

stopped by a crowd of armed white men and the department returned to its station.

The attempt to destroy the negro quarter by fire was resumed five hours later, when almost simultaneously fire began to burst forth from the doors and windows of frame shacks along Archer Street.

Throughout the morning long lines of negroes streamed westward along the streets leading to Coenties Kill.

Men, women and children carried bundles of clothing on their heads and backs. The articles they saved were varied and in many cases would have been treasured but for the gravity of the situation.

Negro servants were taken from their quarters and moved to the ball park.

Soon after the first appearance of the negroes in the night the streets were filled with shouting, gesticulating men.

The situation was further aggravated by reports from Muskegon that a street of negroes there was arming themselves.

Seven distinct engagements marked the progress of the race war. The first shot was fired at the corner of Sixth and Boulder streets.

As the minutes passed, the white men obtained a few guns and began to show a belligerent attitude themselves.

After a brief stand the negroes once more retreated north across the Frisco tracks to the negro quarter.

In the early morning fighting in the extreme northern end of the negro quarter, Mrs. S. A. Gilmore, a white woman, was shot in the left arm and side.

A check of hospitals showed that nearly two score white persons were being treated for injuries.

Among the seriously wounded was A. B. Stick, City Clerk of Sapulpa, Okla., who was struck by a stray bullet while he was standing on the steps of a hotel.

A military commission, composed of seven city officials and business men, to pass upon the status of 6,000 negroes held under guard in improvised prison camps, was formed by Mayor T. D. Evans and Chief of Police Gustavson with the approval of General Barrett.

William Bode, who was under arrest in Hoboken in connection with the murder of Frederick Rueckert, president of the United States White Metal Company, was quick to confirm yesterday the charges of the dinner parties which Inspector Conchitt dug out of his records at Police Headquarters in New York.

It was quite true, said Bode, that Judge Mulqueen had sentenced him to eighteen months in the penitentiary in General Sessions here in January, 1920, and, better yet, he had served the whole eighteen months without leaving Blackwell Island once.

Bode's pleased recognition of the criminal record, which the New York police produced, is due to the fact that Rueckert, the man who was murdered in Hoboken, met his death May 9, 1920, when Bode was honoring the fare that perked him up on Blackwell's Island while spring was closed in the land and windows were invitingly open.

The New York records showed that Bode is wanted here, having escaped from Harlem police court while awaiting arraignment on a charge of larceny.

The home-leave charge against him is to be dropped, but the Hoboken authorities have no desire to send him back to New York as a fugitive or to prosecute him and Chief of Police Gustavson, on his part, arrested with him, on burglary charges made against them in Hoboken.

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Boy, 11, on Trial For His Life as Slayer of Lad, 9

Takes Stand in Indiana Court in His Own Defense and Tells How Playmate Was Shot

Death Penalty Demanded

Prosecution Gets Severe Blow When Girl, 6, Is Barred From Testifying

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
KNOX, Ind., June 1.—(Cecil Burkett, an eleven-year-old boy of Ora, Ind., faced a jury here to-day on trial for the life. The boy is charged with first degree murder for the death of his nine-year-old playmate, Benny Slavin, who died of a gunshot wound last Thanksgiving Day. The prosecutor is asking the death penalty.

After a day of testimony Cecil took the stand in his own behalf as the last witness of the session.

The boy's action proved a surprise, for he was much calmer than any of the other eight witnesses who had testified during the day. He answered Prosecutor James Dilts's questions promptly and appeared accurate in his statements.

Cecil told a story of how he and Fred Schuman, another playmate, were cleaning a stray out of a martin house in Burkett's back yard, making several trips to the house. On his last trip he heard a shot, dropped the straw he was carrying, picked up the gun and carried it home. The little fellow was on the stand for an hour. He apparently made a strong impression on the jurors.

Blow for Prosecution
W. J. Reed, of Knox, who is handling the defense, is attempting to prove that Benny Slavin shot himself.

The prosecution received a severe blow when Judge Pentecost ruled that the evidence of six-year-old Elsie Slavin, who was to have testified that she saw the Burkett boy point the rifle at her brother and shoot him, and at both the coroner's inquest and the grand jury that returned the murder indictment against the Burkett boy, was inadmissible because she was too young.

Neighbors and playmates told of extinguishing the fire the shot had started in the Slavin boy's clothing and of how he was brought to the Slavin clinic, dying. Benny said there that the Burkett boy shot him, they testified. Elsie took the stand she was undaunted by the crowd of arguing lawyers.

Bad Feeling Charged
"This little Miss is perhaps as competent witness as a person could be," said Judge Pentecost, after questioning her as to flight and wrong-doing. "I will have to excuse her because the laws of Indiana forbid calling a child under the age of ten years of age."

Prosecutor Dilts says that he feels bad feeling between the two boys. He tells the story like this:

Cecil, his brother Alfred, who is nine years old, and Frederick Schuman, seven years old, were playing in the Burkett back yard. Benny Slavin and his sister, Clara, were in the adjacent yard. Benny told the jury he came into his yard. Benny at first objected, then Cecil held out a kite and tempted Benny until he finally crossed the line. At this time Cecil shot the old squabble and in cold blood shot the younger boy, the bullet entering his right side at the back. He committed an alleged crime with a rifle which belonged to the Burkett family.

Rescued Esperanto Crew Brought Into Halifax

Wreck of Fishing Fleet Champion Caused by Striking Submerged Hulk

HALIFAX, N. S., June 1.—The shipwrecked crew of the schooner Esperanto, the Gloucester fishing boat which won the international fishing vessel championship race here last fall, was brought to port here to-day from the wreck of their craft off Sable Island.

The crew, which was headed by Captain Tom Benham, was rescued by the Elsie, another Gloucester vessel. Captain Benham immediately showed the nettle of which Gloucester fishermen are made by asking the ship's owners to provide another vessel, as he and his men, though they had lost everything in the wreck, were ready to put to sea again.

The wreck was caused, members of the crew said, by the Esperanto striking a submerged hulk in a fog. The schooner settled within a few minutes and the men put off in dories, which were picked up by the Elsie.

Two Alleged Yeggmen Seized With Quantity of Dynamite

Bode Freed of Murder Charge by Police Record

Suspect Held in Connection With Rueckert Slaying Establishes Prison Alibi

According to Detective Carroll, Steinbach has a record as a safe robber, having served a term in the penitentiary for that offense. Both men refused to make statements.

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Peggy Just Grew, Topsy-Like, Husband's Detectives Confess

At Least Joyce's Money Has Been Unable to Trace Her Antecedents, and She Remains Fascinating Mystery Even to Own Counsel

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, June 1.—Who is—or was—Peggy Joyce? This question loomed to-day as one of the important features that may be brought out when the fair and expensive Peggy submits her affidavits answering the scathing cross-bill filed yesterday by her millionaire husband, James Stanley Joyce, through his attorney, Alfred S. Austin.

Mr. Austin confessed to-day that he does not know, although he and Mr. Joyce have spent considerable time and money trying to find out. Weymouth Kirkland, counsel for the fascinating millionaire, admitted it was a mystery to him.

So far as can be ascertained, she is just Peggy, a peculiarly charming and costly young woman.

Divorce Evidence "Framed," Court Hints; Inquiry On Her Notes to Wade

Justice Seeger, Aroused by Actions of Witness for Mrs. Eva S. Baltuck, Declines to Grant Decree

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
WHITE PLAINS, June 1.—Supreme Court Justice Albert H. F. Seeger to-day made a personal investigation of evidence submitted to him in the divorce action of Mrs. Eva S. Baltuck, of 219 Audubon Avenue, Manhattan, against her husband to discover whether there had been collusion.

After the hearing, in which he declined to grant a decree, Justice Seeger said he was determined to stop arranged divorces and that proceedings would be instituted against persons who attempted to prearrange evidence.

Others testifying this morning were Harry and Lena Slavin, parents of the slain Slavin boy; Mrs. Dora Garst, a neighbor; Dorothy Scherman, a playmate; and Charles Good, a neighbor. The mother of the Slavin boy nearly broke down on the stand, and told the court that her son on his deathbed told her that Cecil Burkett had shot him.

At a previous hearing in the Baltuck matter Harry Sorenson, who said he was a clerk at the Hotel de France, in West Forty-ninth Street, testified that Baltuck and a young woman registered there April 28 last as man and wife. Because of suspicion aroused by Sorenson's testimony in the mind of the court an inquiry was made into Sorenson's identity.

The letters are considered damaging to Mrs. Nott's case by relatives of Elwood Wade, who turned them over to States Attorney Homer S. Cummings after Wade had been hanged May 20.

The letters are partly in code. Eva Mulligan, confined with Mrs. Nott at the county jail, testified that Mrs. Nott had told her the meaning of words frequently used in the letters.

Mary Seery Wade, Elwood's widow, was called to-day by the State. She was dressed in black. She sat with downcast eyes while on the stand, but answered every question clearly and distinctly.

When asked when she first became aware of an acquaintanceship between Mrs. Nott and her husband, she replied that she had thought she introduced the two, but she learned later that they already were acquainted.

She told of following her husband to Mrs. Nott's home accompanied by the youth's father. She said Mrs. Nott denied that Wade was in the house. The young milk peddler coughed, however, and Mrs. Nott then admitted he was inside. She pleaded with the young wife to say nothing of the incident to George Nott, her husband, on the promise that Wade would not again visit her.

Mrs. Nott's promise, she said, Wade continued to "visit her every day," as his father, Elbert Wade, also testified this afternoon.

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All evidence in the case was turned over to District Attorney Lee Parsons Davis at White Plains for examination.

Chew's Wife To Make Good Bogus Checks

Counsel for Army Captain on Trial at Governor's Island Declares Intention to Pay All 'Bad Accounts' Identified by Hotel Man

Shopkeepers Testify Pair Ran Up Bills and Paid With Worthless Paper

The worthless checks alleged to have been passed by Captain Beverly Grayson Chew, the young army officer on trial at Governor's Island for forgery, impersonation of fellow officers and desertion, will be made good by Marguerite Blanche Chew, his wife, according to a statement made yesterday by William E. Leahy, the Washington attorney, who is chief counsel for the defendant. This intention was supported by testimony at the resumption of the trial yesterday, in which it was stated that payments on two of the numerous "bad accounts" charged against Chew by hotel proprietors were made by the defendant.

It developed during this testimony that all witnesses thus far examined do not agree as to the identity of the woman who registered with Captain Chew at hotels where they are said to have stopped.

Daniel J. McLaughlin, an official of the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, after testifying that a "Captain and Mrs. William F. Redfield" had stopped there for several days last October, identified Chew, who was seated within six feet of the witness chair, as the "Captain Redfield" who registered for the pair.

Miller Identifies Her
J. J. Sraell, of the millinery firm of Saddy & Sraell, Atlantic City, from whom the "Redfields" had purchased their evening gown, tan tailored suit, a tricolor gown and other feminine attire of the total cost of \$510.50, testified that Mrs. Chew yesterday morning, in this city, gave him \$400 as part payment on the check he had been unable to cash.

He added that he did not think the woman had come into his store at Atlantic City, was "as heavy or as old" as Mrs. Chew.

Questioned as to Mrs. Chew's motive in paying him the \$400 when she denies that she was the woman with Chew when the acts complained of were committed, Sraell said Mrs. Chew told him she desired to keep her husband "out of trouble."

Frank W. Davies, cashier of Woodward & Lothrop, a large department store in Washington, another witness, was able to identify the photograph of Mrs. Chew as being that of the "Jean Chew" who last year cashed a check at his window for \$25.

Edward J. Kelly and Arthur Scribner, Washington detectives of the metropolitan force, who arrested the couple in a Washington hotel on November 18, 1920, also identified the photograph of Mrs. Chew as that of the woman whom they arrested along with the defendant on charges of grand larceny growing out of thefts of clothing in the District of Columbia valued at more than \$7,000.

Her Mother on Stand
Mrs. Mary D. Brannon, the mother of Mrs. Chew, who lives at 2410 Avenue G, Brooklyn, was another witness. She gave the court no little amusement by an occasional sharp retort to questions addressed her by the prosecution.

Asked if she remembered when her daughter was married or how many times, she replied crisply: "I don't know," then added:

"That's her business. I don't see why you ask me such questions. If she had married a dozen times that's her affair."

The judge advocate showed her Mrs. Chew's photograph.

"Is that her picture?" he asked.

"Yes, of course; what right have you with it?" she demanded.

With regard to Chew, her son-in-law, she said she was surprised that he "had any mind at all after the experience he had in the war." The war, she said, had changed him greatly and

she was satisfied that he was now mentally irresponsible.

According to Chew's counsel, he was under medical care in Washington from June to October of last year because of extreme nervousness or neurasthenia. Also, it was said, that Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, had examined the affidavits of the army medical board which had examined into Chew's sanity and subsequently expressed the belief that the defendant was a victim of acute neurasthenia or manic-depressive psychosis.

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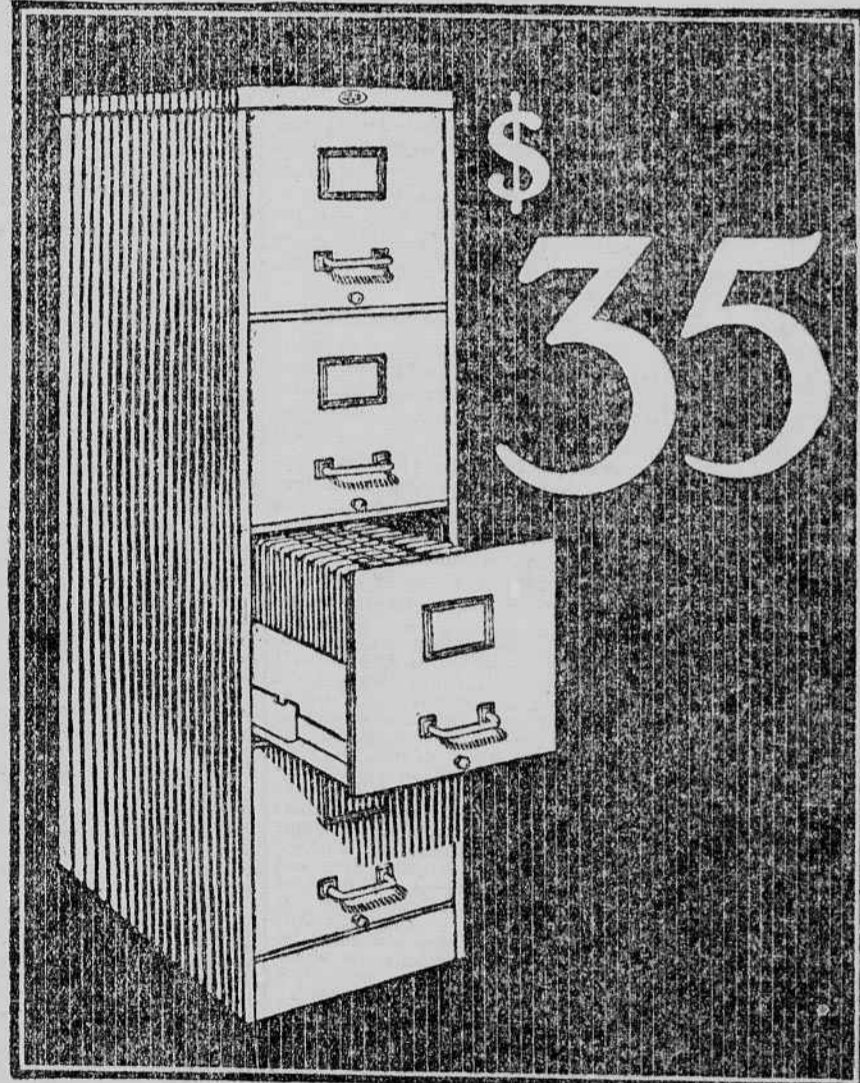
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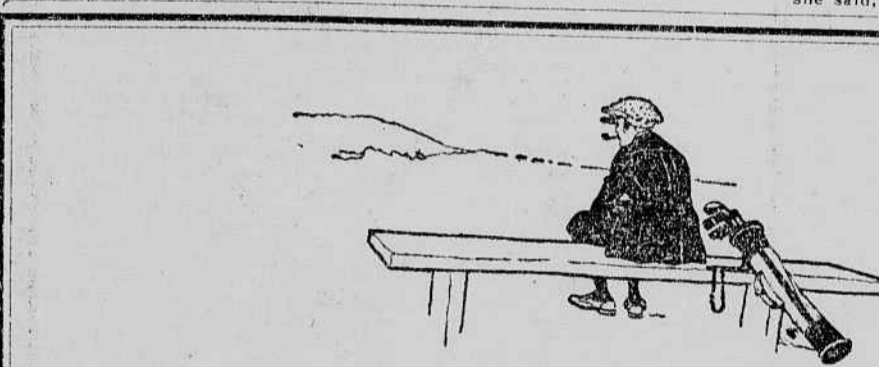
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