HOW THE GRAFT THRIVED ALONG THE BOARDWALK

Schemes That Were Worked to Wring Tribute From Residents of Atlantic City.

CONTRACTS A RICH FIELD

Banks, Breweries and Franchises All Helped to Swell the Ill Gotten Gains.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 13.—The recent graft disclosures, which are expected to go to the Grand Jury early next week, may be said to be the culmination of a series of events which began when Louis Keuhnle came up from Barnegat to serve as barkeeper at the little hotel his father ran over the road from the railway station. Ever since this city has been under the heel of the hungriest gang of looters that ever seized possession of a New Jersey city. The Bumsted gang in Jersey City, that could not be reached by anything short of a constitutional amendment, was not so merciless or so greedy. Keuhnle had not long been mixing drinks at the senior's bar before he branched out into politics with a well defined notion of the things he could do when he got into it. Atlantic City was young then, and small; and its seizure was a comparatively easy task. The barkeeper made himself an influence with her officialism and he soon had things all his own way.

He established a brewery and made the barmen of the city patronize it. He opened a bank; and it was the favorite depository of the city's funds. He allied himself with Bob Delany and brought a new element of prodigals, whose business needed "protection," to his doors. He formed a partnership with a contractor whose bid was a factor, if not a winner, in every award. And just then a man named Cherry dropped in on the town from somewhere with a paving proposition that led to a partnership that covered most of the boasted 5,000 miles of highway in the city with bitulithic. There was no department of municipal activity in which he did not participate.

It was hard work to find out whence Cherry was till lately it was learned that he came from the West, where he had been an editor, to do some of the financing in the Parker campaign for the Presidency; and then he fell on Atlantic City with his bitulithic scheme. He made money enough to retire from business—just about the time Keuhnle was convicted of participation in his operations. He is in Egypt now, where extradition papers are not easily gotten. There was no particular reason for his Egyptian tour when he undertook it; the Grand Jurors had not indicted him; they have not done it yet. But in the circles that employed Detective Burns it is confidently predicted that something like that may happen in the near future. Others grew rich at the same time. Burns's dictagraph notes one of the caged Councilmen of the city saying to another one of the crowd: "There's Root! He looked like a bum when he came here; now he rides in his automobile."

In a statement given out a day or two ago concerning the disclosures here Gov. Wilson in a few words explained how such a state of things as this system of government resulted in here could go on and go on without interference. He described it as "a system of mixed politics and government whose practitioners have been bad men. They have been professional practitioners, which may be taken as accounting for their success. If the Sheriff belonged to a gang the Grand Jury was depended upon not to go too far. The Prosecutor, if he belongs to a gang, will be 'discreet.' The Judge may be complaisant."

The Judge and Prosecutors in Atlantic County have long owed their appointments to the influences of the governing day, and the Sheriff has always had the Sheriff has always been their nominee. Some other Governor than Wilson had made Goldberg the Prosecutor here and Higbie the Judge. And Gov. Wilson sent Attorney-General Wilson to prosecute when he opened the doors for investigation and Supreme Court Justice Kalisch to try.

The doors were opened when Justice Kalisch struck that "old and forgotten law" as the Governor phrases it, "which enables the court to appoint elisors to draw Grand Juries instead of allowing the Sheriff when he is interested to draw them." That discovery, the Governor says, "freed the forces for good in the community" and gave them an opportunity to act. The result was the choice last fail, for the first time in a quarter century, of a body of inquisitors from the gang had had no hand in naming and the indictment of a long procession of officials for election frauds by which the crew had kept themselves in the public places. Incidentally Kuehnle was prosecuted for having awarded a contract to his bitulithic partner while he was a member of the board authorized to award street contracts.

The frightened ringsters are very bitter at Justice Kalisch for having discovered a means of putting at work in Atlantic county a Grand Jury they had not helped to draw. Within the last few days publicity has been given to a threat some of them made to have the judge "put out of the way." Justice Kalisch, when questioned about it, said he had heard something of that tenor. "But," he added, "I shall keep on doing my duty all the same."

When with his elisor regulation Justice Kalisch had "freed the forces for good" the oppressed elements in the community began to take courage. The list of sufferers by the system were the hotel men along the seafront. They paid two-thirds of the budget the gang had been making from year to year. They had seen the annual expenditures increase in ten years from $1,280,000 to nearly $4,000,000; the bonded debt had mounted from $2,000,000 in 1886 to $15,000,000 in 1910 in spite of the enormous increase in annual outlays. In the face of checking the extravagancies or rates they had year after year sought place in the Council for representatives of their interests. They were not given "a look in." Every time they ventured to name a candidate he was bitterly opposed. The indictment against Bachach, the present "reform" Mayor, was based on a charge that he had engaged in the open bribery of several hundred voters to defeat the chief hotel-men's candidate for Council in one of the wards three years ago.

They made a particularly strenuous attempt to land one of their men in the city board when the drainage contract, involving a round million of expenditure, was let to a contractor over one who had offered to do the work for $350,000 less. It was an improvement the city needed. The whole budget, so far as it had been allowed to go for betterments of any kind, was being devoted to the improvement of the parts of the city closest to the sea. The inland parts of the town demanded better things. Everybody agreed they should have it. Their first attempt to get it was defeated in the Council.

Presently the Keuhnle crowd revived the project. They say down here it was because they had found a way of making an enormous "rakeoff" with it. When the specifications were advertised a Newark firm gave the crowd a shock by making a bid that was more than $200,000 below the lowest of the Atlantic City contractors' bids. It was thrown out on a technicality and the highest bidder was given the award. The beachfront bonifaces made a protest. They held denunciatory mass meetings. They went to the Grand Jury for redress. It all went for nothing.

Then there was the purchase of the Vogler tract to arouse them. The tract is appraised at $50,000; the city authorities paid five times that for it. Rumors too of $40,000 rake off in the construction and operation of the new municipal hospital were prevalent everywhere. Charges of $286 for coal supply for five days and the difference between a $4,000 bill for maintenance one year and an $11,000 bill for maintenance the next year were items that set men thinking. There were protests and complaints and cries of shame. But they fell on hardened ears. And the better men of the place had begun to despair when the "freeing of the forces for good" gave them new hope.

Then came organization to fight the grafters to a finish. If the Grand Juries would indict it was worth the while to get the evidence and present it. Checks to pay the expense of the engineering were drawn with enthusiasm and the employment of Detective Burns ensued. THE SUN has told the story of his trap evidence and of the easy purchase of the Councilmen to put through the scheme it embodied for the concreting the Boardwalk. Burns says that the "easy money" habit had become so much part of Atlantic City officialism, that they greedily swallowed every bit of bait, hook and all, and asked no questions.

"What's that?" the dictagraph reports one Councilman exclaiming when he heard another telling of the $5,000 per Councilman for votes for the "fake" Boardwalk Ordinance. "We mustn't let that get away from us if we go to the chair for it."

That's why, Burns says, he found it so easy to lure them with the Boardwalk frameup ordinance. It was so unplausible that even the ring's own papers would not stand for it. They denounced it and ridiculed it so persistently that Burns was afraid his victims would be scared from the prey with which he was tempting them or see the spring under the cheese in the trap he had set for them. Of a sudden the *Atlantic Review*, known everywhere as the mouthpiece of the reformers came out strong in its advocacy. It didn't make much difference to the Councilmen then what the ring papers said about it. They merely guessed that the managers of the sheets had not "got theirs." Surely they could vote for something for which the reformers themselves were shouting.

And when the hollowness of it all was exposed, and shame fell on those who had been purchased to vote for it the Atlantic City *Press*, which has been the steady champion of the ring, made merry at the expense of Editor Harvey Thomas of the *Review*. But Thomas turned the joke on Col. Walter Edge when he explained that he had leaped to the advocacy of the ordinance only to help the detective bag his game.

OUTBID WESTERNERS ON BEETS.

Havemeyer Used That Method in Colorado, Witness Says.

Charles Boettcher of Denver, vice-president of the Great Western Sugar Company, a New Jersey corporation with headquarters at Denver, was the witness yesterday at the sugar inquiry in the Federal Building. Mr. Boettcher was active in the organization and development of the six original beet sugar companies in Colorado which were consolidated in 1905 into the Great Western corporation, which as a subsidiary was in turn absorbed or partially so by the trust.

According to Mr. Boettcher there are 100,000 acres in Colorado devoted to the raising of beetsand this land is for the most part divided into small farms averaging ten or twelve acres each.

With respect to H. O. Havemeyer's acquisition of an interest in the Colorado sugar companies Mr. Boettcher testified that he first talked with Senator Wolcott of Colorado in the latter's office in Denver, but said he didn't know then that the Senator had any affiliations with Havemeyer's interests. The witness said he offered to sell Senator Wolcott the sugar plant at Grand Junction, Col., and the offer was refused. At the same time the Senator told him he would consider buying the plant at Loveland, Col. Later, in 1902, Boettcher came to New York and saw Havemeyer.

"When I left Mr. Havemeyer's office," he said, "I had sold him a half interest in the Loveland plant."

"What did he pay for it?" asked Assistant District Attorney Knapp.

"As nearly as I can now recall it was $750,000 or $850,000 a share and he got his money's worth," was the witness's reply.

A large amount of correspondence between Havemeyer and Charles R. Heike on the one hand and Boettcher and his associates on the other was introduced in evidence by Mr. Knapp according to the tenor of which there was not a little friction between the two sets of interests before consolidation was effected. Mr. Boettcher complained of Havemeyer's invasion of his territory and paying farmers $5 a ton for beets, whereas the Colorado people were only paying $4.50.

SEEKS MONEY PAID BUSTANOBY.

Trustee in Bankruptcy Sues in Cafe des Beaux Arts Case.

A suit was filed yesterday afternoon in the United States District Court against Louis Bustanoby and Bustanoby Bros., proprietors of the bankrupt Café des Beaux Arts, to recover on the proceeds of sale of property covered by a chattel mortgage given by Bustanoby Bros. to Louis Bustanoby to secure payment of a loan for $17,250, with interest from October 17, 1911. The mortgage covered the furniture, fixtures, machinery, paintings, &c., in the restaurant at 80 West Fortieth street.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed last December against Bustanoby Bros., and subsequently Augustus H. Skillin, the plaintiff in the present action, was appointed trustee. Mr. Skillin alleges that on November 6, 1911, the date of the execution of the chattel mortgage, Bustanoby Bros. were insolvent and accordingly the mortgage operated as a preference within the meaning of the bankruptcy act and enabled Louis Bustanoby to get a greater percentage of the indebtedness due him than other creditors got.

After Mr. Skillin was appointed trustee of the bankrupt estate, the complaint states, the property covered by the chattel mortgage was sold for $8,838.19, which was paid to Louis Bustanoby. The trustee has demanded payment of this money and has been refused, he says, wherefore he demands judgment in that amount with interest from February 8, 1912.

"BLACK BOOK" NOT INFALLIBLE.

Former Russian Police Chief So Admits in Slander Suit.

There was a new turn yesterday at the hearing in the Federal Building in the Evalanko Bourtzeff $100,000 slander suit when, Leonid Menshikoff, former chief of police at St. Petersburg, testified that he did not know of his own knowledge the identity of the Evalenko mentioned in the extracts from his "Black Book" which he had read into the record the day before. It was understood that Menshikoff had previously testified that the Evalenko referred to was Alexander M. Evalenko, president of the International Library Publishing Company of this city, who is suing Vladimir L. Bourtzeff, a prominent Russian with revolutionist sympathies, for $100,000 damages for alleged slander contained in a statement to the effect that Evalenko was a Russian Government spy while posing as a friend of the revolutionists. Now the witness says he doesn't know whether or not the entry in the book referred to the plaintiff. Menshikoff will resume the stand to-day.

GANG OF SAFE BLOWERS NABBED WITH FULL KIT

Trio Noted Throughout Country As Yeggs of Most Desperate Class.

PLANNED JOBS IN CITY

Carried Finest Tools Ever Seen by Police—Two East Side Robberies.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty was smiling yesterday afternoon as he looked over his desk, littered with a curious collection of revolvers, fuses, nitroglycerine, drills and other tools, to explain that the police have gathered in three real safe blowers, dyed in the wool yeggs, men of the dangerous sort, whose like Police Headquarters seldom sees. There wasn't a detail missing in the set of tools; the Commissioner explained it was remarkably complete and one of the best he has seen.

The prisoners are known as Harry Wilson, alias Harry Glunninger of 17 Manhattan avenue; Joseph Cannon, called "One Arm Jimmie," because he has but one arm, of 101 West 137th street, and James, alias "Tip," O'Neil of 52 West Twenty-eighth street.

The crimes they are charged with or suspected of knowing about range from murder to pocket picking, with safe blowing, post office burglaries and receiving stolen property sandwiched between. They were arraigned in Harlem court yesterday afternoon and held in $5,000. Cannon in $6,000, for examination Saturday for having burglars' tools and explosives in their possession. The Deputy Commissioner will see what more charges he can dig up by that time.

It wasn't a mere spur of the moment catch that landed the trio in jail. Detectives had been following them for days and Dougherty ordered the arrest, he said, for two reasons. First he was afraid the men might learn that detectives were after them, and second, he thought he had enough against them already without risking the lives of his men by waiting until they could be caught redhanded.

The trial of these men began last fall when the Pittsburg police department wired New York about one Thomas Monaghan, who was in demand there. Harry Wilson was known to be one of Monaghan's pals.

One of the peculiarities of the work of this gang was the use of electricity in blowing safes. Wires were attached to fixtures and made to set off the sparks in fuses. The Police Department records showed quite a few safe blowings here where that method had been followed.

Detectives Cray and Savage, who Dougherty thought, knew criminal faces pretty well, were spoken to, and on June 2 they reported that they had seen Harry Wilson at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street.

The other must be around, it was argued, so the "shadows"—men who are good at following others without being too conspicuous—were started out. They were Detectives Mckenna, Cassasa, Toner, Gaynor, Gus and Jim Riley, who look like youngsters, Young and Savage. In watching Wilson they soon ran across "Tip" and Cannon. It was easy to see what they had in mind. In detective parlance, they were "feeling out" various likely scores.

When a crook feels out a place he makes several visits to the neighborhood in daytime and nighttime, observes the means of ingress and the precautions taken to guard the store, takes notes of the policeman's beat and such things. They were observed feeling out a shoe store at Thirty-eighth street and Broadway and more places at Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue.

Monday night the trio started for Brooklyn. They went to Freeport, and then, five miles through the dark country roads, to Seaford. There they dilled a hole in the post office safe, Dougherty explained, and were ready to start business when something happened. This was the casual appearance of a young fellow and his girl, who had been to a dance and were returning late.

The man on the outside poked a revolver into the Seaford fellow's face. He ran and got the Sheriff and others. When they returned to the post office the safe blowers had gone. The detectives were not near enough to make an arrest then.

Yesterday the trio spent a busy afternoon buying tools such as can be used by burglars and Tuesday night they spent the hours from 9 o'clock until 1 o'clock reconnoitring about the branch office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at 543 West 143d street. The detectives, who were keeping in touch with Dougherty, asked what was best to be done.

"Nab them," he said.

So the three were arrested at St. Nicholas avenue and brought to the West 125th street station. Then the police went to the addresses they gave. The kit of tools displayed in the Deputy Commissioner's office, he explained, was taken from the flat at 101 West 137th street.

A glance over them showed four bottles of nitroglycerine, five revolvers—latest models—files, a sledge hammer, gloves to prevent finger prints—a putty knife, a brace and bit, frogs—these are used to clamp over safe combination knobs before drilling into the safe and have no innocent use—wedges, screws, bolts, hundreds of smokeless cartridges, electric flashlights, a syringe for injecting nitroglycerine—a rubber bag with dynamite in it, 500 feet of electric wires with detonaters at the ends, a curious tube for blowing explosive mixtures into small apartures, and a dozen railroad maps and time tables. A lot of stamped envelopes, some marked "Egypt, Erie Co.," another "Great Neck, Nassau Co.," and a quantity of stamps concluded the collection.

Taking the records of the men, Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said that Cannon had been a police telephone operator in Chicago up to 1897, and that he was suspected of knowing about a murder and several holdups there ten years ago. O'Neil's record showed that he had been sentenced to five years imprisonment in Cleveland in 1897 on a burglary charge.

Wilson's yellow slip was longest. In April, 1895, he got thirty days and $200 for receiving stolen property in Cleveland, December 30, 1897, he was given six months in Buffalo for safe blowing and had served thirty days on a suspicious person charge in Buffalo in 1899.

An interesting section of his record was a clipping from a newspaper at the time of his last arrest in New York city in 1905, when he was apprehended with a John Mullin for a safe blowing in Gilbertsville, N. Y. It was then said that a set of safe blower's tools was found which the police said was the finest they had seen. A catalogue of the implements found showed that the collection was not nearly so complete as that on the Deputy Commissioner's table yesterday. Wilson was not convicted on that charge here, but was sent to Pittsburg, where he got two years for burglary.

Candy Man Ends Life.

Barnett Smith, the father of seven children and proprietor of a small and unsuccessful candy store, committed suicide yesterday morning. Smith was found in the bathroom of their home at 217 Madison street by his wife. He had turned on the gas and closed the window.

ANOTHER SAFE CRACKED.

East Side Merchant Lost $2,000 on Night of Milgrim Job.

Last Sunday night was a busy one for yeggmen on the East Side. It leaked out Wednesday that the safe in the tailor establishment of H. Milgrim and Bro. at 190 East Houston street had been blown some time on Sunday, and yesterday it was learned that Max Mesner, who has a dry goods shop at 196 Second street, was hauled out of bed early Monday morning to find that his safe had been blown in practically the same manner. His dog—and Mrs. Mesner feels worse about this than the loss of jewels or money—had been killed by the yeggs.

The detectives from the Fifth street police station are cryptic when asked about Sunday's activities in the nitroglycerine line, but fervently deny that there was a third safe cracking the same night, a report current yesterday on the East Side.

The methods by which the yeggs got the fronts off the two safes convinced the sleuths right away that the men know their business.

Milgrim says that he lost $28,500 in jewelry and money, but the Mesners say that they lost only about $2,000 in all. The yeggs at work on the Mesner safe, a "pinky safe" like that of the tailors, were apparently frightened away before they got a good start.

Mrs. Jennie Mesner closed up shop early Saturday night and then as she was going to a wedding put on her necklace and jewels, valued at about $2,000, she said, locked up the safe and went away. She also left in the safe some money that she had promised to keep for a girl in the neighborhood, three gold watches of her own and a gold chain.

The dog was chloroformed; then the yeggs drilled the flimsy safe door, boring three holes around the outside knob. Then they brought in disconnected telephone wires through the back window, hitched up a battery, squirted just a bit of "soup" into the cup, and let her go. They got the money on the shelves and Mrs. Mesner's watches, but were scared away before reaching the inner box of the safe.

WOMAN SLEUTH IS ROBBED.

Accuses Couple She Visited in Search of Evidence.

May Mackenzie, a woman detective looking for evidence for a colored client who wants a divorce from his wife, lost a diamond ring worth $220 while in the San Juan Hill district Wednesday night. She charges Joseph Huggs and his wife with taking the ring. Mrs. Huggs is a sister-in-law of John Cutler, Miss Mackenzie's client. Miss Mackenzie went to the Huggs apartments at 214 West Sixty-second street to arrange for a meeting with Mrs. Cutler, who, it was said, is also anxious to be free.

The detective was taken by Mr. Huggs into a room to be shown some shirt waists, which he said had been taken by a friend from a Broadway department store. He offered to sell some to Miss Mackenzie for 50 cents a piece. Miss Mackenzie said Huggs took the ring from her finger, and handed it to his wife, who fled. After Mrs. Huggs had gone, Miss Mackenzie said, she broke away from Huggs and ran across the street and telephoned to Police Headquarters. Detective Lenox of the West Sixty-eighth street station arrested the Hugges, who denied the charge.

Huggs said that the detective went to his house about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and asked to see his wife. She works in a store in Twenty-third street, he told Miss Mackenzie, and would not be home before 6:30 o'clock. Miss Mackenzie remained for supper with the Huggses. Mr. Huggs said the woman sleuth had been drinking.

Magistrate Harris adjourned the case until to-day to give opportunity to call witnesses.

BRUTAL FATHER SENT TO JAIL.

Ramponi Beat Daughter and Chained Her to a Tub.

Biasi Ramponi of 314 East 108th street, who beat his fourteen-year-old daughter and then chained her to her work at the washtubs, was sentenced to serve three months in the penitentiary in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

The little girl, Jennie, is quite slender and pale and trembled throughout her story to the three Justices. She testified that her father frequently beat her and each morning dragged her from her couch to get the breakfast and clean up the house.

On the morning of June 3 he dragged her from her bed, she said, and struck her many times while she worked in the kitchen. She said she had had no supper the night before nor breakfast in the morning. When she was slow in washing the dishes he beat her with a heavy strap, she continued, and then chained her to the legs of the washtub, telling her to scrub the clothes.

When the brother left the house her ten-year-old sother crept from his bed and released her from her chains.

Then she ran away, and a neighbor with whom she stayed over night told the child's story to the Children's Society.

COUNTESS' ESTATE GONE.

Walter Mead, Executor, Has Failed to Pay and Is Not at Home.

Mrs. Alice Mansfield of London, a daughter of the late Countess Alice Ghorn de Ferussac, who died in 1874, has filed suit in the Supreme Court against Walter Mead, a lawyer of 164 Hewes street, Williamsburg, for an accounting of her mother's estate. Mead has been executor under the will of the Countess since 1884, and paid the income regularly until last February when it is alleged he told Mrs. Mansfield he couldn't pay over the quarterly income any longer because the principal of the estate was lost several years ago.

Mr. Mead, who is advanced in years, has left his home. His attorney, Francis X. McCaffrey, said that Mr. Mead had a fire several years ago in which securities and valuable papers were destroyed and he didn't know whether this had anything to do with the executor's failure to pay the income. He said he believed none was paid because there was no income from the estate.

Dr. Cady Called to Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 13.—The Rev. Dr. Putman Cady, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church of Amsterdam, N. Y., has been called to succeed the Rev. Dr. George A. Paull, deceased, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Montclair. The pastorate carries with it a salary of $2,000 per year and the use of the church manse. Dr. Cady is a graduate of Princeton University and Princeton Theological Seminary. The Presbyterian Church of Upper Montclair is constructing a new $50,000 edifice which will be ready for occupancy next October.

Tax on Automobiles and Chauffeurs for Four Months $856,310.25.

ALBANY, June 13.—The Secretary of State reports that the receipts of his office for the registration of automobiles and the licensing of chauffeurs up to June 1, 1912, for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 1912, are $856,310.25, the total amount received at the New York office was $795,914. The number of vehicles registered in New York was 44,667, of which 5,498 were commercial and 102 exempt.

DIVORCED, AND SAYS SHE DIDN'T KNOW IT

Mrs. East Asks to Have the Decree Given to Her Husband Set Aside.

HUSBAND MARRIED AGAIN

Defence Says the Action Is an Afterthought to Regain a Reputation.

Mrs. Estella East yesterday asked Supreme Court Justice Platzek to set aside a decree of divorce obtained from her by Lemuel C. East, head of a printing house, on the ground that the suit was tried without her knowledge and that her husband lived with her for several months after he obtained the decree. Mrs. East's charges were denied by her husband and the lawyers connected with the case, but Justice Platzek decided to send the application to ex-Justice John J. Freedman, official referee, to report as to the truth or falsity of the charges.

Mrs. East said she was married to East in 1900 and sued him for a separation in 1910 on the advice of Henry Salant, a lawyer she had known for years. Her husband put in a counterclaim for divorce. She said she had just learned that on April 10, 1911, her attorney told Louis J. Rosett, counsel for East, to go ahead and take a default in the case because his client didn't intend to appear. Accordingly the case was tried as an undefended divorce suit and East got a decree at once.

Mrs. East said that her husband continued to live with her up to December 26 last, when she was informed by neighbors that her husband had divorced her. The information surprised her, she said, and when she investigated she found that he had just been remarried. She went to her attorney's office to find out the truth. Then she heard that her husband had been divorced from her for months.

Mrs. East said that the corespondent named by her husband was Burton A. Babcock, a man in his employ, and she denied that she was guilty of misconduct with him or any other man. When she learned of the charge against her she asked her husband what he meant by it and he told her he just put in that charge so she couldn't get a separation from him. She said he told her he knew she was a good woman.

Mrs. East keeps a boarding house and she put in the affidavits of five boarders to the effect that they had seen East at her home up to last December. One woman boarder said that East told her his wife had aided him in his business and heard him say to his wife: "Stella, forgive me. I know that you are the best woman that ever lived and I am all wrong." She said she saw East kneeling before his wife and kissing her hands.

Lawyer Rosett said that Mrs. East's attorney told him she didn't intend to contest the suit, so he had it tried as an undefended suit. East declared in an affidavit that all his wife's statements were falsehoods. He said she pleaded with him to drop the suit, but he refused. He said he had married on December 27 a woman he had known in his former home in Virginia.

East said that after he had married the plaintiff they adopted a child, which was killed in a railroad accident after the divorce decree had been signed. He said he went to his wife's home to see about the child's funeral and was not there again.

Lawyer Salant said that the statements in Mrs. East's affidavits are "fundamentally and inequitably false." He said that when Mrs. East first told him about her domestic troubles it was a tale of ill treatment the like of which he had never heard. She told him East had wrecked her into marrying him by going through the ceremony of embracing the Catholic faith, and immediately after the marriage renounced it and scoffed at her because he was a Baptist. She told him East was subject to brainstorms, the lawyer said, and that when he got one of them he was likely to kill her.

The lawyer said he was surprised when the counterclaim of divorce was put in by East, but when Mrs. East denied the charge to him only half heartedly he was convinced that her husband's treatment of her was not due to religious frenzy, but to her improper conduct. He said he told her that if any witness swore falsely in the case the Judge could put the person in prison, and after that she discontinued coming to her office and he believed she had dropped the case.

"She is a very shrewd and crafty female," said the lawyer, "and I believe this motion is an afterthought conceived by the plaintiff in an effort to regain her reputation after she has been thrown overboard by her lover, and I believe that when she found herself without a reputation or a lover she cowardly and dastardly attempted to shift the blame to her attorney."

Lawyer Salant said he feared that his enemies, political and otherwise, would seize upon the allegations of Mrs. East to attack him.

CARNIVAL SET FOR JULY 1

With Big Opening Parade—Music Festival in September.

A big festival of music and a week of celebration for all nationalities which will be ushered in by a grand parade led by the Boy Scouts forms part of the carnival that the programme and attraction committee of the Hotel and Business Men's League has planned for the summer. Mayor Gaynor will open the carnival on July 1 from the steps of the City Hall.

It is expected that there will be 50,000 persons in costume, representing all nations, in the parade. Governors Island will be the camping ground of thousands of Boy Scouts.

In September will take place the festival of music, planned to be the greatest in the world's history. Fifty thousand musicians, belonging to orchestras, bands, choirs and drum and bugle corps and gathered from all parts of America, will come here to vie with one another in a ten day competition. Valuable prizes will be awarded by a small army of critics and judges. Open air concerts will be held in Central and other parks by choirs and bands. Many singers will appear in costume.

Simultaneously with the festival it is planned to hold an exposition of music instruments at one of the big show places of the city. This exposition will be divided into two distinct parts, one demonstrating the entire story of the manufacture and production of wind and string instruments, the other an exhibition of all the other types of musical instruments from the piano player to the phonograph.

VALUABLE JEWELS MISSING.

Butler in Krueger Home Arrested and Maid Gone.

Following the arrest of the butler in the home of former Judge Gottfried Krueger in High street, Newark, yesterday, it was found that a pearl necklace valued at $7,500 was missing. The butler, Andrew P. Bruce, colored, was held in $1,500 bail on a charge of stealing a diamond stickpin, the property of Mrs. Inglis M. Uppercue, daughter of Judge Krueger.

Mr. Krueger, who is the owner of several breweries, sailed with Mrs. Krueger for Europe on Tuesday morning. While waiting for an automobile to take them to the steamship Mrs. Krueger left the missing necklace on a table and went out of the room for a few minutes. When she returned the necklace was gone. The loss did not detain Mr. and Mrs. Krueger from going to Europe. Since the necklace disappeared a maid employed in the household has vanished.

A NEW STYLE IN ANKLE WEAR

And It Has Openwork for Fair—You Had Better Buy a Pair.

Countless skirts these days go swishin' toward the Stocking Exhibition—there's no fee charged for admission—at a Thirty-ninth street shop. Number Two-three-nine the place is, and it's filled with filmy laces, piled on counters, shelves, in cases, from the baseboard to the top. And among the styles now flocking here from Paris comes a stocking built especially for blocking busy traffic in our town. It is hosiery that's very openwork and light and airy and in substance somewhat chary from the top right straight on down.

It's unnamed yet. Those who strive a name to find will sure contrive a snappy trade name like Godiva. From this on when round the park girls go driving and, perchance, some sharp eyed loungers they entrance some they had better close their hansom or they'll block the park till dark.

For these peek-a-booey hoses have a meshing which discloses (blushings here like red, red roses) that one's ankles are all real. And from just above the neat toe to (we pause at your discreet "O-oh!") *Culex Pungens* J. Mosquito is a-drilling out a meal. There's a happy, well fed summer in this Paris, France, new-comer for the long billed Jersey hummer; he won't have to bore through hose, but will merely come a-skiing from the Jersey side and, lighting on the ankle, start in biting where in lady's shoestring shows.

Every salesman knows his duty is to toot the stocking's beauty, but on one thing he is mute. He overlooks that when she's shod in these lack-white openwork hoses and her bank roll starts to flows is handicapped, for, holy Moses! where's a girl to tote her wad? Cause this showing is a bit more open faced and classed and slit more than the black pets Alia Whitmore sported last year on the stage. Consequently there is a rumor that the feminine consumer from this on will spill mazumer from the new hose now the rage.

LOW PRICES FOR PARK DEER.

Some Bring Only $8, While Lambs Sell for $11.25.

The auction sale of surplus animals from the Central Park menagerie yesterday showed that there is very little demand in this part of the country for European deer. Despite the fact that import duty on such animals is large the opportunity afforded yesterday to buy the deer without the additional expense of the duty did not seem to appeal to many.

The first lot that was put up in the sheepfold was made up of two pairs of fallow deer. There were about fifty persons in attendance and there were only a few bids made for the deer. They went to A. K. Hutchins, who has an estate near Worcester, Mass., for $45 an animal.

Three other members of the fallow tribe were sold to A. H. Potter, a veterinarian of this city, at $8 each. The same purchaser got three English red deer, 2 years old, at $15 each.

The first lot of spring lambs sold at $11.25 each. There were five in the lot. The bidding then fell off and some bargains were obtained. The second lot went for $7 each.

The 813 pounds of wool that came from the flock of sheep at the spring shearing sold for $165, which was said to be lower than usual at these sales.

The total amount obtained by the sale of animals and the wool was $685.

ARREST IN OCTUPLE MURDER.

Brother-in-law of One of the Dead Is Found in Nebraska.

VILLISCA, Ia., June 13.—Word reached here this afternoon that Samuel Moore, brother-in-law of Joseph B. Moore, who with his family, eight persons in all, was murdered in his home here on Sunday night, was arrested at Nehawka, Neb., this morning and was being taken to Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Miss Sanderson Denies Sloan's Charges.

Julia Sanderson, the actress, who is suing for a divorce from Tod Sloan, the former jockey, filed a reply yesterday to her husband's counterclaim for divorce, in which he alleges that she has been guilty of misconduct with a man named Weathington. Miss Sanderson denies that she is guilty of either of the acts charged.

NEW YORK A. C. COOKS WALK OUT AFTER DINNER

Hotels Come to Rescue and Promise to Furnish Full Crew.

STRIKING WAITERS MEET

Riot at Grand Central Station, Where Waiters Attack Boston Strike Breakers.

After the dinner was cooked and served at the New York Athletic Club last night fifteen cooks employed there walked out. Before this they had told Manager Von Paten that they were dissatisfied, but said that they would not quit before the evening meal had been cooked.

There was no whistle blown and no disorder. Manager Von Paten said that themen were not complaining about the wages, but wanted recognition for the union and this he was not disposed to grant. After the employees had left the manager telephoned to several hotels to see what could be done to fill the strikers' places. He was told, he said, that the hotels were ready to supply him with all the cooks he needed.

The striking waiters and their friends, 2,000 strong, filled the New Amsterdam Opera House, Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, last night at a protest meeting. On the stage were ranged the waiters, who, according to organizer Joseph Elster, had been arrested in some of the recent troubles.

The speakers were Elster, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Ludwig Lore, Jacob Panken and others. Each of them denounced the Mayor, the police, the newspapers, which they charged with printing one sided accounts of the strike, and the hotel keepers.

A number of strike breakers went to the Grand Central Station yesterday to take the train for Boston to help out in the car strike there. They were in charge of Jean Sanderson and Henry Marsden, agents of the detective agency interested in the Boston strike.

About 150 striking waiters thought the men were destined to take their jobs and made a rumpus. There was a fist fight and a general scrimmage, during which the waiters threw red pepper at their opponents. Marsden and Sanderson got some of the hot stuff in their faces.

Detectives Van Twistern, Brown and Mehonogh got into the mixup and arrested Enrico Mosommino of 341 East Forty-eighth street, Maggiore Robera of 136 West Sixty-second street, Peter Clerico of 218 West Twenty-fourth street, John Serri of 229 East Ninety-ninth street and Jean Angri of 325 East Fifty-sixth street, all cooks.

They were taken to the Yorkville police court, where a charge of felonious assault was made against them by Sanderson and Marsden.

Robera had his examination and Magistrate Corrigan committed him to the workhouse for sixty days.

The others asked to have their hearing put over until to-day. The request was granted and they were held in $500 bail each.

BAKER AUTO HITS BOY.

Son of Broadway Shoe Dealer Arrested After Accident.

William Baker, son of Daniel B. Baker, a shoe dealer at 949 Broadway, and Mrs. Baker, in their touring car ran down eight-year-old Julius Harris of 133 West 133d street at 141st street and St Nicholas avenue yesterday afternoon. The boy was removed to the Harlem Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull and young Baker was arrested on a charge of operating a car without a license.

General Sessions Judge McNulty at the West 125th street station ruling he had no right on the car and that he had borrowed a license from a garage in Jersey City, intending to get a Connecticut license as soon as possible.

Mrs. Baker and her son were on their way to their summer home in Stamford, Conn. The car was only running at a rate of seven miles an hour. Baker says, when the Harris boy was knocked down. Baker and his mother carried out of the car and worked over young Harris until the ambulance came and then went with a policeman to the station house.

To-day and to-morrow---the last chance to see the remarkable exhibit of embroidery---the great Harper's Bazar prize competition at Gimbel Brothers. Twenty thousand have already seen it.

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