

BECKER TRICKED GUNMEN, SAYS LEFTY'S WIDOW

Fanned False Hope With Notes in Death House, She Charges.

TELLS HUSBAND'S STORY OF MURDER

Repeats Lefty's Denial of Shooting—Accuses Gyp and Dago Frank.

TWO OF BECKER'S AIDS ACCUSE HIM TO-MORROW

Plitt and Marshall Will Go on Stand to Aid Prosecution of Old Master.

Lillian Rosenberg told the whole story yesterday of the confession her husband made to her on the night of Easter Sunday, the last night of his life. Lefty told her that the gunmen murdered Rosenthal at Rose's demand because they were afraid of Lieut. Becker, and that the shots were fired by Gyp and Dago Frank, while he and Whitey Lewis looked on.

He spared his wife until almost the last hour, although he had confessed his guilt and Becker's responsibility to his father and to two rabbis. So he was able to assure her, when death was only around the corner, that he had cleared his conscience and that he wanted her to tell the truth about the murder whether she was called as a witness or not.

Mrs. Rosenberg confirmed by her complete statement yesterday the fact published by THE SUN alone yesterday morning that the condemned gunman, the leader of the four killers, had asked her to tell the truth about the murder and the reasons for it and that she had given her promise.

Story Was on Her Lips at Trial.

When in the course of her testimony on Friday afternoon in the Becker trial, testimony that thrilled a city, only five persons in the world besides herself knew what she meant when she cried out, "I promised my husband—" and was not permitted by the court to finish the sentence. The five were Lefty Louis's father, two rabbis of prominence, Mrs. Inez Millholland Boissevain, her counsel, and the District Attorney.

On Friday the little of her story that the rules of evidence would allow utterance in court had to do with what she saw or heard; that Rose came to her home in the Southern Boulevard a few weeks before the murder, told the gunmen that Becker wanted Rosenthal killed and would send them to jail if they refused to do the murder, and that she saw the blood money divided on the very day of the murder.

That and her instant reply to Mr. Manton's demand as to why she had told a different story in the trial of the gunmen, "I lied to save my husband at that time," was considered by many to be the strongest evidence that had ever been produced in the District Attorney's effort to connect Becker squarely with the actual murderers.

But yesterday, with the necessity for secrecy removed, because she had done her part as a witness, Mrs. Rosenberg, "Lefty's Lillie," "Lefty's French Doll," as they used to call her when she was honestly trying to persuade her husband to break away from Zelig's gang and go to work, revealed a great deal more than was hinted at in her testimony.

More than any person has ever done, she unveiled the secrets of the death house at Sing Sing. Obviously without intention, but so simply and naturally as she always talks, this girl of 19 used her husband's own words to give the lie to Dago Frank's alleged confession, the denial of Dago Frank's presence at the murder and the exoneration of Becker.

Becker fanned hope, she says. She went still further. She said that while Becker and the gunmen were months together in the death house Becker frequently smuggled food and reassuring messages to her husband and to the other murderers, writing them that they must not despair, that things would come out all right. She said that Becker slipped these notes between the pages of books that he lent the gunmen and that the keepers never detected the trick.

She told a reporter for THE SUN that she was fond of Mrs. Becker and that she did everything she could to keep Mrs. Becker from suffering as she had done, but that Mrs. Inez Millholland Boissevain had advised her to do what her conscience told her was right, and that the truth was set in the long run.

Lefty Louis's widow, who is not merely one of the prettiest girls that ever came out of the East Side, or any other quarter for that matter, but who has an intelligent mind behind her blue eyes, was

CHANNEL IN CANAL COMPLETED.

Goethals Thinks Commercial Use of Ditch Will Begin July 1.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PANAMA, May 16.—The channel through the Cucuracha slide will be completed tomorrow. Gov. Goethals declines to make any predictions, but it is believed the canal will be open for commercial purposes not later than July 1.

The channel through the slide was 120 feet wide and 38 feet deep yesterday, when four barges went through from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was then within 160 feet of completion.

BEACHEY MAKES 7 AIR LOOPS.

Aviator Also Sails Head Downward Hundreds of Feet.

CHICAGO, May 16.—While approximately 50,000 persons looked on, Lincoln Beachey looped the loop in a biplane to-day in Grant Park. He made two flights, the time and conditions being perfect.

After "getting his bearings" by sailing around the course at low altitude Beachey mounted to a height of 3,000 feet. Directing the nose of his machine straight downward he shot along for a moment, faltered in a circle upward and sailed head down for several hundred feet. The movement made the thousands below gasp, but when he righted his plane by a pinwheel-like movement they cheered and applauded.

Within ten minutes he looped the loop seven times—six singles and a double-dived hundreds of feet, volplaned, cut short "corners," flew upside down and executed jerky "bucking broncho" features. Beachey also established what is believed to be the fastest record ever made by an American built monoplane. He flew almost directly from the hangars in Cicero field to Grant Park in five minutes. The distance is eight miles.

KIDNAPPED BOY SAFE; FOUR MEN ARRESTED

Joseph Gumina, 5, Gone Since April 28, Found in Street With His Captors.

Detectives arrested early this morning four Italians for kidnaping, just as one pair was about to hand into the keeping of the other two a five-year-old boy who has been missing since April 28.

The boy was Joseph Gumina, son of Dominick Gumina, a well-to-do grocer of 365 East Seventy-first street. Joseph was 2½ East Seventy-first street. Joseph's disappearance was followed by special delivery letters from "men of importance," who demanded \$2,000 for his return. When these were ignored the father got word that his son would be sent home dismembered and by parcel post.

Detectives Di Martini, Fogarty, Greco and Marino heard last night that Joseph's father had been induced to pay quietly to the kidnapers \$125 on account, with the understanding that Joseph would be turned loose somewhere in the city.

At Sixty-fourth street and Second avenue Di Martini saw two men with a boy. Near the corner of the avenue they were met by two others. Right at the corner the exchange was made, the boy going north with the two men from the avenue and the others retracing their steps on Sixty-fourth street.

It was on the latter two that Di Martini made his first attack. He backed them against a wall, breaking his hand in the fight. Policemen in uniform held them while he hustled up Second avenue until he caught the other two men who had the boy.

All four men were taken to the East Sixty-seventh street station and there given these names: Nito Rindazza, Matteo Tallazolo, Antonio Buono and Francisco Oliva.

Young Joseph took a good look at the quartet and said he was sure that Oliva had been his keeper during the past weeks and that he had fared very badly in his care, not receiving sufficient food or clothing.

The police expect to arrest three women this morning.

No word was to be had last night of the whereabouts of Frank Langlo, another Italian boy kidnaped.

IT'S NO NAME TO TANGO TO.

So Mieczyslaw Mieczkowski Asks to Be Simple Mieczko.

It is impossible to become a successful tango dancer with an unpronounceable name, according to a petition submitted to Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday by Mieczyslaw Mieczkowski, who lives at 165 West Forty-ninth street and has danced at the leading hotels and restaurants.

The petitioner got permission to call himself Mieczko. He said he wanted to gain fame as a dancer, but had been hindered because of his unpronounceable name. His dancing engagements would be furthered by the new name, he said.

Aaron Levy of 527 West 124th street, who has been an actor for twenty years under the name of Selmar Romaine, got permission from Justice Lehman to adopt it as his legal name.

He is about to be married and he wants his wife to have the name.

CHAMPION DUELLIST DEAD.

Etienne Laperdesque, a Modern D'Artagnan, Dies Natural Death.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 16.—Etienne Laperdesque, a noted duellist, died here to-day. He was born in Cuba and was 49 years of age. By the time he was 18 years of age he had fought eighteen duels. He was deported and went to Venezuela, where he fought forty-three duels. He then came to France and enlisted in the Spahis. He was a man of herculean strength and showed this by carrying a horse on his back. While in the Spahis he fought several duels and was discharged.

Afterward he went to Algiers, where he was provoked by Max Regis, another fighter, and fought a famous duel which lasted thirty hours, and in which Laperdesque was the victor. Laperdesque was looked on in France as the reincarnation of Alexandre Dumas's character D'Artagnan in "The Three Musketeers."

THE SUN TO-DAY CONSISTS OF SEVEN SECTIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

Section	Description	Pages
FIRST	General News	14
SECOND	Sports, Automobiles, Kennels	8
THIRD	Foreign, Resorts, Schools, Problems	8
FOURTH	Pictorial Magazine	16
FIFTH	Art Supplement	1
SIXTH	Art, Society, Paris Fashions, Music, Drama, Books, Queries, Special Features	16
SEVENTH	Country House Competition, Real Estate, Poultry, Financial, Gardens	8
Total		70

Readers of newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beekman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded, if possible.

VINCENT ASTOR AND BRIDE ON SEA TRIP

The Noma Leaves Rhinebeck for Chesapeake Bay Voyage.

FIRST SINCE HIS WEDDING

Father-in-law Says Doctors Have Not Been Called In for a Week.

Vincent Astor and his bride left Rhinebeck yesterday afternoon on board his yacht, the Noma, for a cruise to Chesapeake Bay. It is his first sea trip since his marriage with Miss Helen Dismore Huntington at Staatsburg, N. Y., on April 30.

The Noma left Rhinebeck at 3 o'clock yesterday and reached this city at 11:30 P. M. She dropped anchor off the Columbia Yacht Club close to the Jersey shore. Some of the crew put ashore in a small boat, but Mr. and Mrs. Astor remained aboard. It is expected the Noma will put to sea this morning.

It was announced some time ago that Vincent Astor would take a sea trip on his honeymoon and would go to the Mediterranean and even to India. The illness, however, caused an postponement of a post-ponement of the wedding, set for April 30. He improved so much, however, that the wedding took place on the date set, but the sea trip was postponed.

Since the wedding there have been rumors that Mr. Astor's condition was no better. Yesterday this was denied and it was pointed out that his sea trip proved he had regained much of his health.

He called at the offices of the Astor estate, at 23 West Twenty-sixth street, the other day. It was said there by his family physician, Dr. James F. McKernan of 62 West Fifty-second street, had not called upon him in several days.

Robert P. Huntington, father-in-law of Mr. Astor, said over the telephone from Hopelands House, the Huntington country home at Staatsburg, that Dr. Hiram Herridan had not attended Mr. Astor in several days. Dr. Herridan is the Staatsburg physician who has been called in at various times during the young man's illness.

"I don't believe Mr. Astor has seen a doctor for a week," said Mr. Huntington.

The Noma was overhauled and refurnished in January. About \$100,000 was spent putting in new boilers, a new deck house and decorating.

It was on the Noma that Vincent Astor's father, Col. John Jacob Astor, took his second honeymoon trip. The yacht is a twin screw steam vessel of 763 gross tonnage, and is 252 feet over all. In speed tests it has made 29 knots.

FORD PLANT CUTS ITS FORCE.

Thousands to Be Laid Off—Single Men Go First.

DETROIT, May 16.—Several thousand men are to be laid off at the big Ford automobile plant, and the following bulletin was posted to-day:

"In the regular course of business we have reached the slack or quiet season. In line with our policy to be just and fair to the individual employees we have planned as follows: Employees will be given a leave of absence without pay, or if you please laid off for a period of thirty days. If during the leave of absence or lay off period the employee can find employment, the company recommends that he do so.

"If at the end of thirty days our men have found no other employment and desire to return to work they may apply at the company and will endeavor to find employment for them."

The first force of men released were paid off Thursday, while between 200 and 300 were forced to stop work yesterday. More employees will be disposed of daily until the proposed number of men are laid off.

"One thing I will say, however, and that is we are going to analyze each man before letting him go," said Vice-President Couzens of the company to-day. "We do not intend to work any hardship if it can be avoided. Single men will be first to go."

FOUNDLING AT GRAND CENTRAL.

Deserted Mite, Adorned With Pink Ribbons, Found by Matron.

Mrs. Veronica Messman, a matron at the Grand Central Station, at 6 o'clock last night found a month-old baby boy dressed in white flannel clothes tied with pink ribbons in the women's room. The youngster, a blue eyed, healthy child, was taken to Bellevue.

WEDS FORMER WIFE OF FISCHER-HANSEN

William McNair and Mrs. Elvira Brokaw Fischer Quietly Married.

ONLY A FEW AT CEREMONY

Bride Avoids Society at Her Summer Home in Lo-cust Valley.

Mrs. Elvira Brokaw Fischer, who divorced her husband, Carl Fischer-Hansen, some time after he was convicted of bribing a witness and sent to jail, was married yesterday at her summer residence, Harkaway House, Locust Valley, L. I., to William McNair, vice-president of the Unadilla Valley Railway Company. Mrs. Fischer is the daughter of the late Isaac Vall Brokaw, who until his death was the head of the prominent New York family of that name.

No previous announcement had been made of the marriage, and the news will come as a surprise to many of her friends. Only members of the family were invited. A desire to avoid publicity caused the wedding to be celebrated quietly, but announcements were sent out after it was over.

Mrs. McNair's first marriage caused much public attention. This was held in June, 1898, at the home of her parents, Fifth avenue and Seventy-ninth street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and a host of others almost if not equally as well known.

Accused by Poor Clients.

Carl Fischer-Hansen at that time had the reputation of being a kindly disposed young lawyer who delighted in trying criminal cases for poor defendants who could not pay him a fee. The Brokaw family, it was understood, arranged his finances so that he did not have to worry much about fees, but it was not long before suits were brought against him by poor persons who alleged fraud.

In spite of these suits he had achieved a reputation for ability in criminal law cases when in 1908 he was arrested, charged with bribing a witness. Joseph E. O'Brien, a wealthy Philadelphia decorator, told District Attorney Jerome that a youth called Tony Macaulus, a runner for lawyers, had tried to blackmail him out of \$15,000. He said Hansen acted as Macaulus's attorney and Hansen was arrested, charged with extortion. But Tony Macaulus, who at first had been frightened into becoming a witness for the prosecution, changed his testimony over night and Fischer-Hansen went free.

Hansen Again Arrested.

Then Hansen was arrested charged with bribing a witness, a process server, before his former trial. He was convicted and sentenced to a year on Blackwell's Island. After the prosecution's case was all in Hansen signed some papers in the presence of his father-in-law and then pleaded guilty. It was said the papers contained evidence on which Mrs. Fischer-Hansen could get a divorce, but if this was so she did not make use of them.

After he got out of jail he opened a string of bakery shops in Harlem, calling his enterprise the French American Stores Company. The company only lasted a year or so, when the creditors put it in the bankruptcy courts, with debts of more than \$12,000 and assets of about \$4,000.

When he had been sent to jail he had signed a separation agreement with his wife. In 1911, she went to Tonopah, Nev., and got a full divorce from him.

At that time Hansen said he had a written agreement with the Brokaw family by which they were to give him \$15,000 in cash and \$2,500 a year for life. He said he had received the \$15,000 and the first instalment of \$1,250 of the annuity, but that was all.

Hansen was counsel for a short time for Foulke E. Brandt, who got thirty years for burglarizing the home of Mortimer L. Schiff, but was pardoned by Gov. Sulzer.

AUTO SETS STREET AFIRE.

Blazing Gasoline Makes Moving Spectacle in Eighth Avenue.

An Adams Express Company automobile truck driven by Herbert Bleakley of 111 West Eighty-fourth street went up Eighth avenue from Forty-seventh street to Forty-eighth street at midnight last night, leaving a trail of flames three feet wide. The flames leaped eight feet in the air.

One of the four gasoline tanks had toppled over as the truck swung from Forty-seventh street into Eighth avenue. Gasoline found its way to the carburetor and flames danced about the truck and onto the block pavement, which added to the fire.

Bleakley sped the truck up Eighth avenue a block to the station of Hook and Ladder No. 4. Firemen came in a hurry and tenants poured out of their homes to see the spectacle.

The firemen threw enough sand on the truck to allow them to take off the three tanks of gasoline which remained. Then they fought the flames in the street back toward Forty-seventh street, putting them out after half an hour's work.

MAASS TALKS OF PARKS CASE.

Denies That U. S. Soldier Was Executed by His Troops.

MEXICO CITY, May 16.—Arriving here to-day after being relieved of the command of the troops in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, Gen. Gustavo Maass denied absolutely that Private Parks of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry or any other American soldier had been executed by the Federals under his command.

DUTCH MARINES LANDED AT TAMPICO; REBELS ORDER THEM OUT; CRUISER MUST LEAVE RIVER

Ultimatum Calls On Huerta to Produce Body of Parks and Explain His Death

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
VERA CRUZ, May 16.—It is learned here on excellent authority that an ultimatum has been sent to Gen. Huerta by the United States which demands the handing over of the body of Private Samuel Parks of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry and an explanation of his execution by Federal soldiers.

Gen. Funston's forces here are on the qui vive and an advance against the Mexicans is fully expected. It is understood that the situation at Tampico is critical owing to the demands made on foreigners by the rebels for huge sums of money, for which no receipts are given.

The matter has been placed before the authorities at Washington and a movement of portion of the fleet from this place to the oil port is possible.

CREDIT FOR TAMPICO VICTORY IS GIVEN TO REBEL GUNNERY

By FRED K. WILSON.

(Special Correspondent of THE SUN.)
TAMPICO, May 16.—(By despatch boat to Galveston, May 16.)—Artillery did it. Large calibre field guns, mountain howitzers and machine guns, skillfully handled by the rebel gunners, smashed outwork after outwork round Tampico, mowed down the soldiers manning them, smashed their guns until there was nothing for the Federals to do but to flee.

To have awaited the final assault of infantry in the city would have meant massacre. Huerta's troops got out just in time, some reaching the gunboats which had gone as far up the Panuco as they could, others fleeing along the Mexican National Railway leading to Pachuca and Mexico city. What will happen to them is problematical. Even now a strong force of rebels is said to have started in pursuit. There may be a final battle in the desert.

It is too soon for an American to go ashore now. The city fell only yesterday and the disorder is such that it would not be safe. Things will be quieter to-morrow and there may be an opportunity to get a closer view of the battleground and to learn first hand some of the details of the fighting.

Correspondent's Troubles.
It is hoped that the new commanders of the city and their men will be a little less anti-American than the Federals were last Sunday when I attempted to visit the fortifications ashore and the city with a little camera. Otherwise the lot of your correspondent will be most unhappy.

By dint of much persuasion I was allowed to land on the beach eight miles south of Tampico Sunday morning with an interpreter guide. I had a British passport in my pocket and a small camera. The walk was full of incident. From the first minute I was accompanied by the jeers and howls of the Mexican beachcombers. They turned me over to those in the suburbs. The epithets translated for me were not pleasant, and they were not only personal but national. It was one of those times when one did not feel honored at being classed with President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and the United States army.

There was no particular danger, however, until we got to the city's edge, where the crowd made a rush. Luckily they rushed just as a squad of police were coming out and their interference saved us from what might have been a painful experience.

Explanations were given to the police, the passport was shown and permission was given for us to go ahead. We went at once to the western side to inspect

the defences. They began just at the city limits and cut the only road leading westward, running south from the river. Half a score of rapid fire guns and a few field pieces mounted on a ledge were in a commanding position, but the rebel artillery had silenced some of the best of them.

I started to photograph these when a Federal officer stopped me and had me brought to his tent, where he conducted an examination. The papers satisfied him and he turned me loose. This afforded an opportunity to inspect a little further. Ten of the guns covering the outer defences were modern, but there was very little ammunition for them. A small masked battery to the south or left of the line of fortifications was pointed out as Zaragoza's main hope in the final assault. There were soldiers out on the line then making ready. Many wounded were in sight.

When I started back a small band of Mexicans grabbed us. It was a thorough holdup. They took my camera, my films and all the money I had. They read the passport with much interest and it may have saved me from more than a mere robbery. They released me and told me to get back to the British cruiser as quickly as I could.

In the centre of the city the anti-foreign feeling was not so intense and I made preparations to remain all night. The streets were filled with wounded soldiers and civilians. There were bandages on almost every person I met. The inhabitants were sticking pretty close to their homes, but those who were seen seemed more eager for food and pure water than for "gringo" blood.

Sees Advance of Rebels.

An opportunity was afforded to inspect the rebel lines through a field glass. They were within a few miles of the defences then, well protected behind hills, and their lines seemed to envelop the Federal line on both sides.

There was a sickening odor about the city which told of unburied dead and poor hospital facilities.

Later that night I was advised to get out of the city and dropped down the river in a small boat past the Mexican gunboats. They were as far up the river as they could get, but not near enough to help the forces ashore.

All foreigners were kept close aboard the ships in the outer harbor Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Small boats which went as far up the river as they could in safety brought the word out from time to time. When all of them, followed by the Federal gunboats, came flying out of the breakwaters we knew it was all over.

Troops Were Sent Ashore to Protect Great Oil Properties.

NEWS A SURPRISE TO WASHINGTON

Grave Developments May Follow Action of Holland.

WON'T MAKE PARKS CASE WAR ISSUE

Vera Cruz, However, Believes Ultimatum Has Been Sent to Huerta.

News that Dutch marines had been landed at Tampico reached the State Department in Washington last night. The report added that the Constitutionalist commander had ordered the marines to return to their cruiser and that the latter leave the Panuco River at once.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will avoid making the death of Private Samuel Parks at the hands of a Mexican firing squad a war issue, so as not to interfere with the efforts of the mediators.

It is believed, however, in Vera Cruz that an ultimatum has been sent to Huerta calling for the production of the United States soldier's body and an explanation of his execution.

Rebel guns are engaged in an artillery duel with the Federal garrison at Saltillo. Four rebel brigades are converging to attack the city from all sides. A correspondent of THE SUN who was forced to flee from Mexico city cabled yesterday that the inhabitants of the capital are cowed by Huerta, but an outbreak against the dictator may occur any day.

NEW COMPLICATION ARISES.

Mayo Doesn't Know Which Forces Control Oil Fields.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—New complications came in the Mexican situation to-night. Word was received from Admiral Mayo at Tampico that he is uncertain whether the Federals or the Constitutionalist are in control of the big oil field near that port.

Word also was received that the Constitutionalist at Tampico have demanded that the Netherlands withdraw marines landed from a Dutch cruiser to protect oil interests owned by nationals of that country. This was the first that Washington knew of the landing of any European force at Tampico.

There were evidences that unfavorable developments had occurred at Tampico and that the United States Government was fearful of a new embarrassment. It was not until nearly midnight, however, that a despatch from Admiral Mayo was given out disclosing the fact that he has not yet been able to ascertain which of the Mexican forces is in control of the Panuco oil field. He reports that the whereabouts of the Federal troops is unknown.

This is the bulletin given out by the Navy Department.

"Admiral Mayo reports that at an informal conference held this morning between the Admiral, the captains of the Dea Moines and Dolphin, Lieut. Cook, aid to Admiral Mayo, and Generals Gonzalez and Cabellero, the Constitutionalist announced their intention to continue to give all practicable guarantee and protection to foreigners and their property. Nevertheless Admiral Mayo renews his previous recommendation that American citizens should not be encouraged to return to Tampico yet."

Relations Are Informal.

The relations between the American naval officers and the Constitutionalist are on an informal basis. Admiral Mayo says it is uncertain whether the Federals or Constitutionalist are in the control of the Panuco district, and adds that representatives of the Federals is unknown. Admiral Mayo explained that during the attack on Tampico he was nine miles away at sea and was dependent on such information as came down the river.

The news of the uncertainty whether the Constitutionalist have gained possession of the oil fields has renewed the danger of the United States being compelled to land forces for the protection of European interests.

The Panuco oil field is between twenty-five and forty miles away from the city of Tampico, which explains how the rebels may be in possession of the city and may not yet have gained control of the oil district. No information was given out in official channels in regard to any demand by the Constitutionalist upon the Netherlands, but it was said by representatives of the Constitutionalist in Washington that such a demand has been made.

The fact that the oil field was located considerably above Tampico on the Panuco River would explain how Dutch marines might have been landed without any information having reached this Government. It is the understanding here that these marines were landed some time ago.

Cooperate With British.

The Dutch next to the British are the largest European holders of oil property at Tampico. They have been cooperating closely with Great Britain on the question