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BECKER FOUND GUILTY AGAIN

NEW YORKER HEARS VERDICT ALONE, HIS WIFE BEING EXCLUDED

THE JURY WEEPS

Only Aid of Tribunals Above Or Governor Can Now Save Him From Death Chair

(By Associated Press.)

New York, May 22.—Twelve men today decided for the second time that Charles Becker was the arch-conspirator responsible for the Rosenthal murder, which nearly two years ago awoke New York to a realization of corruption in the police department and opened a new era of police reform.

Becker, once a police lieutenant, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Only a pardon or interference again by the court of appeals can save him from following to the electric chair the four gunmen who shot Herman Rosenthal, gambler, early on the morning of July 16, 1912.

Tears Follow Verdict.

Tears streamed down the foreman's face as he announced the decision and tears stood in the eyes of several other jurymen. They had agreed that the [illegible] which the district attorney failed to present at the first trial to support the stories of Rose, Vallon and Webber, the three accomplices who turned state's witnesses at the second trial, had been furnished by new witnesses at the second.

Becker's counsel announced that he would appeal and gained a week's stay for the preparation of his future campaign. The defendant was granted a short meeting with his wife and his brothers and then was taken back to his cell in the tombs.

Becker and his wife were talking shortly before 5 o'clock in a room adjoining the sheriff's office when a court attendant announced that the jury had reached a verdict. Mrs. Becker was not permitted to accompany her husband to the court room. Newspaper men, court attendants, counsel for the defense and District Attorney Whitman and his staff were the only other persons allowed admission. The defendants two brothers, Jackson and Becker, and the latter's detective lieutenant, hurried to a side entrance where they stood awaiting the verdict.

When the little group in the court room had found seats the twelve men who alone knew Becker's fate filed silently in with Foreman R. R. Blagden at their heads. All twelve faces were expressionless.

Puzzle to the Court.

Justice Zabury mounted the bench. He glanced quickly at the faces of the jurors, but he learned nothing there. Old court attendants who declared long practice had made them able usually to tell the verdict by the juror's looks, quailed this on this occasion they are at a loss.

Becker in the room overhead was still talking to his wife when Justice Zabury took his seat. A bailiff was sent for the defendant. Becker kissed his wife as he left her.

"It's all right," he told her; "don't worry. They'll free me."

Becker walked briskly through the court room to the rail facing Justice Zabury and stopped at with both hands. His face was colorless. He glanced hopefully at the jury, but he didn't catch the eye of a single man. To all outward appearance the jury did not even know the defendant was in the room. The clerk asked the jury to rise.

"Foreman, he said. "Have you reached a verdict?"

Blagden, a roundish man, blond and slim, brushed his eyes with a handkerchief already damp.

"We here," he said softly. "We find the defendant—" he hesitated a moment and continued in a whisper: "We find this defendant guilty as charged in the indictment—guilty of murder in the first degree."

[illegible] stood up and put his hand out to his brother [illegible] and shook him with all his strength. The big muscles in his neck jumped and his heavy rolls. The veins at his temples swelled. His great frame swayed and dropped; the iron quick control he became himself again.

Six tears welled into the eyes of the foreman. He wiped them away, and then the clerk began to ask the questions required by law. The roll was called and each individual juror was asked if "guilty" was his verdict too.

Pedigree Is Read.

Boston stood motionless while those questions were being put to the jurors. Immediately upon their conclusion the clerk began to take Becker's "pedigree." To the first questions Becker answered in a clear voice that he was 48 years old, was born in the United States and that his parents were born in Germany.

"Married?" queried the clerk.

Becker didn't answer immediately. Almost in a whisper he replied "yes."

As to his occupation Becker told he was a "former police officer in the city of New York, a Catholic and of temperate habits."

Justice Zabury thanked each man of the jury for his services and they left the room.

Attorney Marron when told by the court he would be granted a reasonable time in which to make any motions he deemed advisable, asked for one week and received it.

"Charles Becker, you are remanded to the Tombs prison until May 29," the court announced. The whole proceeding from the time Becker was pronounced guilty until a recess was declared occupied scarcely four minutes.

In the meanwhile Jackson and John Becker, standing at the door to the court room, had heard the verdict. Jackson sank into a court attendant's chair and buried his face in his hands. Mrs. Becker's brother, John Lynch, and John Becker, hurried to the room where Becker's wife was waiting.

Mrs. Becker Collapses.

Everybody in the building and even a crowd in the street outside knew that Becker had been found guilty. A bailiff had shouted the news across the rotunda of the court house. But Mrs. Becker, sitting behind closed doors did not know it until John Becker entered the room. He did not say a word to her then. He did not have to. His face showed what had happened. His shoulders were bent and shaking and his cheeks were wet. Mrs Becker collapsed and was still sobbing when her husband was led into the room. She threw her arms

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RACE WAR ON FLORIDA COAST

Greek Captain Sponge Workers' Fleet Roughly Attacked and Pitched Overboard

(By Associated Press.)

Key West, Fla., May 22.—Angered because a Greek fleet has been working fields here, sympathizers of local sponge workers late today attacked and destroyed one of the Greek vessels and threw the captain overboard when it arrived into port here. The captain was rescued by Sheriff Jaycocks, who was compelled to use his revolver to prevent further rough treatment of the Greeks.

The headquarters of the Greek sponge workers are at Tarpon Springs, Fla., and they have gradually increased in importance since they began to work the sponge fields about five years ago. Much feeling has been aroused among the native sponge workers and tonight's attack was a result.

Other Greek boats loaded with the sponges were anchored several miles off the city tonight, waiting to sell their cargoes.

TRUST PROGRAM ON WAY TO LAW

House Completes Consideration of Trade Commission Bill and Will Pass It Soon

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 22.—The administration anti-trust program was definitely started on the way to the statute books today when the house, with executive machinery working under forced draft, completed consideration of the Covington trade commission bill and laid that measure aside for final passage. The final vote on the bill will be taken after the house has considered the Clayton an anti trust bill, which was taken up immediately and the administration railroad securities bill, house leaders count on having all three measures out of the way and up to the senate within three weeks.

With the house driving the anti trust measure through under special rule, administration supporters on the senate side prepared to meet obstacles to the program in that body. House leaders hope that the president will be satisfied with the three measures pass the house, and the senate names a definite date for their consideration next session.

Several senators, however, hold that congress should put through the anti trust bill now. The first clash is expected to come Tuesday when the senate interstate commerce committee meets to consider [illegible] of the anti trust measure.

The trade commission bill was not amended in the house, though it was attacked vigorously from the republican side. Numerous proposed changes were voted down before the agreement was reached to vote. The vote by viva voce vote was reached.

CHILD STOLEN BY MOTHER

[illegible] and Court Searching.

(By Associated Press.)

Richmond, May 22.—Mrs. Bryan Holliday, of Philadelphia divorced wife of Bryan Holliday, was arrested at Gordonsville today charged with [illegible] child whose custody [illegible] granted to the father. The child was taken from the home of Rev. [illegible] Cowherd in whose care it had been placed. Mrs. Holliday is alleged to have turned the child over to a man named Findley who has disappeared. The child has not been recovered.

MELLEN SAVES MORGAN'S BACON

DRAMTICALLY DECLARES HE ACTED PYTHIAN PART TO FINANCIER

SON NOT SO GOOD

Railroad President Tells of the Jealousies and Bickerings of Great Money Kings

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 22—A dramatic climax marked the close of the sensational testimony of Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven Railroad, before the interstate commerce commission, when with the evidence of deep emotion Mr. Mellen declared the late J. Pierpont Morgan was cognizant of the Grand Trunk negotiations, on which he (Mellen) was critically indicted for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and that he took the indictment that belonged to him (Morgan) "believing it would have killed the aged financier if he had been indicted."

Son Turns Him Down.

Mr. Mellen spoke with intense feeling as he recited his efforts to shield the elder Morgan. This turned quickly to a show of resentment, however, as he told how the present J. Pierpont Morgan had suggested a "change in the presidency of the New Haven" to which suggestion, Mr. Mellen declared with emphasis:

"I called his attention to the fact that I had been suffering under the humiliation of an undeserved indictment to protect his father."

The crowded court room listened with intense interest as the closing recital was given. Taking up the Grand Trunk transaction, on which Mr. Mellen's indictment was returned by the grand jury at New York, Former Governor Folk, counsel of the commission asked:

"Did Mr. Morgan have anything to do with the negotiations for the exchange of the Ontario and Western, with the Grand Trunk?"

"He did."

"What"

"He took a very active part in the negotiation."

"What part can you tell, if you know?" asked Mr. Folk.

Morgan Kept Close Tab.

"I did not know that Mr. Morgan even knew that there was a negotiation on until he came into my office when I had an appointment with Mr. Smithers and Mr. Chamberlain and he told them what he thought they ought to do in order to have peace between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk interests. Mr. Mellen said: "He told of previous negotiations which he had extended over a period of twenty years (that is the term which he used; I supose it was a general term) and that he had bought a steamship line of them on the understanding he was to have the New London Northern for the New Haven road and that they never carried out their agreement.

"This negotiation, he said, was with Mr. Smither's predecessor, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson. He thought it was a great mistake; that they had not kept faith with him, and he was quite as emphatic as he was, you know, once in a great while, in thinking they had not done as they should; had kept faith with him. And he told them they should give up the New London Northern road, he did not care for anything further, and that would be the only thing in his judgment, that would ever result in permanent peace between the two properties. Then he retired from the room. I think that Mr. E. C. Smith was present during part of the interview.

"Mr. Morgan retired and left Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Smithers and myself to continue the conference on the basis that they should give no further attention to the question of surrendering the New London Northern road; they might do as they please with it, I did not care. The worst punishment I wished to see inflicted upon them was the completion of the line into Providence, if they felt there was enough in the situation to warrant making a traffic agreement with us for the interchange of business for the joint use of the lines along the Connecticut river between Windsor and White River junction and between Windsor and Brattleboro, and we had not entirely completed out our line between Brattleboro and South Vernon. I was glad to say.

"I was asked to put my views in the form of a proposition or contract, which he did. It was submitted to [illegible] and within a week the grand jury proceedings commenced in New York and I was indicted.

Did you write a letter to the district attorney taking the responsibility?" asked Mr. Folk.

"I did, I and did it for the sole purpose of enlisting Mr. Morgan."

"In whose instance did you write that letter?"

"I wrote the letter at the instance of Lewis Cass Ledyard and Edward D. Robbins."

"Who dictated it?"

"I dictated a letter which was redrafted by Mr. Robbins and corrected by Mr. Ledyard. I signed it, made a press copy and sent it to the United States district attorney; and I nearly killed everybody in the office to keep Mr. Morgan's name out of it."

"To keep Mr. Morgan's name out of what?" asked Mr. Folk.

"Out of the whole proceeding."

"Had Mr. Morgan been subpoenaed in that matter?"

"I have learned through my counsel—I did not know it at the time—that he was subpoenaed and that his subpoena was quashed or whatever your legal term is for that action.

"Did you have any conversation with the present director of the road, J. P. Morgan, Jr.?" queried Mr. Folk.

"The present director?"

"Yes, sir."

Tells of the Agreement.

"At the time Mr. Morgan called upon me and thought the change in the presidency was desirable, he seemed quite excited, but turned to the window to compose his feelings, and returned to the conversation with the remark that his father's condition of health at the time was such that it undoubtedly would have killed him if he had been indicted. That was the condition that I understood that he was in when I took the responsibility upon myself and took the indictment that belonged to him."

"Where did you meet Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Robbins when the letter was framed?"

"In my office in New York."

"Did they make an appointment to meet you there?"

"I think there was an appointment. I think that the other matter that was discussed at that time was the appointment of a special [illegible] counsel.

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REBELS REFUSE TO ARBITRATE

Only Way They Are Willing To Meet Huerta Is On the Battlefield Says Vasconcelos

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., May 22.—One of the most threatening complications to mediation was reported today when definite word reached the state department that [illegible] Consul John R. Silliman, arrested at Saltillo and long sought for, had arrived at Mexico City, accompanied by the British vice-consul at Saltillo. Mr. MacMillan. The news of Silliman's safety became known at the moment when Secretary Bryan was making public reports received from the refugees that Sullivan was executed May 13 by the Federals at Saltillo.

While Sullivan himself is safe there remain grave features connected with his arrest. Unofficial reports have indicated that he was placed under [illegible] while acting as United States Consul, was imprisoned, tried as a spy and condemned to death. Also that the United States consulate was entered and official archives taken. These indignities, if officially verified, remain to be atoned for in the ultimate settlement.

Todays advices from Admiral Howard on the flagship, California, at Mazatlan reported further advances of the constitutionalists on Guadalajara. This city, it is understood, is the only serious obstacle to the rebel movement on the western side.

Rebels Refuse to Arbitrate.

New York, May 22.—Jose Vasconcelos, the Carranza special agent, who, it has been reported would be chosen as a constitutionalist representative to the Niagara Falls mediation conference, emphatically denied the statement tonight that he was to receive such an appointment, or that Carranza ever would consider mediation as a solution of Mexico's internal affairs.

"As long as the Huertaistas are at Niagara Falls, we shall not be represented there," said Vasconcelos, "the only way that by party meets Huerta on the battlefield.

BIG TUNNEL OPEN; EAST MEETS WEST

Last Obstruction at Sandy Ridge On the C. C. & O. Has Been Removed

Spartanburg, May 21.—Word has been received in Spartanburg that the last obstruction in the Sandy Ridge tunnel, connecting the east with the Ekhorn extension of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railway, was removed last night when the ridge of rock midway in the tunnel was blown away. The work on excavating the 8,000 foot tunnel was started about two years ago but it had to be bored through almost solid rock.

The Sandy Ridge tunnel is 8,000 feet long and is 3,000 feet under the mountain. Day and night shifts have been working on it for over two years and an average of one car of rock a day here removed.

The opening of the Ekhorn extension realizing a dream of the builders of the Clinchfield to have a through line from the East to the West. Its completion means that this section will prosp[illegible].

Officers Plead Guilty.

London, May 22.—Pleas of guilty were handed down today to seven of the nine British army officers and all the eight civilians charged in January last with graft in connection with contracts for supplying army canteens.

CHILD LABOR BATTLE IS ON

COTTON MILL MEN FROM S. C. OPPOSE DISCARDING OF CHILDREN

WOMAN FLAYS PLAN

Elizabeth C. Watson Says If Children are Not Taken From Work Education Is Futile

(By Associated Press)

Washington, May 22.—Representatives of South Carolina cotton manufacturers today appeared before the house labor committee to oppose the Palmer child labor bill. The bill would bar from interstate commerce all goods manufactured by children under 14 years old, or by children between 14 and 16 years, working more than eight hours a day. Lewis W. Parker and W. E. Beattie of Greenville, S. C., and Alex Long, of Rock Hill, S. C., were among those who argued today against its passage.

Mr. Parker declared that the child labor [illegible] should be handled by the state and that the federal government was not equipped to deal with the conditions which varied widely in different communities.

"The effect of this measure would be worse than futile," he said. "You say the child must not labor, but you make no provision for sending it to school or for caring for the dependent."

Mr. Parker said of 50,000 cotton mill operatives in South Carolina about 3,000 were children between 12 and 14 years. No negro children were employed, he said, and he characterized the possible employment of negroes in the mills, which he said the Palmer bill might force, as the "greatest curse that could come upon the south."

Elizabeth C. Watson, a social and child welfare worker, appeared in favor of the bill and briefly described conditions in the Southern cotton mills, declaring that children worked seven and twelve hours a day at occupations which kept them constantly on their feet.

"Compulsory education will be of little avail unless these children are taken out of the mills soon," she said, "for soon they will be so worked out that they will be unable to learn."

Mortgage on Corporations.

Washington, May 22.—Representative Montague, of Virginia, in a speech today on the question of classifying corporations and requiring a uniform system of accounts, as part of the interstate trade commission work, declared that arbitrary requirements of uniform accounting was likely to cause "confusion worst confounded."

"I look upon the efforts to protect the power of this nation into the individual accounting of corporations in our several states," he said "as one of the most imperialistic steps that this nation possibly could take. You would perilize the business of the nation. You would perilize the initiative of business.

"This whole question is one to be considered primarily by the trade commission and upon its recommendations we could consider its expediency and its wisdom. To take a great national institution and project it into the private business affairs of the various corporations, and at one stroke of the pen to attempt to promulgate uniform system of accounting where there can be no uniformity, and to do that in advance of any work by this commission, or reports from it, would be very intemperate and unwise conduct."

The house, after considerable debate, voted down a proposed amendment to require uniform accounting.

TO DEDICATE WREN'S NEST

Home of Joel Chandler Harris, Uncle Remus, Scene of Service Today.

(By Associated Press.)

Atlanta, May 22.—Dedicatory exercises will be held here tomorrow by which the home of Joel Chandler Harris, the author, will be opened as a permanent shrine and memorial to the Folk-lore writer whom the world knows best as Uncle Remus.

The occasion has been arranged primarily by the Uncle Remus Memorial Association, embracing admirers of the writer's stories throughout the nation. The dedication ceremonies will be held in connection with the annual May festival at the Wren's Nest, as the home of the author is known.

TEDDY AT BAT STRIKES TAFT

Says Morse Put In Prison While He Was President and Kept There Till He Retired

(By Associated Press)

Oyster Bay, May 22.—William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, progressive leader, who led the bolt of Roosevelt progressive delegates in 1912 paid a visit to Sagamore Hill today with Gifford Pinchot.

"The lineup in Pennsylvania," said Colonel Roosevelt today, "is good indeed. Mr. Flinn is confident of winning, as am I. The situation there is a perfect example of what ought not to be, and of what we are trying to do."

The testimony in Washington of Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, regarding his interview with President Roosevelt concerning the sale of the New Haven's steamship lines to Charles W. Morse, of New York, caused the colonel to send a telegram to Herbert Knox Smith, of Hartford, Conn., who was commissioner of corporations during the Roosevelt administration. The colonel asked Mr. Smith to make public a letter which he had sent the colonel in 1913, regarding this matter. This letter, the colonel said, explained every phase of it.

Colonel Roosevelt said the Mellen interview probably was one of a dozen that day and he could not recall the details.

"I though then, and I think now," he went on, "that it would have been a mistake to have Mr. Morse acquire the steamship lines. You must remember that the lines could not be maintained independently and so must be in control either of the railroad or of Mr. Morse. As to Mr. Morse's business record, I will refer you to the courts. You remember that he was indicted under my administration. We put Mr. Morse in jail. He was pardoned—but not until my administration."

TIDWELL VERDICT IS MANSLAUGHTER

Greenville Jury Returns Verdict To That Effect For Killing Of Young Man

(By Associated Press.)

Greenville, May 22.—George W. Tidwell, Sr., a traveling salesman today was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury here as a result of the shooting and killing of R. Emmet Walker, paymaster of a local cotton mill and prominent socially.

Temporary insanity, caused by the discovery of alleged improper relations between Walker and Tidwell's daughter, was the prisoner's defense. Immediately after the verdict was returned, counsel for the convicted man asked for a new trial and arguments will be heard on the motion in the circuit court here tomorrow. Sentence will not be passed until after the hearing.

Walker was shot to death at the entrance to his office on March 12 last. His prominent connections, both socially and in business life, caused unusual interest to be manifested in the trial of Tidwell.

CANAL LOCKS ARE SAFE AND STRONG

Major Bogge Says Attempt at Fraudulent Construction Was Nipped at Start by Gov't

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 22.—The great steel locks in the Panama Canal are as strong and as safe as engineering skill can make them and there is not the slightest danger to life or property in their use, notwithstanding the disclosure of attempted fraud in the supply of proper metal for their construction.

This statement was made at the Isthmian Canal Offices today when attention was called to criminal presentments found by the grand jury in Pittsburgh yesterday against five steel makers on a charge of conspiring to furnish inferior material for the locks.

Major Bogge, in charge of the canal offices here, explained that the attempt to deliver defective steel castings or castings that had not been fully treated and annealed, had been discovered by the government inspectors before the material was worked into the locks.

The United States government, it was declared, had lost no money by the alleged attempt at fraud.

KERMIT REACHES SPAIN

Second Son of Former President to Wed in June.

Madrid, May 22—Kermit Roosevelt, whose marriage to Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of Colonel George E. Willard, American ambassador to Spain which is to take place early in June, arrived here today in the best of health and spirits. He was met by the ambassador and members of his family and drove with the family to the the embassy.

KENTUCKY HANDICAP TODAY.

Thirteen Noted Racers Carded to Start At Louisville.

Louisville, May 22.—Out of fifty nominations, thirteen noted racers of all ages are carded to start in the a quarter, at Douglas Park here tomorrow afternoon. The handicap is the feature of the opening day of the Douglas Park Spring meeting and carries $10,000 added money. The purse aggregating approximately $15,000 of which more than $10,000 will go to the winner.

FIVE INDICTED IN FRANK CASE

FULTON COUNTY GRAND JURY GETS BUSY WITH RIFE RUMORS

BURNS UP TODAY

Detective Is Charged With Sending Witness Out of Jurisdiction Of Atlanta Courts

(By Associated Press.)

Atlanta, May 22.—Charges of bribery, coercion and perjury made in connection with the efforts to obtain a new trail for Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death for the murder of fourteen year old Mary Phagan today resulted in the indictments of five being returned by the Fulton County grand jury.

Rev. J. C. Ragsdale was dismissed from the pastorate of a local church on a charge of making false affidavits.

Further investigations on the charges of improper influence in the noted murder case is to be made by the grand jury, it was announced tonight by the state officials. The grand jury recessed after voting the five indictments today, but will reconvene next Tuesday.

Today's action was the result of a confession by the Rev. Mr. Ragsdale that he and not Frank, killed the factory girl by striking her over the head and strangling her. Barber, in labori[illegible] made a supplementary affidavit to the original one made by the minister in which he asserted that he recognized one of the negroes as James Conley.

The original affidavits of Ragsdale and Barber were used by the defense in connection with its extraordinary motion for a new trial for Frank. The minister's confession was made in a counter affidavit made for the state's officials in combatting the new trial motion. Conley was a factory sweeper and the chief witness against Frank. He was convicted of an accessory after the fact and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Warrants were immediately sworn out for the five men named and placed in the hands of deputy sheriff to serve [illegible] give bond pending their trials.

Contempt proceedings against Wm. J. Burns, the detective [illegible] one of the men indicted today, are set for hearing tomorrow before Superior Judge Benjamin J. Hill. They are charged with sending Annie Maud Carter, a negress out of [illegible] jurisdiction of the local courts. The woman made an affidavit that she heard Conley confess the killing. She was also brought back here from New Orleans.

Penny for South Carolina.

Oklahoma City, May 22.—The college of Bishops today adopted the plan of Episcopal visitation for the coming conference year. The plan includes:

Bishop Collins Denny, South Carolina, at Sumter, November 30; Bishop John C. Kilgo, Virginia, at Portsmouth, November 11; Bishop R. G. Waterhouse, Western North Carolina, at Shelby, November 25; North Carolina at Washington, N. C., Dec 2. Holston, Bristol, November, 24.

The college of bishops will hold its semi-annual session at Charleston W. Va., October 30 to November 2.

SEVERAL DROWN, BOAT ACCIDENT

Gangplank Breaks and Precipitates Many People Into River At Hoboken; Children Lost

(By Associated Press.)

Hoboken, May 22.—The steamship Frederick VIII was about to start on her voyage today when a gangplank between her main dock and the pier broke without warning to a score or more of passengers hurrying across. Men, women and children—visitors returning ashore and several passengers—were precipitated into the Hudson river. A few others fell back on the pier and were hurt.

Tonight the list of victims contained two known drowned, a child missing and believed to be drowned, two other persons missing and at least ten suffering from injuries.

While men with grappling hooks were searching for others who might be lost, the body of three year old Annette Feldman was recovered, all thought she had not been reported as missing.

Those in the hospital include a junk man known as "Junk" Corsano, who the physicians say may recover, [illegible] arily insane.

Rudolph M. Hoffman, an immigration officer at Ellis Island, N. Y., owes his life to his watch, which stopped a bullet fired at him.