chairman, to take charge of such voluntary contributions as citizens might care to contribute. Mr. Crimmins selected a committee, consisting of George F. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, John Claflin, H. P. Davison, James A. Deering, Robert W. de Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Joseph P. Grace, Henry Heide, A. B. Hepburn, Henry R. Ickelheimer, A. D. Juilliard, John B. McDonald, Frederic C. Penfield, William H. Porter, Jacob H. Schiff, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gardiner Wetherbee, Alfred T. White, the Rev. John C. York, the Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Vicar-General; Theodore F. Miller, Robert F. Dowling and James Butler.

The committee met yesterday afternoon at Mr. Crimmins's office and agreed upon the final details and the announcement that they were ready for contributions. The idea is that the people of New York employ Mr. Gaynor to act as Mayor for them and that there is a kind of employer's liability for his injuries for which the laws have failed to supply adequate expression, hence the fund.

All contributions are to be addressed to A. B. Hepburn, treasurer of the committee, at 135 Broadway, or to John D. Crimmins at the same address. The committee's statement is as follows:

Ever since Mayor Gaynor's sojourn in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, a number of the Mayor's friends whose attention was attracted to the hospital by the Mayor's presence there have thought it would be appropriate to show the appreciation of the Mayor's friends and of the citizens of New York city for the thoughtfulness and solicitude for the Mayor's welfare at all times manifested by the sisters in charge of that institution.

An inquiry as to the finances of St. Mary's Hospital showed that the extensive work in which it has for a long time been engaged is largely charitable and dependent for its maintenance on voluntary contributions, and that at the present time the hospital is greatly in need of funds. It was proposed, therefore, that a committee should be organized to accept voluntary donations from the citizens of this city, and the fund when collected to be presented to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, as a Thanksgiving offering in testimony of the gratitude and appreciation felt by the citizens of New York on account of the good care that was taken of Mayor Gaynor last summer, and also to defray the medical and surgical charges incident to the Mayor's treatment.

It has been decided to limit single donations to $100, though smaller offerings in any amount will be received by the committee. Indeed, it is thought that the testimonial will be all the more appreciated if made up of very small offerings, each one who feels so disposed contributing according to his means.

Contributions will be acknowledged through the press from time to time.

Mayor Gaynor has not been informed as yet of the organization of the committee, but he has so frequently expressed his appreciation of the kind treatment afforded him at St. Mary's Hospital that our purpose is certain to be gratifying to him.

St. Mary's Hospital was founded by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis fifty years ago. They are treating about 4,000 patients annually, of whom the majority are free patients. They derive a comparatively small income from paying patients, possibly $200 a month. The sisters make monthly collections from door to door for the rest of the funds necessary to support the institution. The city authorities of Hoboken send a certain number of patients to them and give a per capita allowance for each patient to cover the expenses entailed. There are more than three hundred patients now in the hospital.

The main building is in so poor and shabby a condition that the sisters are about to vacate all but one floor of it for regular use.

The debt amounts to about $150,000, incurred by the erection of new buildings within the last few years. The debt is in the shape of loans at a low rate of interest. It is not a mortgage, but a private arrangement with other houses of the order.

The sisters will learn for the first time in this morning's papers of the fund which is being started for their benefit. When the Mayor left, the sisters saw fit to offer him no bill for his sojourn there. He sent them a check later marked "offering." The amount of that check was not made public.

COUNTY ALL REPUBLICAN.

Not a Democratic Vote Cast in Zapata County, Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 11.—For the second time Zapata county went solidly Republican at the election last Tuesday. It gave all of its 509 votes to J. C. Terrell, the Republican candidate for Governor.

Two years ago the county cast a solid vote for Taft for President. The county is in the lower Rio Grande border region. It is said to be the banner Republican county in the United States.

AIR MEET FACES BIG LOSS.

Baltimore Promoters Expect a Deficit of About $40,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Despite the high wind that swept the aviation field this afternoon Archibald Hoxsey started to-day's programme and Latham followed soon after.

The wind had been blowing for hours and several airmen said they would not go up unless there was an appreciable lull.

The decrease did not come, but Hoxsey sent word to the judges that he was going to try for the grand altitude prize. He ascended by gradual stages, and it took some time to reach 500 feet. Hoxsey fought on, but his struggle was in vain, and he returned to a lower level, where he executed some startling manœuvres, doing practically everything but turning a flipflap. He remained up 8 minutes 42 seconds.

The wind recorder in the judge's stand showed a velocity of twenty-five miles while Hoxsey was manœuvring. To everybody's surprise Hoxsey turned the plane heavenward again and hurried up to 1,050 feet.

In the meantime Latham was skimming along near the ground. As he crossed the starting line a gust of wind struck the big Antoinette, blowing the machine dangerously close to the grand stand.

Present indications are that the meet will close to-morrow with a heavy deficit. Col. Joyce said this afternoon: "Our present deficit is about $60,000 and we expect to take in about $20,000 to-day and to-morrow. This will leave about $40,000 expense for the meet."

KILLED BY GOULD AUTO.

Young Man Knocked From Bicycle and Run Over in Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, Nov. 11.—George J. Gould's automobile, in which were Jay Gould and the chauffeur, to-day ran down Orville Johnson, a clerk in a store, and injured him so badly that he died on the operating table in the hospital. George J. Gould, who was following in another automobile, went to the assistance of young Johnson and saw that he was started for the hospital and then went to the police station and gave $1,000 bail for the chauffeur, Felix de Nous.

The accident occurred while the Gould auto was passing the Y. M. C. A. building on its way to the railroad station. Young Johnson was on a bicycle going in the opposite direction on the same side of the street. Witnesses say that he should have been on the other side of the road and that the chauffeur did all he could do to avoid hitting him. The young man was knocked from his wheel and the forward wheels of the automobile ran over him.

In the hospital it was found that young Johnson's skull was fractured at the base and that he was injured internally.

When it was seen in the hospital that the young man's injuries were serious George J. Gould insisted that no expense be spared to save his life. He said that if it was possible and if it would increase the patient's chances of recovery he would provide a special train to take him to New York city, or if removal was advised against he would bring by special train specialists from the city.

RODE IN BRAKE SHOE BOX.

One Boy Tells Why He Had in This Case Preferred Upper Berth.

A Reading railway train inspector at Communipaw, hearing a curious noise in the brake shoe box under a passenger train as it arrived from Philadelphia early yesterday morning, peeped into the box and pulled forth two very diminutive boys, both as black as crows from dust and cinders.

The inspector took them to a roundhouse and restored them to their natural color with soap and water. Later the police turned the lads over to the Children's society.

The youngsters said they were Dan Harmon of 1715 North American street, Philadelphia, and Marion Mastrangleo of 1701 North American street. Both are 9 years of age. The box in which they rode was so small that the boys had to ride one above the other.

"Which one was on top?" the police asked Harmon.

"Me, of corse," said Harmon. "I'm Irish. He's a dago."

VERDICT AGAINST PHYSICIAN.

Mrs. Lazarovitz Gets $3,000 Damages From Dr. Sussman for Boy's Death.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Ford that heard a suit for $20,000 damages brought against Dr. Philip Sussman of 13 St. Mark's place by Mrs. Frieda Lazarovitz for causing the death of her son, Abraham, returned a verdict for $3,000 yesterday. The testimony showed that the boy had an injured knee and that Dr. Sussman called in a barber to apply leeches.

The boy wouldn't submit to the treatment and Dr. Sussman pressed a handkerchief saturated with chloroform into his nostrils. The boy died soon afterward and the autopsy showed that death was due to chloroform inhalation.

AUTO SIDEWIPES CAR.

Chauffeur Who Drives Too Close and Man Boarding Car Badly Hurt.

There was a mixup between a touring car and surface car on Broadway in front of the Hotel Astor last night which resulted in the serious injury of William Moore of 326 West Forty-third street, the driver of the automobile, and of Gznazu Darrewul, an Italian musician of 201 Christopher street, who was in the act of boarding the surface car as the auto sidewiped the car.

Moore in trying to pass the car misjudged its speed and was unable to avoid a collision. The musician was caught between the two and received a bad scalp wound and a fractured skull. The chauffeur was thrown out and struck on his head. He was badly hurt.

Boy Flies in Machine He Built.

RANDOLPH, Mass., Nov. 11.—Stanley Atherton, an eighteen-year-old boy, this afternoon made a flight in a biplane of his own construction over a large field at his home. He flew for a mile and a half and at times got a hundred feet in the air. In making the landing his machine was slightly damaged, but the young aviator was not hurt.

He declares that next week after he has repaired his biplane he will make a flight over Randolph. The biplane is equipped with a 30 horse-power engine.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY AFIRE

1,200 BOYS MARCHED OUT IN FOUR MINUTES.

Lower Floor and Part of Basement of the Main Building Burned Out—Waldo, Croker and Driscoll Hurry to the Scene—Fire Drill Was Effective.

The New York Catholic Protectory had a fire in its main building at Walker avenue and Unionport road, in The Bronx, last night. Twelve hundred boys were quartered in the building, but all were marched out without mishap. The fire was put out after half an hour's work by the city firemen, who confined it to the basement and first floor of the western section of the building.

The Protectory's plant comprises nine buildings situated near together in Westchester. The main building is a structure 225 feet long by 50 feet wide and with a wing 125 feet long, which gives to the building a T shape. The fire started in the boys' washroom in the basement at the western end. Over the washroom is the dining room. The second floor is occupied by offices and the quarters of the Catholic brothers, and the third, fourth and fifth floors are the dormitories of the boys.

At 10:30 o'clock last night Brother Henry, a director of the institution, who sleeps on the second floor, was awakened by smoke. He found the halls filled with it and sounded the call for fire drill. A moment later John Nicola, one of the eleven watchmen employed in the building, told the brother where the fire was.

The 1,200 boys—the older boys in the protectory, who had turned in at 9 o'clock—tumbled out of bed and into their trousers. With their shoes tucked under their arms they marched through the halls under the direction of a dozen of the brothers and down the fire escapes.

They were led into a courtyard, and from there into a large assembly hall in a wing of the building far removed from the fire. There they paused and put on their shoes and waited for further orders. The whole operation of routing out the 1,200 youngsters and getting them safely out of the building occupied just four minutes. Meanwhile Brother Henry, Brother Clementine and forty-five other brothers and three hundred boys of the institution's fire department went to work with hose and buckets.

The fire companies had a hard time getting their apparatus to the Protectory because of the torn up condition of Walker avenue, where streets are being graded to the New Haven Railroad's new viaduct.

There is also a strong upgrade to add to the difficulty. The engines and trucks were delayed a little, but not very much. When the first fireman jumped off the running board of a truck a second alarm was turned in and Chief Ahearn came and sent in a third and a fourth.

The firemen got to work and succeeded in keeping the blaze from going above the first story. While they were at this job Chief Croker came up the avenue at his usual mile a minute gait, struck one of the holes in the street and his machine teetered for a minute on the edge of a fifteen foot embankment. Capt. Rush got the car back on its four feet again and came on as if nothing had happened.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Driscoll, who had been visiting the Westchester police station, came over in his machine with Capt. McCauley and pretty soon Fire Commissioner Waldo pulled up in front of the Protectory, having made the journey from the Hotel Knickerbocker just behind Croker. The various officials stayed until they were assured that all the boys were safe and the fire was under control.

In the rear of the main building is another building housing 800 smaller boys. These, although some of them were scarcely more than twenty-five feet from the fire, knew nothing of it further than what they could hear of the engines. The girls' department, also near by, was ignorant of any danger.

Straw was laid down in the assembly hall for the boys to sleep on and again they turned in. Later Brother Henry went through the dormitories and found them untouched by the fire, and the boys early this morning returned to their beds.

The building was built forty-three years ago. Nine years ago there was a fire in its top floor which burned through the roof. On that occasion too the boys were got out with a record of no one hurt. Brother Henry estimated the damage of last night's blaze outside of water damage at not over $9,000.

The boys' department of the protectory is managed by the Brothers of the Christian Schools and the girls' department is in charge of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent.

BANKER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Mind Unbalanced by Suicide of Friend and Building's Collapse.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11.—D. Francis Schas, president of the Continental Savings Bank of this city, committed suicide to-day in the public pavilion of Overton Park by drinking a solution of strychnine and also shooting himself. His mind is supposed to have been unbalanced. On him was found a note which read: "My name is F. Schas, residence 773 Poplar avenue. Notify Bishop Gailor first so that he may prepare my poor wife." Schas leaves a widow and two children.

The suicide of C. W. Schulte, president of the First National Bank of Memphis, some time ago, together with the collapse of the building formerly occupied by the Continental Bank recently while Schas was in it, is supposed to have unbalanced his mind. Schulte was an intimate friend of Schas.

The officials of the Continental Bank admit some financial loss in a recent failure in Memphis, but say that it is not probably the cause for Schas taking his life.

The directors to-night agreed to put the business of the Continental Bank in the hands of a receiver. The stock had been quoted at 320, but this was believed to be false figures. Hundoon Carey was named as receiver.

To Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta.
Fine service via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Electric lighted sleepers and observation car. Office 1185 B'way, cor. 28th St. Phone 5044 Mad.—Adv.

TOLSTOY VANISHES.

Leaves Letter Saying He Will Spend the Rest of His Days in Seclusion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Count Tolstoy left his home at Yasnaya Poliana early on the morning of October 10, telling no one of his destination, but leaving a letter for his wife saying he had decided to spend his remaining days in solitary seclusion.

The *Noroe Vremya* makes the announcement on the authority of Prince Dmitry Obolensky, who says that Count Tolstoy was accompanied by Dr. Makovetsky and that Countess Tolstoy is in despair.

The news is confirmed from other sources. All attempts to trace the Count have failed.

NEUTRALIZE THE ADRIATIC.

Rumored Action by Italy and Austria Received With Doubts.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 11.—A newspaper states that Italy and Austria are considering a project for the neutralization of the Adriatic.

The announcement is received sceptically in view of Austria's enlarged naval programme and the recent justification of this programme by Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On the other hand, considerable anti-armament agitation is going on in Italy, where also all the parties seem anxious for a better understanding with Austria.

WOMAN'S CLOSE CALL.

Train Hits Her a Glancing Blow and Only Her Clothing Is Harmed.

NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 11.—A handsomely gowned woman was struck by the Stamford express at the railroad station this afternoon and thrown fifteen feet across the platform. Before those who saw the accident could reach her she ran up the stairs with her escort to North avenue, hurried into a large automobile and was driven rapidly away. Neither her identity nor that of her escort could be learned.

The woman was apparently unhurt, though her hat and gown were ruined. She had been walking up and down the platform, waiting for the 12:45 train, and in attempting to move out of the way of the express, which approached at high speed on the local track, she ran against a post of the platform shed. Before her escort could pull her away the train dashed by and struck her a glancing blow on the arm.

DON'T INDORSE FOR OTHERS.

Mr. Kohn's Advice in His Will With a Bequest of $100,000.

The will of David Kohn, who died at Nice on March 22 last, leaves the residue of an estate worth more than $100,000 to his daughter, Mrs. Edith Seligman, with this advice:

"I hereby enjoin my dearly beloved daughter and son-in-law to faithfully regard the advice which I now write for their benefit: To be saving and take very little risk; to lend no money to others nor indorse for others, for my experience in this respect has been unfortunate. Rather give what you can afford to and let it go at that."

The testator left $500 each to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and the Hebrew Hospital of St. Louis, and $25,000 to his sister-in-law, Helene Pick, whom he described to be a "devoted member of my family."

KNEW HOW TO HANDLE STRIKE.

And When Tucker Finished Argument Men Were Eager to Go Back to Work.

The men employed by Joseph J. Tucker, a paper merchant of 330 Chestnut street, struck last night for a few minutes.

Just when they were particularly needed to handle an extra large shipment for Tucker the men laid down their cotton hooks. In surprise the foreman questioned them, learned their intention and willingly joined them. Then one of them, Saranto Dorando of 71 New Chambers street, marched over to Tucker and hit him on the head with a cotton hook. Ten minutes later Tucker had four of them on the ground begging forgiveness. The others were quite willing to go back to work.

KILLED IN HIS AUTOMOBILE.

Frederick W. Gibbs of Montclair Crushed Against Steering Wheel.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 11.—Frederick W. Gibbs, a politician and contractor, was almost instantly killed this afternoon near his home in an automobile accident.

In company with his cousin, Thomas Gibbs, who came here from England last week, Mr. Gibbs started away from his home at 245 Park street this afternoon to take a spin around town. When about 100 yards from his house and while near Gordonhurst avenue the steering gear of the automobile broke. The car was travelling at a lively rate and it veered into a steep bank. Mr. Gibbs was hurled violently against the steering wheel, which was driven into his breast, crushing the heart and lungs. When a physician reached his side he was breathing his last. Thomas Gibbs was but slightly hurt.

Mr. Gibbs was 50 years old. He was widely known and was an enthusiastic automobilist. He leaves a widow and one son, Alfred J. Gibbs, cashier of the First National Bank of Montclair.

KILLS HIMSELF AT TELEPHONE.

Wife Hears Shot as Husband Tells Her by Wire of Intention to Die.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Nov. 11.—After telephoning to his wife that he intended shooting his head off B. H. Pray of this city yesterday carried out his threat immediately, his wife hearing over the telephone the sound of the shot which ended her husband's life. Temporary insanity is supposed to have caused the act.

Mrs. Pray left home early in the day and went to visit a married daughter. In the afternoon she answered a telephone call and recognized her husband's voice. "I'm going to kill myself," said the voice. "Listen and you will hear the shot."

Immediately came the sound of a shot and the telephone receiver was dropped.

YALE-PRINCETON GAME, PRINCETON SPECIAL TRAINS
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday, November 12. Leave New York 9:10, 9:25, 9:40, 9:55, 10:10, 10:25, 10:40, 10:55, 11:10, 11:25 A. M. Returning after game from Lower Station.—Adv.

EXPRESS STRIKERS REFUSE TO SETTLE

Jersey Men for Closed Shop, but Their Committees Urge Them to Give In.

MADE THE MAYOR ANGRY

Says Wagons Can Run Without the Strikers' Help Manned by Policemen.

The newly unionized Jersey City express drivers and helpers, upon whom devolved the settlement of the strike there and in New York on the lines laid down in Mayor Gaynor's office last Thursday, rejected last night the terms offered by the express companies and appointed committees to draw up demands for a closed shop to be presented to the companies to-day.

The committees instead of drawing up the proposed demands bickered until 12:30 o'clock this morning over the nature of them. Then they decided to draw up no demands at all. One of the committeemen said that the committees had determined to recommend to the meetings of the unions to-day that the men go back to work on Monday on the terms already offered by the companies. He hinted that the maturer men among the strikers had prevailed in the committee.

If the strikers still refuse to accept the terms there is next to no chance that the companies will acquiesce in their demand for a closed shop. The three companies most intimately involved, the Wells Fargo, Adams and United States, are known to be absolutely and finally opposed to the closed shop. It is said that they will make no compromise on this point. They will insist upon the right to employ men irrespective of union affiliations. While they have agreed not to discriminate against a man on the ground that he has signed with the union, they will not agree to shut out other applicants for jobs.

It was up to the Jersey men to settle or prolong the strike. Under the tentative settlement agreed to by the New York employees on Thursday night the strike was to end if the Jersey men also accepted the terms. Before the New Jersey strikers came to a definite resolve to reject the terms, but when it was clear that the disposition of the men was to hold out for a closed shop, Mayor Gaynor thus expressed himself yesterday afternoon:

"They can reject it if they want to. But I beg to say that a committee of their own selection came to me voluntarily, with no request of mine, and made an honorable agreement. If the men reject that honorable agreement I shall teach them that the express wagons can run without their help, even if we have to man every one of them with policemen."

Organizer Ashton said afterward: "The Mayor told me that the wagons would be run if the men refused to accept the agreement, even if he had to put two policemen on every wagon."

What the present situation may lead to was described last night by Charles H. Forster, secretary of the New York joint district council of the teamsters. He declared that the strike is only just beginning, that more unions of drivers are to be called out and that a movement to that effect is already going on throughout the country. He laid it to the high cost of living, which made higher wages necessary. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is ready, Forster said, to send three organizers to help in running the strikes here, and President Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is willing to send more.

General Organizer Ashton signed a statement last night saying that the strike of the express drivers is still on in Manhattan and every teamster who returns to work will be considered a strike breaker and expelled from the union. In his statement he ignores the pledge given by the express companies in their letter to Mr. Towne that they will not discharge any man for belonging to a union. Mr. Ashton's statement says in part:

The letter to Mr. Towne, representing the Merchants Association, regarding the express drivers' strike was read and discussed at length at a large meeting of the strikers. The consensus of opinion pronounced that the terms offered by the express companies were so vague and meaningless that the proposition was rejected, even appreciating the kindly offices of the Mayor. In scanning the circular letter sent the drivers by the express companies under date of November 5 one paragraph reads: "Although no demand was made on any express company before the strike, the men will be reemployed in former positions and at former wages without any discrimination for having left service upon their individual applications. After resumption of work each company will confer and endeavor to arrange wages satisfactorily."

Ashton then says that any evidences of discontent or individual demands have been invariably met with dismissal. The paragraph quoted, he says, gives no proof that men will not be discriminated against for affiliation with "our teamsters." In the present congested condition of the platforms, he says, the men fear that the companies would work them sixteen and seventeen hours a day without extra pay.

"Until some proposition more definite and specific is offered," he concludes, "the express drivers' strike will continue."

Mr. Ashton said that at a meeting of the United States Express Company's employees in Jersey City he urged the men to accept the peace proposals, but they rejected them, the chief reason,