

BORDEN DISCOVERS DAUGHTER IN BOSTON; WOMAN WITH HER FLEES FROM ARREST

WEATHER—Showers to-night or Sunday; cooler.

WEATHER—Showers to-night or Sunday; cooler.

FINAL EDITION.

The Evening World.

FINAL EDITION.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1913, by The News Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1913.

12 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

SULZER READS THE RIOT ACT, WILL CRUSH LEADERS WHO OPPOSE HIS PRIMARY BILL

Knows Power of His Office and Will Use It Against Men Who Refuse to Line Up With Him. DELIVERS A CHALLENGE. Tells County Chairman He Will Make All Declare Themselves—Roosevelt Backs Bill.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Sulzer renewed his efforts to-day to bring about the enactment of his "State-wide" direct primary bill. He conferred at noon with a number of Democratic county chairmen at the Executive Chamber, who were urged to lend their aid.

"I want every Democratic chairman of every Democratic committee of every county of the State," said Gov. Sulzer, addressing the meeting of County Chairmen, "to decide whether he is going to be with me or whether he is going to be against me in trying to carry out the platform pledges. If he is with me I will be with him. If he is against me I will be against him, and he will either be a party to driving me out of the party and out of public life or I will be a party to driving him out."

"No man fears direct primaries except the man whose mentality and democracy doesn't bear the searchlight of publicity. WILL CRUSH ALL WHO WOULD MAKE PARTY A HYPOCRITE. You have got to line up your representatives in the Legislature to pass this honest, just and fair bill, or I will line the people up against you and your representative or representatives in your own county."

"I know the power that is behind my office. All that power and agencies will be used to crush the men who would make the Democratic party a hypocrite and a political liar. I summon every Democrat in the State to come to the support of the man they elected Governor. So far as he is concerned, there will be no step backward, no compromise between the visible and invisible government, between the executive controlled by the people and the legislative branch controlled by the political bosses."

"We mean, no faction, no party can make a political liar or a political hypocrite. When I can't be honest in politics I am going to get out of politics. I believe that honesty in politics will succeed just as honesty in business will succeed."

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Governor's bill and recommending its passage and also calling upon the Senate for the immediate confirmation of Gov. Sulzer's nomination of John N. Carls as State Commissioner of Highways.

The resolution on the Primary bill was opposed by James D. Bell of Kings and Michael J. Walsh of Westchester on the ground that it would be an interference with the functions of the Legislature.

ROOSEVELT BACKS SULZER IN PRIMARY BILL FIGHT.

Gov. Sulzer and Charles N. Bulger of Oswego were among those who advocated the resolution.

George M. Palmer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, attended the meeting.

The Governor announced he would attend the hearing on his primary bill before the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committee in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon, but said he would be able to represent. Among those whom the Governor invited to speak in behalf of the measure was Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel was unable to be present but sent the Governor this telegram:

"Your letter and telegram just received. Believe me, it is with most sincere regret that I find myself unable to come and speak for the Direct Primary bill, which, as I understand it, contains the essential features of the bill drawn

60 HOURS IN MINE AMID 100 DEAD, TWO MEN SURVIVE

Almost Maddened by Horrors, They Crawled for Miles, Seeking Escape. TELL OF THEIR PERILS. One Survivor Had Written Goodby to Children on Leg of Overalls.

PITTSBURGH, April 25.—Shortly after midnight two men were found alive in the Cincinnati Mine at Finleyville, the scene Wednesday noon of an explosion in which from 100 to 115 men lost their lives.

Suffering untold agonies from the shock of the explosion and exposure, the men, Charles Crawl and Philip Legler, each thirty-six years old, were brought to the surface almost unconscious.

That they survived the explosion and poisonous gases of the mine for sixty hours is considered miraculous.

After the expert helmetmen and mine inspectors had left the mine late last night J. McVickers and Clyde Gibson of the coal company's rescue crew entered to search for bodies. They had reached a point two and a half miles from the entrance when they heard a faint cry. Investigation disclosed the two miners alive in what is known as room 10 or entry 20.

They were barely conscious and had to be dragged through the long tunnels to the opening.

Crawl is a widower and has two children. His first words when rescued were a plea to see his children.

When brought out a message was found scrawled in chalk on a leg of his overalls, reading: "Goodby, my children! God bless you."

At the hospital this morning Crawl had recovered sufficiently to tell this story:

"Legler and I were eating lunch in the room where we were found shortly after 12:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon when we heard a dull explosion, which seemed far away. We finished our lunch. Then I began to get nervous, as I did not hear the other miners at work, and went to investigate. I found dead miners lying all around, and then I knew what the explosion we had heard was."

"Remembering a former experience, I told Legler to follow me, and we crawled into the old workings in an effort to find a way out. We had only a slice of bread apiece and quenched our thirst with sulphur water from the mine floor. We crawled and crawled, but could not find any way out. I gave up hope several times, but as long as my strength lasted we kept crawling. Legler wanted to lie down and die, but I urged him on."

"In room 21, entry 10, we found an old man and his son. They were alive, but could not move. We tried to carry them, but their weight was too great, for we were exhausted. When we left them my mind seemed to wander, but I held to Legler's hand and in some way we got back to where we had started from after Legler furnished a simple account of his experiences, giving credit to Crawl for saving his life."

"Only for Crawl," he said, "I would have given up 120 different times, but he urged me on. I never expected to see daylight again, but God was with us and helped us through."

Crawl's reference to his former experience was to the Marianna mine disaster on Nov. 23, 1902, when 124 lives were lost. In that explosion Crawl lost his right eye.

On their trip the rescuers of the two men found eight more bodies, which brings the total known dead in the Finleyville disaster up to 21.

STRIKE LEADER HALTS A RIOT AS HE IS LED TO JAIL

Quinlan Dodges Waiting Detectives When Miss Flynn and Tresca Are Caught. SPEAKS TO BIG CROWD. Followers, Who Had Threatened to Attack Officers, Take It Out in Hooting Them.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Patrick Quinlan and Carlos Tresca, who, with William D. Haywood, Frederick Koeltgen and Adolph Leasing, were indicted yesterday in Passaic County, N. J., for their activity in connection with the Paterson silk strike, were arrested today in Paterson—Miss Flynn and Tresca as they alighted from Erie train and Quinlan a few moments later in Helvetia Hall, where he was addressing 2,000 strikers.

Leasing was arrested and batted out last night, and Koeltgen, who is not a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, has not been molested. He lives in Paterson and can be arrested at any time.

The arrest of Quinlan was made by Detectives Jowett, Carney and Radcliffe under circumstances which tested the nerve of the detectives to the utmost, and which threatened for a moment to cause a riot in which the three policemen might have fared ill among 2,000 infuriated strikers. Quinlan was on the stage of Helvetia Hall, loudly attacking the police because of the arrests of Miss Flynn and Tresca and proclaiming the injustice of the indictments, when the detectives entered the place.

THREE POLICEMEN NOT RECOGNIZED AT FIRST. They pushed through the packed hall, almost unnoticed and certainly unrecognized, until they reached the stage. Close together the three advanced on Quinlan, whose speech was halted as he turned to meet them, and one of them, touching him on the arm, told him he was under arrest on a bench warrant issued yesterday by Judge Kleinhart of the Court of Common Pleas. Quinlan greeted the detectives with a smile, but, though they had spoken in low voices, those nearest in the audience realized that their leader had been arrested, and as the news flashed back through the auditorium the crowd was on its feet at once.

"Stop 'em. Don't let 'em out. Re-arrest Quinlan," were some of the cries which rose throughout the hall, and

(Continued on Second Page.)

Three Leaders in the Silk Strike at Paterson Who Are Indicted for "Preaching Anarchy"



CARLO TRESCA, ELIZABETH G. FLYNN, W.M.D. HAYWOOD

"ARSON SQUAD" OF MILITANTS BURN A TRAIN

Blaze Set on Railroad Near London and Suffragette Papers Left at Scene. LONDON, April 25.—A militant suffragette "arson squad" set fire to an empty train standing on a siding of the Southwestern Railway at Teddington on the Thames, just outside of London, early to-day. Little damage was done, however, and no arrests were made.

Quantities of oil and other combustibles, suffrage literature and post-cards addressed to members of the House of Commons were found in the car where the fire had been started.

While the police of Scotland Yard were investigating the burning of the train, possibly the most important trial of militants, next to that of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, was begun in Bow Street Police Court. Miss Annie Kenney, chief aide to Mrs. Pankhurst; "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond and George Lansbury, ex-Member of Parliament, were arraigned, under an ancient statute, charged with disturbing the peace.

Miss Kenney and "Gen." Drummond brought baggage with them to court, indicating that they expected to be sent to jail. Six months' imprisonment is the maximum penalty that can be imposed under the King Edward III. law, charging them with inciting others to crime by violent speeches. They were specifically accused of instigating the recent inflammatory speeches in Albert Hall.

Attorney A. H. Bodkin, appearing for the Director of Public Prosecutions, explained that it was as a preventive measure that the proceedings were instituted. The suffragettes had not done anything, he explained, for which the Government could ask severe punishment, but it was desired to prevent them from doing anything dangerous, and to this end had invoked a statute centuries old. Special reference was made to the inflammatory speeches of Miss Kenney by Attorney Bodkin, who laid stress on these alleged utterances of the suffragette:

"No woman ought to go about without a hammer in her pocket."

"She ought never to go out without touching at least one pillar box."

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU, 400 Broadway, New York, N. Y., has a complete list of travel agents and tour operators in all parts of the world. Check room for baggage and express. Open day and night. Telephone Broadway 400.

SULZER SIGNS BOND LAW WHICH WILL COST STATE \$25,000,000 INTEREST

Increases Rate to All Corporations Holding Greater Part of \$100,000,000 Securities Outstanding. Bond experts are amazed at the action of Gov. Sulzer in signing the Frawley bill—regularly introduced at three sessions of the Legislature and repeatedly blocked by Gov. Dix—which practically presents to holders of State bonds no less than \$25,000,000.

The law is in the interest of a syndicate holding large blocks of New York State bonds.

It is charged also that the law will strike a vital blow at the credit of New York City and other municipalities of the State, and directly affect their future ability to borrow money for municipal enterprises.

Announcement that the Governor had signed the bill was a bombshell to the city's bond experts. It passed the Assembly only two or three days ago, and they thought the Governor would take more time in considering it before affixing his signature.

The law, in effect, increases the annual interest upon the \$100,000,000 outstanding State bonds, originally issued at 4 per cent., to 4 1/2 per cent. It provides that this increased rate shall be paid by the State only in lieu of or as part payment of the franchise tax paid to the State by insurance companies, trust companies and savings banks.

In other words, it is provided that State bonds which will pay but 4 per cent. annually in interest to ordinary holders will be worth 4 1/2 per cent. when they are in the possession of insurance companies, savings banks and trust companies.

Practically all the 4 per cent. outstanding bonds of the State, aggregating \$109,000,000, have still some fifty years to run, and this increase of a half per cent. brings the astounding total of \$25,000,000 to be taken from the State treasury in the next fifty years, and without benefit to the tax-payers.

Trust companies, savings banks and insurance companies will seek those

bonds at once and the syndicates holding them will profit tremendously.

Under the existing laws the State cannot legally sell its bonds at less than par; neither can it pay more than 4 per cent. in annual interest. This inability to dispose of bonds at less than par is the argument which has been advanced in behalf of the scheme.

But the law covers all the outstanding bond issues of the State as well as those authorized for the future, and makes it possible for the original purchasers to get rid of their holdings as well as for the State to dispose of future securities and carry on its various branches of improvement.

Under the improved conditions for these bonds, the price on a \$1,000 bond will be raised from ten to twelve and a half per cent. The enhancement in market value of the \$100,000,000 outstanding will be from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000. It is contended this is a clear gift by the State to the holders of these bonds.

In the future private purchasers of State securities, while regarding themselves as competitive bidders, really will be brought into competition with corporations, who will gain a half of 1 per cent. more than the private bidders.

An interesting sidelight on the whole situation is revealed by the amount of franchise taxes at present paid by the savings banks, trust companies and insurance companies of the State—the tax upon which the increased interest is to be credited when they are the holders of State securities.

In round figures the trust companies pay \$2,500,000, the insurance companies \$1,500,000, and the savings banks nearly \$1,000,000. This total of \$5,000,000 shows the advantage calculated to accrue to the favored interests through the ownership of the State bonds.

City bond experts are especially aroused against the measure because they contend it will directly affect the city's credit and severely hamper the future borrowing ability of New York and every other municipality in the State. Without the opportunity of offering such inducements to the big bond holders, the cities can little hope to compete with the State in the sale of bonds to the biggest buyers.

FIND BORDEN HEIRESS IN BACK BAY MANSION IN HYSTERICAL STATE

Millionaire's Daughter Is Nervous Wreck When Recovered From Two Women With Whom She Is Said to Have Fled. FATHER WON'T PROSECUTE; WILL PUT HER IN CONVENT. Mrs. White Disappears, Fearing Arrest, When the Girl's Hiding Place Is Revealed.

(Special to The Evening World.) BOSTON, April 26.—Ramona Borden, weeping hysterically and with her childish face marked by heavy lines of nervous exhaustion, was folded in the arms of her father, Carl Borden, a few minutes after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

When she was found in a fashionable Back Bay home, she was in the company of her two former school mates, Gladys and Violet Sheldon, the nieces of Mrs. Lillian J. White. Mrs. White, frightened by the hue and cry of the chase through four States, which had continued every minute since Ramona was spirited from a Pompton Hills, N. J., sanitarium, Wednesday, was not in the house when the father, attended by detectives, entered.

The woman had fled the city yesterday, so her niece said. It was said in behalf of Mr. Borden that, having his daughter safe in his possession, he had given up all notion of prosecuting those who were responsible for her disappearance.

Borden and his daughter have gone to the home of friends and there will remain to-night. The overjoyed father has not decided what his next move will be, though it is probable he will return to New York to-morrow.

FATHER IS WORRIED BY LONG SEARCH.

So worn with anxiety was the distressed father that when the detectives of a private agency announced to him their discovery of Ramona's hiding place he did not go immediately to meet his daughter. He said he would have to "pull himself together" before he could undergo the joyful ordeal of a reunion.

Just where Mrs. White has fled has not been announced, if it is known to Mr. Borden. His determination not to push prosecution against the persons he holds responsible for the practical kidnapping of his daughter has created all interest in Mrs. White's movements from his mind.

O. C. Kyle, who describes himself as business manager for Mr. Borden and who accompanied him on his trip to Boston, early to-day gave out a statement, when it was known Ramona had been found, wherein he described how the father got on the trail of the missing girl and her companions. He said: "Last night Mr. Borden got a reliable tip that his daughter was with two women at the Hotel Vendome and detectives surrounded it. The detective agency wired to Mr. Borden and he wired back, 'Hold parties till I come. Don't arrest unless they attempt to leave.'"

"He was staying at the Manhattan Hotel and just managed to catch the midnight train for Boston. He was perfectly sure on the way over that he would get his daughter the first thing upon his arrival here, but the management at the Vendome denied his daughter and the women were there. Subsequently reports of her true hiding place came to him."

Throughout the night a number of detectives had kept watch upon the private house of a friend of Mrs. White, where the fugitives had taken refuge after their arrival from New Haven. It was feared Mrs. White planned to take Ramona Borden with her as a passenger on the Steamship Company, sailing to-day for Naples.

Mr. Borden will bring his daughter back to New York as soon as he has gotten her out of the house where the detectives have located her and her women companions. Miss Ramona will

WILSON OFF TO SEA FOR A REST TRIP; BACK TO-MORROW

Only Youngest Daughter and One Aide With Him—Cuts Out Presidential Salute. WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Wilson left the White House early to-day and boarded the Government yacht Sylph for a trip down the Potomac to the Virginia Capes and back. He expected to be away until some time to-morrow. Secretary Tumulty prescribed the trip as a relaxation and sent Dr. Cary Grayson, naval aide at the White House, to see that the President did absolutely no work.

The President has been working under pressure lately, the Japanese question in California, the tariff problem and the Mexican situation having occupied his mind, as well as troublesome questions of appointments.

Mrs. Wilson had some engagements for the day, so the President was accompanied only by his youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor. No correspondents accompanied him, but the yacht was to keep in touch with the Navy Yard by wireless.

In accordance with the President's desire for a quiet and unobtrusive departure the customary salute was not fired. As the Sylph weighed anchor promptly at 10 o'clock the American flag on the White House was lowered for the first time since March 4.

The President took along some magazines but no official papers or letters. It was said that the yacht might make a few stops en route so that the President could take a walk along the shore to-morrow, but no plans had been made up to the time of sailing.

4,200 SCOTCH EMIGRANTS.

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 25.—Over 4,200 emigrants, a record of departure in one day from Clyde, sailed to-day for the United States and Canada. The Grampian carried 1,070, the Saturnalia 1,300 and the California 1,830.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOR RACING AND BASEBALL SEE PAGE 7.