

CLEARY FOUND NOT GUILTY OF MURDER OF BOY

Wife, Breaking Under Strain, Leaves Court Before Verdict.

WILL TAKE UP WORK AS TOWN CLERK AGAIN

New City, N. Y., Dec. 19.—William V. Cleary, charged with the murder of his daughter's boy husband, was acquitted to-night after the jury had been out six hours.

Immediately after the verdict was announced a cheer and handclapping burst out in the court room. A moment later Cleary jumped to his feet and shook hands with each of the jurors. With tears in his eyes he exclaimed: "Thank you for a merciful and righteous verdict. God bless you."

At 9:04 the bell in the court house cupola tapped, signalling that the jurors were prepared to report. All the leaks up to that time had a majority in favor of acquittal.

A minute after the bell tapping Justice Morschauer was on the bench. Then the defendant came in, followed by his wife. She was leaning on the arm of Cleary's brother, Ambrose.

She was pale and trembling as she took a seat at her husband's side. Her condition was such that she had to be assisted from the room, while a messenger was despatched for Frank Comesky, Cleary's lawyer. The jury was not allowed to enter the room until Mr. Comesky came.

Anxious Inquiry by Cleary. "How is it?" whispered the white-faced defendant to his lawyer.

Comesky whispered a response, and Cleary said: "Sure?" The lawyer nodded.

"Have you agreed on a verdict?" asked the court clerk of the jurors. "Yes," answered Frank Huddy, the foreman.

"What is it?" "Not guilty."

A loud shout of "Hurrah" came from the rear of the court. It was followed by prolonged handclapping.

"Our word is as good as our bond," said one of the jurors, "and we have agreed to tell nothing of what happened in the jury room."

Another jurymen was heard to say to a friend on the court house steps: "It was the girl who did it."

Many citizens of this section surrounded Cleary after the verdict and many also showered the jurymen with congratulations.

Hearing of Cleary's remark to the jurors on the verdict, District Attorney Gagan said: "It is not a just verdict."

Wife Rushes Into His Arms. Through a crowd on the stairs Cleary made his way to the Sheriff's home in the jail. There he embraced his wife, who rushed into his arms crying, "Oh! Will, Will!"

A crowd of their friends surged into the rooms and a sort of reception was given to Cleary and Mr. Comesky. Anna Cleary Newman was told of the verdict over the telephone. She was in New York.

The Clearys went to spend the night at the home of Cleary's mother in Haverstraw. Mrs. John Cleary, 78 years old, had never been informed of the murder. Mr. Comesky said to-night: "I was as shocked as you are."

Word was also flashed to Cleary's mother in Connecticut. Mr. Comesky said the Clearys will go at once on a trip to the tropics. The daughter will probably not accompany them.

Cleary, who has never resigned his office as town clerk, will resume duties of the office. His brother has been acting town clerk.

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

Table with 3 columns: Section, Description, Pages. Includes First (General News), Second (Sporting, Automobiles, Kennels), Third (Society, Resorts, Music, Theatres, Art, Books, Queries, Problems), Fourth (Magazine), Fifth (The War Illustrated), Sixth (Foreign, War Features, Schools), Seventh (Special Features, Real Estate, Gardens, Poultry, Financial).

THE "MILLION DOLLAR BRIDE" PUT IN CELL

Divorced Wife of Keith Donaldson Fights in Former Mother-in-law's Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Keith Donaldson, the divorced wife of Keith Donaldson of this city and New York and formerly known in the South as "the million dollar bride," was arrested to-night and locked in a cell on charges preferred by her mother-in-law, after a hair-pulling match at the latter's home here.

Mrs. Donaldson, who said that she came to this city several days after her arrival from London, went to-night to the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. William Donaldson, and requested permission to see her seven-year-old daughter, who had been left in her husband's custody after the couple's divorce several years ago.

When Mrs. Donaldson's request was refused and she attempted to enter the house, a scuffle started between her and the Donaldson maid, each afterward accusing the other of pulling out her hair.

Mrs. Donaldson was pushed out on the sidewalk but later regained entrance to the house and engaged in a bitter fight with her mother-in-law until the arrival of a policeman, who had been summoned by the older Mrs. Donaldson.

After demanding that the unwelcome visitor be arrested and promising to appear against her, Mrs. William Donaldson escorted the younger woman and the policeman to the door. The younger Mrs. Donaldson was taken to a cell, later being released and put in charge of a house of prostitution in New York City.

Mrs. Donaldson was held under \$300 bail to-night in the night court. She signed her own bail bond.

Mrs. Keith Donaldson achieved publicity in years past in various ways—as a Southern beauty, as "the million dollar bride," as a divorcee and as a woman threatened with arrest for not paying a taxicab bill in New York City.

Mrs. Donaldson was Evelyn Willis Hunter, daughter of Edward Willis Hunter, a cotton broker of Memphis and Chicago. In the spring of 1906 she was married to Keith Donaldson, a New York broker. The marriage took place in St. Thomas Church.

On June 19 of the same year the late James Henry Smith gave a dinner in Mrs. Donaldson's honor at which it was announced that she had received a bequest of \$1,000,000 by the will of her uncle, Charles Whitney Payne, a former partner of Silent Smith.

In December, 1908, Mrs. Donaldson announced that she was going to bring action against her husband for a separation. Mrs. Donaldson went to live at the Buckingham and her husband took up quarters at the Princeton Club.

Late in the Union Square Court in 1908 Mrs. Donaldson left New York and took up a residence at Reno, living there six months and twenty-four hours. She obtained a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

Mrs. Walter Crane Ends Life. Wife of Painter Found Dead on Railway Near London. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Walter Crane, wife of the noted painter, designer, lecturer and writer, was found dead on the railway near Ashford to-day. Her skull had been badly fractured. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

Mrs. Crane was formerly Miss Frances Andrews of Hempstead, Essex. She married Mr. Crane in 1871. Mrs. Crane had been taking the rest cure at a farm. She suffered from insomnia and nervous debility, but was improving and intended to start for home yesterday.

CAN'T MIX LATIN AND RUM. Michigan Supreme Court Issues Prohibitory Order at Ann Arbor. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 19.—After affirming the collection of Lawrence Damm, an Ann Arbor saloon keeper, found guilty of selling liquor to University of Michigan students, the State Supreme Court to-day prohibited undergraduate liquor drinking in the university town.

The statute forbids the sale of liquor to any student in attendance at any public or private institution of learning in the State," said Justice Ostrander, who wrote the opinion.

The court explained that adult students would be denied drinking privileges. The same as citizens living in a local option county may be denied rights enjoyed by their neighbors in an adjoining county.

M'ADOO NOT BOSS IN THE BANK BOARD

Attorney-General Says Reserve Board is an Independent Body.

SECRETARY ASKS RULE, DENIES A "SITUATION"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Any illusion that Secretary McAdoo may have had that the Federal Reserve Board was a subordinate division or bureau of the Treasury Department was dissipated by an opinion rendered by Attorney-General Gregory this afternoon.

The Attorney-General is emphatically of the opinion that the board has an entity completely separate from that of the Treasury Department; that it is an independent Government board and that the Secretary of the Treasury and the board are coordinate officials.

The opinion set forth is that an examination of the reserve act as it stands to-day, as well as a consideration of the history of the legislation, leaves no room for doubt as to the intent of the law to create an independent body. The emphasis which the Attorney-General lays on the clearness of the law's intent is of especial interest in view of the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has been suspected of entertaining an entirely different view.

Opinion Causes Flurry. The publication of this opinion created something of a flurry among persons familiar with what goes on in the inner circles. It aroused in addition a good deal of speculation as to what had led the Secretary of the Treasury to ask for an opinion on this question.

At the Treasury Department it was explained on the Secretary's behalf that the board had been set up in the normal routine of affairs and had not resulted from any "situation" which had arisen between the Secretary and the board.

A few points noticeable in connection with the publication of the opinion, however, served to give just the opposite impression. For one thing it was pointed out that the opinion had been asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury in his own behalf and not by the Federal Reserve Board itself.

As was done in a recent instance where the board desired an opinion from the Attorney-General on a provision of the Federal reserve act.

This fact considered in connection with the knowledge that Paul M. Warburg and other members of the board entertain very definite and positive views on the subject of the board's independence of the Treasury Department was regarded as substantiating the belief that Mr. McAdoo had taken a line and other indications is that Secretary McAdoo has been told by Attorney-General Gregory in an attempt to make the Federal Reserve Board a mere bureau or subdivision of the Treasury Department.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Secretary's importance in the direction of the board's affairs since its organization has surprised many persons who thought themselves familiar with the purposes of the Glass-Steagall act.

There was a belief widely entertained before the organization of the board that the Secretary of the Treasury would not be the chief figure in the board's proceedings. Persons who credited this belief have been disappointed by developments of the past few months. The governor of the Reserve Board, although described in the law as "the active executive officer," has, so far as public appearances give evidence, played a role secondary to Mr. McAdoo.

Statements have been made since the organization of the board that certain members themselves had been surprised at the extent to which the Secretary of the Treasury had assumed executive prerogatives.

As stated by Mr. Gregory, the question which the Secretary of the Treasury had raised was "whether the Federal Reserve Board is an independent board, commission or Government establishment, or whether it is a bureau or division or otherwise part of the Treasury Department."

The Attorney-General expressed the opinion that the funds accumulated by the board should be held in the name of the reserve banks in accordance with the Glass-Steagall act are Government public moneys and therefore subject to audit by the Auditor of the Treasury.

Except from the Attorney-General's opinion bearing on the independence of the board follows:

Consideration of the history of the Federal reserve act, of the general scheme of the whole act, of the functions to be performed by the Federal Reserve Board and of the method of their performance leads me to the clear opinion that the board is an independent board or Government establishment.

The Federal Reserve Board is not merely a supervisory, but is a distinctly administrative board with extensive powers.

The act contains no express provision that the Federal Reserve Board shall be considered as a bureau, division or office of the Treasury Department, a significant omission in view of the fact that in section 16 it amended the Revised Statutes relative to that "bureau" of which the Controller of the Currency was the "chief officer," and the provision in section 17 that "the Secretary of the Treasury may assign officers in the Department of the Treasury for the use of the Federal Reserve Board."

A provision added to the House bill by the Senate committee would be highly superfluous if the board were a bureau of that Department for which the Secretary already possessed complete authority to assign officers in his own departmental buildings.

DRAWING ROOM SLEEPING CAR. NEW YORK, AHEAD & AHEAD. VIA SOUTH BOUND RAILWAY. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A Drawing Room Sleeping Car, No. 1, will be in service on the New York, Albany & West Point R. R. on Dec. 20.

GUNMAN TELLS GAIN IN TRADE OF MURDERER

Confession of Benny Snyder Causes Arrest of Three Men and Woman.

CHARGES UNIONS WITH HIRING GANGSTERS

Underlying the arrest early yesterday of three men and a woman implicated in an East Side murder last spring is an affidavit in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Weller which is the most cold blooded document that has been made public in New York in a long time.

The business of "beating up," knifing, blackjacking or even murdering is coldly and calmly discussed; the feuds between gangs of cutthroats and the rivalries based on competition in the business of doing guerrilla work are revealed. The maker of the affidavit, Benny Snyder, alias Benny Morgenstern, with several other aliases, now stands indicted for murder in the first degree.

Of the three men and a woman arrested yesterday Joe the Greaser, 29 years old, known as Joseph Rosenber, was shot dead, of 13 St. Mark's place, was charged with the murder. His sweetheart, Tom Rollok, a cloak model, she says, of 1185 Union avenue, was held in \$10,000 bail as a witness, and Little Helme, known as Herman Bernstein, and Harry Ben, known as Tough Jake and as Joseph Weisman, were each held in \$5,000 bail as witnesses.

Arrested in Raid on Ball. The four were arrested by a squad of twelve detectives near the end of a ball given in Joe's honor in the Lenox Assembly Rooms, Avenue C and Second street. The detectives entered the hall with drawn revolvers and forced the dancers to pass out one at a time. Then they picked out the three men and the woman.

The detectives could have made some of the arrests before, but they wanted to get all four prisoners together. The girl, who is very good looking, took her arrest and arraignment in the Tombs police court calmly. She was sent to the House of Detention. The others were locked up in Police Headquarters.

The murder which caused all these arrests happened last May 11, when Philip David, 25, of 100 West 10th street, was shot dead in Norfolk street between Delancey and Rivington streets. Benny Snyder was arrested in West 10th street immediately afterward. Snyder was sent to the Tombs, and later former District Attorney William Travers Jerome was assigned as his counsel. Mr. Jerome decided that Snyder could help himself only by telling the full story of the murder of Philip David and the circumstances of the case.

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Found Guerrilla Work Profitable. Snyder said that five years ago he was hired to do some guerrilla work. He did this to the satisfaction of his employer. Then his work began to extend, and he made a living as a guerrilla.

One day, when he was in Kosminsky, organizer of the Bakers Union, came to him and said he would make a lot of money.

"So I did his work after that," he said. Snyder would get \$10 a day and that the gangsters he hired to beat up non-union bakers would also get \$10, but that he would get \$250 of the earnings of these men. Only once, in doing this work, he was arrested, he said.

Kosminsky continued Snyder, had a row with a baker named Max Fleischer, who asserted that there was graft in the union and wanted to expose it. Fleischer was arrested yesterday. Snyder was hired to murder Kosminsky, and Snyder went to see him in the Tombs. Kosminsky heard about this and, according to Snyder, took the work of the Bakers Union away from Snyder.

"Then the bakers got in Pincney (the murdered man) to do their work, so I didn't bother with them any more," said Snyder. I dumped up with Joe the Greaser (arrested yesterday) when it was a strike with the furriers and Joe the Greaser gets their work."

King Hilarity Over Earnings. He said that Joe got \$25 a week regularly and that during strikes he got a commission of \$2.50 a day from each striker and started snoring up the money. He put it to work. Payments during strikes were \$100 a week. Snyder and Joe butted rivalry sprang up between the gangs of Pincney, Joe the Greaser, Little Helme, Dopey Benny and Billy Lustig. Eventually the gangsters united to make war upon Joe the Greaser and Dopey Benny.

"A crowd of the other gangsters made out that they were going to clean us out, so they went to Grand and Forsyth street and started snoring up the money," said Snyder, "but they didn't hit anybody but a cripple."

After that Joe decided to kill Pincney, said Snyder. "I walked out of the barber shop and saw Phiz looking for me," said Snyder, describing the murder, "and I walked over for him, and I started blazing." He was then run for away.

They then ran to the baths where he was arrested. Joe sent him money while he was in the Tombs, Snyder said, and promised to take him out of the Tombs on strike. Snyder would live like a king.

TO AVERT COTTON DISPUTES. Sir George Asquith Favors Action by Joint Executive. LONDON, Dec. 19.—Sir George Asquith, Chief Imperial Commissioner, has made a suggestion for the avoidance of disputes in the cotton trade which, it is believed, will be adopted. He proposes that an arrangement be entered into to refer all questions in dispute to the joint executive before either strike or lockout notices are issued.

The plan, which includes no elaborate machinery for the settlement of disputes, is an extension of the method by which "bad spinning" disputes have been handled recently.

HENRY CLEWS, JR., AND MRS. ROBERT GOELET WED



Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr.

Banker's Son and Former Elsie Whelen Are Married at Bride's Home—Only Immediate Relatives Present—Both Recently Divorced.

Mrs. Robert Goelet and Henry Clews, Jr., son of the banker, were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride, 8 Washington Square North, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Patton performing the ceremony.

The wedding was strictly private. Those present were Mrs. C. Hartman Kuhn, mother of the bride, and Mr. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Whelen, brother and sister-in-law of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, the father and mother of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, the bridegroom's brother-in-law and sister. The bride's sons, Ogden and Peter Goelet, completed the party.

The marriage license was issued several hours prior to the ceremony. City Clerk P. J. Scully going to the Washington Square residence for that purpose.

Noted Philadelphia Beauty. The bride was formerly Miss Elsie Whelen of Philadelphia. She was the daughter of Henry Whelen, the financier, and was a leading figure in the society of her native city.

At the time of her marriage to Robert Goelet on January 14, 1904, she was known as "the most beautiful girl in Philadelphia."

The bridesmaids at the wedding included Miss Alice Roosevelt, now Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, and Miss Therese Iselin.

At intervals during her married life there were rumors of domestic unhappiness, followed by reports of reconciliation. The end came on January 21, 1914, when Mrs. Goelet fled in the Superior Court of Rhode Island, sitting at Newport, for a divorce.

U. S. OFFICIAL'S WIFE TAKEN AS SHOPLIFTER. After Arrest, She Says Her Husband's Salary Was Too Small for Appearance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—After being arrested in a department store here to-day with more than \$40 worth of silk stockings and ribbon in her handbag, the wife of the secretary of one of the Government commissions told Lieut. Hartley, acting chief of detectives, that she had become a shoplifter because her husband's salary of \$2,000 a year left nothing with which to buy Christmas presents.

The woman is refined, educated, the mother of two children and has many influential friends. J. N. Harding, superintendent of the store in which she was arrested had been following her down the aisles watching her actions, when he called Detective Embury, who took her to police headquarters on a charge of petit larceny. There she calmly confessed when she was questioned by Lieut. Hartley.

"I didn't have any ready money," she said, "and I simply had to get some Christmas presents for people who are going to give things to me. It has been almost impossible to keep up appearances on my husband's salary of \$2,000 a year. Household expenses and necessary entertaining leave practically nothing and at Christmas a lot of people always give me expensive presents and one has to go half way in that sort of thing, you know. So I decided that the only way to get gifts for them was to take this awful chance. I didn't think I would be caught."

Lieut. Hartley sent word to her husband, who went to Police Headquarters and obtained his wife's release by depositing \$100 for her appearance in the police court on Monday morning. He was overwhelmed by grief.

TURKS NEAR SUEZ CANAL. Berlin Hears Force Is Within Fifteen Miles of Waterway. BERLIN, Dec. 19.—By wireless to London. Reports received here indicate that the Turkish army which is advancing against Egypt is now only fifteen miles from the Suez Canal.

ALLIES PUSH ON EASTWARD IN FLANDERS

Gain at Bixschote and Near Ypres, and Also in France.

RUMOR DIXMUDE HAS BEEN RETAKEN

Victory South of Town Said to Have Broken German Line.

INDIANS WIN, BRITISH LOSE NEAR LA BASSEE

Roulers Reported Evacuated—Both Sides Advance in Argonne.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The official reports issued in Paris yesterday state that the Allies have continued to gain ground in Flanders and in France, making noteworthy progress north and south of Ypres, between the Lys and the Oise and in the region of Albert.

The German War Office admits that the Allies are pressing the attack, says that the fighting continues near Neufport, Bixschote and La Bassee and that the enemy's attacks were repulsed west of Lens, east of Albert and west of Novon.

The Russian General Staff gives out a statement which says that a Russian army is operating successfully fifty miles in the rear of the German army before Warsaw and hints that the Germans may find themselves in a trap when reinforcements enable the Russians to take the offensive.

The Jollification in Berlin over reports of a tremendous and decisive victory over the Russians has abated and the people express disappointment over the German War Office's brief and undeveloped reports. The newspapers warn the people not to expect too much and predict that it will be several days before details can be expected.

Of the operations in the east the German War Office says merely that the pursuit of the Russians continues in Poland and that a Russian cavalry attack was repulsed west of Pirkalden in East Prussia.

Premier Sclavina in a speech to the Italian Parliament before adjournment says that the year 1915 "should bring an enlarged Italy." The King has decreed the issuance of a war loan of \$200,000,000.

Greece seems determined to act in the matter of the arrest in Constantinople of a Greek naval officer, who is accused of spying. Premier Venizelos has called a special meeting of the Cabinet. Athens hears that Germany has directed her Ambassador in London to intervene and prevent the execution of the Greek officer.

The Vatican issues a statement to the effect that it is absolutely neutral. The effect of the statement is to set at rest the rumor that the new Pope and his advisers are anti-French in sympathies.

An estimate of the losses of the British in officers and men up to December 15 is \$6,000. As many British have been killed, wounded or captured as formed the first expeditionary force Lord Kitchener sent to France.

BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD COAST AGAIN

Heavy Fire Said to Have Silenced Big German Guns.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—British battleships and monitors shelled the German coast positions between Newport and Middelkerke, beginning at midnight last night and continuing until 7 o'clock this morning. The Germans replied with twelve-inch naval guns. Their reply was heavy at first and then slackened. It is assumed that their guns were either destroyed or withdrawn.

ALLIES GAIN MORE GROUND IN FLANDERS

Push Forward at La Bassee, Ypres and Near Albert.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Paris, Dec. 19.—There was very heavy fighting in Belgium and France to-day and yesterday. The results generally advantageous to the Allies. The very favorable Government reports today had a military and moral significance—military in that the German line was broken back north and south of Ypres, near La Bassee and between Albert and Peronne; moral in that the readiness of the Government to admit some German successes is convincing evidence that the people are seeking accurate and unvarnished news.

Though an announcement indicates that the Allies have advanced their lines to a point very near the German position at Bixschote. A column is reported to have made considerable progress in the neighborhood of the Kottchen Inn, which presumably is near Steenstraete, southwest of Bixschote. Heavy troops were drawn from trenches near Neve Chapelle, north of La Bassee, but the reverse was more than balanced by the advance of the Indian troops toward Kitching-L'Avocat, four miles north of Bixschote. A sharp southward, between Albert and Peronne, the fighting has been violent for several days, the Germans attempting to win back lost ground. Today at 11:00 a. m. about fifteen miles southwest of Peronne, the Allies defeated and decimated a column of German infantry. On the rest of the battle front no engagement of importance was reported. The text of the night report was as follows:

In Belgium. In the region of Steenstraete, southwest of Bixschote, the