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LAST EDITION

BECKER TIPPED OFF BY TELEPHONE

PUT WISE WHEN ROSENTHAL WAS SLAIN

ROSE'S STORY CONFIRMED

Lefty Louie's Wife Goes On the Stand in Becker Case - Other Witnesses Corroborate Story Told by "Bald Jack" Rose.

New York, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Lillian Rosenberg, wife of "Lefty Louie," one of the four gunmen charged with shooting Herman Rosenthal to death, turned state's witness today in the trial of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker as the instigator of the murder. The district attorney's intention to place her on the stand was unopposed and Becker's counsel made vigorous, but futile attempts to bar her testimony from the record.

Mrs. Rosenberg's testimony was corroborative of a portion of the story told by "Bald Jack" Rose on the witness stand last Saturday. The gunman's wife said that Rose came with Sam Scheppe to her home on Southern Boulevard on May 12 to see "Louie" and help to get bail for Jack Zelig, the gang leader, killed a few days ago, who had at that time just been arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

"Louie" was sick in bed," she testified, "and Scheppe and Rose went into his room and talked 20 minutes with him. They talked about Zelig."

Mrs. Rosenberg added on cross-examination that she was not testifying to help her husband or with hope of his receiving leniency. "Lefty" knew, she said, that she would take the stand, for she had written him she would.

The blonde haired wife of the gunman was one of several witnesses who corroborated portions of Rose's story. Two telephone operators—one at a public station, the other at the apartment house where Becker lived—testified that Becker received a call in the early morning hours of the day of the murder.

New York, Oct. 17.—The state had but a few remaining witnesses to call when the trial of Police Lieut. Becker was resumed today, and it was expected that the defense would be well along before the close of the session. A tentative outline of the defense, as reported this morning, called for the appearance in Becker's behalf of William Travers Jerome, former district attorney of New York.

John F. McInerney, chief counsel for Becker, would neither confirm or deny the report. It was said, however, that Jerome would be called to refute Jack Rose's testimony concerning his (Rose's) last telephone conversation with Becker after the murder. "In relation to this conversation Rose quoted Becker as having guilty knowledge of the murder," Jerome, it was said, having been present at the bar association with John W. Hart, of counsel for Becker, would testify that Becker did the telephoning there and said nothing to indicate any connection with the murder. Rose swore also that Becker telephoned from a public station.

The defense will also try to show that the state seeks to sacrifice Becker and let the informers go scot free, and that, as a matter of fact, Rosenthal was the victim of a gambler's conspiracy. A mass of evidence will also be introduced, attacking the character of the state's witnesses and supporting the contention as to the good character and reputation of the defendant.

Shortly after the opening of court Mr. McInerney was asked if Becker would take the witness stand in his own defense. "Yes," was the reply.

John F. Carney, a telephone operator in Times Square, was the first witness called by the state. Before Carney's testimony began John F. McInerney, Becker's lawyer, had a whispered conversation with Justice Coffey. At its conclusion Mr. McInerney said that he asked the court to set aside a room for witnesses for the defense. He did not say whether his request was granted.

Carney said that he was on duty the night of the murder. From a record of calls made that night he identified one made at 2:57 a. m. on July 15.

"The call was that?" asked Dist. Atty. Cass. "The witness was answered, however, to withhold his answer for the moment to enable Mr. Hart, for the defense, to compare him to determine if his memory was really refreshed by the record of telephone calls, or whether he depended on the record solely.

"If it weren't for that sheet, or record, you couldn't recall a single number on it, could you?" Mr. Hart asked. "No, I can't believe I could," Carney replied.

Hart sat down, after objecting to further testimony from the witness. "What connection did you make at 2:57 a. m.?" asked Mr. Cass. "At 2:57 a. m.," asked Mr. Cass. "At 2:57 a. m.," asked Mr. Cass.

"Did you disconnect the call afterwards?" "Yes."

"The number is that of Becker's house telephone and the time corresponds to that at which Jack Rose testified he telephoned to Becker apprising him that 'the state has been done.'"

The next witness called was a negro telephone operator at the Bell Telephone Exchange, where Becker lived in July, testified that Anderson 6934 was the telephone number of the apartment house. He remembered the telephone call to which the previous witness testified.

Mrs. Rosenberg said that she was at Becker's house until July 14 and there saw "Lefty Louie," his wife, "Dago Frank," "Whitey" Lewis and others who did not recall.

"Did you ever meet any of these gentlemen at your home on Southern Boulevard?" Mr. Cass asked. "Yes."

"Who did you meet there?" "Jack Rose and Scheppe."

night of the murder. "I don't know," was his answer to the question, "Did you mention to these gentlemen that you would testify for the state?" "In one of them."

The gunmen were brought into court and Mr. Reilly, the next witness, identified "Whitey" Lewis and "Dago Frank" as the gunmen who rented apartments from him under the name of Gordon some time after June 19. Reilly was excused without cross-examination after McIntyre's motion to strike out his testimony had been denied.

Max Margotta, who described himself as a "tipster" for newspapers, testified next. He said he had known Becker for five months and was at the so-called "fake" told by Becker on Rosenthal's gambling house and saw Becker there. Becker had asked him to swear out affidavits, he said, as to what he saw in the house as evidence that Rosenthal was keeping a gambling house.

(Continued on Page Nine)

GATHERING OF NOTED EDUCATORS

Ceremonies in Connection With Dedication of New Educational Building.

Albany, Oct. 17.—Today marked the conclusion of the three days' ceremonies in connection with the dedication of New York's new state education building. Never in this part of the country has there been such a gathering of educators from the United States and abroad.

The dedicatory exercises were arranged to take place this afternoon, when Gov. Dix is to present the building to the board of regents on behalf of the state.

The program included the acceptance of the building on behalf of the board of regents by Vice Chancellor St. Clair McKelway, the dedicatory address by Dr. Andrew S. Draper, state commissioner of education, and congratulatory addresses by former Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Horace White, Chancellor Whitehall Reid was to preside. The invocation was to be made by Rt. Rev. Wm. Grosvenor Doane, Episcopal bishop of Albany, and the benediction by Rt. Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany.

A feature of the program was a procession of the principals and invited guests at the dedicatory ceremonies in their academic caps and gowns, with markings of the rank and degree. Adj. Gen. William Verbeck was grand marshal of the procession.

The forenoon was given over to the formal presentation and reception of delegates, who responded briefly on behalf of each institution represented.

HOSTILITIES OPENED BY TURKISH TROOPS

A FORWARD MOVEMENT AGAINST FRONTIERS OF BULGARIA AND SERBIA.

Constantinople, Oct. 17.—Hostilities were opened at 2:30 this morning by the Turkish troops at various points on the Bulgarian and Serbian frontiers.

The divisions of the Turkish army were ordered to make a simultaneous forward movement.

In giving the order for a general advance the Ottoman war minister mentioned only that the movement was to be made against the frontiers of Bulgaria and Serbia. There is a powerful Turkish army concentrated near the Greek frontier, but this has not yet been put into motion.

The Ottoman government this morning handed the Serbian and Bulgarian ministers here their passports and they will leave immediately.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY OF TIMBER WORKERS

NINE MEN HELD FOR MURDER - THREE MEN WERE KILLED AND TWO SCORE WOUNDED.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 17.—The prosecution in the Grabow labor riot trial today continued taking evidence by which it seeks to prove that the riot, in which three were killed and two score wounded, resulted from a conspiracy of timber workers, and that the defendants, President A. L. Emerson and eight other members of the organization, are guilty of murder.

Mr. Edward Palmer, said to be an organizer for a secret organization, asked Testaman S. Bennett when he was a prospective juror, to favor the accused men. Judge Overton ordered Palmer to appear Monday to show cause why he should not be held for contempt of court.

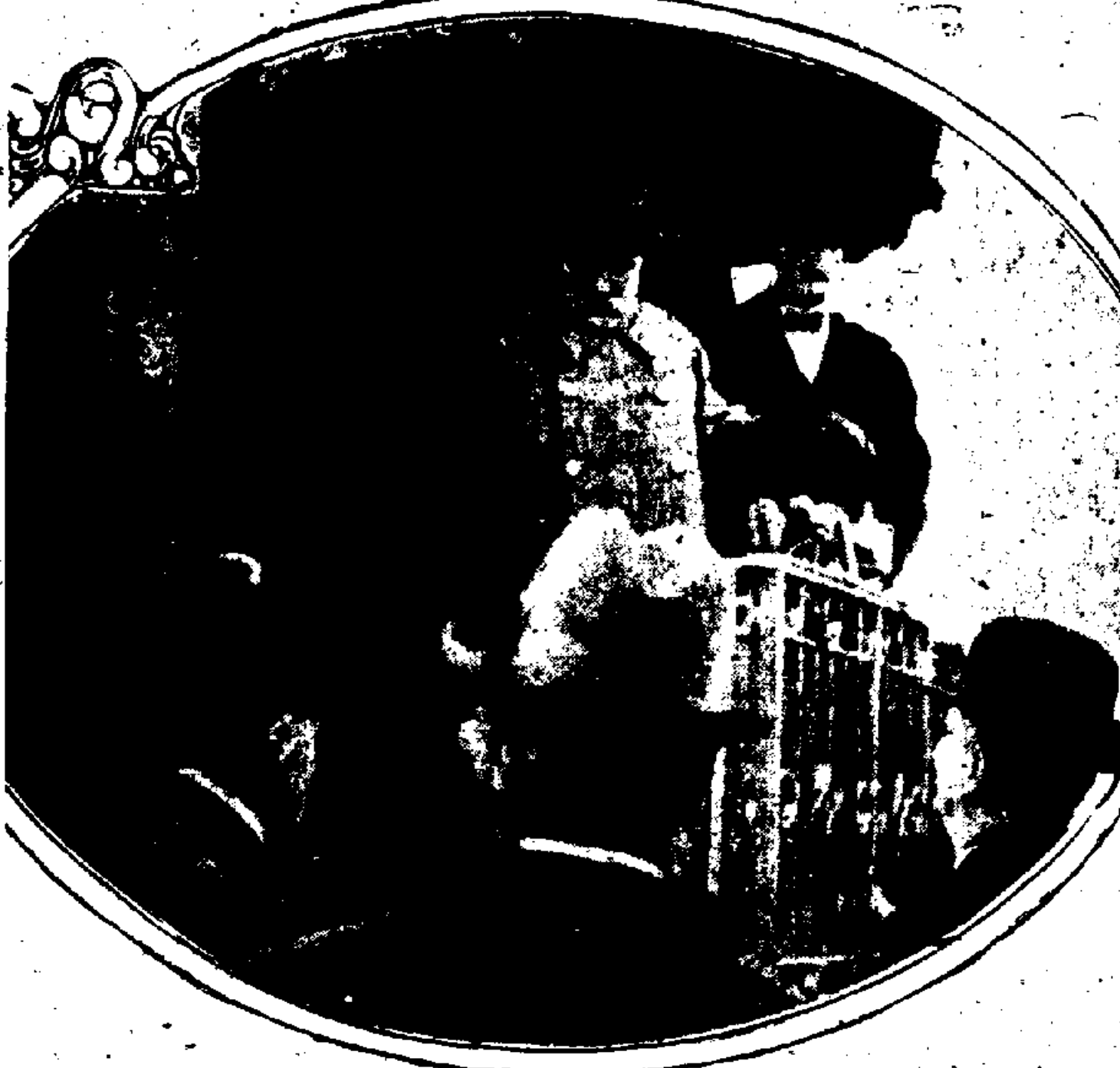
U. S. CONSUL A SUICIDE

Wm. Whitney Kitchen Ends His Life - Had Been a Chronic Sufferer.

Tenerife, Canary Islands, Oct. 17.—William Whitney Kitchen, U. S. consul at La Laguna, committed suicide last night by shooting himself with a revolver. He was a sufferer from chronic heart disease.

He was born in Toronto, April 8, 1874, but he was naturalized in Buffalo in 1908. He was appointed to his post in Tenerife on March 2 last year.

WOUNDED EX-PRESIDENT LEAVING TRAIN AT CHICAGO



This photograph was taken as Colonel Roosevelt was leaving in Chicago to the Mercy Hospital, where he is being treated for the bullet wound he received in Milwaukee, where he was shot by John Schrank, a New York crank, who said he did not want to see Roosevelt serve a third term as president.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S CONDITION GOOD

HIS CASE SAID TO BE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

NO LONGER CAUSE FOR WORRY

Unless Some Unexpected Complications Appear Patient May Leave the Hospital Next Week—Mrs. Roosevelt Pleased With Situation.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The following bulletin was issued, timed 9:05 a. m.: "Pulse 72; temperature 98.3; respiration 18 all night; wound dressed, looks well, some oozing. Examination by Dr. Alexander Lambert shows good condition. General condition splendid. The case is progressing so favorably that unless some complications occur, the bullet will not be removed at present."

"Dr. John B. Murphy, "Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, "Dr. Alexander Lambert, "Dr. Scourry L. Terrill."

Six doctors, making the most extended survey of Col. Roosevelt's condition attempted since his arrival at Mercy hospital this morning, found his condition as near normal as a wounded man's could be and renewed their assurance that there was no longer cause for worry.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The most reassuring bulletin yet issued by the physicians concerning Col. Roosevelt's condition was given at 1 o'clock. It read: "Pulse, temperature and respiration normal. Blood count has dropped to normal. Breathing seems easier."

"Dr. J. B. Murphy, "Dr. Alexander Lambert, "Dr. Scourry L. Terrill."

It also was positively announced that Col. Roosevelt would not leave the hospital until next week at least. The physicians and surgeons were Drs. John B. Murphy, Arthur Dean Bevan, John F. Golden, Scourry L. Terrill, Alexander Lambert and Wm. B. McCauley. The last named dressed the colonel's wound.

Dr. Lambert, the family physician, explained that there was no significant change in the fact that the bullet said the bullet would not be removed "at present."

"You see," he said, "when you talk of the future, we must of necessity be indefinite. It depends on two things whether it ever will be removed. One, if it starts causing trouble. The other is if Col. Roosevelt had rather carry his souvenir in his pocket than in his chest." Dr. Golden said it had been decided definitely not to move until he was made by the patient until after Sunday.

"As long as he is here," said Dr. Golden, "we feel we might just as well keep him. If he remains quiet until the rib knaps sufficiently to be a reasonable guarantee that it will not break again, then we'll remove another unpleasant possibility."

Mrs. Roosevelt is pleased with the situation and agrees that he should not leave the hospital until at least after Sunday.

TRIAL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT SALEM

Several Newspaper Men Called As Witnesses For the Prosecution.

SHERIFF READS THE RIOT ACT

Crowd at Little Falls Broke Up - Two More Mills Are Closed.

Little Falls, Oct. 17.—Sheriff Noon of Herkimer county took charge of the situation in Little Falls at noon today. He read the riot act to a crowd of about 400 that had assembled in front of the police station and ordered that it disperse. The crowd at once broke up. Previous to this an attempt had been made by Mayor Lunn of Schenectady and others to address the crowd. Mrs. Lunn, the mayor's wife was in the ranks of the Socialists and was attempting to read an editorial from a New York newspaper criticizing the chief of police for making arrests. Mrs. Lunn, her husband and seven others were arrested under the charge of riot, and soon thereafter Sheriff Noon took charge. There has been no time an attempt to prevent the holding of such orderly meetings as night assemblies in halls, etc., but the complaints are against meetings being held in front of mills where a large number of excitable foreigners are engaged. Two other mills closed last night as a large number of workmen went out.

"NOTHING BOTHERING MY CONSCIENCE" - SCHRANK

MAN WHO SHOT COL. ROOSEVELT HAS NO TROUBLE IN SLEEPING.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 17.—"Why shouldn't I sleep well; there's nothing bothering my conscience."

This was the remark of John Schrank, the man who shot Col. Roosevelt, when he was asked this morning by an attendant at the county jail, how he slept last night. Schrank apparently rested eight hours without a break.

BOARD OF REGENTS

Registration of a Number of Institutions Recollected.

Albany, Oct. 17.—The board of regents has amended the rules relating to the examination of certified shorthand reporters by making the minimum word 130 words and the maximum 300 words a minute, with an average speed of 180.

The application of the New York Medical college and hospital for women for registration was granted. It was voted to give a hearing on the application of the Electric Medical college of the city of New York for registration.

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GALLS CAMPAIGN A ROTTEN ONE

CONDITIONS IN DETROIT DESCRIBED BY WITNESS

CORTELYOU ON THE STAND

Never Asked Morgan for Any Contribution War Ordered Bank of 1904 Campaign Destroyed, Witness Declares.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Lavish use of money by the supporters of President Taft, in the Michigan primary campaign, was charged before the Clapp committee today by James O. Murfin, a Detroit lawyer.

Murfin said that when he and a Captain Alger raised \$1,500 and offered it to John D. McKay, in charge of the Taft campaign, McKay said, "he had plenty of money—more than he had ever had before in any campaign."

Murfin testified he understood McKay to say that candidates for delegates to the county conventions were "holding him up" for as much as \$200 each.

"It is a matter of general knowledge that the primaries in Detroit this year were the most corrupt on both sides that was ever known," said Murfin.

"It was just as bad on one side as the other, but our people were the most skillful and we got the delegates. But both were absolutely rotten."

I asked Mr. Warren how much money was to be used in Wayne county. He asked me how much I thought was necessary. I told him that not more than \$2,500 could be honestly spent. He told me Mr. McKay insisted on having \$5,000 before he started.

"Well, I said, 'I will have a rotten campaign, and we die,' declared the witness, emphatically. "It was the worst campaign we ever saw."

"Why senator," he exclaimed, answering Senator Pomeroy, "both sides hartered for those delegates like so many sheep. Some of them accepted money from both sides. Of course I don't know the details, but that was the general situation."

"Who would know the details?" asked Senator Pomeroy.

John D. McKay.

Mr. Cortelyou placed in the record a copy of the bank account for the Republican national committee in 1904 at the Fourth National bank of New York. It showed deposits, among others, of \$240,000 in the last few days of October; \$35,000 on Oct. 27; \$100,000 on Oct. 28, and \$105,000 on Oct. 31. This was about the time the so-called Harriman fund was collected.

George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the national committee in 1904, was questioned about John D. Archbold's testimony that the Standard Oil company contributed \$100,000 to the Republican fund that year. Mr. Cortelyou said the question was brought to his attention by letters and telegrams from President Roosevelt in the last days of the campaign of 1904. When he wrote to Treasurer Bliss about it, the latter said there had been no such contribution.

EFFORTS TO CRUSH DIAZ REBELLION

Rebels Capture Important Seaport—Orozco and Diaz to Unite Against Madero.

Mexico City, Oct. 17.—To crush the rebellion of Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz not only have the federal armies from the north and south been commanded to converge on that city, but Gen. Juan Jimenez, at Esperanza has received orders to proceed there. He has been stationed at Esperanza, between the capital and Vera Cruz, on the Mexican railway, to operate against the rebel General Aguilar.

From Mexico City itself two military trains, under the command of Col. Rubio Naranjo, with 24 pieces of artillery, have been sent to Gen. Beltran's support.

Among other officers ordered to take the field are Colonels Jimenez, Castro and Ocaranza. Two men who were very prominent in the campaign against Zapata in the state of Morelos.

The general public does not seem inclined to share the optimism of the government and it is considered probable that some part of the army ordered against Felix Diaz will join him in his fight against Madero.

Whether Diaz will be altogether cut off from communication will depend upon the loyalty of the garrisons which is not considered likely to be maintained. Some of the men manning the gunboats Bravo and Tampico landed yesterday at Vera Cruz and offered their services to Diaz. Commodore Azuela, however, refused to join the movement. He placed the second squadron in command of the boats and had their guns trained on the city.

Diaz, who escaped the vigilance of the government detectives on Sunday night, appeared in Jalapa, the capital of the state of Vera Cruz, on Tuesday, but his presence was not discovered until he was on the way to Vera Cruz with some 200 men. At the same time Col. Jose Diaz Ortiz, of the 21st infantry, was on his way from Orizaba with 70 men of his regiment.

Together Diaz and Ortiz entered Vera Cruz at daylight yesterday. The 21st infantry was in barracks there and a proposition to join the rebellion was submitted to the officers and men. It was accepted by practically the entire personnel of the regiment, but the 19th infantry regiment, also stationed there, rejected the proposal and was immediately surrounded by the disloyal troops.

Col. Gutierrez, commanding the 19th infantry, notified the government that he was still loyal and received orders to fight.

The rebels, including the personal following of Felix Diaz and the 600 regular garrison, numbered nearly 450 strong. Later in the day these also joined the rebels. This placed in the hands of Felix Diaz not only all the troops but six 30-millimeter guns and an abundance of ammunition.

A disorder occurred in the streets of Vera Cruz, but the banks and commercial houses closed their doors.

There is little danger of the city suffering from a siege since the rebels control of a large area rich in agricultural products.

It is taken for granted that Gen. Aguilar and Felix Diaz have entered into an agreement with numerous bands of rebels in the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca.

It is rumored that Pascual Orozco and Felix Diaz have reached an understanding to unite all the rebels against President Madero.

The Ward line steamer, due at Vera Cruz tomorrow, carries scores of American citizens, who will be forced to remain in the besieged city or return on the same steamer.

The federal government recognizes the importance of the capture by the rebels of a seaport since Mexico will thus be forced to take its own supplies to prevent the importation of arms, ammunition and supplies.

It is assumed here that Felix Diaz did not start his rebellion without the necessary resources and it is hinted that his funds are coming from persons who were high in Porfirio Diaz's administration.

GOVERNMENT FORCES IN CHINA DEFEATED

A Strong Anti-Christian Feeling Developing.

Amoy, China, Oct. 17.—Strong anti-Christian feeling is reported to be developing in the Chaocun district of Southwestern Fu-Kien. Many churches have been burned and the government forces have been defeated in their attempts to restrain order.

TURKEY FORMALLY DECLARES WAR

HOSTILITIES AGAINST SERBIA AND BULGARIA

FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER

Turkish and Greek Armies in Engagement—Greece Not Included in Declaration of War—Montenegro Fighting Desperately.

London, Oct. 17.—War became general throughout the Balkan peninsula today. Turkey, which for a week or more has been fighting with Montenegro, issued a formal declaration of hostilities against Serbia and Bulgaria this morning.

Greece, for some reason, was not mentioned in the official document delivered to the Serbian and Bulgarian legations at Constantinople and the Greek minister has not been asked to leave the Turkish capital, as were the Serbian and Bulgarian colleagues. The Turkish minister, however, left Athens without the usual formalities.

It is also announced that fighting between the Turkish and Greek armies has begun on the frontier. Montenegro's two Greek gunboats provided the naval engagement of the war by firing the straits between the Gulf of Arta and the sea. In doing so they had a sharp fight with the Turkish boats.

In her declaration of war Turkey places the blame on Bulgaria and Serbia, whose recent actions, she says, forced her to take a decisive step, although she was desirous of peace.

It had been generally expected that the first declaration of war would be a joint one by the three new allies. Turkey, however, is apparently not quite ready, for only today it was announced that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria was going with his staff to the frontier where, after consultation, he would issue either a proclamation of a declaration.

Although Turkey has anticipated the Balkan states and ordered a simultaneous advance of her armies against Bulgaria and Serbia, it is quite expected in military circles that the Serbians and Bulgarians will be ready to meet the Turkish invading force at the time it reaches the frontier. Her far preparations have gone beyond what is largely a matter of conjecture, neither military attaches nor correspondents are allowed anywhere near the army. The troops are, however, ready for an immediate start, but military authorities do not expect one to occur for some days.

Turkey's withdrawal of her troops from the immediate vicinity of the Greek frontier and the estimated 60,000 men, the government of Greece, from the beginning of the war, were doubtless directed by the Balkan states and ordered a simultaneous advance of her armies against Bulgaria and Serbia, it is quite expected in military circles that the Serbians and Bulgarians will be ready to meet the Turkish invading force at the time it reaches the frontier. Her far preparations have gone beyond what is largely a matter of conjecture, neither military attaches nor correspondents are allowed anywhere near the army. The troops are, however, ready for an immediate start, but military authorities do not expect one to occur for some days.

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