KAISER'S NAME BROUGHT INTO SHIP PLOT CASE

Marina Quezada's Officers Expected to Be as Rich as Teuton Ruler.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE FIGURES AGAIN

Witness after witness comes and goes at the trial of the Government's case against the Hamburg-American Line for conspiracy to defraud, whereupon for comparatively long stretches of time no action is noticeable in the neighborhood of William Rand, chief of counsel for the defendants, except the teetering of his back tilted chair and the physical action constantly devoted by Mr. Rand to his chewing gum.

But let Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood or H. Snowden Marshall—on the rare occasions on which the United States Attorney takes a hand in the trial—so much as mention the good ship Marina Quezada and the fireworks begin to fly.

Twelve ships beside the Marina Quezada are being brought up constantly by witnesses, during which testimony Mr. Rand is always ready, even anxious, to let Judge Harland B. Howe and the jury know that the Hamburg-American Line and the other four defendants—Managing Director Karl Buenz, Purchasing Agent Adolf Hachmeister, Superintendent George Koetter and Supercargo Joseph Poeppinhaus—freely concede that the line chartered and loaded the boats to coal and provision German warships at sea, but had not been guilty of fraud in clearing the twelve from American ports. But there are no concessions of any kind from Mr. Rand when the name of a thirteenth ship, the Marina Quezada, is spoken in court.

Any postal or telegraphic correspondence which so far has been introduced by the Government that tends to associate the name of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, naval attache in this country of the Kaiser's Government, has to do with one ship only of the fleet, the Marina Quezada. Furthermore, any correspondence or testimony which so far has connected the name of the North German Lloyd Line with the Government's case has had to do solely with the sailing of the Marina Quezada.

Marina Quezada a Storm Centre.

"We [the Hamburg-American Line] did not charter or clear the Marina Quezada, and the ship therefore has nothing to do with this case," Mr. Rand shouts frequently.

As against this contention Mr. Wood for the Government has been producing witnesses and documents to prove that the Hamburg-American Line through one of the defendants, Hachmeister, coaled the ship and stocked it with provisions and stores far in excess of the requirements of the Marina Quezada, and that the Hamburg-American Line paid the bills. Also in a letter signed with the initials of Capt. Hans Suhren of the Marina Quezada and directed to Hachmeister here in care of the Hamburg-American offices the skipper on the eve of sailing asked Hachmeister to attend to the payment of a bill of $1,000 still due on the Marina Quezada stores, adding that Hachmeister when taking up the matter of honoring a draft for the bill should "communicate with 11 Broadway, room 801 [Capt. Boy-Ed's office], as stated in my wire in relation to this draft."

The wire in question, signed with the skipper's full name, was read into the testimony yesterday. It summarized briefly what the letter had said about the Marina Quezada leaving port still owing $1,000 to a ship chandler of Newport News named Reyner. The telegram read yesterday was dated Newport News, Va., December 16, 1914, and was as follows:

To Mr. Hachmeister, Hamburg-American Line, New York City:

Sailing to-day and drafting on you favor Reyner $1,000. Wire Reyner you will accept. Communicate with 11 Broadway, room 801.

HANS SUHREN.

Capt. Boy-Ed's name figured prominently during a legal clash at arms early in the forenoon session.

George W. Atkinson, a coal dealer of Norfolk, Va., who, according to the testimony of Collector of the Port Hamilton of Norfolk had taken "a special oath" that he was the shipper of the coal which the Collector had supposed when clearing the ship was the only cargo aboard the Marina Quezada, was on the stand. Mr. Wood began the examination by asking about the clearing of the Marina Quezada.

Boy-Ed's Name Up Again.

"Your Honor," interposed Mr. Rand, "despite the introduction here of a telegram in care of Capt. Boy-Ed's office and similar testimony, these facts fall short of connecting the affairs of the Marina Quezada with the questions at issue in this trial. The prosecution can hardly claim that Capt. Boy-Ed is one of the co-conspirators, if conspirators we were."

"But, your Honor," cried Mr. Wood for the Government, "we've shown that the Hamburg-American Line equipped and stocked the Marina Quezada and paid a draft for $1,000 due on her stores and demurrage."

"Well, supposing," Mr. Rand argued, "that Capt. Boy-Ed did ask us to transfer provisions or supplies or to pay a bill of $1,000, would that show any connection with the manifests, clearance or voyage of the ship?"

Mr. Wood answered that testimony about the Marina Quezada was relevant because the ship, clearing for Valparaiso, but eventually going to Pernambuco, had Capt. Suhren as her skipper, "and what Suhren did these defendants are responsible for."

Judge Howe thereupon ruled that testimony concerning the clearance and other affairs of the Marina Quezada would be permitted to stand provided the Government thoroughly connected up the Marina Quezada with the charges against the defendants. Mr. Wood assured the court that this would be done.

The testimony of Atkinson again brought the North German Lloyd Line into the case. In aiding in the clearance of the vessel the coal dealer swore that he had given Valparaiso as the destination of the Marina Quezada and that Mr. Hilken, described as a representative of Schumacher & Co., Baltimore agents of the North German Lloyd, had told him the ship was sailing for Valparaiso.

"It was for Mr. Hilken that I got the coal placed aboard the Marina Quezada," Atkinson continued. "When I swore that Valparaiso was the destination of the ship I added the words 'to the best of my information and belief.'"

Kaiser Figures in Testimony.

Kaiser Wilhelm himself figured in the testimony yesterday, but in a way that caused much laughter. The Kaiser's name was mentioned by the young chief engineer of the Marina Quezada, John Olson. Everybody sat up, for now, it was felt, was coming the story of the shark that had swallowed a hand bag containing the papers of the Marina Quezada, when, as Olson testified, the skipper dropped the papers overboard "accidentally" when a demand was made for them at Pernambuco.

Olson had had "words" with the skipper during the voyage, he testified, and they had parted not the best of friends. The shark, it was reported, was captured in the harbor, dissected and the bag and papers, still undigested, were recovered.

"'We're going to Valparaiso,'" Olson, with seeming pleasure, quoted Skipper Suhren as telling him when he shipped at Newport News. "'But when we got out to sea Capt. Suhren told me to rig up a wireless with dynamos we'd loaded at Newport News and said we were going to look for German ships.

"'There's millions in this for us,' Capt. Suhren told me," added Olson. "'When it's all over and we do it up right and proper we'll all be millionaires. Why, if everything goes all O. K.,' the captain said, 'we'll be everything—we'll be right up next to Kaiser Wilhelm himself.'" [Laughter.]

Olson told then of the excitement aboard the Marina Quezada one day when a ship flying the British flag was sighted. At the skipper's behest, Olson says, he hastily hid the ship's papers in a barrel and covered them with lime. But the ship proved to be a Royal Mail liner.

"A boat," said Olson, as he got along to that part of his story where the satchel containing the papers fell into the shark infested waters of Pernambuco, "came off shore to take Capt. Suhren ashore with the papers. The captain started over the side with the handbag of papers, but it dropped overboard."

Shark Story Barred Out.

Here was the vital moment of the day. Everybody wanted to hear somebody tell the shark story under oath, but according to the best legal procedure unless the witness with his own eyes follows the course of a satchel from a shark's jaws to the shark's interior and finally into a window where they are exhibited the witness may not swear to these things.

"The captain," Olson resumed when his story of the shark had been ruled out, "after he'd dropped the papers comes back on the ship and says to the first mate: 'Did you see that trick I done on them?' And I want to say,' added Olson, "that later on I saw these papers on exhibition in the window of a newspaper office in Pernambuco. And let me say that when we started the ship was called the Marina Quezada, but after we started she was changed back to her old name, the Gladstone, and Capt. Suhren said the name had been changed after we left port 'to get ahead of the Consul.'"

The trial will be resumed next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

NO EVIDENCE HELD OUT.

Government to Suppress Nothing Regarding Capt. Boy-Ed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Acting Secretary of State Polk denied this afternoon that the State Department had requested United States Attorney Marshall either directly or through the Department of Justice to withhold evidence in the prosecution of the Hamburg-American Line officials for conspiracy which would involve the name of Capt. Boy-Ed, the naval attache of the German Embassy.

While it is freely held in State Department circles that nothing thus far adduced at the trial concerning Capt. Boy-Ed was of a nature to convict him of abusing his privileges as a diplomatic attache it is said that should the trial develop convincing evidence that Boy-Ed was perniciously active the Department might at any time thereafter take the matter up diplomatically with Berlin to the extent perhaps of demanding his recall.

DETECTIVE HELD AS DYNAMITE PLOTTER

San Francisco Man Said to Have Caused Scores of Explosions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Charles C. Crowley, a detective of this city, was arrested to-day on the charge of conspiring to destroy munition plants in the United States and dynamite vessels carrying munitions of war to the Allies. The specific charges in the warrant are that on May 9 Crowley paid Louis J. Smith to go to Seattle to destroy by dynamite vessels having aboard ammunition for the Allies. United States Attorney John W. Preston, who ordered the arrest, declared Crowley was the "director-general" in practically all the bomb outrages that have been perpetrated on shore and off shore for the last six months.

The explosions have been at the rate of about four a day in the last ten weeks. The attorney for Crowley gave out a statement that Crowley was in the employ of the German Consul to report on the activities of agents of the Allies in the United States.

United States Attorney Preston said in regard to Crowley's alleged operations: "Since the $100,000 explosion at Seattle on May 9 Crowley has been in all sections of the country superintending the blowing up of plants and ships. We have absolute proof of his connection with scores of heretofore unexplained explosions."

Crowley makes a free and full admission of his employment by the German Consul here, but emphatically denies that he has been in any way connected with plots.

On May 30 fifteen tons of dynamite on board a barge moored to a buoy in Seattle harbor, Washington, was exploded, causing damage to shipping and buildings along the waterfront estimated at $300,000. The ammunition, which had been sent from here, was consigned for the Russian army and held for shipment to Vladivostok. The charge of conspiracy is supposed to be in connection with this.

United States Attorney John W. Preston, who is in charge of the preparation of evidence for the Grand Jury in connection with the munition plant conspiracies, questioned Crowley, but the Government officials declined to make any statement as to information they obtained from him.

Further arrests in connection with the investigation now under way are expected in a short time, and it is likely that the authorities will come into considerable information through confessions from one or more of these under surveillance.

WIFE GONE; HE SUES LANDLORD

Husband Wants $25,000 for Lost Affection.

A tenant who alleges that the landlord while collecting the rent said things to the tenant's wife that caused her to leave her husband and give her affections to the landlord filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for $25,000 damages. The plaintiff is William Martin and the defendant is Emil Martin of 152 Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn.

The plaintiff Martin says he married Edith Forrester on October 30, 1912, and lived happily with her until the defendant Martin began coming to their apartment at 1332 Halsey street, Brooklyn, for the rent. He says his wife abandoned him a month ago because of false statements about him made by the defendant Martin.

PRESIDENT WILSON SET AGAINST FORD'S PEACE SHIP VENTURE

Continued from First Page.

gave them a most courteous and interesting reception, but that he had reserved judgment on the proposals they laid before him.

Mrs. Schwimmer declared that the President was impressed by some of the information they laid before him regarding the attitude of foreign rulers and that he asked many questions. She said the President gave the impression by some of his questions that at least a part of the information was new to him.

"As a result of the visit," said Mrs. Schwimmer, "I feel that the President is inclined to view the peace plan with favor. We are hopeful that the President will see fit to cooperate in this movement, but it must be understood that the time has passed when the United States can act alone in the matter.

"We hope that he will take the initiative, but we are convinced that it is a matter in which the United States must act jointly with the other neutral nations, and if this Government does not decide to cooperate the movement will go forward unofficially in the manner suggested by Mr. Ford."

Mr. Ford was brimming over with enthusiasm and optimism when he saw the newspaper correspondents to-night. He said he had statements or letters from the rulers of the majority of the important Powers on both sides of the war signifying that they would not oppose the calling of a peace conference at The Hague.

"I would not dare to make these communications public," said he, "for I know full well that they would be repudiated by the signatories if they were published. I mention them, however,, only to show that there is both material and other evidence that we will succeed and that folks who say our plan is foolhardy have the greatest surprise of their lives coming."

Sure of Bryan Joining.

In regard to the possibility of Mr. Bryan joining the expediton Mr. Ford said: "Only recently Mr. Bryan told me in this city that he would go to Europe with me on this mission. I have not yet heard from him, but I will wager my bottom dollar that he will go."

Mr. Ford announced that he had received an acceptance from the Rev. Dr. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, pastor of All Souls Church, Chicago. Dr. Jones telegraphed that although he was overwhelmed with work the invitation came as "a direct command" and that on Sunday he would ask his congregation to release him.

Mr. Ford announced that he would telegraph to the presidents of the colleges and universities asking them to appoint an undergraduate from each institution to accompany the peace mission to Europe.

Wherever possible a popular election of the delegates will be held by the students. The choice will be made on the basis of the student who has been most active in the peace movement this year. This offer includes women's colleges, and women undergraduates are eligible for the trip. About fifty student undergraduates are expected to sail on the Oscar II.

Mr. Ford believes that this procedure will show the peoples of Europe that the rising generation of America is simply devoted to what Miss Jane Addams has called "the newer ideals of peace."

Ford's Faith in Humanity.

"With this world of ours growing better every day the war absolutely cannot go on," said Mr. Ford. "If there is any fighting after Christmas Day I shall lose my faith in humanity. What are they all fighting about? To crush militarism. The only force to-day that keeps the war going is the men that are making the money by war.

"I hope the United States will be the first one to disarm, to throw all the guns into the creek and haul the battleships up on land. The only way to prevent war is by disarmament. If we can only once stop the war it will never be started again.

"The great obstacle to peace to-day is the chaos that exists in communication and in the organization between the different Governments. It is like a great corporation. If there is no organization between the different departments the whole concern falls to pieces. We intend to bridge this gap and be the medium through which the different Governments can carry on peace negotiations openly and publicly.

"Some people ask me by what right I am interfering in the war in the interests of peace. If for no other reason, by right of the fact that the Ford business—legitimate business, that is—in Germany, France and Russia has been paralyzed by the war. But not one machine will I sell for the purpose of destruction or one that can be used to add to the slaughter."

Mrs. Schwimmer's Story.

In her address at the mass meeting Mrs. Schwimmer said:

"The Manchester *Guardian* gives this story as the truth—a true story, the story of an English military man, who came home wounded, to be nursed and cared for and who told that one day, just before a terrific action took place, there appeared from a German trench, which was not many yards away, a large board upon which were the words 'The English are fools.'

"The officer said he took no notice of that. It was beneath their dignity. But presently these words were added: 'The French are fools.' This was one more rudeness to add to the other, they thought. But thirdly, there appeared the inscription 'We are fools.' And then it began to be interesting, and when the fourth line appeared they understood.

"The fourth inscription read as follows: 'Why not all go home?' And I know that they said it, because in the soul of souls of them the men—the rank and file of the contending nations—know that they have no quarrel with one another except as it has been artificially created and stimulated by interested people on all sides."

NOT SURE OF THE SHIP.

Agents of the Line Say Arrangements Are Not Closed.

When Mr. Ford assembles his peace party for the European cruise it is not yet certain that he can have the Oscar II. of the Scandinavian-American Line to transport the party. He has merely made the offer to charter her from A. E. Johnson & Co., 1 Broadway, general passenger agents of the line here, and they have notified the officials of the line in Copenhagen of the offer. So far no reply has been received.

The Oscar II. was reported yesterday as 1,600 miles off the coast on her eastward voyage. A number of passengers in no way connected with the peace expedition have already engaged staterooms for the return trip and they will have to be cared for. It is suggested that they may be asked to transfer their sailings to the Frederick VIII., which clears December 8. There is cabin room for 400 on the ship, however, and if the company refuses to consent to the complete charter to Mr. Ford he could find accommodations for as large a party as he plans at present.

MAY BE LEGAL ACTION.

Federal Statute Said to Affect the Ford Plan.

Lawyers about the Federal Court Building recalled yesterday that section 5 of the United States Criminal Code provides a jail sentence of not more than three years and a fine of not more than $5,000 for any one who, without authority from this Government, carries on any correspondence or any intercourse with a foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States.

Later it was rumored that the Federal authorities were actually considering this statute as a means of dissuading the Ford party from going abroad. No one in the United States District Attorney's office, however, could be induced to discuss such a possibility, however.

The full text of section 5 reads:

Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence with or intercourse with any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, with intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States, and any person being a citizen of the United States or resident within the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof who, without due authority, counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

But nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign Government or the agents thereof for redress for any injury which he may have sustained from such Government or any of its agents or subjects.

This section dates back to 1798, shortly after the return to this country of the X Y Z commissioners who were sent to France to settle certain disputes arising out of the war between France and England. There was bitter feeling in France at the time over this country's policy of neutrality, which had been outlined a few years before by President Washington.

There were factions in this country also that sought to get the country into the war on the side of France. Section 5, it is said, was passed to discourage any further negotiations that might set this country's policy at naught.

In view of President Wilson's willingness to act as mediator in any peace negotiations between the hostile countries in Europe any such effort as Mr. Ford contemplates to establish peace through any other means might, it is said, come within the meaning of Section 5 and constitute an attempt "to influence the measures of conduct" of the foreign Governments concerned "to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States," the measure in this case being President Wilson's offer of the good offices of this Government in any movement on the part of the hostile Governments toward peace.

FORD FAILS THE CARDINAL.

Unable to Keep Two Engagements With Mgr. Gibbons.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Henry Ford made two engagements with Cardinal Gibbons to-day and was unable to keep either. He had requested a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but sent word from the New Willard Hotel at Washington that he could not arrive at that hour and asked whether or not a later hour would be convenient.

The Cardinal promptly answered back that he would be pleased to see Mr. Ford at any time before 9 o'clock this evening, when the Cardinal makes it a rule to retire. Owing to Mr. Ford's failure to keep the second engagement, it is now doubtful whether or not the Cardinal will grant him an interview. It is absolutely certain that the prelate will not accompany him on his peace mission.

FORD PEACE INVITATION HAS FEW ACCEPTANCES

Below is a list of persons prominent in official or civil life, who announced yesterday their attitude regarding Henry Ford's invitation to join the peace mission:

ACCEPTANCES.

Miss Jane Addams, who addressed the woman's peace meeting at Detroit yesterday, said she is prepared to back, in every way possible, the peace ship project of Henry Ford and that she will be a passenger when the vessel sails.

"A wrong impression regarding this peace ship has taken possession of the world," said Miss Addams, "and it has been made to appear as a 'We will fix it' party. The project is an effort to get the neutral nations of the world to confer not on the terms of peace and not to tell the warring nations what the outsiders consider 'honorable peace,' but on the best means of substituting law for force, and in the future of avoiding such destruction of human life as now obtains in Europe.

"This movement is in no sense one that should or can embarrass the President, and I hope he will send an official representative of the Government."

Gov. Willis of Ohio announced that he would join the peace mission unless circumstances should prevent.

Gov. McCreary of Kentucky notified Mr. Ford that he would accompany the peace expedition.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, rector of All Souls Church, Chicago, telegraphed that he would ask his congregation to grant him leave to go on the peace ship.

DECLINATIONS.

Gov. Fielder of New Jersey declined in the following telegram:

"Invitation declined. Believe that efforts for peace by citizens of neutral nations, as individuals, would be considered meddlesome."

Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland telegraphed:

"Thanks for courteous invitation. It is impossible to accept."

The Governor declined to comment upon the invitation.

Gov. Stuart of Virginia telegraphed this declination:

"I feel that my relations to this and all other questions of like nature are fixed and limited by my official duties and obligations as the Governor of one of the American commonwealths."

Gov. Craig of North Carolina said he was sorry that executive business in his home State would prevent him from accepting the invitation.

Gov. Brewer of Mississippi replied that his official duties prevented his participation.

Gov. Withycombe of Oregon has declined Mr. Ford's invitation.

NONCOMMITTAL.

Gov. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania announced that he will decide later whether or not he will accept.

Gov. Ralston of Indiana declined to indicate whether or not he would accept the invitation.

Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts sent this message to Mr. Ford:

"Telegram November 24th received. Cannot leave during month of December on excellent mission you are planning. Would consider invitation if mission is unfinished when my term of office expires January 6."

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD STEEL PLANT TO START

Daniels Will Get Castings Made, Save U. S. Money and Avoid Delays.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Because, he explained, the prices of steel castings have taken an extraordinary leap upward and because also of his fear that deliveries under private contracts might be seriously delayed, Secretary Daniels ordered to-day the reopening of the steel plant at the New York Navy Yard. Although this plant was not designed for large work, Mr. Daniels said that it has capacity to turn out castings weighing four tons or less.

"In a small way," said Mr. Daniels, who started from Washington for New York this afternoon and probably will inspect the foundry to-morrow, "the steel plant at the New York yard serves to illustrate the advantages of equipping the navy with facilities for the manufacture of its own materials. As soon as business conditions make private manufacturers anxious to secure work there is automatically a lowering of prices until a point is reached where it is generally more profitable for the Government to buy than to manufacture. When, on the contrary, there is a boom Government work is not sought except at the higher prices that can be obtained commercially.

"The building of a battleship can be seriously delayed by a lack of comparatively small castings and every day's delay in the dock represents $3,000 expense to the Government. It is the belief of the Department that the same argument holds true in the matter of armor plates and projectiles and I intend to ask Congress for an appropriation for their manufacture."

Orders for the reopening of the plant were received yesterday morning at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The plant, which was shut down two or three years ago for lack of work, will give employment to about twelve men and has a capacity of three or four tons a day.

HAD TO DROP MILITIA PLAN.

U. S. Met Difficulties and Adopted Continental Army Idea.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—That the idea of a "continental army" in the army preparedness programme was adopted by the War Department as the best possible substitute for the Federalization of all State militia organizations was indicated to-day by acting Secretary of War Breckinridge.

Frankly admitting that a majority of the War Department officials, including himself, would have favored placing the National Guard establishment under executive Federal control and manning them with officers appointed by the War Department, Secretary Breckinridge said that the idea was abandoned when it was found that such a step, besides entailing certain difficulties to the States, would require an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

ASKS COURT TO STAY NEUTRAL.

Appeal on Tuckerton Station Sale Heard in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Louis Marshall appeared before the Court of Errors and Appeals this afternoon in behalf of the German corporation which controls the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., and asked the court to maintain an "attitude of neutrality" by refusing to order the station turned over to a French corporation during the continuance of the present war.

The suit was brought by the Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephonie Sans Fil, against the United States Service Corporation and the Hoch Frequenz Machien Aktiengeselschaft Fur Drahtlose Telegraphie of Berlin. The French company sought to enforce an option of purchase entered into before the war and the German company filed a plea claiming the war to be an effective barrier to recovery at this time and pointing out that even if a decree were made by the New Jersey courts ordering performance of the contract the company, by observing the decree, would violate the laws of Germany and become subject to punishment for high treason. The court reserved decision.

MORE FARMERS AID KITCHIN.

Religious Conference Also Protests Against Preparedness.

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 26.—Following the lead of the Farmers Union of the State, the Farmers Union of Wilson county, in Representative Claude Kitchin's district, has adopted resolutions indorsing his position and protesting against the President's preparedness programme.

At its closing session the North Carolina-Virginia Christian conference adopted resolutions declaring the preparedness programme to be unnecessary and un-Christian. The secretary was authorized to protest to Senators and Representatives against the defence project.

JERSEY BANISHES TOLL ROADS.

After 113 Years Bergen Turnpike Is Free to Public.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 26.—The last of New Jersey's ancient toll roads passed out of existence to-day when officials of the Public Service Corporation and several of the Bergen county Board of Freeholders paid a visit to the toll gates on the Bergen turnpike at Hackensack, Little Ferry, Ridgefield Park and Fairview and officially ordered that no further tolls be collected.

On last Monday the Freeholders voted to take over this toll road, seven and one-half miles long, the consideration being $1. The Public Service Corporation agreed to take care of the $1,000,000 bonded indebtedness and will annually pay the franchise fee for their trolley line over the turnpike. This toll road was built by private subscription in 1802, and the four gates have been in operation ever since. For twenty-five years farmers and other owners of vehicles have been endeavoring to get rid of this toll road, which is the main outlet from the Jersey City, Hoboken and Weehawken ferries for northern New Jersey and Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Banana Peel Causes Injuries.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 26.—Henry Bessert, a Montclair letter carrier, slipped on a banana peel in front of 373 Bloomfield avenue to-day and was severely injured. His left arm was broken in three places and his shoulder was dislocated.

SAYS SOUTH BACKS WILSON ON DEFENCE

Senator Simmons for Common Sense Preparedness and Ship Purchase Bill.

GORE WANTS SUBMARINES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who arrived today to participate in the session of Congress to begin on December 6, declared that the people of the South were ready to support the President in his policy for national defence.

"In a general way," said he, "I feel that we need to strengthen our naval and military positions, but I have not had opportunity to examine details of the announced programme, yet I approve the idea that underlies the plan of the President.

"Generally speaking the people, I think, are opposed to what former Secretary of State Bryan describes as 'frenzied preparedness,' but they are for common sense preparedness. That is preparedness to protect the United States if attacked and to defend our rights upon the high seas as well as upon the land if invaded."

In answer to a question Senator Simmons avowed himself as still favorable to the ship purchase bill and he approves of Secretary McAdoo's suggestion that it be attached as a rider to the navy appropriation bill.

"I think the reasons the Government should provide a merchant marine," said Mr. Simmons, "are even greater to-day than when the bill that failed was introduced, and I believe the reasons for a merchant marine will be even stronger when the war closes than they are during its continuance, because when the war is over and the scramble for international trade sets in, as it will do, our position will be pitiably helpless if we have to depend for transportation on competitors. So as I was in favor of the ship purchase bill I am in favor of a like proposition now. I think well of the idea to have the merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy and would build the ships so they can be converted if that becomes necessary."

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, another Democratic leader, said he would vote to build more submarines, but was not ready to subscribe to a preparedness programme until he had more information.

"I am in favor of preparedness that is free from hysteria and selfish interest," said he. "In the West we have no such hysteria as you have in the East about preparedness."

BROOMS FOR DEFENCE.

Janitors Guarding Coast Points, Says Security League Official.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Janitors armed with brooms constitute the guard stationed at important American coast defence points, according to Henry L. West, executive secretary of the National Security League, who arrived here to-night in advance of delegates from States, many including Governors, members of Congress, Mayors, militia officers and professional and business men, who will participate in a national congress to-morrow to formulate suggestions to Congress for an adequate national defence.

That a plan for universal military service or enforced training for all young men will be outlined for presentation to Congress was indicated by members of the league. Reports of the army, navy and national guard committees will be the basis of the discussion and suggestion to Congress.

SCHOOLS TO HAVE CAMP.

New England Boys Guided by Gen. Wood in Plans.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26.—The establishment of a military training camp for boys of New England preparatory schools, from 15 to 17 years of age, as a measure of military preparedness is being considered by a large number of educational institutions and plans are under way for the establishment of such a camp on the grounds of St. Paul's School here.

All the plans have been made under the direction of Gen. Leonard Wood, with whom numerous conferences have been held, and the encampment probably will be held here during next July, with 400 boys from all parts of New England.

FAVORS SWISS SYSTEM.

Dr. Baker Would Have Boys Required to Do Military Duty.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Dr. Thomas S. Baker, head master of the Tome School, Port Deposit, Md., at the convention of the Association of the Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland to-day urged military training in schools and colleges.

"The solution of the question of training American boys to bear arms, it seems to me, consists in the proper utilization of the long vacation," he said. "At the present time the summer holiday is generally a dead waste. The time is fast approaching when school men will be forced to work out a plan of employing more profitably this holiday period.

"I believe the maintenance of summer camps for schoolboys either by the States or by the national Government is the solution at once of the two questions, first, the development of an adequate army, and second, the utilization of the summer period. The cost of maintaining these camps need not be very great. They could be located away from the large cities.

"I am heartily in favor of providing our country with adequate means of defence. It is inconceivable to me that we can have a healthy national life if we are forced to submit to the insults and dictates of nations whose institutions we cannot admire or respect.

"With regard to the educational features of this question I should like to see American boys required to serve in a national army, not as the army in France and Germany but in an army organized according to the Swiss system. If there is one outstanding fault that characterizes the American boy it is his lack of respect for authority. Strict military training will give to our boys invaluable lessons in discipline which could hardly be learned in any other way."

MOONSHINERS SHOOT TWO.

Revenue Officers Who Raided Stills Are Ambushed.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 26.—After raiding and destroying two illicit stills in Jackson county, J. A. Galloway, deputy internal revenue collector, and Luther Owen, a special officer, were ambushed last night by moonshiners. A load of buckshot was fired at the officers, Mr. Galloway was seriously, if not mortally wounded, and Mr. Owen was slightly hurt. The attack occurred about eight miles north of Lake Toxaway in the Wolf Mountain region, and Mr. Galloway was compelled to ride horseback to Toxaway before he could get medical aid.

Police from here, posses from the Wolf Mountain section and officers from Greenville, S. C., are seeking the assailants with bloodhounds.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED.

Col. Hirst, U. S. A., to Be Tried on December 2.

Col. Robert L. Hirst, Third United State Infantry, commanding the post at Madison barracks, Sackets Harbor, N. Y., is under military arrest and will be tried by a general court-martial at Madison barracks on December 2. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood has issued orders for the court-martial and seven Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels and one Captain will compose the court.

The charges against Col. Hirst are brought under the sixty-second article of war and involve "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Col. Hirst was graduated from West Point in 1886 and was assigned to the Eleventh Infantry. He became First Lieutenant in 1890, Captain in the Twelfth Infantry in 1898, Major Twenty-ninth Infantry in 1905, Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry in 1911, and Colonel of Infantry in 1914. He was assigned to the Third Infantry a few months ago. Col. Hirst served as a member of the General Staff of the army from 1907 to 1911, and saw active service in the Spanish American war and in the Philippine war.

CROPSEY SAYS JUDGE FIBS.

Calls Hylan Untruthful for Telling of Favor to Pickpocket.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn charged yesterday that County Judge John F. Hylan was wilfully untruthful when he wrote to County Judge Niemann regarding favoritism to Samuel Shore, a pickpocket, whose attorney, Henry F. Cochrane, was Mr. Cropsey's campaign manager prior to the recent elections. In order to find the motive one had to go back to the "hand picked" Judges controversy, Mr. Cropsey said.

"Before Shore surrendered and while he was a fugitive from justice," Mr. Cropsey explained, "we absolutely refused to consider any plea whatever. Our attitude was that he would have to be surrendered first. Four or five attorneys representing Shore were told the same thing. After he surrendered we permitted him to plead to the charge—larceny—as a first instead of a second offender in order to save the State expense. Nothing unusual about that. It has been done in cases before Judge Hylan himself."

"I feel that I have done a public service," Judge Hylan said. He expressed surprise to learn that Mr. Cropsey had referred to his "hand picked" Judges speech.

MEMORIAL TO KARL BITTER.

Fellow Townsmen Will Erect Fountain at Weehawken.

The Highwood Engine Company of Weehawken, at a meeting presided over by Henry Reuterdahl last evening, decided on the erection of a fountain to the memory of Karl F. T. Bitter, the sculptor, just outside his home at the head of the new Weehawken Causeway.

The monument will be of pink Tennessee marble, nine feet high and four wide, carved and inscribed by Gustav Gerlach, Mr. Bitter's assistant for many years. Mr. Gerlach's design will be submitted to the Architectural League and the American Sculptors Society for approval. A committee of Weehawken men are to be appointed to raise $1,500 for the memorial.

Mr. Bitter died April 10 last after being struck by an automobile in front of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Coming Home on Lafayette.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Among the passengers booked to sail from Bordeaux for New York to-morrow on the French liner Lafayette are:

W. K. Vanderbilt, Elsie De Wolfe, Alfred Heidlebach, John D. Batchelder, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Gaston D. Connick of Rheims, Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter, Mrs. W. R. Sayles, Mrs. W. E. Corey, H. H. Shreave and A. M. Curtis, wireless engineers who took part in the recent wireless telephony tests between the Eiffel Tower and Arlington, and the Viscountess de Rancougne.

SUFFS ENVOY ENDS CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

Bearer of Petition to Wilson Leads Auto Parade in Weather Beaten Car.

BIG JOLLIFICATION HELD

"On to Congress!"

Fifth avenue rubbed its eyes yesterday when this slogan, blazoned across the front of a huge weather beaten automobile, swept down that thoroughfare. Behind the pacemaker came 100 other cars, filled with suffragists, all flaunting the colors of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

It was no wonder the car looked weather beaten. It had plunged through the snows of the Rocky Mountains, the dust of Arizona and the mudholes of Kansas, carrying from the Women Voters Conference in San Francisco a petition to President Wilson and Congress with 500,000 signatures for the passage of a Federal amendment enfranchising women. The driver was Miss Maria Kindberg of Providence, who, counting detours, has driven the car 4,895 miles since she threw in the clutch in San Francisco.

By her side sat another woman, Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt, who made the trip as "repair man." In the back seat were Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe, the two official envoys. Mrs. Field wore khaki and Miss Jolliffe a fashionable costume. That was as it should be, for Mrs. Field really came through with the automobile, while Miss Jolliffe, having neuralgia, came from San Francisco by rail with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels.

Officially the automobile reached here straight from San Francisco to New York, but as a matter of fact it arrived several days ago and has been stored at a garage. Miss Kindberg and Miss Kindstedt came from Providence by boat, where they went for Thanksgiving. Miss Jolliffe arrived at Eighty-fifth street and Fifth avenue from the Hotel Netherland and Mrs. Field from the Astor. They were welcomed joyously by the Congressional Union delegation.

"Where's the petition?" chorused everybody.

"Oh," said Mrs. Field, "we sent that on to Washington by mail."

But even with the petition absent it was an impressive parade, though a short one. A stop was made at Sherry's and the suffragists streamed into the ballroom. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman was there, and so were Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Henry Bruere and other women representing Father Knickerbocker's family. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont presided and enlivened the meeting by giving $1,000 "to convert President Wilson."

Mayor Mitchel sent a telephone message from his home telling the suffragists he regretted his absence. Acting Mayor McAneny made a speech.

The only representative on hand of the twenty-three Greater New York Congressmen was William S. Bennet, though all had been invited to meet the envoys. About $4,000 was collected at the meeting.

Crowds See Slayer of 3 Hanged.

SNOW HILL, Md., Nov. 26.—Several thousand persons, many of whom had climbed trees to get a good view, witnessed the legal hanging of Frank Grano, a convicted murderer, at the county almshouse farm to-day. Grano killed Levin B. Robinson, a farmer; Mrs. Robinson and Alonzo Spedden, a farmhand.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Gowns

A magnificent collection of Women's Afternoon and Evening Dresses, portraying the latest fashions, is now in readiness.

The prices are very moderate.

A Special Sale of Afternoon Dresses

is now being held.

These Dresses are developed in English Velveteen, combined with Satin or sheer Crepe, at the extraordinarily low price of $19.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Conversion Privilege of Anglo-French Bonds

The five-year bonds are convertible at the option of the holder, par for par, into 4½% long time bonds, which will be the joint and several general obligation of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the French Republic. These 4½% Bonds will be payable, principal and interest, in the City of New York in United States Gold Coin, free from deduction for any present or future British or French taxes.

Based on the past record of market prices of British consols and French rentes, the conversion privilege of the present loan offers the possibility of substant