5 GREAT HOTEL PROPERTIES ARE UNITED BY DEAL

Biltmore, Belmont, Manhattan, Murray Hill and New Commodore Combined.

OLD DREAM IS REALIZED

Bates and Bowman Figure in Move in Grand Central Terminal Region.

The greatest hotel enterprise in the world has been created through the amalgamation of the Belmont and Murray Hill hotels, owned by B. L. M. Bates, and the Manhattan, Biltmore and new Commodore, of which John McK. Bowman is proprietor.

The combination was effected through Charles E. Gehring of the *Hotel Review* after efforts covering a period of seven years.

By the grouping of these five big hotels in one corporation the Grand Central Terminal is now surrounded by the hotel interests of this one concern. All five can be reached underground from the terminal.

The deal was put through late Saturday night, and the hotels are now under the new combination ownership. James Woods, managing director of the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco, left New York for Washington after the conference. He is to become director of the Murray Hill and Belmont hotels, having severed his connection with the St. Francis and resumed his office as Police Commissioner of San Francisco. None of the owners or managers of the five hotels in the amalgamation will retire from business.

Mr. Bates said yesterday the amalgamation was the realization of a dream years old. In 1885 the idea of a tremendous hotel centre, with the Grand Central as the pivot, was conceived.

No Change in Hotel Policy.

Details of the financial and personal considerations involved in the amalgamation will be announced later. There will be no change in the policies of the hotels involved.

About 2,250,000 patrons a year will be housed in the 5,000 rooms of the five hotels. When the Commodore is completed the first of the year the group will have a staff of 7,000 employees. Some idea of the business may be gathered from the fact that the payroll of the Biltmore, alone last year amounted to approximately $1,000,000.

The Belmont is directly opposite the terminal on Forty-second street at the corner of Park avenue; just back of it in Park avenue, running from Forty-first to Fortieth street, is the Murray Hill; adjoining the terminal on the east in Forty-second street and running to Lexington avenue is the new Commodore, rapidly being constructed; to the west of the terminal across Vanderbilt avenue is a group of business buildings, and in Madison avenue, extending from Forty-second to Forty-third street, is the Manhattan, the pioneer of modern hotels in that neighborhood; diagonally opposite the Manhattan and across the west side of the terminal is the Biltmore, occupying the entire block bounded by Madison and Vanderbilt avenues, and Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

May Create New Public Square.

Other developments are contemplated in the terminal vicinity. There is talk of converting the vacant area in front of the Grand Central, once the site of the old Grand Union Hotel, into a public square, when the elevated track that now turns on Forty-second street is removed, upon completion of the viaduct.

The career of John McK. Bowman has been rapid and notable. But a few years ago he was a riding master at Durland's Academy. There one of his pupils was Mrs. Gustav Baumann, and Baumann, who was the directing genius of the Holland House, took a fancy to the teacher. He sensed Mr. Bowman's unusual ability and took him to the Holland.

When Mr. Baumann died, four years ago, Mr. Bowman succeeded him as president of the Biltmore Corporation. He later acquired the Manhattan and the Ansonia, becoming president of the corporation which was formed to take over the management of the Ansonia from W. E. D. Stokes. The Commodore, which is to be the largest hotel in America, is being constructed for Mr. Bowman at a cost of $15,000,000.

"Mr. Bowman is regarded as one of the greatest hotel men in the entire land," said the head of a rival house last night. "He has made good, and he certainly knows the business from top to bottom."

Mr. Bowman is chief of the hotel, restaurant, dining car and steamship division of the United States Food Administration and has achieved great results in the way of food conservation. He has just passed his fortieth birthday.

Mr. Bates started in the Murray Hill Hotel. He opened the Belmont thirteen years ago and within the last few years bought the Murray Hill.

"Jim" Woods is no stranger to New York. He was assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria thirteen years ago and then became manager of the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco. He has been prominent in the civic life of California.

DENIES SHE IS KIDNAPPED.

Girl Proves Puzzling Problem to District Attorney.

A strange case of kidnapping in which the kidnapped, Emma Mutuart, 15 years old, of West New Brighton, Staten Island, flatly refuses to return home, though laboring under no spell or entangling fascination, has aroused the ire of District Attorney Fach, who had planned to use her as a witness against her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strang of West New Brighton.

The case is complicated. The girl is at the home of her grandmother at Hudson Falls, where she was found Saturday night following her disappearance Tuesday afternoon. She denies that she was kidnapped. Mr. Fach, however, insists she is mistaken, and is so sure of it that he has obtained an indictment against the kidnapper, that ubiquitous scapegoat John Doe. He alleges the scoundrelly Doe has fled to Philadelphia, but that he will get him.

Mr. Fach also will endeavor to unkidnap Miss Mutuart to-day by means of a warrant ordering her arrest as a material witness. The Strangs, against whom she is to testify, are cited to appear Wednesday in the Court of Special Sessions. They are charged with mistreating their children, Elizabeth, 11 years old, and Raymond, 9.

And now enters another complication. Arthur Simonson, counsel for the Strangs, laughs at the kidnapping idea, asserting that the District Attorney will find he has brought back a witness for the defence if he persists in his plan to overrule the Mutuart girl's desire to visit a while at her grandmother's.

'YOUNG DEMOCRACY' JOINS RABBIT GROUP

But Puts Conscientious Fighter Ahead of Objector.

The Young Democracy, an organization of anti-militarists formed on Saturday, went on record as opposed to universal military service, and in a resolution adopted at its second session held yesterday in Terrace Garden declared in favor of conducting a propaganda against the permanent establishment of such a system and to what was termed the "Prussianizing of America." The resolution was presented by a committee of which Robert W. Dunn of Connecticut was chairman.

It was recommended that young men and women be solicited to send personal letters to their Congressmen and Senators to oppose any measure which has for its end the establishment of universal military training in this country; that representatives of the organization be sent to Washington; that the newspapers be inundated with mimeograph "news" items; that meetings be arranged and that vigorous opposition be made to the introduction of military training in the schools of this State.

"Prisoners of War, with Special Reference to Conscientious Objectors," was reported on by a committee headed by Fannie M. Witherspoon, who lamented the "tragic intolerance" with which the rabbits are viewed by the citizens of the United States.

Miss Witherspoon recommended that the Young Democracy do something to alleviate the miserable condition of these "idealists." She said the Democracy would get itself horribly disliked if it were too solicitous about the objectors and thought little or nothing about the conscientious fighters. Her resolution was badly mutilated after half a dozen amendments had been passed.

The main objection seemed to be to putting the conscientious objectors ahead of the conscientious fighters. Some thought that the fighters were worth some consideration and should be put first. The matter was put to a vote, and Mr. Conscientious Objector had to take a back seat.

Leila Faye Secor, the author, and Dr. H. W. L. Dana, who presided, also spoke.

GERMAN PAPER TO QUIT.

"Brooklyner Freie Presse" Says It Does Patriot's Duty.

The *Brooklyner Freie Presse*, the only daily newspaper published in the German language in Brooklyn, will go out of existence at the end of this week. In confirming yesterday the announcement of the paper's suspension, E. H. Henrici, president of the company, stated that no effort would be made to revive the paper after the war. The plant will be sold and the paper's affairs will be wound up as soon as possible.

A statement given out by Mr. Henrici and formally approved by the board of directors reads as follows:

"The *Brooklyner Freie Presse* after more than half a century of existence has decided to close its doors with the issue of Saturday, May 11, for purely patriotic reasons.

"The founder of the paper, the late Col. Henry Edward Roehr, was among the first to volunteer from Brooklyn at the call of President Lincoln in the fight to free the black man. It is certain that were he alive to-day he would again be in the fight for freedom and peace of the world. His children, the owners of the paper, have given their sons to the cause. Four grandsons of Col. Roehr and one nephew of the president of the *Freie Presse* are all in active service of the United States.

"The owners of the *Brooklyner Freie Presse* have done their patriotic best."

FOOD COST DISTANCES WAGES.

Figures of New York Factories Give Comparisons.

According to figures based on the payroll reports from representative New York State factories the average weekly earnings of employees increased 47 per cent. from June, 1914, to March, 1918. Retail food prices, as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the entire country, increased 63 per cent. from June, 1914, to February, 1918.

The *Labor Market*, published by the New York State Department of Labor and the State Industrial Commission, points out that such a difference does not appear in a comparison between the figures for March, 1918, and one year ago, the period covering the United States participation in the war. From March, 1917, to March, 1918, the average weekly earnings of employees in State factories increased 18 per cent., while retail food prices increased 21 per cent. from February, 1917, to February, 1918, the latest figures compiled.

LAFAYETTE'S WAR LOSS LARGE.

College Reports 40 Per Cent. Drop in Number of Students.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

EASTON, Pa., May 5.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lafayette College held here yesterday President MacCracken reported 321 students in attendance, which indicated a loss of more than 40 per cent. due to the war. In this respect Lafayette stands sixth in the order of American colleges. Mr. MacCracken also reported gifts paid to Lafayette of $25,911 since February, a loss in receipts from students during the year of $35,000 and an estimated deficit of $25,000 for the year. Provision was made for an increase of salaries for the professors because of the extremely high cost of living.

The resignations of Profs. E. O. Fitch, Jr., of the deparmtent of mechanical engineering, and Otho M. Graves, professor of graphics, were accepted. Donald Bishop Prentice succeeds Prof. Fitch.

POLICE HORSE SAVES LIFE OF HIS RIDER

Rears in Time to Catch Burglar's Bullet in Neck.

It was Campus, a big police horse, which saved the life of Policeman John O'Brien when he was attacked by a burglar, and the policeman was just a little sentimental yesterday when he told the Magistrate at the Morrisania court how his dumb partner behaved in time of stress.

"If it had not been for my poor horse Campus," he said, "I would not have been alive and testifying to-day."

Jeremiah Sullivan of 1104 Clay avenu, The Bronx, had been arraigned on charges of burglary and felonious assault. The policeman said that he saw two men crouched in the doorway of The Bronx Consumers' Ice Company, seemingly trying to force an entrance to the office. When O'Brien called one of them turned and fired point blank at the policeman. The horse reared just in time to catch the bullet in his neck. O'Brien slipped to the ground and fired at Sullivan, wounding him slightly in the knee. The other man escaped.

The court held Sullivan in $5,000 bail for examination to-day.

Police veterinaries worked yesterday to save the horse, and O'Brien refused to take his day off so he could nurse his pet mount. Because of the fine spirit of the horse Campus had been chosen as a mount for Capt. George C. Liebers, who is to command a division in the police parade next Saturday.

RABBITS PLAN FOR SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Resolve to Act With Russian Soviets and British Labor Party.

RANT AGAINST CONGRESS

Speakers and Resolutions Predict Dire Effects From Universal Training.

Isaac McBride made one correct conjecture at the conference of the People's Council of America yesterday afternoon in the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh street. He told his audience that the Government was spending thousands of dollars to keep him patriotic and that even at that time detectives were waiting for seditious utterances so they might cart him away for twenty years. That undoubtedly was the reason he depended more on his inflections than on his words to convey his true meanings to the audience, which applauded vociferously every sally, every wave of rhetoric which he let fly.

When McBride said "You know that down in Washington, in the Senate and the House of Representatives, you have the greatest intellects in the country" the audience chuckled merrily.

Among the listeners, however, there were a few who didn't appreciate the orator's remarks. And when such sentences as "Your Representatives in Washington have been striving to take away from you every semblance of liberty and have just about completed the job" were let loose it looked as though some of the men who listened might start something. But neither Big Tom McCarthy nor Inspector Tom Underhill gave the signal.

Throughout the speech McBride walloped and banged everything pertaining to universal military training. As to the final effect of such training he said "If we keep on we will put Russia and Prussia in the shade." He then stated that the workers were the only ones who could stop universal training, but added:

"The workers of America are not going to stop universal military training because they are stupid."

Opposes Private Ownership.

A number of resolutions were passed by the delegates. One resolution pledged support to the following platform:

"The second conference of labor, Socialist and radical movements declares that we are in full accord with the revolutionary spirit of the labor and reconstruction programme of the Russian Soviets and the British Labor party. This conference feels it incumbent upon American labor to adopt a plan embodying the same revolutionary spirit in a form adapted to American conditions.

"We declare that wars between nations and between classes are the direct result of the private ownership of the natural resources of the earth. This ownership carries with it the power to deny to the workers the right and does deny them the right of having a voice in determining international relations. Therefore the workers of the various countries now arrayed against each other had nothing whatever to do with the bringing about of the present conflict, but it is their duty to bring it to a close as quickly as possible, along lines that will prevent future wars. We hold that the only way to bring about a condition of this kind is for the workers of the world to strive for the abolition of the private ownership of the necessities of life."

Would Create Armed Camp.

A resolution passed against universal military service said in part:

"We look upon it as an attempt to turn the United States into an armed camp similar to that of Prussia to keep the workers in subjection and to protect the interest of the ruling classes at home and to extend their sphere of exploitation abroad. We voice our opposition to a law of this kind and call upon the liberty loving people of this country to do likewise through mass meetings and every other legitimate channel in order to prevent the imposition of this new tyranny."

Some of the speakers in the afternoon were Dr. F. C. Doan, who presided; the Rev. Norman Thomas, Isaac Bainbridge, Ella Reeve Bloor and Elizabeth Freeman. They lent their energies against universal military training.

A morning session was held at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth street. Prof. Scott Nearing presided and after speaking of the espionage bill which will go into effect soon ,he advised delegates to pack all the literature possible into their suitcases when going on trips, as hereafter it would be inadvisable to use mail pouches.

Serve Ham and Beans.

After a collation consisting of good ol' ham and beans had been served the People's Council started on the business of the night meeting. Louis P. Lochner made a short introductory address, after which Norman Thomas acted as master of ceremonies. The speakers were A. Philip Randolph, editor of the *Messenger*, who spoke in behalf of the colored Socialists. Other speakers were S. Katayama, Lajpat Rai and Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington.

During the course of the evening's business Rose Pastor Stokes presented the following resolution, which caused a small flurry among the audience: "Whereas daily efforts are being made by reactionary forces in the United States in favor of armed intervention in Siberia by the United States, and whereas, in Finland, Ukraine and in other parts of Russia it has been shown that the Bolsheviki forces are the only organized opposition in Russia to German imperialism, and whereas the forces which have cooperation with German imperialism to crush the revolutionary democracy of Russia appear to be the same forces which are working for Siberian intervention, therefore be it resolved that this assembly emphatically condemns such policy of armed intervention in Siberia."

Following the discussion and the passing of this resolution, Elizabeth Freeman rose and spoke a few words concerning the Scott Nearing case and asked that a collection be taken up to aid in the work of defence. At this point some of the Socialists became intensely interested in things outside the meeting and a number of them left the hall. Eventually quiet was restored, after a mild chiding had been administered by the chairman.

The session last evening closed the business of the assembly. Plans have been laid for an even larger conference which will include representatives from a number of countries, but those plans have matured no further than the appointment of a committee which is to have charge of arrangements.

Sleepwalker Killed by Fall.

Miss Julia Keegan, a hairdresser, living on the seventh floor of 8 West 101st street, walked in her sleep yesterday morning and fell from a window. She was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital with both legs broken and other serious injuries, from which she died. Miss Keegan had been ill.

MAN AND WOMAN MURDERED; ARRESTS AT CAMP UPTON

Mystery Surrounds Double Crime Which Was Committed in Northeastern Part of Reservation—Identity of Victims Known.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 5.—Mystery surrounds the murder early this evening of a man and a woman whose bodies were found in the woods to the north of Camp Upton. Sheriff Biggs and other county officials left here to make an official investigation to-night, leaving instructions that no information was to be given concerning the case, except after direct orders from the Sheriff.

It was said here that a soldier, or soldiers, had been seen running into the woods near the camp soon after the shots that caused the two deaths were fired. Aside from the statement that both persons died from bullet wounds, nothing was made public as to the crime.

It is also reported that three or four arrests, presumably of soldiers stationed at the camp, have been made in connection with the case, but whether these arrests are for the purpose of holding witnesses or alleged principals does not appear. The civil authorities said that the military officers had assumed charge of the case and that a positive order had been given that no statement should be made until the higher officers of the cantonment, who were not in camp, returned.

The camp officers on duty declined to permit even an identification of the two murdered persons to be made. It was said, however, in a report to the police that the woman was married. There was also an intimation that the full details would reveal a sensational affair.

It was the assumption that the activity of the military indicated that some of the persons involved, at least, were connected with the military establishment.

The military authorities admitted that they knew the identity of the couple, and said that the crime was committed at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A shot was heard and the man fell. Then the woman screamed and started to run. She had gone but a short distance when another shot was fired and she fell. Both were dead when soldiers reached the spot. The murderer had been pursued immediately after the shooting, but eluded them.

MOTHERS RESENT PLACE IN PARADE

Insist Loan Committee Did Not Deal Fairly in Street Display.

Since the great Liberty Loan win the war parade up Fifth avenue on Friday, April 27, many mothers of fighting men, who proudly marched with their service flags, have been asking why they were placed at the end of the procession behind sixty-two trade divisions. Some of them have expressed the opinion that as mothers of soldiers and sailors they were entitled at least to the honor of preceding the clerks and bankers and mechanics in the line, and others frankly declared their belief it wasn't fair to keep them standing for hours in side streets for a chance to trail along in the rear.

So many men and women complained to Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives League of "the lack of proper respect shown to the mothers" that Mrs. Heath sent to newspaper offices a letter of protest.

"Much publicity was given to the fact that mothers were to take part, bearing their service flags, which every mother was proud and glad to do," Mrs. Heath wrote. "They assembled at the various places at the appointed time, only to find that instead of being placed in line at the time stated, they were obliged to wait some three or four hours, and they were given position at the very end of the line. So happy were the mothers in rendering this service that they did not realize until the next day the great slight placed upon them and the breach of etiquette on the part of the parade committee.

"This lack of proper respect for the mothers of the boys was felt, not alone by the mothers, but by the soldiers and by the citizens of this great city.

"We mothers maintain that in order to show our sons the proper respect we should have been placed before the trades and with the military divisions, as promised."

It was explained at the headquarters of the Liberty Loan last night that in assigning the mothers of soldiers to the place in which they appeared in the parade it was intended to honor them specially. The plan was to let citizens see first those who had been able to contribute only their means to the war, and to bring to them, as a final lesson of the parade, the spectacle of those who, next to the fighting men themselves, had contributed "a last full measure of devotion."

This was understood so generally by the majority of mothers who marched that many expressions of appreciation were received afterward at the loan headquarters, it is asserted.

JEROME RAIDER ENDS LIFE.

Dillon, Ill and Despondent, Hangs Himself in His Home.

Charles F. Dillon, once widely known among the men of the underworld as one of the strong arm squad used by former District Attorney Jerome in his raids on gambling houses and other resorts, committed suicide yesterday in his apartment at 115 Charles street, hanging himself by a rope attached to a transom.

Not long afterward the body was found by Mrs. Dillon. Dr. McDermott of St. Vincent's Hospital cut the rope. Mrs Dillon said her husband had been ill and despondent.

Under Jerome, Dillon was a subpoena server. He achieved fame along with Edward Riordan, who is also dead, for his ability to handle unruly proprietors of disreputable houses. It was recalled yesterday that both Dillon and Riordan played conspicuous parts in the Jerome raid on the gambling house run by Richard Canfield.

ASKS JURY INQUIRY FOR 50-50 WAR AID

Kilroe Reports National Emergency Relief Has Collected $14,000 for Soldiers.

Edwin P. Kilroe, Assistant District Attorney, submitted last night to District Attorney Swann a report on the National Emergency Relief Society, organized to furnish lodgings and club rooms in New York for soldiers and sailors, in which he charges that the organization has no constitution and its incorporation if not void is voidable. It has on hand $14,000, says Mr. Kilroe, raised on the representation that the money solicited was all to be used in purchasing comfort kits for soldiers, whereas a fifty-fifty commission was paid the solicitor.

"I therefore recommend that the affairs of the society," the report continues, "be submitted to the Grand Jury to ascertain:

"Whether or not the moneys raised by the society were obtained by misrepresentations or a fraud or deceit upon the public.

"Whether any person has violated the Penal Code by accepting fees or commissions in the manner indicated above, and

"Whether or not the general conduct of the society should be the subject of a presentment by the Grand Jury, and I respectfully suggest that witnesses for these purposes be subpœnaed for Tuesday, May 7, 1918."

FIFTH SUNDAY RAID BAGS 150 IN REVELS

Smith Takes His Vice Crusade Up Town, Where Midnight Gallery Applauds.

James E. Smith, the assistant District Attorney, whose activity is taking joy out of the lives of early Sunday morning revellers, swirled around town yesterday morning for his fifth weekly trip. He was a gloom to some 700 gay dogs, inviting 100 of them, with subpœnas, to visit the District Attorney this morning, while about fifty he locked-up as material witnesses in the case of somethingorother.

With him, as usual, were police officials, including Inspectors Dominick Henry and Thomas Ryan, Detectives Hickson, Kerwin and Finan, and Frederick Whiting, secretary of the Committee of Fourteen. As usual he visited pool rooms, restaurants and chop suey houses. To include a bit of the unusual, he wound up a ripping morning's adventure by raiding an apartment house containing regular homes.

In front of a road house in Lafayette Boulevard at 181st street, the first place visited, twelve automobiles were found, together with as many chauffeurs. The chauffeurs looked suspicious, that is, they looked as if they might be waiting for fares from within, so they were subpœnaed, as were all the men and women in the house—about two dozen.

Then the official party, headed by James E., breezed over to Eighth avenue, in the vicinity of 125th street, where about 200 all-nighters were routed out of a pool room and two chop suey palaces; fifty-five of them being granted subpœnas and ten detained at the 123d street station. In a Manhattan avenue restaurant near 110th street ten other persons were presented with subpœnas.

By this time the usual enthusiastic gallery had assembled. It was having the time of its life. Fortunately folk on the streets are not subjected to raids. Men, women and boys, on foot and in automobiles, were whooping it up, urging Jolly Jim to go as far as he liked.

To avoid this pesky following the A. D. A. and friends put on full steam ahead and made tracks for Forty-second street and Broadway. Here they learned from Capt. McKinney that the White Way is as pure as its name signifies.

Leaving Broadway the morning visitors raced up to Columbus Circle, pulled a hundred or so men out of a pool room, served a few subpœnas and then drove to a seven story apartment house in West Fifty-fifth street. On the street in front of the house were ten youths, all of whom were commandeered to accompany Mr. Smith on his journey through the building.

When he had finished ordering all the tenants to "get up and open the door" he rounded up nearly 100 and took them to the West Forty-seventh street station to answer a few questions. Later he said some of the persons were unable to explain satisfactorily their presence in the house, and card games had been going on.

$30,000 PEARL STOLEN.

Necklace of 72 Gems Latest Haul of Sound Shore Thieves.

A countrywide search was begun yesterday for a necklace containing seventy-two pearls worth more than $30,000. It disappeared several days ago from the home of a wealthy resident of Sound Beach, Conn., whose identity so far has not been revealed. None of the circumstances under which the necklace was lost have been permitted to become known except to the private detectives who have been employed in an effort to recover it.

Coincident with the report of the loss of the necklace it was asserted that a band of thieves has been operating along the Sound shore in Connecticut for several weeks and that jewelry worth more than $100,000 has been stolen. In nearly every case private detectives have been employed by the victims to avoid what the owners of the gems regard as unpleasant publicity. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the recovery of the necklace. The description of the string sent to the pawnshops and police state merely that it contained seventy-two graduated pearls, strung on silk, with a pearl clasp.

TWO MORE PRIESTS IN ARMY.

Fathers McCaffrey and Ford Are Appointed Chaplains.

Two more priests of the New York diocese, who volunteered as army chaplains, have been appointed First Lieutenants. They are the Rev. Joseph A. McCaffrey of St. Veronica's Church, Christopher street, and the Rev. George E. Ford of St. Aloysius's Church, West 132d street. Father McCaffrey has been assigned to Camp Taylor, Louisville, while Father Ford has been ordered to another camp.

Father McCaffrey has been at St. Veronica's for two years, being an assistant to the Rev. Patrick Drain, rector. Father Ford has been at St. Aloysius's Church for eighteen months as assistant to the rector, the Rev. Patrick J. Minogue. He was director of the League of the Sacred Heart and the Rosary Society. He was the organizer of St. Aloysius Unit No. 13, League of Catholic Women.

RIO PAPER HINTED FATE OF CYCLOPS

Carried an Advertisement of Requiem Mass for U. S. Consul, a Passenger.

SHIP HERE WITH STORY

Liner Held to Course That Probably Was Meant to Dodge U-Boats.

The mystery of the disappearance without trace of the 19,000 ton American collier Cyclops was the absorbing theme among the 314 first and second cabin passengers of a British liner that arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday from Rio Janeiro, covering practically the same course from Brazil that the Cyclops would have gone over if she had not vanished from the seas.

Among the liner's passengers was Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Booth, who marvelled that the collier sent out no wireless calls and that not even a lifebelt had been picked up by the fleet of big and little war and merchant craft that had made an extended search for traces of the missing vessel.

The liner herself had kept special lookout and saw nothing of wreckage; but she had a startling experience on the afternoon of May 1 that inspired some other passengers to suspect that the Cyclops had been the victim of a German submarine. She was east of Hayti and was gliding through a placid sea under sunny skies when a steamship that appeared to be a merchantman was sighted several miles off, bound south, or on the opposite course to the liner. The stranger was too far off for the liner's passengers to recognize her flag, but she was supposed to have been British. She was zigzagging, and a moment later the liner started to do likewise, keeping it up about an hour and a half.

Zigzag Not Explained.

The passengers were much disturbed and one who asked why she had manœuvred in a way to indicate the presence of submarines was told by the skipper that she was merely imitating the other ship. The real reason might have been explained by the wireless operator, but like all other members of the ship's company, he would not talk on the subject.

The liner's gun crews while she was zigzagging stood at their stations, ready to send shells from the two six inch guns at anything that showed itself above the waves. The tension for many minutes was trying on the voyagers and they expressed relief when the liner straightened out on her course.

Passengers from Rio called attention to a story that stirred Americans and anti-Germans in the city two weeks after the Cyclops had been reported missing. An advertisement appeared in one of the Rio dailies printed in Portuguese, saying that at a certain date a mass would be said at a leading Catholic church for Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, American Consul-General at Rio, who was a passenger on the Cyclops and who was referred to as "a distinguished North American Consul." The advertisement bore the names, as signatures, of one of the principal members of the American consulate at Rio and other friends of Mr. Gottschalk. Investigation the next day revealed that none of the men whose names were affixed to the advertisement knew anything about it, and the pastor of the church declared that no one had arranged for a mass for Mr. Gottschalk.

Four German Born Held.

Several passengers of the liner were held aboard and will be transferred later to Ellis Island. Four are German born and claim that they are citizens of Brazil. One of these, apparently suspecting that he would be arrested and imprisoned on his arrival here, made an effort to get off the ship at Barbados.

Patriotic passengers, including many Brazilians, bought $90,000 in Liberty bonds while the liner was nearing port, and the subscription will be turned over to-day to a New York banking house by W. A. Houston of Chicago, treasurer for the subscribers.

Other passengers were Mrs. William H. Robertson, wife of the American Consul at Buenos Ayres; Frederick Morton, an American engineer, who gave up a $12,000 position in South America to enlist in the American army; Holger Struckma, expert in concrete construction, who has been booming the business in South America; Anderson Weaver of Nashville, teacher of the Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Uruguayana, Brazil, coming here to take a post-graduate course in philosophy at Columbia; Charles N. Ryan of the Light and Power Company of Rio, and C. Rutledge, special correspondent of the London *Times* at Rio.

On Friday the whole ship's company indulged in sports for which money prizes usually are awarded. This time the winners received merely ribbons and the money collected, $2,031, was turned over to the Red Cross organizations of the Allies. It was the biggest collection ever made on a vessel from South America.

BOY SCOUTS GIVE QUICK AID.

Rush Wounded Companion on Improvised Stretcher.

Anthony Masterson, 14, a Boy Scout, of 133 James street, Newark, N. J., is in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, recovering from a gunshot wound in the stomach received accidentally yesterday in the woods at Great Notch, N. J. He owes his chance for recovery to two fellow Scouts, who administered first aid and carried him on an improvised stretcher for more than half a mile.

Masterson, in company with Joseph Gordon, 14, of 136 James street, and Charles Steinan of 34 Market street, Newark, and three other Boy Scouts, left that city Saturday afternoon to spend the night in camp at Great Notch. Yesterday about noon Masterson was walking in the woods when he fell over a log and a .22 calibre rifle he was carrying was discharged, the bullet entering his stomach. Steinan and Gordon ran to ihm immediately, administered first aid, while other boys improvised a stretcher.

Placing the wounded boy upon it, Steinan and Gordon carried him to the Great Notch Inn, where an ambulance was summoned from Paterson. At the hospital, surgeons removed the bullet and expressed hearty approval of the quick work of the two boys.

SHAD TO BE PROTECTED.

Nets Must Be Removed From the River for Week Ends.

In order to give the fast diminishing supply of shad more opportunity to run up the Hudson River for spawning Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt has issued an order whereby all shad nets in the river must be taken up between sundown on Fridays and sunrise on Mondays.

Besides the "safe conduct" given the shad during each week end Commissioner Pratt orders that all shad fishers must be licensed.

LEAGUE CONDEMNS CRITICS OF AMERICA

Nation Doing Well Its Part in War, Organization for Unity Declares.

GREAT FORCE IN FRANCE

U. S. Has Prepared for Army of 5,000,000 Men on the Battle Front.

The League for National Unity issued a statement yesterday of reassurance to the army in France and to the folks at home, showing with the aid of figures that America is doing well its part in the war, and that the reports of the Administration's shortcomings are inspired by our enemies.

"We are a nation united as never before," the statement says. "The secret enemies of the republic are still declaring that only a small force of 100,000 or 200,000 men has crossed the Atlantic. It can be authoritatively stated that the American force across the seas to-day is several hundred thousand strong. Of this array several hundred thousand American soldiers are on the main battle line in Flanders. Daily more troops are pouring across."

Prepare for Big Army.

After condemning the criticism that has been made with a view to disheartening and misrepresenting the official conduct of the war the statement says that preparations have been made in France for the reception of 5,000,000 American troops.

"The United States entered the war a year ago, with the ports, roads, railroads, telegraphs and telephones in France already congested by the French and English armies," it is stated. "They were all outworn, outused and unable to meet the needs of new forces. The shipping of the world was barely equal to supplying these armies and their allies.

"The United States in the past year has made its own port on the French coast, built its own railroads (800 miles of double track and more), laid out at its new harbor, which can deal with forty vessels at once, a freight yard bigger than any one yard about any great American city, a railroad equipment such as Europe never saw before, set up its own telegraph and telephone system, with 12,500 operators.

Big Buildings Completed.

"We have constructed hospitals, warehouses, magazines, workshops and factories where our works were already full, and we have made all ready for our new armies, so that if 5,000,000 fighting men are needed room, equipment and provision are there for all of them without crowding or deranging what our allies in four years provided for themselves."

The statement gives this warning against criticism of the war administration:

"Let no man or woman underrate the work already done to make the world safe for democracy or doubt that we and our allies shall have the full ability and resources to fight our way to victory. If mistakes have been made we have learned from them. Even after forty years of calculated war preparations the German bureaucracy has made serious mistakes during the war.

"Every kinsman of a soldier or sailor can add to the greater spirit and security of our fighters by guaranteeing them against enemies at home while they are attending to the enemy at the front."

PULLMANS HIRE STUDENTS.

Columbia Men to Run Sleeping Cars This Summer.

Persons who travel this summer need not be surprised if the Pullman conductors along the steel highways pause to make casual remarks about the nebular hypothesis or to comment casually on the latest theory of the fourth dimension, for the Columbia students are going to work for the Pullman Company.

The university announced yesterday that Frank P. Channing, inspector for the Pullman Company, had asked the appointments office for students to work on the sleeping cars. They will be paid from $75 to $100 a month.

The authorities said that this is only one of many ideas that are in the course of development for utilizing the college student during the vacation period. Shipbuilding, munition plants and other lines will be given workers. It is estimated that between 300 and 400 men will be thus employed from Columbia alone. The work period will last from June 1 to October 1. The officials will try to have most of the men take service with employers who are working for the Government.

TEN WIN COMMISSIONS.

Local Men Are Graduated From Officers' Training Camp.

Ten men from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are included in the list of graduates of the third officers' training camp of Camp Jackson, S. C., released for publication yesterday by the Committee on Public Information. They are:

Edward J. Slattery, 471 East 141st street, The Bronx, infantry; Jacob Schrieber, Hunts Point avenue, New York, field artillery; Ralph I. Henry, 411 East Eighteenth street, Brooklyn, infantry; Ernest V. Wildfoerster, 337 Coney Island Boulevard, Brooklyn; Arthur S. Patrick, 109 Hobart street, Utica, N. Y., field artillery; Ceferine Balbin, 462 Main street, Orange, N. J., field artillery; Frederick W. Menge, 74 Somerset street, Somerville, N. J., field artillery; Edwin C. Wolfers, 111 Brookfield avenue, Nutley, N. J., field artillery; James E. Cannon, 105 North Main street, Windsor Locks, Conn., infantry; Charles W. Monahan, 21 Eden place, Southington, Conn., infantry.

MOTHER AND 4 CHILDREN ILL.

Queens Health Officials Suspect Poison in Food.

Five persons, a mother and four children, one an infant three months old, are seriously ill in their home, 63 Twenty-sixth street, Elmhurst, under circumstances that have caused the Health Department of Queens to begin an investigation. The mysterious illness, which nearly caused the death of the family, followed a meal of bread, butter, potatoes and coffee. The Health officials doubt that these articles could have caused ptomaine poisoning.

The mother, Mrs. Bridget Fealey, 39 years old, was the first to be taken ill. A few minutes later the oldest child, Mary, 8, complained. Shortly afterward James, 5; Catharine, 3, and the infant were suffering. When the physician arrived he found the family in such a serious condition that he notified Dr. Howard Neil, Assistant Medical Examiner of Queens, who directed that the remaining food be turned over to the Health Department.

An examination will be made to-day to determine if poison had been placed in the food.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For eastern New York and New Jersey, fair and warmer to-day; showers to-morrow; moderate winds; mostly southwest.

For northern New England fair to-day, warmer in the interior of Maine; partly cloudy to-morrow; moderate southerly winds.

For southern New England fair to-day, warmer on the mainland; unsettled to-morrow; moderate southerly winds.

For western New York fair and warmer to-day; probably showers to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Warmer weather prevailed during the day over the interior districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward in Minnesota and the Dakotas where maximum temperatures of 84 degrees at Moorehead, Minn. Elsewhere in the West temperatures were lower, considerably so in the plateau region, where they are now nearly normal.

Pressure is generally low except in the Atlantic States, with principal centres of depression over North Dakota and the central Rocky Mountain region and there were quite general showers in western Missouri, southern Kansas, Arkansas, western Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. There were also some scattered showers in southern Michigan, Pennsylvania and western New York and light rains on the north Pacific coast. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

There will be showers Monday or Monday night in the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf States, extending by Tuesday into the lower lake region, the middle and south Atlantic States and continuing in the south, upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east Gulf States.

It will be cooler Tuesday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and continue warm in the south Atlantic States. It will be warmer Monday in the middle Atlantic States and interior New England.

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A.M.	8 P.M.
Barometer	30.05	29.95
Humidity	77	54
Wind—direction	S.E.	S.W.
Wind—velocity	4	6
Weather	Ptly cloudy	Ptly cloudy
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1917.		1918.	
8 A.M.	53	1 P.M.	62	6 P.M. 54
9 A.M.	54	2 P.M.	62	7 P.M. 53
10 A.M.	56	3 P.M.	59	8 P.M. 53
11 A.M.	58	4 P.M.	58	9 P.M. 53
12 M.	60	5 P.M.	61	10 P.M. 52
	1918.	1917.		1918. 1917.
9 A.M.	54	40	6 P.M.	57 [illegible]
12 M.	60	43	9 P.M.	54 [illegible]
3 P.M.	60	46	12 Mid.	53 [illegible]

Highest temperature, 67, at 6:30 P.M.
Lowest temperature, 51, at 6 A.M.
Average temperature, 59.

Observations yesterday by the United States Weather Bureau stations showing atmospheric conditions in the various cities:

Place	Temperature. High.	Wind.	Velocity.	Rain or Snow.	Weather.
Atlantic City	64	S.	14		Ptly cloudy
Eastport	46	S.	10		Cloudy
Boston	66	S.W.	18		Clear
Jackson