$60,000 OF HUERTA'S ARMS FUND SEIZED

Carranza Authorities Take the Money From German Bank in Mexico City.

$600,000 MORE IN CHILE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14.—The Government authorities took from the Deutsch Suedamerikanisch Bank here yesterday $60,000 in gold which it claimed is part of $815,000 put up by the Huerta Government to pay for arms from China, shipped through German agents.

There is $600,000 of this fund on deposit in Chile, which the Constitutionalists say they will try to recover.

The German bank officials here say that the Conventionalists when in control of Mexico city forced them to turn over $90,000. There is no trace of the other $85,000.

The commission appointed to investigate the banks of Mexico city have informed a number of institutions that unauthorized notes are out against them for more than three times the amount of actual coin on deposit. They must increase their deposits or reduce their notes immediately.

Gen. Rodriguez, Gonzales's Chief of Staff, is in command here.

The retail druggists met again yesterday with the local authorities and agreed to sell at cost such drugs as are considered urgently necessary to remedy the prevailing health conditions. Wholesalers agreed to sell at cost to retailers.

The druggists will reassemble Tuesday to decide which drugs to sell at cost.

The authorities decided in view of the numberless companies being formed for developing the petroleum properties, principally throughout the Tampico and Tuxpam regions, many being absolute fakes, that all petroleum companies must be registered in a special office, which will record the names of its officers, the amount of capital, description of the properties, state of operations, &c.

The Government will then be able to answer questions for the public and to punish all companies informing falsely, all fakes and those refusing information.

The Government officials of the petroleum agencies at Tampico, Tuxpam and Tilan have been ordered to suspend operations of all unregistered petroleum companies until they file the statistics and are authorized to work.

VILLA LEAVES NACO.

Gen. Obregon Starts With Army to Crush Enemy.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 14.—Gen. Obregon left Agua Prieta to-night with practically his entire force. He said that Villa would be crushed within a week.

Gen. Obregon said to-night that the Villa forces had all left Naco and the town had been occupied by his own forces.

To prevent the Carranza forces from surrounding his army Gen. Villa is making an attempt to scatter his men. Before Gen. Dieguez at Hermosillo can be reenforced from Guaymas Villa will try to set as far south as he can, even if he has to give battle at Hermosillo.

To this end he has left Naco at the head of some of his troops, going toward Hermosillo.

The big Carranza force from Torreon is on its way north and the Villistas must break through to escape.

Gen. Obregon got information to-day that a number of Yaqui Indians under the Villa standard were repulsed yesterday south of Nogales by Gen. Dieguez's army. Obregon failed in his plan to induce the garrison at Nogales, Sonora, to turn over to Carranza, although he says Carlos Randall, acting Governor of the State, is ready to renounce Villa.

ARREDONDO COMES HERE

Carranza's Agent Says Ambassador Soon Will Be Named.

Eliseo Arredondo, confidential agent of the Constitutionalist Government at Washington, has returned from his visit to Gen. Carranza, whom he accompanied on his tour about the northern part of Mexico. He will stay a few days here before returning to Washington to resume his duties.

"So far the First Chief has made no appointment of Ambassador to Washington," said Arredondo, "but I am certain that it will be made in a short time.

"Gen. Carranza has spent a great deal of time on the border cities of Mexico because he wishes to cooperate with the United States Government in stopping the lawlessness. He has appointed men of military ability, who will protect Mexicans and Americans from the bandits. Their main object will be to establish better relations and a greater feeling of friendship between the people on both sides.

"The military situation is more than satisfactory. Villa is no more a problem to the Government. It is but a question of a few weeks and he will be settled. Gen. Dieguez is marching with 8,000 men from Hermosillo, while Gen. Calles with 5,000 men is well fortified in Agua Prieta. Both of these men are ready to finish Villa and his small army.

"Outside of Mexico city the forces of Gen. Zapata are surrendering daily by the hundreds. The same thing is happening to the Villa troops. The Mexican people have realized that the Carranza Government stands for the highest ideals of democracy and independence in Mexico."

Mr. Arredondo said that Carranza will reach Mexico city at the end of this month and will organize his Cabinet and make the necessary Government appointments. At present, however, he is reviewing the conditions of the country and gathering personal impressions for the necessary reforms and improvements. He also declared that the financial problem is not as serious as has been portrayed.

DR. HILLIS WARMLY GREETED.

Old Congregation in Chicago Pledges Confidence in Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Having in his pocket a pledge of loyalty from his congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and a denunciation of Frank L. Ferguson, his former attorney, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached to-day in the Auditorium Theatre to the congregation of which he was formerly the pastor. Every one of the nearly 4,000 seats was filled.

"We love you and have as much confidence in you as ever," said one richly gowned woman as she extended her hand to him at the close of the sermon. Scores followed her example.

CHURCH DEAN FOR FORD PLANT

Episcopal Priest to Do Sociological Work There One Year.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—The Rev. Samuel S. Marquis, the dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, will leave his congregation for one year to work in the din and clatter of the Ford Motor Company's plant as head of the sociological department.

Granted a year's leave of absence by his vestry, Dean Marquis announced to his congregation to-day that he preferred occupying himself in this way to the conventional clerical employment or leisure in travel or study.

PETER DE LACY IS DEAD; WAS NOTED AS GAMBLER

Grew Rich as Poolroom Keeper, but Led Reformers Against Racing.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN TOO

Peter De Lacy, foremost for many years among the poolroom gambling fraternity of the city and, paradoxically, a leading figure in later days in the fights that practically wiped out horse racing in New York and New Jersey, died late Saturday night in St. Luke's Hospital of pneumonia, which developed after an operation for gallstones.

Mr. De Lacy's age—he was 71 years old—was against him when pneumonia set in. Until last Tuesday, when he became ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alice Ratcliffe, with whom he lived at 19 West Seventy-first street, he had seemingly been in good health. His daughters, Mrs. Ratcliffe and Miss Kate De Lacy, and two grandchildren survive him. His wife died more than twenty years ago.

De Lacy's life had been one of active fighting that began in the days of his callow youth in the old Seventh ward, where he was born of Irish parents. When firemen had to fight rivals with their fists as well as flames with water in the old volunteer fire department days young Pete De Lacy was in the thick of the ructions which added to the spectacular qualities of a blaze in the old days, even if the fights may not have made for efficiency.

Fought for the Union.

And next, when Sumter was fired upon, young De Lacy, like so many of the volunteer fire laddies of his day, donned the blue and marched away to the blare of bands to do his part for the Union. He fought throughout the war and then he came back to his native Manhattan, where for a short time his comings and goings were of so little moment that no record remains of that brief period of his career.

But one day, almost half a century ago, lower Manhattan, which until very recent years the sporting men made the field of their efforts, heard that a young man named Peter De Lacy had opened rooms for faro and roulette playing at 13 Ann street. In the city's public schools De Lacy had gathered whatever of elemental mathematics was necessary for his "business" purposes, and with this, plus an innate aggressiveness and shrewdness, he began the piling up of a bankroll which a generation ago had reached six figures and at the time of his death was, so Broadway sporting men said yesterday, in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

"You can't close me up" was De Lacy's often repeated defiance to the police when the law made threats against his Ann street place. But there came a time, after he had made money in Ann street and had moved in 1878 to Barclay street to open a poolroom, that he met with temporary defeat. The Barclay street poolroom had become so notorious that a delegation of reformers called upon the late Mayor Grace with complaints so serious that Mayor Grace had the place closed forthwith.

Moved to Park Row.

John Hackett, widely known in the sporting circles of the '70s and '80s, had been a partner of De Lacy's at the Barclay street house. In De Lacy's next venture, which got under way at 33 Park Row, a regular book on the races was established.

De Lacy had powerful politicians to lend him their influence in his Park Row days. Years before he had gone into ward politics and had been an associate of Patty Walsh, father of Blanche Walsh, the actress, who died two weeks ago. But despite political influence the police closed the Park Row poolroom temporarily now and then, during which times De Lacy's men sold pools from their hats out on the sidewalk.

When the poolroom men of the city got together at last and formed a protective organization to fight threatened legislation against them De Lacy was made treasurer of the association's fund, which was piled up by daily contributions of $10 from each poolroom man in town. Then when it was necessary to send some one to Albany to try to kill the Saxton bill, it

Copyright by Rockwood.

Peter De Lacy.
From a photograph taken at the time he was making his big poolroom fight.

was one of De Lacy's men who carried the roll to the State capital with instructions to pay each State Senator who would accept the bribe $5,000 to vote against the bill. The Saxton bill, however, was passed.

Battles in Court Begin.

From Park Row De Lacy moved to Fulton street, where he remained until he led the movement of gambling men from lower Manhattan up town to Broadway and side streets. That fight which he had led against the Saxton bill with an organization bankroll said to have been $200,000 was but the beginning of a long series of battles, in court and out, which De Lacy waged so steadily against wealthy owners of racing stables and tracks that, as newspaper files show, when the news was published that a constitutional amendment which virtually ended horse racing in the State had been adopted De Lacy's picture appeared in the papers with the statement that the amendment "is for him a great triumph of personal spite."

The odd spectacle of De Lacy still adding to his wealth as a poolroom king and De Lacy head of a "reform" movement to interfere with racing was first presented about twenty-five years ago. His fighting qualities which later on were to make him a source of irritation to the Whitneys, Belmonts, Sturgises and Thompsons and other wealthy men interested in racing got under way at the old Linden track near Elizabeth, N. J.

New Jersey racetrack promoters took the ground that news of the races on their track was their property and if poolroom men wanted the news direct from the track they must pay $100 a day for the service. De Lacy did not want to pay the sum demanded, and after many ingenious methods of flashing the news surreptitiously from the tracks to the poolrooms had been discovered and stopped, he allied himself with the Rev. Dr. Kempshall, a Presbyterian clergyman of Elizabeth, and other reformers to fight the racing men.

The fight resulted in the closing of the Linden track and then De Lacy started a racing war in Monmouth county which closed the Long Branch track for a year and, with the adoption of the New Jersey anti-racing law in 1894, closed the Monmouth and all other Jersey tracks permanently.

Takes Fight to Brooklyn.

Next De Lacy came across the river and started a new battle in New York by leading a fight against the Brooklyn Jockey Club. The fight went on until by 1903 De Lacy was not only banging away at the track owners, but was hailing the bookies themselves into court in an effort to stop layers' operations on the tracks.

About the last of De Lacy's activities was the operation of a poolroom exchange in a house he owned in Forty-second street. The cleanup of the Tenderloin which Police Inspector John Daly undertook was perfected when Daly closed De Lacy's exchange for good.

A part of the fortune which De Lacy is said to have amassed is in valuable real estate holdings on Broadway and side streets in the Tenderloin section.

CHICAGO POLICE GET CAP STREETER AT LAST

Lake Michigan "Oasis" Scene of Bloody Battle Before Shacks Are Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—War broke out in the "Deestrick of Lake Michigan" to-day and when thirty invading policemen, several detectives in plain clothes and a squad of firemen departed they had shot one woman, clubbed two men, including the redoubtable Capt. George Wellington Streeter, known as Cap, and George Mantis, the Greek who recently stood off thirty-one policemen with a pair of magazine pistols.

The contraband of war seized included 10,800 bottles of beer, sixteen prisoners, including three women, six modern repeating rifles, one old fashioned army rifle with bayonet attached, four heavy revolvers, several hundred rounds of ammunition and a chest containing all the private papers of Capt. Streeter.

The raid was made on a charge that Streeter and his followers were violating the State liquor laws by selling intoxicants on Sunday. Nine detectives first went in and bought liquor and then gave the signal for thirty-five patrolmen to make the raid. Streeter discovered the ruse and seizing a rifle, fired twice, but hit no one.

One of the police hit him over the head with a billy, putting him out of the fighting temporarily. The police say that Herman Holst, Streeter's bodyguard, fired at them twice with a repeating rifle. He was stationed in a wagon on wheels, where he and his wife lived. The officers fired a volley at Holst, one bullet striking Mrs. Holst and lodging near the base of her spine. She was taken to a hospital.

After the others were arrested the firemen were called in and they demolished the shack occupied by Mantis, the Greek. Mantis had been knocked down before he could get to his weapons.

"I ain't shaken a damned bit by this affair," said Capt. Streeter. "I'll get these skunks yet, if I have to use a bomb. They plan to steal my property, but they won't do it as long as I live."

Wealthy Pittsburger a Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—Henry B. Darlington, secretary and treasurer of the Standard Steel Spring Company, and member of an old Pittsburg family, shot himself at his home early to-day and died this afternoon. Darlington, who was wealthy, had been in poor health for a long time.

GIRL TRUANT FREED BY COURT'S ORDER

Judge Salmon Acts Quickly on Advice of Jersey School Superintendent.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 14.—Efforts to obtain the release from the Morris county jail of fifteen-year-old Lizzie Cargella, the Netcong school girl who was imprisoned on a charge of truancy, were successful last night.

The girl was unexpectedly released by Sheriff William H. Thompson under verbal instructions from Judge Joshua R. Salmon of the Morris County District Court. The Sheriff was casting about for some one to take her to her home, some twenty miles from Morristown, when Miss Louise Shelton and Mrs. George F. Dickinson, Jr., members of the jail committee of the Woman's Town Improvement Society, appeared and the Sheriff solved his problem by turning the girl over to them. They will send her home to-morrow morning.

The women had come to the jail because it was said that the girl was confined in a room with two women who were not fit companions for her, but Sheriff Thompson proved the story to be false.

Judge Salmon came hurriedly to Morristown after Dr. J. Howard Hulsart, school superintendent of Morris county, had notified him that he believed the girl had been illegally committed by Recorder George T. Keech of Netcong, he having fined her $10 and costs under the truancy act and committed her because of nonpayment of the fine.

The case of the girl's father, who was also fined for the child's dereliction and committed because of non-payment of the fine, will come up to-morrow.

LEPER GREATLY IMPROVED.

Oil From Seed of Philippine Plant Proves a Remedy.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 14.—Michigan's noted leper, whose name is withheld, is improving. All the ulcers are healed and he is now able to walk two miles a day.

He came to the University Hospital last July and could not take a step. Dr. Udo Wile, into whose clinic the man came, is treating him with an oil made from the seed of a Philippine Island plant.

"The man is tremendously improved," said Dr. Wile to-day. "He is able to do a good day's work with any man if public sentiment was not against him. The disease has been arrested, but we cannot tell what twelve or twenty years will bring forth."

WINNETKA IN ARMS OVER POSTAL ROW

Meetings Are Held to Defend Assistant Postmaster Who Criticised Wilson.

HIS JOB ALREADY FILLED

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The dismissal of George Burkitt, first assistant postmaster at Winnetka, because of his remarks regarding the courtship and prospective wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt, aroused Winnetka to the point of two public meetings to-day, and two more are planned for to-morrow.

A protest was lodged with the Postmaster-General and a delegation called on A. M. Kloepfer, the postmaster at Winnetka, demanding that he make recommendations to the authorities at Washington for the return of the discharged man.

The prime movers among the citizens were Roswell Mason and J. E. Bradstreet. Mason is a prominent Democrat and a master in chancery in Chicago. Bradstreet is a commission merchant, also well known in Democratic politics. They were aroused over the merits of the controversy and have no axe to grind because of any friendship for Burkitt.

Postmaster Is Blamed.

Most of the people are inclined to blame Kloepfer for the dismissal. He has put M. N. Kloepfer, his brother, in the place, and is said to have had his eyes on the job for some time. The citizens think he may have exaggerated the remarks of Burkitt in his reports to Washington.

The Woman's Guild of the Christ Episcopal Church will meet to-morrow afternoon in the church. According to W. S. Bishop, a lay worker in the church, the guild will pass resolutions protesting against Burkitt's dismissal and expressing confidence in his ability and work in the post office.

Burkitt did almost all the work at the post office, it is said, Kloepfer being merely the official head of the establishment.

Burkitt in a statement to-day told of the efforts made by Kloepfer for a return of the correspondence sent to him, Burkitt, in regard to his case by the Post Office Department at Washington.

Burkitt's Statement.

"No sooner had the postmaster secured my discharge from the post office and I had quit my window there than he began persistently to call on me on the street and at my home as well as by letter for the return of the letters I had received from him and from Washington in regard to the charges against me," said Burkitt.

"I cannot quite understand why he was so anxious to get hold of them. They were addressed to me and not to the Winnetka post office. I had carried on the correspondence in my own name. So I kept the letters, but I made copies of them and submitted these copies to the First Assistant Postmaster-General with the request that he assign a post office inspector to investigate the injustice done to me. This he declined to do.

"Following his declination the efforts of the postmaster to get me to turn the correspondence over to him increased twofold, but I held on to the letters until reporters called on me after some of my friends in Winnetka had called the attention of the newspapers to my case."

OFFICIALS ANNOYED.

President Didn't Know of Burkitt's Dismissal, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Officials of the Administration seemed annoyed today over the publicity given to the case of George Burkitt, who was dismissed from the office of assistant postmaster at Winnetka, Ill., because of remarks attributed to him in criticism of President Wilson's engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt. The technical charge preferred against Mr. Burkitt by A. M. Kloepfer, postmaster at Winnetka, was "disloyalty to the President."

Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster-General, who has charge of the personnel of the postal service, said tonight that he could not recall the facts in the Burkitt case.

"I do recall," said Mr. Roper, "some correspondence with Postmaster Kloepfer relative to charges made against Assistant Postmaster Burkitt. Until I have had opportunity to consult the records I must refrain from making any comment on the case. I may have a statement to make to-morrow."

It may be said upon authority that the dismissal of Mr. Burkitt from the postal service was without the knowledge of President Wilson or other White House officials. In fact officials say the White House had no knowledge of the incident until they read the printed reports to-day.

The chances are that an inquiry into the Burkitt case will be made by Postmaster-General Burleson. The Postmaster-General will have a conference on the case with Mr. Roper to-morrow.

THROATS PARCHED IN PASSAIC.

City Never So Dry on Sunday in Many Years.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 14.—Never since the first Sunday after the famous Bishops law went into effect in New Jersey was Passaic so dry as to-day.

Throughout the day there was a steady exodus from the city, some going to New York, others to Paterson, Newark, Haledon or Singac and still others merely walking across the bridges over the Passaic River into Wallington and Garfield, where they found many smiling hosts.

The police didn't pass a saloon without peering into the windows, for they had received orders from Chief William Hendry after John H. Kehoe, director of public safety, had been called upon in letters from the young people's organizations of the First Congregational and First Methodist churches to enforce the excise laws, which, they said, were grossly violated.

CAPABLANCA WINS 28, LOSES 1.

High School Player Accounts for Draw in Thirtieth Game.

In the first exhibition of simultaneous play given by the Cuban chess champion since his return from Havana, thirty players opposed Jose R. Capablanca at the chess club of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Saturday night in the art room at the Academy of Music. The last game ended at midnight and when the total score was announced it was found that Capablanca had won twenty-eight games, lost one and drawn one.

The victory over the young master was scored by Charles A. Wolff, a brother of L. J. Wolff, who captained the Columbia varsity team when Capablanca was a member of it. Lester McCudden of the Commercial High School was the player who drew his game.

Couple on Long Walk to Wed.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 14.—From Sacramento, Cal., to Vancouver, Wash., is a long distance to come to wed, but the trip was made by Sombro Sasaki, age 30, a Japanese, and Miss Effie Sullivan, age 23.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON IS DEAD AT TUSKEGEE

Continued from First Page.

til he had been graduated from the school with the honors of his class, having worked his way through the course.

After being graduated he returned to his old home in Virginia and taught school for a while before he continued his studies at Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C. While at Wayland he was invited to become a teacher at Hampton and there he remained for two years until, in 1881, the citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., appealed to Gen. S. C. Armstrong for an institution along the lines of the school at Hampton, an institution which would develop negroes into useful citizens, teach them self-respect, give them the ability to support themselves, stir them with proper ambition.

Hundreds of persons were recommended for the place as head of the new institute, many of them much better known than Washington, but he got the place. When he arrived at Tuskegee he found there had been no land or buildings provided—that there was nothing, in fact, except the promise of the State of Alabama to pay $2,000 annually toward the expenses of the school. But Mr. Washington went to work with immense pride, tremendous energy and optimism that never flagged for an instant.

Teaches in a Shanty.

He began to teach in a small shanty, having one assistant only for the instruction of thirty pupils. From that time on the growth of the institution was phenomenal. Mr. Washington began to send from Tuskegee a new sort of negro, a youth who was of competent mind and hand, who had self-respect, who had been taught to make an adequate living, who wanted to be a good citizen.

Persons all over the country became interested in Tuskegee and the man who was making it famous. Gifts flowed in. Extensions became possible. Now Tuskegee possesses property worth $2,000,000 or more, uses fifty buildings which are on 3,000 acres of land. Annually from 1,500 to 2,000 young negro men and women are taught how to make their lives count the most for themselves, for their race and for their country.

Mr. Washington first became a national character in 1894, when he spoke for the negro on the opening day of the Atlanta Exposition. Previously he had acquired more or less local fame as an orator, but on this occasion he was hailed as the successor of Frederick Douglass as the leader of the negroes. Thereafter he was in great demand as a public speaker and appeared before many of the best known organizations in the country.

He was called into consultation by President McKinley in regard to matters affecting the negro. President Roosevelt admired him highly and frequently consulted him. President Taft recognized the keenness of his judgment and his sincerity of purpose. Harvard University gave him a degree in 1896 and other colleges conferred degrees upon him subsequently.

In 1893 he married Maggie Y. Murray, who became closely identified with the work at Tuskegee.

His Creed Concerning Race.

Mr. Washington's creed concerning his people may be well expressed in his own words, spoken some years ago in this city:

"We must teach our young people to save their money. We must cease to have the reputation of a spending, shiftless, thriftless, poverty stricken race. It is vitally necessary for the progress of the race that we become creators of enterprise and not depend on the good will and the energy of other races."

An unpleasant episode occurring in March, 1911, in this city, considerably

Booker T. Washington.

lessened Mr. Washington's influence. On the night of March 19, 1911, Mr. Washington was assaulted by a carpenter named Albert Ulrich, who encountered Washington in the hallway of the apartment house at 11½ West Sixty-third street, where Ulrich lived with his wife.

Ulrich accused the negro of peering through a keyhole into a room, and after an altercation Washington ran from the hall and was pursued by Ulrich and a policeman along Central Park West until he was overtaken and led to the West Sixty-eighth street police station. He denied absolutely Ulrich's story. He said he had been looking for the address of a man named Smith, related to the auditor of Tuskegee, and was standing in front of the apartment house at 11½ when Ulrich came along and began to abuse him. Ulrich, however, stuck to his story and eventually was discharged by the Magistrate and freed of the charge of assault that had been made against him.

Tributes Paid to Him.

Oswald G. Villard, an old friend of Mr. Washington, said yesterday:

"In the death of Booker T. Washington the entire country suffers a grievous loss, because no other man, white or black, has been so successful in interpreting one race to another."

Seth Low, chairman of the trustees of Tuskegee Institute, said:

"The country has lost a great man and the negro race a great leader. When one remembers that Mr. Washington began his life as a slave one cannot fail to marvel at his achievements. His work at Tuskegee will be permanent, and I hope that his friends will realize that they must stand by it now as loyally as they have done during his lifetime."

Mr. Low and others connected with and interested in Tuskegee would not discuss yesterday possible successors to Mr. Washington. One man thoroughly familiar with the institute and with other schools of the sort said he thought it quite possible that the choice of a new head of Tuskegee would lie between Mr. Holtsclaw, head of the Utica School at Utica, Miss., and Major R. R. Moton, disciplinarian at Hampton.

Ernest Davidson Washington, a son of Booker T. Washington, left New York yesterday afternoon at 4:35 for Tuskegee by the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was lecturing in Vermont in the interests of Tuskegee Institute when he received a telegram on Saturday night telling him to come home at once.

STRIKERS ATTACK NEW MEN AT GATE OF PLANT

Battle at International Silver Factory When Non-union Hands Come.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—The International Silver Company, whose plant has been virtually besieged by 4,000 strikers for the past six weeks, attempted this morning to slip two motor trucks carrying strike breakers from New York past the strikers' pickets and into the factory yards. The company tried to avoid trouble, but the strike pickets were alert and bellicose.

The instant the motor trucks appeared near the factory gates an alarm was shouted by the pickets. The strikers, mostly Italians, flocked to the factory walls, carrying revolvers and pieces of lead pipe. Within two minutes 200 men were fighting savagely. A call was sent to the Meriden street police station and after half an hour twelve policemen managed to struggle through the mob and rescue the strike breakers.

Hundreds of shots were fired, but no person was seriously wounded. Sixteen of the strikers were arrested by the police after a furious struggle, but none of the strike breakers or guards were arrested because it was shown that the riot had not been provoked by them.

TRENTON MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Walkout at All But About Six Plants This Morning.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Machinists of Trenton and vicinity declared a general strike at a meeting here to-night. The strike order becomes effective at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Serious trouble is feared. Only about a half dozen plants employing machinists are exempted from the order. Among the latter are the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, the Mercer Auto Company and the Star Porcelain Works.

SERMON REJECTED AS LOOT.

Hartford Pastor's Home Robbed of $1,000 Jewelry.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—Before he took his family to the Yale-Princeton game yesterday the Rev. Dr. John A. Johnstone, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, worked all the forenoon on his Sunday sermon, based on the Eighth Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal."

Returning to his home in Capitol avenue last night intending to revise and finish his sermon Dr. Johnstone found his desk marred with candle grease spots which led in a trail upstairs and downstairs throughout the house. The very excellent sermon had been examined and left, but every piece of jewelry, constituting a long list which the police sent out to-day, had been taken, the total value of the swag exceeding $1,000.

Municipal Chicken Farm.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—Welfare department reports showing that it cost just $9,688 in 1914 to supply eggs for the meals of the inmates and attendants of the various city farm institutions and the city hospital will be used as an argument for the immediate establishment of a large poultry farm. It will cost $5,000 to establish a poultry farm.

STATE INDUSTRIES SHOW A TRADE BOOM

1,300 Factories Report Higher Wages in October Than in June.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The improvement in activity in the manufacturing industries of the State which has been evident all summer and fall gained strength from September to October, especially in industries not previously affected by the revival in business.

Thirteen hundred representative factories with 500,000 employees reporting to the bureau of statistics and information of the State Industrial Commission paid 4 per cent. more wages in October than in September. Each month since June the manufacturing industries of the State have shown progressively greater activity than in the corresponding months of last year. In October 7 per cent. more operatives were employed and 16 per cent. more wages paid than in October of 1914.

Equally striking is the improvement shown by a comparison of employment in October of this year with employment one year ago. Every industry, except paper making and the food, liquor and tobacco group, employed more operatives in October of this year than in October of 1914 and every industry paid more wages than a year ago.

The recovery of New York city from the depression of the past year was slower throughout the summer than the recovery in the remainder of the State, largely because clothing manufacturers and printing, predominating industries in the city, recovered from the depression more slowly than the industries predominating up State.

On the other hand, in October clothing showed marked improvement over September, this resulting in a greater increase of activity in New York city than in the remainder of the State, as compared both with September of 1915 and with October of 1914.

MISSING WOMAN FOUND.

Mrs. Goddard, 83, Is With Niece and Sister in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The "mysterious circumstances" reported to the New York police of the disappearance of Mrs. Margaret Goddard, 83 years old, from her boarding place, 516 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, was explained to-day when she was found at the home of her niece, Mrs. Howard A. Cook, here.

"I was not kidnapped or anything of the kind," Mrs. Goddard said this afternoon. "I wanted to come to Boston with Mrs. Cook. I asked her to bring me here and I am going to remain with her."

Mrs. Cook's mother, Mrs. Mary Sanford, who lives with her, is Mrs. Goddard's sister, and she and Mrs. Cook declared that any efforts to induce Mrs. Goddard to return to Brooklyn will be vigorously opposed.

Injured Man Waited Hours for Aid

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—With his leg amputated Martin Zecker, 40, lay in agony on the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Eighth and Lombard streets, for five hours until his faint cries for help were heard by Louis Reichart, a night watchman. The physicians hold out little hope for his recovery.

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SWEDES SPURN CITIZENSHIP.

Will Renounce U. S. Loyalty if Hillstrom Is Shot.

A meeting of Swedes in the Swedish Socialist Hall, 112 East 125th street, yesterday adopted a resolution forswearing allegiance to the United States if Joseph Hillstrom, the I. W. W. worker who has been convicted of murder in Salt Lake City, is put to death. Hillstrom is a Swede.

The resolution says that if Hillstrom is shot to death on Friday the signers will "hold the United States people responsible for such an outrage," and that "in such case American citizenship has no longer any value to us and that we forswear the loyalty and allegiance to American laws, Government and institutions."

John Sangren, one of the speakers, told the audience what a "jolly, always good natured poet and artist" Hillstrom was; "the last person in the world who would commit cold blooded murder."

FINDS JEWS SUFFER NOW GREATEST TRIAL

Dr. Adler Tells American Committee War Causes Israel's Worst Suffering.

At the ninth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee held at the Hotel Astor yesterday, with President Louis Marshall in the chair, a resolution was adopted favoring a conference to consider the rights of the Jews in belligerent lands and in Rumania. The resolution also urged that a congress be called at the end of the war to consider how best to secure these rights.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, chairman of the executive committee, said in a report that all of the calamities which have been visited upon the Jewish people in the past are insignificant compared "to the disaster in the war zone." "And these multitudes of unfortunates," it was added, "are doomed to suffer for an indefinite future."

Regarding the Jews in Russia, the report said that when the war began it appeared as though the long desired union with the Russian people was about to be realized.

"But it soon developed that the chains which held the Jews of Russia to their past could not be broken," continued the report. "Forces which they could not possibly control doomed them to the greatest tragedy in their history."

Louis Marshall was elected president again. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Judge Julian W. Mack and Prof. Jacob H. Hollander; treasurer, Isaac W. Bernheim; members of the executive committee for three years, Dr. H. L. Magnus, Judge Mack and Jacob H. Schiff; new members elected, Levi Rothenberg of Meridian, Miss., and James Davis of Chicago, Ill.

WATCH ON MILK IS WIDENED.

Montclair Will Keep Eye on Bakers and Cheesemakers.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 14.—Milk used in baking and cheese making in this town will come under the scrutiny of the Montclair health department hereafter. The object of the new rule is to prevent the use of inferior milk.

At present a baker or cheese maker of Montclair is not prevented from going out of town and purchasing milk which could not be sold here.

Under the new regulations, the health department will have control of the butter milk supply and will also control the sale of butter, cheese, condensed milk and all foods made from milk or cream.

Students Barred From Bars.

ST. PETER, Minn., Nov. 14.—The city council has passed an ordinance making students and minors liable to a fine or imprisonment if they enter any place in St. Peter where intoxicating liquors are served as a beverage. This ordinance also makes it unlawful for them to procure cigars and tobacco.

INMATES' COURT AT SING SING ABOLISHED

Hereafter a Grievance Committee Will Settle Troubles Among Prisoners.

SIX MORE TO TESTIFY

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Delegates of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing announced to the prisoners to-day that the inmates' court is no more. Hereafter in its stead there will be a grievance committee before which accusers and accused can thresh out their difficulties. The judges of the court, Joe Rotolo, Martin Sweeney, Boston Eddie Kelly and George Evans, will constitute the committee.

The prisoners' court, which insured the trial of the inmates before a jury of their peers, was one of the first and biggest of Warden Osborne's innovations in Sing Sing. Neither the warden nor his secretary, Spencer Miller, was at the prison to-day and an official explanation for the substitution of a grievance committee for the court could not be obtained.

Mr. Osborne said in an address at Ardsley that prisoners told the truth when they were brought before the court and that ex-Judge Willett, who had a seat on the prison bench before he was transferred from Sing Sing, repeated some of these confessions to District Attorney Weeks at White Plains. Willett had strenuous times as a prison judge. Once a chair was thrown at him while the court was in session and on another occasion he was punched by a prisoner after court adjourned. His place on the Sing Sing bench was never filled.

The records of the prison court have been destroyed. The grievance committee, it is said, will keep no records.

It is understood the prisoners feel that the stories told to the Westchester Grand Jury of confessions made in the prison court have injured them.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 14.—It was reported here to-day that District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks will call six more prisoners from Sing Sing to-morrow to testify before the Westchester Grand Jury, which is investigating conditions in the prison. It is also said that W. J. Cummins, the Brooklyn bank wrecker, will be brought to White Plains from the Great Meadows prison.

District Attorney Weeks, when asked if he had anything to say in reply to the statement of Warden Osborne that there was too much politics behind the inquiry, simply said, "Not a word to say."

It is stated that as fast as the prisoners from Sing Sing testify they will be transferred from the White Plains jail to Great Meadows. This is believed to mean that their evidence is of great importance and the prosecutor does not want the members of the Mutual Welfare League to seek revenge on the witnesses.

Prof. George W. Kirchwey, who was "unofficial warden" of Sing Sing recently while Warden Osborne was taking the rest cure, told an audience in the forum of the Church of the Messiah yesterday that tremendous advances had been made in the humanitarian direction of prisons since Mr. Osborne took hold of things at Sing Sing. He attributed the improvement in prison conditions to changed public opinion as well as to Mr. Osborne's methods.

"The old, sullen looks, gray as the prison suits, are gone," said Prof. Kirchwey. "And as for the discipline meted out by the Welfare League, it may be said that a New York Judge visiting Sing Sing and attending one of the trials admitted that he had learned some valuable things from the session he attended.

"The thing that is needed now is that public opinion should stand by the progress already made."

Answering various questions, Prof. Kirchwey said that clashes between prisoners and keepers have wholly ceased at Sing Sing and that conditions in every way are far better now than they were in the days of stern, official repression of prisoners by unsympathetic wardens.

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