

GIRL TOLD SLAYERS WHERE VICTIM WAS

Says One of Them Let Madden Know Later Doyle Had Been Killed.

HEARD THE SHOTS FIRED

Miss Margaret Everdeane, who said she came from a good family, was a bad witness yesterday against Owen Madden, a gang leader, at his trial for murder before Judge Nott in General Sessions. Madden is accused of directing two of his followers to kill William Moore, known in England as Patsy Doyle, who was shot six times in a saloon on Forty-first street and Eighth avenue on November 28 last. Then he dragged himself next door, where he was found dead.

Just before the shooting Miss Everdeane and a friend, Frieda Horner, were in the saloon and she told the jury that the information that Doyle was in the saloon was given by her to one of three men who called to kill Doyle. She swore that as she left the saloon she met Arthur Beiler and Hoppo McArdle with Willie Mulhall. She was asked by Mulhall, "Is he in there?" answered "Yes," and a moment later she heard shots and was told that Doyle had been killed.

Beiler pleaded guilty to his part of the killing of Doyle and is now under a sentence of not less than eighteen years. McArdle is serving thirteen years.

Miss Everdeane, who is pretty and 31 years old, admitted her acquaintance with gangsters and said that she had made a friend of William F. Mott, a sailor, who had taken her to the scene of the shooting of Doyle. She had met Doyle three weeks before his death. Just as the shots were fired into Doyle Miss Everdeane was put out of the place by the sailor, who knew, as he testified, that trouble was about to begin.

She testified that Madden four or five years ago and also knew his wife. She had met him at dance halls. On the night of Doyle's murder she had seen the American Lunch Room at Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue, which was the headquarters of the Madden gang. There she talked with Madden and after the murder she had again gone to the restaurant, where Doyle arranged for her and her friend Frieda Horner to go to a flat run by Arthur Stein, known as "The King," at 125 West Thirty-third street. There they stayed for several days, as she says at the direction of Madden, who took her to a taxi cab from the restaurant.

In the days in the West Thirty-third street house Miss Everdeane said she had many talks with Madden. Once she had heard him say to her, "If I thought she had told anybody else more than she has told me I would take her up the Hudson, croak her and throw her overboard."

The early morning following the murder Beiler was admitted to the flat, where he remained for a while. There, she says, she heard Madden say that he had "croaked Doyle." This she swore was in the presence of Madden, who had heard Beiler say that he got the word from Madden to go to the place. When asked to tell who Jimmy was she answered, "Why, he is Madden's messenger boy."

From the testimony given to the jury by Miss Everdeane she played a prominent part in the killing of Doyle through with the restaurant, in which Madden and his gang congregated. She said she did not enter into a proposed agreement with Madden to get Doyle in the party-first street place to be killed, but admitted that she had given the word to Madden known to be Madden's agent.

On cross-examination by Charles E. Callahan for the defendant Miss Everdeane admitted that she was addicted to the use of cocaine and that she had come to the night of the murder when she went to the house in Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue. She said she had drunk the major portion of four bottles of whiskey, a bottle of brandy and a bottle of gin and wine on that night. She said she had all she wanted and no more. She stuck to her main story on the examination. Her case will be continued this morning when Miss Horner will be called by the prosecution.

BOY HANGMAN HIS OWN EXECUTIONER

Is Playing Alone When Chair Slips and He Is Strangled to Death.

Louis Kahnweiler, Jr., 10 years old, was found dead from hanging yesterday evening in his playroom in the home of his parents in Ivy Court, 210 West 107th street. The coroner and boy's family believe that while he was playing hangman by himself a chair slipped from under his feet and that he was accidentally killed. The boy was a pupil at Horace Mann School and his father is a member of the firm of Davis Kahnweiler & Sons, dealers in life-saving appliances and fire extinguishers at 165 Park street.

No one was home but the maid yesterday afternoon and at 6 o'clock she rapped on his door to tell him to dress for dinner. Getting no response she crawled out on the fire escape and looking into the room saw the boy's body dangling from the door. A pulmotor was employed without effect.

After an investigation Coroner Riordan said that the boy had probably been playing hangman and had tied one end of a rope around the door of a clothes closet in the room, then thrown the other end over the top of the door and then standing on a chair, had put his head in the noose. For some reason the chair slipped.

LUSITANIA MAY DELAY TRIAL

Hamburg-American Case Likely to Go Over Till Fall.

The trial of Karl Buezn and others indicted with the Hamburg-American line for conspiring to violate customs laws in sending chartered vessels to coal and provision German sea raiders will probably go over to next fall, it is officially scheduled for some time in June.

Although none of the Federal authorities could be induced to discuss the possible adjournment, it is said on good authority that Government officials head to try the defendants at a time when feeling is running high over the Lusitania incidents.

Karl Buezn, defendant, is managing director of the Hamburg-American Line here. His codefendants are George Koetter, general superintendent; Adolf Hachmeister, Felix Seiber and J. Pappinger.

WILL TRY TO INDICT J. D., JR., FOR MURDER

Colorado Labor Leaders Say Capitalist Is as Responsible as Union Men.

HEARD THE SHOTS FIRED

DENVER, May 26.—The officials of the United Mine Workers intend if possible to secure the indictment of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the alleged murder of seventeen men, women and children in the strike battle at Ludlow, Col., on April 20, 1914, according to John McLennan, president of the United Mine Workers in Colorado.

"If the courts hold the officials of the miners' union responsible for the deaths done by strikers, then John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the Colorado Fuel and Iron and the Victor American officers are just as responsible for the deeds of the mine guards," said Mr. McLennan today.

The statement of Mackenzie King of the Rockefeller Fund before the Industrial Commission that the will and conscience of young John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are more powerful in Colorado at present than any other force that could be brought to bear to better conditions was generally resented to-day by many prominent men.

Ex-District Judge James Owen said: "Taken by itself Mr. King's statement regarding the power of young Rockefeller in Colorado is rash, assinine and obnoxious to the people of Colorado."

Ex-United States Senator T. M. Patterson said: "I think John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has more power than any other single individual in Colorado. The influence of his wealth and the corporations he controls in Colorado are a tremendous power—it is a tremendous power for evil and he made a tremendous power for good."

"Public opinion is not dead in Colorado and it is yet a force greater than any power young Mr. Rockefeller can bring to bear in this State," said Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver's Juvenile Court.

State Senator Helen Ring Robinson's comment was: "Coloradoans should be grateful to Mr. Mackenzie King for his clear cut statement. The shame of such a statement is greater in Colorado than any other place in the world. The science has condemned the smug partnership of the Rockefeller interests with the coal camp."

KILLS HIMSELF AFTER MURDERING WOMAN

Rejected Suitor Uses Revolver—Victim Was Sued for Divorce.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 26.—In love with Mrs. Howard A. Hilton, a stenographer and moving picture actress who had rebuffed him repeatedly, Joseph Henshek, who until three months ago lived at 313 East Seventy-first street, New York, shot and killed the woman this afternoon in her apartment at 26 Park row, Stamford, and then killed himself.

Mrs. Hilton, who was 28 years old, had lived here since last March with Mrs. Corin Mathers, a dressmaker, who until a year ago lived at 1292 Gate avenue, Brooklyn.

She was employed at the Kroeger piano factory, where she met Henshek, who subsequently became a roomer in the house where Mrs. Mathers and Mrs. Hilton lived. Henshek, Mrs. Mathers said, proposed marriage a number of times, but was always rebuffed by Mrs. Hilton, who said she did not care for him in that way.

After advising with Mrs. Mathers Mrs. Hilton told Henshek Saturday morning that he would have to find a room elsewhere.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock Henshek came in and asked Mrs. Mathers to call Mrs. Hilton, who was indisposed. He said he wanted to pay her money he owed.

Mrs. Hilton sent word for him to come in. A moment later Mrs. Hilton cried for help and she was found. Mrs. Mathers ran to the room and as she thrust the door open Henshek fired a shot into his own head and fell across the foot of the bed on which Mrs. Hilton lay. In one of Mrs. Hilton's hands was a note the substance of which the police said was this: "We can't be sweethearts any more. We are willing to die for our love."

According to papers in a divorce action recently served on Mrs. Hilton here on Saturday night by Deputy Sheriff Schlechtweg she and Howard B. Hilton, a merchant of Guilford, Me., were married in New York on February 24, 1914, and Mrs. Hilton deserted her husband in November, 1914.

DISPUTE OVER NEGRO SCHOOL

Resignation of President of Alabama Institute Demanded.

The stockholders of the Dixie Industrial Institute, which holds the property of the Kowaliga Academic and Industrial Institute, a negro school near Montgomery, Ala., met for more than four hours yesterday at the headquarters of the institute, 178 Broadway, in a vain attempt to straighten out a dispute between factions regarding the efficiency of William E. Benson, the negro president of the school.

Benson's resignation was demanded by a vote of 7 to 6, no proxies being allowed to vote. John Brooks Leavitt, 30 Broad street, counsel for Benson, would not permit his client to resign, saying he had not been given a full and fair hearing. He also contended that any business transacted at a meeting where proxies were not allowed to vote was invalid. The meeting was adjourned until June 4 at 3 P. M. until the law on this point could be determined.

Clarence H. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the largest individual stockholder, is the principal objector to Benson's administration.

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH IS DEAD AT COUNTRY HOME

For Many Years the Leader in Elaborate and Unique Social Entertainments in New York and Newport—Noted for Quiet Charity.



Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish died of hemorrhage of the brain on Tuesday night in her country home in Garrison, N. Y. She had been ill for a few days, but her condition was not considered serious until shortly after luncheon on Tuesday.

Dr. Richard Giles was summoned from Cold Spring, and he directed that members of her family be called. Her husband was by her side when she died, but her three children, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Sydney Fish and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, did not arrive until later. Mrs. Fish had been well enough recently to plan for her usual spring dance at Glen Cliff, her Garrison home, which was to have taken place a week from tomorrow.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at St. Philip's Church in the Highlands on the arrival of a special train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in the family plot at the church in Garrison.

The wife of Mrs. Fish's death was received with profound regret and sorrow by hosts of friends in New York, in Newport and in the country places along the Hudson. She had occupied a unique position in society. Her personality was most interesting, and one of her chief objects in life seemed to be to give pleasure to others. Being a woman of great energy she was apparently all the time devising some new form of entertainment for her friends. Beyond that she had a very kind heart, and it was not only her friends to whom she was under social obligation that she was thinking out plans for pleasure, but equally for those whose positions in life were less fortunate.

Of Distinguished Ancestry.

Mrs. Fish was Miss Marian Graves Anthon, a daughter of the late William H. Anthon, a lawyer, and one of her uncles was the famous Prof. Anthon of Columbia University. She was married on June 1, 1876, to Stuyvesant Fish, a son of Hamilton Fish, who was Secretary of State under President Grant.

Coming as she did from a distinguished line and marrying into a historical family of New York her position in the world of society was assured from the start. In the early days of her married life Mr. and Mrs. Fish lived at 28 East Fifty-sixth street. About fifteen years ago they took the house 27 Gramercy Park, at the corner of Irving place, which occupied a commanding position at that neighborhood and they remodelled it, bringing it up to date, and in that house Mrs. Fish gave notable entertainments, which occupied a commanding position when many people were leaving Gramercy Park and Madison Square and other downtown residential locations. Mr. and Mrs. Fish went to a winter home in Newport, R. I., at 23 East Seventy-eighth street, and this house since their residence there, which began about ten years ago, has become socially famous.

Early in their married life Mr. and Mrs. Fish went to Newport, where they occupied for many seasons Buoy Park, at Bath road, and Cliff avenue. This house was built by the father of the late Col. De Lancey Astor Kane, and it was for many years the home of the Kane family. After living there for several years Mr. and Mrs. Fish decided to become permanent residents of the summer colony at Newport and they built The Crossways, a house of colonial architecture, which occupied a commanding site on the Ocean drive, beyond the famous Bailey's Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Fish went to this house in 1898 and it was there that her career as one of the leaders in the exclusive social colony of Newport began.

She owned much property in various counties and was the patron of ten ecclesiastical livings. She was a noted woman fence in her earlier days, fond of yachting, a member of the Royal Southern Yacht Club, a good musician and an amateur painter of talent. Her "Recollections," published in 1899, attracted attention.

COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN DEAD

Was Widow of Earl Who Led the Charge of the 600.

LONDON, May 26.—Adeline Louise Maria Countess of Cardigan and Lancastrre, who died at her country seat, Deane Park.

The Countess of Cardigan was the widow of Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Cardigan, who led the 600 in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. She was the daughter of Spencer de Horsey and Lady Isabel, Viscountess of Epsom, and was married to the Crispin here in 1858. He died ten years later and his title passed to the Marquis of Ailesbury, a relative. Five years later the Countess married Count Lancastrre, who died in 1898, but his wife retained her first title and rank.

She owned much property in various counties and was the patron of ten ecclesiastical livings. She was a noted woman fence in her earlier days, fond of yachting, a member of the Royal Southern Yacht Club, a good musician and an amateur painter of talent. Her "Recollections," published in 1899, attracted attention.

George H. Mills, George H. Mills, 67, died in the Thrall Hospital, Middletown, N. Y., this afternoon following a long illness. He was one of the most prominent men in the city and was widely known on the race track and was the owner of Sweepstakes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Of late years he has been a judge on tracks in the East and South.

William S. Denlow, William S. Denlow, for many years a prominent resident of Brooklyn, is dead at his home in Westland, Fla., after an illness of several years. He was in Windsor, Conn., fifty years ago.

BURKE DENIES CANAL PROFITS WERE GRAFT

Admits Getting a Third on Sales to Commissary Department. INSISTS HE DID NO WRONG

John Burke, formerly manager of the commissary department in the Panama Canal Zone, appeared yesterday before Judge Hunt in the Federal court as a man who had become a Federal witness but who kept insisting he had done no wrong and had harmed nobody by taking a third of the profits derived from the sale of a certain tobacco to the commissary department.

As a witness for the Government at the trial of J. L. Salas, who was indicted jointly with Burke and Ricardo Bermudez, Burke told of the agreement he made with the French company, the profits in a tobacco deal. He insisted, however, that he was not a Federal employee but worked for the Panama Railroad Company and that he had done no wrong. He said that Gen. Goehals told him that he, Burke, was not a Government employee but was working for the railroad company.

After William Rand, Jr., counsel for the defendant Salas, had cross-examined the witness and got from him admissions that were in substance the same as those given by Burke, Judge Hunt called E. Carstarphen, the Assistant United States Attorney trying the case, asked him:

"Would you have made that award to Salas if you had not received an offer of a share of the profits from Bermudez?"

Burke insisted that he would not have done so. He said that he had asked the American Tobacco Company four times to give him a bid on French crosscut tobacco and that the quality of the tobacco offered was inferior and the price was higher than that offered by Salas. He said he had asked several other firms to furnish bids, some of these firms being now under indictment in connection with alleged grafting in the Canal Zone.

Mr. Carstarphen further asked questions concerning the prices paid by the commissary for French crosscut and American crosscut. The tobacco supplied by Salas was called "Infants of the South" but Salas changed the name to Phoenix. Burke admitted that the Phoenix tobacco made a profit of 32 1/2 per cent for the commissary, while the American crosscut made a profit of 23 1/2 per cent; that the tobacco which he was interested was sold for seven cents a package, while the rival tobacco was sold at 8 cents until last year.

Burke further admitted that all persons who supplied articles to the commissary department were who imported the goods from different countries received a brokerage commission of 5 per cent. Then Judge Hunt wanted to know if Salas received that 5 per cent commission. Burke said he did and the Judge wanted to know if Burke also got a proportion of the commission. Burke nodded his head and said he believed he did because he was supposed to get one-third of the profits in the tobacco business.

Bank officials from Indianapolis were called to trace the roundabout methods of the drafts which Burke sent to this country to be deposited but which never bore his signature. It came out that Burke was buying land in Canada and in Indianapolis. A sharp argument arose between Mr. Rand and Mr. Carstarphen as to whether the final act of the alleged conspiracy was performed when the drafts were deposited in Indianapolis or when those drafts arrived in this city for final collection. That point is important to the case because the defendant's contention is that the local court has no jurisdiction over him.

The case will be continued to-day.

ACCUSED DEPUTIES IDENTIFIED BY BOY

Picks Out Five He Says He Saw Fire on Strikers at Roosevelt.

New BRUSKOVIC, N. J., May 26.—The State finished its case against the Roosevelt strike deputies this afternoon and after one witness was called for the defence an adjournment was taken until tomorrow. It is believed the case will go to the jury Friday afternoon.

John C. Smith, one of the ten defendants, is sure to go free. As the result of a motion of former Attorney-General Robert H. McCarter, Justice Bergen said that at the conclusion of the trial he will direct the jury to find Smith not guilty. None of the witnesses identified the men who were the deputies in the party that attacked the strikers.

Edward Conlon, a fourteen-year-old schoolboy, was the first witness for the prosecution to connect any of the men on trial with the shooting. At the time of the strike he was employed as an office boy at the Williams & Clark plant. He named James Bayler, Harry Patterson, Mullen, McLaughlin and Wallace as men he saw fire.

J. Ernest Waring, the first witness for the defence, denied that he had fired a shot, as alleged by Jaeger, the strike leader. He testified that as superintendent of the Liebig & Co. plant he called upon the borough officials and Sheriff Houghton for protection of the plant and the company's employees.

Physician Held for Fraud.

Charged With Aiding to Conceal Assets of Bankrupt Firm.

Dr. Israh A. Lehman of 1727 Washington avenue was arraigned before Judge Follock in the United States District Court yesterday on an indictment charging him with aiding in the concealment of the assets of the firm of Louis Malvin & Co., wholesale dealers in skins and furs, who went into bankruptcy in January, 1914.

Dr. Lehman, according to Assistant United States Attorney Raymond H. Coffey, had been practicing as a physician in the Bronx and is Louis Malvin's family physician. The indictment sets forth that on one occasion Dr. Lehman received \$4,000 from Malvin. The doctor was held in \$5,000. He will probably be placed on trial with the other defendants on June 7.

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COP PURSUES 350 COPPERS. Policeman Gets Fugitive, but Not Pennies. After Picking Up Shots. The foray in Eleventh avenue early yesterday morning led by Harry Mayre, 22, of 247 West Sixty-fifth street, until he was captured by Patrolman Jenkin, might be called a case of a cop after 350 coppers, for Mayre had \$3.50 in pennies in his pockets until he found them too much of a handicap against the fleet footed policeman. He scattered a stream of coppers along the way, and as he dodged behind a milk wagon he threw a handful of the loose change in the policeman's face. In the chase he had disposed of all the damaging evidence except ten of the pennies, which were still left in his pocket. The pennies came from the till of the grocery store of Herman Steurmann, 622 Eleventh avenue.

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