'INVISIBLE HAND' URGED BY RINTELEN

Letter Recovered by District Attorney Causes Sensation in German Plot Trial.

EVIDENCE IS DAMAGING

Witness Tells of Scheme to Bribe U. S. Supreme Court Justice to Give 'Decision.'

A letter in which Franz Rintelen, noted German agent, sought the aid of "an invisible hand" produced a sensation yesterday afternoon at his trial before Federal Judge Harland B. Howe.

The missive was directed to Frederico Stallforth, German-Mexican banker, who had been released from Ellis Island on parole, and Rintelen had given it to some one in the Tombs to mail for him. It caused Stallforth's rearrest and internment in Fort Oglethorpe when it fell into the hands of James W. Osborne, Assistant United States Attorney.

It shows that the writer had personal dealings with Carl Schimmel, fugitive lawyer; Capt. Otto Wolpert, pier superintendent of the Atlas Line; Capt. Gustave Steinberg and Bonford Boniface, all of whom are on trial with him for alleged conspiracies to destroy ships.

Mr. Osborne first read to the jury a note written to Rintelen by Boniface, and enclosed by the former in his letter to Stallforth. It was addressed "My Dear Captain." It contained the complaint that the writer was suffering from lung trouble, imprisoned and penniless. It alluded to a visit that he had made to the office of the United States Attorney and contained the postscript, "Please give messenger a tip as I cannot."

He then read the Stallforth letter in which Rintelen had written, "Enclosed you will find a note from Mr. Boniface. He sent me this yesterday and the sentences as to the D. A. seem to be most remarkable. One might infer that Bon would be a most unreliable witness if called on the stand, and I want to keep the note therefore in case of need, i. e., in case of an endeavor to frame me up.

Suggests "Invisible Hand."

"The question arises, however, whether it might not be advisable to arrange with an invisible hand for a lawyer for Boniface, so that Mr. Wolpert, who seems to be involved by testimony given by Riester (alluding to Eugene Riester, proprietor of the Turn Verein in Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn, also on trial) would be helped out of trouble."

Rintelen's object as expressed in the letter appears to have been accomplished, for Boniface did obtain counsel and is fighting the case, together with the thirteen other Teutons now on trial.

Testimony that Rintelen deposited $508,000 with the Transatlantic Trust Company upon his arrival here about the end of March, 1915, and that he sought to obtain men to aid him in a scheme to blow up bridges, munitions plants and ships, was given earlier in the day.

Fred Henjes, a shipping agent residing at 292 East Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, said that Rintelen then wanted him to recommend him to some one who could supply men for the carrying out of sabotage plots, but that he refused to have anything to do with the matter.

The dealings between Rintelen and John C. Hammond, advertising agent, which were described in detail last spring when the rich German was convicted with David Lamar of having conspired to stop the exportation of munitions, were once more narrated.

Would "Hire" U. S. Justice.

Rintelen's schemes, he said, compassed a legal battle to be waged throughout the country, and the hiring of a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to render an opinion off the bench upon the constitutionality of the exportation of munitions.

"He wanted to cause suits to be brought by stockholders in various munitions concerns," he testified, "for the purpose of halting shipments."

Counsel for the thirteen defendants fought all of this testimony bitterly, but Judge Howe overruled them on almost every technical point that they raised.

Objections were especially forcible when a statement made in Police Headquarters by Eugene Reister and relating largely to the Lusitania was read by Edward J. Caddell, a stenographer.

Reister was quoted in this statement as having said that Walter Uhle, another defendant, and a man named Klein, now dead, had received a package of bombs from him on the night before the final sailing of the big Cunarder.

Later he said, according to the police report, Klein expressed regret at "having put bombs on the Lusitania," and Carl Schimmel, hearing of this, became angry and asserted, "I don't believe Klein put any on that boat. I had my own men put bombs on her, but the submarine got there before they could explode."

LEAKING GAS KILLS MORGAN EMPLOYEE

Stenographer, Soon to 'Wed, Found Dead in Bed.

John Edward Broultenhaus, a stenographer employed by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the last twelve years, was found dead in his room in 113 West 117th street yesterday from gas. An investigation by the police disclosed that evidently he had been dead since last Saturday.

The house is a five story brownstone affair filled with furnished rooms. Broultenhaus went there on January 20. On January 25 he wrote to A. P. Hanaburgh, a friend in his home town, inviting him to come for a visit. Hanaburgh arrived Saturday and found that Broultenhaus had not reported for work that day. He endeavored to find Broultenhaus, but failed.

On Sunday he went to Police Headquarters and a general alarm was sent out.

Hanaburgh managed to obtain yesterday the address of the furnished room house. When he got there Mrs. James P. Dischman said she had not seen Broultenhaus since Saturday. Policeman Finnegan broke open the door of the room and Broultenhaus was found dead in bed. Gas was escaping from a small log heater in the fireplace.

After an examination of the body Deputy Medical Examiner J. P. A. Byrne said that in his opinion the man had committed suicide. Friends, however, asserted that there was no reason for Broultenhaus to kill himself, and said that he was to have married in a few days Miss Bertha A. Carey of 222 Bloomfield avenue, Passaic, N. J. Miss Carey is also a stenographer for J. P. Morgan & Co.

Motorman Charged With Homicide.

Joseph Sanfratello, a motorman of 446 West Broadway, who was operating a Sixth avenue street car which struck Isadore Arnais, 87 years old, at Twenty-third street, hurling the aged man against an elevated pillar and killing him on January 1, was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of homicide by Magistrate Cohn in the Jefferson Market court yesterday.

MAN "WHOLE SECT," DRAFT BOARD HEARS

Entire Membership of Superior Quakers Put on List.

As a man of many personalities, arts and sciences, George Washington Spiers of 1921 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, whose case was passed upon by the District Draft Appeals Board yesterday, has that hardy survivor of the "Nancy Bell," who was immortalized in verse by W. S. Gilbert, figuratively lashed to the mast.

George W. isn't a "cook and captain bold," &c., but in his questionnaire he sets forth forty-one different occupations, in each of which he claims to be proficient.

He also claims to be a whole religious sect.

George wanted classification as a member of a recognized religious body opposed to war. He gave the name of this body as the "Superior Quakers."

"How long has that sect been in existence, and who founded it?" he was asked.

"I founded it myself," he said, "and it has been in existence since January, 1900."

"How many names are there on the membership roll?"

"Mine is the only one," he replied.

"Then you are the Superior Quaker, not Quakers," he was told.

"No," he insisted. "I am the founder of and the sole believer in the doctrine of the Superior Quakers. I am the whole sect, and the sect is strongly opposed to war."

The registrant also set forth in his questionnaire that he is a "necessary, highly trained mechanical expert, necessary to industrial enterprises," and that, strange to say in view of his religious convictions, he is "a designer of battleships."

In recommending George be placed in Division 1, Class I, on the draft records, where he won't take the first train but may take the second on the next draft call, Louis Marshall of the district board remarked in dismay: "It would appear from the assertions of the appealing registrant he has been employed for the past 195 years in forty-one different occupations."

HENNIG WINS POINT AGAINST ACCUSERS

Evidence of Discovery of Emery in Torpedo Bearings Ruled Out.

Testimony of vital interest to the Government and the defendant alike, but of so technical a character that measurements of even ten-thousandths of an inch called forth bitter wrangling between counsel, marked the third day of the trial yesterday of Paul Hennig before Judge Chatfield and a jury in the Brooklyn Federal Court. Hennig was superintendent of the gyroscope department of the E. W. Bliss plant, in Brooklyn, and was indicted on charges of treason in that he is accused of so tampering with gyroscopes as to make them worthless and dangerous when inserted in torpedoes for the United States Navy.

Hennig is of marked Teutonic appearance. His wife and three little boys, one of whom is named for Theodore Roosevelt, were in court and closely followed the proceedings. It was noticed that the little boys all were garbed in sailor blouses, and yet the force behind the prosecution is the United States Navy.

But one witness was heard yesterday, Charles Teitelbaum, of 870 East 162d street, a sub-inspector in the Ordnance Department of the navy and stationed at the Bliss plant, occupying the witness stand at both sessions of court. During the morning session Teitelbaum had an uncomfortable half hour while in the hands of Arthur K. Wing, chief counsel for Hennig. When taken over again by Melville J. France, the United States attorney, he soon regained his composure. In the afternoon, when he was unmercifully grilled again by Mr. Wing, he more than held his own and at times had his tormentor on the defensive.

It was originally charged that Hennig, in an attempt to aid the enemy, so manipulated spare parts of the gyroscopes intended for torpedoes for this Government that they would act as boomerangs and cause the torpedo, when fired, to describe a circle and return and hit the ship that fired it. At first it was charged that this was accomplished through damaging the wheels of the gyroscope. This line of testimony was early abandoned by Mr. France and the effort made to establish the fact that the damage done consisted of inserting emery dust in the bearings and buttons of bearings, all of which passed through Hennig's hands.

Teitelbaum was positive it was emery dust he discovered in the bearings when they came to him for final inspection, but when pinned down by Mr. Wing he admitted it might have been carborundum, or even diamond dust. He had made no analysis of the foreign substance, and in consequence testimony that was vital to the prosecution was ruled out.

In all there are forty-nine exhibits in the trial, each a component part of the gyroscope and each labelled with Teitelbaum's tag, which he placed upon them when he discovered their defects. It originally was thought the defects were discovered by Lieut. Shea of the navy, but Teitelbaum testified that it was he who called the attention of his superior officer to the scratches and other mutilations on the damaged parts. All efforts to shake Teitelbaum's identification of the damaged parts were just as futile as those when the attempt was made to prove his figures wrong.

The defects in some of these parts, Teitelbaum said, consisted in several instances of a deviation from standard size of one-tenth of one-thousandth of an inch. When pressed for his authority for this statement he produced his gauge and his Vernier scale and made the measurements, in each case checking up to the minutest fraction.

The jury was deeply interested when the defence produced a cigarette paper and asked Teitelbaum to measure its thickness. This he did, announcing that it was one-tenth of a thousandth of an inch.

The trial will be resumed to-day, when it is expected that Lieut. Shea will be called. It was his testimony before the Grand Jury that resulted in Hennig's indictment, and all interest centres in what he will say.

92 PNEUMONIA DEATHS.

Slight Increase Shown in Report for 48 Hours Ending Monday Noon.

A slight increase in deaths from pneumonia in the forty-eight hours ending yesterday noon as compared with the same period last week was reported by the Department of Health. The report showed 92 deaths from pneumonia and 427 from all causes in the greater city, as compared with 87 from pneumonia and a total of 398 in the forty-eight hour period ending Monday noon of the previous week.

By boroughs the deaths reported from Saturday noon to Monday noon were: Manhattan, 207, including 41 from pneumonia; Bronx, 41, including 9 from pneumonia; Brooklyn, 143, of which pneumonia caused 31; Queens, 32, including 9 from pneumonia; Richmond, 5, of which 2 were from pneumonia.

CIVIL SERVICE DEAL HALTED BY JEROME

Blocks Hylan Plan to Cancel List for Chief Medical Examiner.

LARKIN MAY GET POST

Commissioner Rerates Him as Third When Balked in Ouster Scheme.

William Travers Jerome, former District Attorney, blocked the Hylan Civil Service Commission yesterday. The commission had charged that the doctors who took the examination for Chief Medical Examiner had violated the penal law in performing an autopsy in the city morgue as a part of that examination.

The first three men on the list had been summoned to show cause why their names should not be stricken from the list and the entire list cancelled because of this alleged crime. After a sparring match of half an hour or more Mr. Jerome instructed his clients, Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Dr. Charles V. Norris and Dr. Douglas V. Symmers, to refuse either to be sworn or to testify on the ground that the commission had no jurisdiction to inquire into a crime.

After an executive session it was announced that the commission exercising its discretion had rerated some of those who took the examination and placed Dr. John H. Larkin third. From this place he may be appointed to the post of Chief Medical Examiner if the list is not cancelled. The Mayor would prefer to keep Dr. Patrick D. Riordan in the place, which he now fills by temporary appointment, but there is grave doubt that the State Civil Service Commission would permit the place to be put in the exempt class. Dr. Riordan did not qualify in the examination held by the Mitchel commission.

Dr. Larkin, who lives in 498 West 180th street, was mentioned for appointment as Health Commissioner by Mayor Hylan. The mark given to him in the examination for chief medical examiner did not put him within striking distance of appointment. The Hylan commission, however, holds he was not fairly marked. It is understood the reference was to him when Chairman MacBride of the commission stated in his brief before the State Civil Service Commission last week:

"It is a scandal that the examiners who conducted the examination were the close friends of the successful candidates and the enemies of one unsuccessful candidate."

Larkin "Guilty" as Others.

Dr. Larkin, in common with the others taking the examination, had to carry out the instruction of the examiners and perform an autopsy in a manner the commission now declares contrary to law.

When the commission went into executive session it was rumored it might cancel the entire list without further ado. Dr. Riordan, the present incumbent, cannot hold his place after January 30, as he is already on his second temporary fifteen day appointment.

The commission put the responsibility of cancelling the list on Corporation Counsel Burr. It sent him the testimony taken in the investigation of the examination with the request for an opinion as to whether the alleged illegal acts constituted cause for cancelling the list.

Explaining the rerating of Dr. Larkin MacBride said:

"Dr. Larkin's experience papers were submitted to Dr. Francis C. Wood, head of the George Crocker Special Research Laboratory at Columbia University, and to Dr. Wogiam of that institution for a rerating. They recommended that he be given a rating of 95 per cent. on experience instead of the 75 per cent. rating given him by the former commission.

"The commission also made a careful examination of the record of the oral examination of Dr. Larkin, and on the examination of the acting chief examiner rerated Dr. Larkin, giving him 85 per cent. on experience and 80 per cent. on the oral test. This rerating was to correct a manifest error of the examiners."

Name Unimpugned, Says Jerome.

When the hearing was opened the three doctors were placed in an anteroom. Mr. Jerome objected to having his clients examined because they had not received due notice.

"They have not committed any disgraceful act," said Mr. Jerome. "If we were chatting about this thing informally you would not hesitate to say they were fully qualified, and you would not hesitate to introduce them to your daughters, if you had any. No moral obliquity rests upon them for what they did."

The former District Attorney spoke in velvety tones, pleading with the commission to use its discretion and take the question of examining them under advisement.

"If you are going on with this," he said, "it will take on the character of a criminal trial. If there was any violation of the law, it was purely technical."

He wanted to cooperate with the administration, the former District Attorney said. He had not voted for it, but if he had known as much before election as he knew now, he would have done so.

It would be wrong to put the place of Chief Medical Examiner in the exempt class, Mr. Jerome said.

"It isn't good politics," he added. "It isn't good citizenship. It isn't a fair shake and you won't put it over."

Mr. Jerome paid a tribute to Police Commissioner Enright, who he said he regarded as both a brainy and an honest man.

If the list is cancelled an immediate application will be made to the courts for its reinstatement. Among those present yesterday were former Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, representing the Citizen's Union; Richard C. Harrison, secretary of the City Club, and George T. Keyes, secretary, and Henry W. Hardon, counsel to the Civil Service Reform Association.

ZIONISTS PLEDGE $583,383.

Half Million Mark Passed for Palestine Restoration Fund.

Officers of the Zionist organization announced yesterday that the half million dollar mark had been passed in the first instalment of the Palestine restoration fund, being raised to meet immediate needs looking forward to the re-establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. Pledges and cash received over the week end placed the total at $583,383. Beginning February 1 an intensive campaign will be started in 400 cities in the United States to bring the total up to the million dollars desired before the end of February.

The half way mark for the fund was passed when pledges were received at the national headquarters of the Palestine Restoration Fund Commission in New York from five New England cities for $115,000, including $100,000 from Boston. New York city has pledged to date $233,000, not quite half the quota allotted to it, though more than twice the amount pledged in any other city.

MINE OWNER CALLED CROOK BRINGS SUIT FOR $750,000

Macauley, Accused of Forgery by Two New York Firms, Starts Actions for Damages to Health, Business and Reputation.

Alexander P. Macauley, prominent Canadian mine owner and operator, who was forced to spend thousands of dollars to prove he was not a crook of international reputation, yesterday began suits for $500,000 and $250,000 damages in the Supreme Court. The larger suit is against Theodore B. Starr, Inc., jewelers, and the other against Brooks Bros., Inc.

The story of Macauley is a page from real life stranger than fiction. Arrested in St. Louis a year ago under the belief he was "Christmas" Keough, a forger of daring and originality who has made many of the greatest sleuths of the United States look like country constables, Macauley found himself the victim of a mistaken identification that almost landed him in a felon's cell.

It was only after he had spent $30,000 and had been broken in health, he charges, by his persistent prosecution, and when the real "Christmas" Keough again began his operations, that the authorities finally admitted their mistake, dismissing the charges against him.

Explains Difference in Suits.

In explaining why he sues Theodore Starr, Inc., for twice as much as he asks from Brooks Bros., Macauley says the jewelry firm "went to greater lengths and displayed more malice in its efforts to fasten the forgery charges upon him than did the tailoring establishment."

Brooks Bros. contented themselves, says the complaint against that firm, with sending representatives before the local Grand Jury and submitting evidence upon which an indictment, and later a superseding indictment, were found against him. The jewelry company, however, asserts the complaint against that concern, sent agents to Jefferson City, Mo., to testify to the alleged forgery before the Governor in the proceedings to have Macauley extradited to New York.

Macauley further charges in his complaints that as a result of the alleged malicious prosecution of him by the defendants he was damaged in character and reputation, made ill, and prevented from attending to his large business interests for months, besides being held up to scorn and ridicule and subjected to much newspaper notoriety as being a crook of international reputation, when as a matter of fact, as he told the defendants, he was a reputable business man travelling from Canada to St. Louis at the very time the forgeries he was charged with were committed.

Spent Small Fortune.

"Mr. Macauley was forced to spend a small fortune before he was able to convince the authorities and the people who caused his arrest that he was not the notorious forger 'Christmas' Keough," said Terence J. McManus, his counsel. "He was even compelled to pay for depositions used both by himself and the prosecution, and it was not until his plight had rendered him so ill he had to be taken from his apartment in the Manhattan Hotel to a hospital, where he was confined for some weeks, that he was finally exonerated.

"While Macauley lay flat on his back in the hospital the real 'Christmas' Keough again began his operations in his same old way. It was when the forgeries broke out afresh that the authorities realized they did not have 'Christmas' Keough, and on October 9 last the indictments against Macauley were dismissed on motion of District Attorney Swann."

Macauley was arrested in St. Louis early in January, 1917, while he was accompanied by his wife and two sons en route to Texas. His arrest was brought about by the Burns agency in the Missouri metropolis working in connection with the New York police. All protests of the accused man to the St. Louis authorities were unavailing. They had him "mugged," in police parlance, and immediately sent his picture on here.

Identified by Clerks.

"That's the man who give us the bad checks," declared five or six different clerks of establishments that had been swindled during the Christmas holidays.

And the Burns agency and the police echoed, "We have got 'Christmas' Keough with the goods at last!"

A few days later a New York detective was sent to St. Louis with papers to bring the alleged smooth forger to this city, he having been indicted by the Grand Jury in the meantime. Macauley fought extradition, but lost. He was brought to New York and February 8 arraigned before General Sessions Judge McIntyre, who held him in $10,000 bail.

Then began his legal fight in which both he and his attorney declare he spent more than $30,000 to prove he was not the notorious "Christmas" Keough, the swindler who had for years been cleaning up in different cities all over the United States and getting away with it. The fact that Keough usually worked only during the Christmas holiday season, or at least did an extra business during this period, accounts for his nickname of "Christmas" Keough. He first came under the suspicion of the police as Keough, though his aliases were varied and many.

While Macauley has succeeded in convincing the authorities, he was what he claimed to be, and was given his liberty, it is hinted that there is another sequel to the story which will be told when the real "Christmas" Keough has been captured.

SERVICE BOARD IS BLAMED BY B. R. T.

Completion of Dual System Would Have Ended Congestion, Says Yeomans.

Responsibility for the congestion on the surface lines was placed on the Public Service Commission by George D. Yeomans, chief counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, yesterday. If the city had lived up to its contract in the completion of the dual system, he asserted at the hearing on the order for 250 new cars, not only would these cars not be necessary, but his company would be able to take off from 300 to 500 cars it now operates and still give an adequate service.

"That is just as logical," remarked Commissioner Whitney with a smile, "as to say that if so many people did not live in Brooklyn there would not be so much crowding on the surface lines."

"If you continue to remain in that frame of mind and these hearings are prolonged," said Judge Ransom, counsel for the commission, "the need for cars will seem to diminish so rapidly that you will soon claim it is not necessary to run any cars at all."

Later the Judge lambasted the company in a statement.

"Mr. Yeomans simply furnishes further confirmation," he said, "of the suspicion of many persons that a considerable element in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs are trying to make the service on their surface lines so inadequate and unpopular as to enable them to unload these lines on the city or the dual subway system. He and his associates know that this commission has acted with all possible speed in getting the new transit lines completed and in operation, despite adverse conditions affecting the supply of steel and other materials.

"The company has confessed on the hearings that its schedules are based on 75 per cent. overloads—the actual figures of congestion are far worse. In the face of these facts the company further arouses the anger of the public by taking out of service cars that could be operated and then claiming that new lines not yet completed will still further reduce its need for cars."

Vice-President and General Manager Dempsey followed up the testimony of Mr. Yeomans by declaring that the refusal of the city to permit the third tracking of the Fulton street elevated line below Nostrand avenue was largely responsible for a great deal of congestion on the surface lines.

Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, called as a witness by the railroad corporation, testified this was generally recognized as a time when railroads should proceed with extreme care in the matter of getting new equipment.

GOETHALS TO PICK SUCCESSOR.

New Jersey Wants His Eye on $2,871,000 Road Work.

Major-Gen. George W. Goethals was asked yesterday to recommend an appointee to take his place as State Highway Engineer in New Jersey in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the New Jersey State Highway Commission at Trenton. Although Gen. Goethals's new duties in the Quartermaster's department will force him to relinquish his post on the Highway Commission April 1, it is the desire that the duties attached to the engineer's office remain under his supervision.

Expenditures of $2,871,000 are to be made in New Jersey road work during this year, and the plans as already mapped out by Gen. Goethals were arranged with particular attention to the needs of commercial and military traffic.

The most important of the plans is that which provides for a direct route through the State to the port of New York. This plan calls for the elimination of all grade crossings on this route and the doing away with numerous sharp and dangerous curves on the highways now in existence. A large part of the work of improvement will be the laying of pavement.

THOMPSON CALLED BEFORE GRAND JURY

Knox Seeks Light on Story of Spy Executions and Arms Shipments.

C. S. Thompson of the American Defence Society, who was recently called to account by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox for stating that fourteen German spies had been executed in this country, and that ammunition was being sent from America to Germany, was served with a subpœna last night to appear before the Federal Grand Jury to-day.

The service was imposed upon Mr. Thompson in the Hotel Manhattan, where he lives, and was followed by a statement from him in which he disclosed the fact that his connection with the society was severed yesterday.

When Mr. Thompson appeared before Mr. Knox he refused to say where he had obtained the information that led him to publicly make the statements that attracted the attention of the authorities. In his statement last night he began by criticising the Department of Justice.

"It is undermanned," he said, "and was organized in peace times. It has never been up to its job in war times. I was the sole founder of the American Defence Society, and organized it as far back as August, 1915. I severed my connection with it to-day. I am very sorry to give up my child, but even children have to be sacrificed in war times. I was severely criticised by Mr. Knox for making public the statement that ammunition was being shipped from this port through neutral countries to Germany.

"This information came to me through Government channels on January 4 last, but on January 8 a Government despatch to the Chicago *Tribune* told in detail how the Norwegian ship Tula had been seized by the British navy and ammunition for small arms consigned as hardware to a Norwegian firm had been confiscated.

"This same article goes on to say that a second Norwegian ship was seized by United States naval ships and one million rounds of similar ammunition similarly consigned and cleared through our Custom house had been seized. Mr. Knox holds that I violated the law in withholding such information despite the fact that I got such information from Government officials, all of which later appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*. I have other information equally important, but you can rest assured that I will not reveal it to the Grand Jury. Of the spies I will make no comment. While I did not give Mr. Knox the name of my informant I gave him a source from which he can verify it."

Mr. Thompson has been a member of the board of trustees of the American Defence Society, chairman of its publicity committee and chairman of its information committee which works in conjunction with the Department of Justice.

STARVING MAN HELD AS THIEF.

Leite Accused of Snatching Woman's Pocketbook.

Declaring he had had no food for three days, a man giving the name of Julio Leite, 31 years old, and his address as the Mills Hotel, in Bleecker street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Scott of the Second Branch on a charge of stealing a pocketbook from Josephine Pennachilin of 152 East Fifty-second street, at the Fourteenth street subway station. Miss Pennachilin was about to step from a train when she felt a hand in the pocket of her coat. She screamed and the man ran back through the car and was arrested by Detective Scott, who was a passenger on the train. Police say that the purse, which contained $1.32, was found on the person of the prisoner.

Mysterious Fire in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Originating in a mysterious manner from an unknown cause, fire starting in the laboratories of the Fred Sweet Company early to-day and spread to the international laboratories. Estimated loss $20,000.

ANTI-SUFF GHOST VERY LIVE PHANTOM

State Organization Repudiates "Death Notice" Following Fall Election.

BACK IN FRAY AGAIN

Will Try to Defeat Federal Amendment and Name Resubmission as Goal.

Gov. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

That is what the senior Senator from New York will be next year if the anti-suffragists put through their plan. They nominated him yesterday at the conference of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at the Hotel Biltmore.

It isn't exactly in character for anti women to be nominating and electing persons to public office, but in moments of enthusiasm we are all liable to forget ourselves and go counter to long cherished principles. Besides, as Miss Henrietta Church of Albany said, the antis simply have got to get out and vote to defend themselves against the hordes of Bolsheviki who have been admitted to the franchise by the recent deplorable victory of the New York suffragists.

Well, anyhow, the moment of enthusiasm just alluded to came yesterday when Miss Minnie Bronson, field secretary for the antis, declared in the course of her speech:

"We have got to have a Governor who will represent us. There is a man who represents us—he is in the Senate now——"

Loud applause from the 150 women and twelve men, which increased as Miss Bronson added:

"He has a wife—and she's some wife—who represents us. She is the national anti-suffrage president—and she's some president! She was to have been with us to-day, but she is unfortunately confined to her bed in Washington with threatened pneumonia, the result of her hard work against the Federal suffrage amendment. Her husband will be our bulwark when that amendment comes up in the Senate, and when the defeat of that measure is accomplished he should be our Governor——"

Cheers for Jimmy Wadsworth.

"Three cheers for Jimmy Wadsworth!" cried Mrs. Livingston Schuyler in a piercing soprano, and the cheers were given with a verve which caused the elegant hotel clerk on the floor below to ask the bell boy captain what those suffragists were doing now, and if this was a sample of what was going to happen in hotels now women had got the vote.

It may, by the way, cause some surprise in the breasts of those who read of the dissolution of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage not many weeks ago to read about the ghost walking this way. Well, there was a resurrection at Albany January 8, but on account of having so much to do at the Capitol that day reporters didn't get around to see the late lamented burst from its grave, and when they called up the antis the latter declined to speak for publication, and there wasn't much in the papers about the thing.

It appears, however, that that dissolution was another case of New York city thinking itself the whole show. And when the up-State women learned what Miss Alice Chittenden and other New York city women had done they sent out a statement saying:

"See here! New York State, outside of New York city, defeated woman suffrage. Shall we lie down with our work but just begun? A thousand times no! Delegations of enfranchised women from twenty-six counties, foreseeing the disastrous result to State and nation of the Socialist, alien, pacifist vote in New York city which formed the background of the stupendous political deal in Washington, demand a resubmission of the suffrage question, this time to both men and women."

Antis Here in Force.

And with resubmission as their platform the up-State women came down to New York and forced the ghost to arise and walk at the Biltmore yesterday. They were there in force—Miss Church, Mrs. Blatner and Miss Ackroyd of Albany, Mrs. Lewis Seymour of Binghamton, Mrs. F. W. Fiske, Jr., and Mrs. Albert N. Neill of Buffalo, Mrs. E. Remington of Cazenovia, Mrs. H. B. Colt of Genesso, Mrs. Henry P. Ramsdell—well, impossible to give all the names, but Troy, Utica, Tarrytown, Schenectady, Oneonta and a score of other up-State towns were well represented, and Alice Chittenden simply had to give up her cherished dream of burying anti-suffrage and going over to play in the Republican back yard with her childhood friend Frederick C. Tanner. She was at the meeting yesterday, wearily grasping the anti banner anew.

The first thing the women did was to draw up a slate and elect officers for the ensuing year—that is they almost elected them when an up-State woman made the horrifying discovery that the election was illegal. The required ten days notice had not been given members. Of course as the organization was dissolved there weren't any members and so they couldn't be notified. As a woman in the back of the room remarked, what a neat, apt and timely proof this was of the fact that women were not fit to vote!

Miss Bronson read the slate aloud and the ten days notice will at once be given. Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild is proposed for chairman and for vice-chairmen Miss Mary G. Kilbreth, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Mrs. James Roosevelt and Miss Georgine Iselin. Honorary vice-chairmen are suggested as follows: Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston. Mrs. Herbert Satterlee is nominated for treasurer and Mrs. K. B. Lapham for secretary.

Mr. Wood Grows Eloquent.

Henry A. Wise Wood, president of the Aero Club of America, presided and made the opening speech, and no airship ever soared higher than did Mr. Wood in the realms of symbolism. The typewriter staggers before the wealth of symbols which he hurled at that audience without so much as resting on a period between them. As, for instance, when he exclaimed:

"They have kindled a flame which will devour them, the wilful sisterhood who created this Frankenstein of woman suffrage, for they cannot sit upon the lid of the Pandora's box of shame that they have made—no, when they stir the caldron the dregs arise and stifle liberty!"

Mr. Wood adjured the women who were knitting in the audience to drop their needles and take up the fight against suffrage.

"War work must diminish for a time, till we overcome the danger of woman's vote," he cried. "Do you want the Bolsheviki in this country? No? Then defeat the suffrage amendment in the United States Senate and resubmit the question to the women of this State.

"What do you think of women who invite Morris Hillquit to come and teach them politics? Ah, the politicians are going to get a surprise. In pandering to the suffragists they will offend the patriotic antis, and they will find that they have got to account to the 500,000 anti-suffrage men who voted 'No' November 6. But already the suffrage women find they have a Frankenstein on their hands, and they are coming to us for help. Suffrage is defeated, the thing is in our hands."

Refers to Wilson's Attitude.

Mr. Wood referred with sorrow to President Wilson's support of suffrage, but intimated that it was only to be expected.

"The man who was against the war before he was elected has been won over by the suffragists!" he exclaimed.

Miss Bronson began her speech with a reference to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's use of her own given name, inquiring why her husband's name wasn't good enough for her.

"Mrs. Catt," she said "told the Democratic Congressmen to go to Mr. Wilson and ask for directions about the Federal amendment, telling them to obey if he advised them to vote 'Yes,' but if he told them to vote 'No' to say that it was none of his business."

The Federal amendment, Miss Bronson declared, was lost in the Senate, though she admitted the way the suff Congressmen would arise from sick beds and have themselves carried in on stretchers to vote beat anything the antis ever did.

With a round of applause for Cardinal Gibbons, who sent a polite letter of approval to the meeting, and another round for Son-in-law Longworth, "who voted no on the amendment in spite of his father-in-law"—the women adjourned and sent a sheaf of telegrams to Senators bidding them to save the women of this country from the burden of the vote.

ASSEMBLY URGES SUFFRAGE GRANT

Welsh Vainly Fights Memorial to U. S. Senate to Pass Amendment.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Assembly tonight, 72 to 17, adopted the resolution of Schuyler M. Meyer of New York, calling upon the United States Senate to pass the woman suffrage Federal amendment. A lively debate against the measure was led by Assemblyman Clarence F. Welsh, Republican, of Albany county, who has been asked by the antis to introduce a resolution to resubmit the suffrage question to the people of this State.

He declared that "we shouldn't inject into political affairs at this time any issue that can wait." Assemblyman Welsh denied the assertion in the resolution that the suffrage amendment was passed in this State last fall by an overwhelming majority. He said that only a small minority of the voters of the State voted for it.

Assemblyman Welsh had several scores of telegrams from prominent people from all over the State asking him to oppose the Meyer resolution. Among the signers were Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Sarah S. Wendell, Everett P. Wheeler and Jane Perry Tiffany.

One telegram from Henry A. Wise Wood declared that "It is not more women that we need in the Government at Washington, but fewer men in pantalettes."

Majority Leader Adler and Minority Leader Donohue both urged the adoption of the resolution, and Shipladoff, the Socialist leader, said the ten Socialists were for it to a man. Mr. Adler said that although he was originally opposed to woman suffrage he considered it his duty to submit to the will of the people and that in view of the vote on suffrage amendment last fall he deemed it proper for the Legislature to express its sentiment on the question to the United States Senate at this time.

The Socialists tried to force a slow roll call on the resolution, but the rule put in force last week that requires fifteen instead of ten members to get a slow roll call, prevented it. This is the first time that the rule, which was adopted to prevent filibustering by the Socialists, has been enforced.

HEIRESS, 28, HAS MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Miss E. K. Oswald Succumbs While Undergoing "Chiropractic" Treatment.

Miss Emma K Oswald, an unusually beautiful woman of 28 years, whose father was the late Nicholas Oswald of Los Angeles, where he made a vast fortune in real estate, died last night in the office of Dr. Robert Pauwels, 110 West Fortieth street, while undergoing a "chiropractic" treatment.

The circumstances surrounding the death of the young woman were considered so unusual that Deputy Medical Examiner Benjamin Schwarz refused to allow the body to be taken in charge by an undertaker, but had it sent to the Morgue. An autopsy to exactly determine the cause of death will be held today.

Attention was first called to the case when Dr. Pauwels sent a call to the West Thirtieth street station for a policeman. Policeman Duffy was sent to the physician's office, which is on the tenth floor of the building. He found the doctor there and several excited women patrons, all of whom were expensively dressed. The body of Miss Oswald was lying on a couch. The policeman immediately notified Medical Examiner Schwarz and then started to take charge of Miss Oswald's property. He took from her fingers jewels estimated to be worth nearly $3,000, and a purse containing several hundred dollars.

While Dr. Schwarz was examining the body Miss Mary Alvarado, who said she had been Miss Oswald's companion, arrived. She said that she and the young woman had come here from Los Angeles three months ago on a visit and had been stopping at the Felix-Portland Hotel, 132 West Forty-seventh street. She asserted that Miss Oswald had not been ill, and she could not understand why she had been taking the treatments.

According to circulars in the doctor's office the treatment consists of "a new method of analyzing symptoms and adjusting the physical cause of disease by manipulating the spinal vertebrae." No arrests were made.

Artist's Body Is Brought East.

The body of William J. Steinigans, whose drawings were a feature of the comic supplement of the Sunday *World* for some years, is being brought East by his widow for interment in Meriden, Conn. Mr. Steinigans died Friday in Los Angeles, where he removed from Arizona after leaving New York five years ago in search of health. He was the creator of "Dreams That Made Bill a Better Boy," "Splinters" and "Mr. Hubby," among other comic strips.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For eastern New York, snow to-day; fair to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming westerly.

For New Jersey, cloudy to-day; snow in the north portion; colder in the southeast portion; fair to-morrow; continued cold; moderate to fresh northwest to west winds.

For northern New England, snow to-day; probably fair to-morrow; little change in temperature; fresh to strong northerly winds to-day on the coast.

For southern New England, snow to-day; fair to-morrow; little change in temperature; fresh to strong northerly winds diminishing to-night.

For western New York, snow to-day; somewhat colder in the west portion; generally fair to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The southwest storm was central yesterday over the Ohio Valley, moving northeastward into the lower lake regions. The wind was blowing a gale throughout the lake regions and thence east to the middle Atlantic coast. All along the coast it was blowing on shore from the northeast, with heavy snow.

Snow was falling in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas and in all the States bordering the great lakes and in the middle Atlantic and southern New England States.

West of the Mississippi it was clearing or fair; rain was falling in all the Southern States east of the Mississippi except Florida.

The cold was severe in New England and northern New York and in Michigan and Montana, where it was from [illegible] to [illegible] degrees below zero; it was 30 below in eastern Canada.

It was becoming much warmer in all the districts south of the lakes to the Ohio, the line of freezing ran west from the upper Delaware to Ohio and Indiana and then dropped southwest to Texas. It was growing warmer in the middle Atlantic States.

In this city there was snow, turning to sleet and rain; becoming warmer; fresh high northeast, shifting to south; average humidity, 84 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read 16 to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.42; 3 P. M., 30.28.

	8 A. M.	3 P. M.
Barometer	30.42	30.28
Humidity	71	[illegible]
Wind—direction	N.