

ABOUT 18,000 MARCH IN LABOR DAY PARADE

Several Hundred Girls, Gayly Dressed, Lend Dash of Color to Procession.

FLAG AS CONTRIBUTION HAT

Crowds Swell McNamara Fund—Unions Seek to Emphasize Peaceful Relations Now Existing Here.

Clear skies and a comfortable temperature brought out yesterday one of the largest aggregations of organized labor that has marched in the annual Labor Day parade in this city for several years.

Matthew A. McConville, the grand marshal, sounded the keynote of the feeling which apparently existed on every hand when he said after the parade that the occasion had been used to emphasize the present harmonious relations between employers and workers throughout the city.

Every organization affiliated with the Central Federated Union was represented in the line of march. Several hundred women and girls marched with the men. Most of them were dressed in brilliant colors—red, yellow and blue—which contrasted pleasantly with the prevailing sombre gray of the men's shirts and hats.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who was in charge of the five hundred policemen detailed to look after the parade, estimated the number in line as between fifteen and eighteen thousand. The labor leaders were inclined to estimate the number much higher.

While there were thousands in the procession, tens of thousands lined Fifth avenue on either side to watch the parade. A good part of those along the curb were the wives and sweethearts of the men in line.

The parade started as usual from the plaza, at 59th street and Fifth avenue, and the line of march was to Washington Square, along Fifth avenue. The start was made almost on scheduled time, at 10 o'clock.

Of course, there were some indications of socialistic tendencies in the procession, and a red flag now and then suggested a more radical element.

The absence of a local labor hero or martyr was supplied in a quiet way by a sympathetic demonstration all through the ranks for the incarcerated McNamara brothers, who are under indictment in Los Angeles as alleged dynamiters.

Mr. Goldstein enlarged on the arguments in favor of a public investigation advanced in the letter by Mr. Clarke, and said every one associated with him in the investigation, as well as Superintendent Van Tuyl, Attorney General Carmody and Governor Dix, was convinced that the information obtained could be turned over to Mr. Clarke afterward.

As the result of the public investigation, he asserted, two indictments had been found, where none might have been found otherwise. Investigations by the grand jury in February and in September, 1908, had come to nothing.

Other lawyers have papers also, which they are holding until their bills are paid. These are Paul Grout, whose bill is \$60,000; C. & L. Burnstein, whose bill is about \$33,000; and George Tonkonogy, whose bill is about \$25,000.

Mr. Goldstein said yesterday that Edward M. Grout owes the bank \$800; Mr. Tonkonogy owes it about \$15,000 and C. & L. Burnstein about \$15,000. If the action to get the papers from Rollins & Rollins succeeds similar actions will be started against the other lawyers.

Careless Riley Buys the Supper

A humorous, satiric and, under the surface, serious tale of the clashing of the upper and lower classes. See the next SUNDAY MAGAZINE of

The New-York Tribune

CLARKE URGED PROBE, GOLDSTEIN ASSERTS

Quotes Letter Sent to Governor, Saying Union Bank Matters Should Be Made Public.

LAWYERS RETAIN PAPERS

Replevin Is Threatened—Dix's Authority to Issue Subpoenas May Be Invoked to Compel Attendance of Witnesses.

Assemblyman Louis Goldstein and those associated with him in the investigation of the affairs of the Union Bank of Brooklyn made a statement yesterday on the letter written September 3 by Edward M. Grout, ex-president of the Union Bank, to District Attorney John F. Clarke of Kings County, published yesterday morning.

In his letter Mr. Grout signified his willingness to go before the grand jury and tell what he knew of the conduct of the bank at the same time waiving the immunity which such a course ordinarily would give him.

Mr. Goldstein's statement quoted a letter which Mr. Clarke wrote to Governor Dix on June 23, advocating an open investigation under Section 8 of the executive law and declaring that a grand jury probe would be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it would be secret.

When asked if by making public the letter at this time he expected to keep the District Attorney from backing down from his original position and allowing Mr. Grout to appear before the grand jury, Mr. Goldstein emphatically declared that nothing could be further from his mind, and that the District Attorney had been working harmoniously with him from the first.

Clark's Letter to Dix. The letter read, as quoted by Mr. Goldstein:

Pursuant to conversation with Superintendent of Banks concerning the affairs of the Union Bank in this Borough, I today took up the matter of plan of procedure with Hon. Louis Goldstein, and now learn that you have offered to appoint him with full authority to examine and investigate the management and affairs of the Banking Department with relation to the Union Bank. This appointment under Section 8 of the executive law would vest Mr. Goldstein with power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, etc.

A grand jury investigation, if it did not result in an indictment, would be a secret investigation, and when I would be asked by the depositors what I discovered I would, under such an investigation, be obliged to tell them that I was unable to tell them anything.

A solution of the situation is a public hearing in this county by an official with power who can investigate and if evidence of any concrete crime is discovered to hand such evidence to the grand jury, who can then present it to the grand jury. It will be a satisfaction to the depositors to hear and know of the evidence that is produced and will, in a large measure, allay the feeling that now prevails in this county, not only among the depositors, but their thousands of sympathizers.

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THE DIXIE IV PLOUGHING HER WAY TO VICTORY OVER ENGLISH RIVALS.



CUT SHOWS THE DIXIE IV WINNING, WITH BOW WELL OUT OF THE WATER.

DIXIE IV SKIMS OVER THE LINE A WINNER

Beats Pioneer in First of Motor Boat Races for Harmsworth Trophy.

ENGLISH CHALLENGERS OUT

Maple Leaf III and Tyreless Break Down—Viva and Disturber II Both Complete Course.

Cheered by thousands that lined the course at Huntington Bay, Long Island, yesterday, the Dixie IV sped across the finish line the winner of the first of the series of three races for the international motor boat trophy and by the safe margin of fifty-nine seconds from the Duke of Westminster's boat, the Pioneer.

The next race will be three American boats against one British, the Pioneer, for the other two challengers have been ruled out by the international committee and they will not be permitted to race again. The Maple Leaf III, after going two rounds of the course, fifteen miles, broke her steering gear. She was taken in tow, and that fact disqualified her from further races.

Skiffily steered by Frederick K. Burnham, one of her owners, the Dixie IV was never headed from the start, when she led across the line almost on the signal, until she crossed it at the finish with the commanding lead of fully an eighth of a mile. As she passed the starting line at the completion of each round she was greeted with a roar of cheers that could be heard for miles.

The average time for the Dixie IV for the thirty miles was 35.01 knots, or 40.26 statute miles, and that of the Pioneer 34.45 knots, or 39.61 statute miles. The Disturber's average was 32.31 knots and the Viva's 27.97 knots.

With flags flying in "rainbows" from hundreds of steam and sailing craft, the scene was the most picturesque that could be imagined and one that the thousands who came many miles to witness the race will never forget. From every standpoint this contest for international honors was a success. The course was well patrolled, a wide space being kept clear for the contestants, and by a wise decision of the race committee, Henry R. Sutphen, Victor I. Cumcock and E. B. Shonnard, in postponing the race for an hour, the boats were able to race in smooth water.

It was exactly 2.45 o'clock when Chief Timer Charles P. Tower, of Motor Boat, gave the word for the warning signal. Ten minutes later, when the preparatory cone was hoisted on the committee tug Dalzelline, all the boats ready for the race had cast off from the tug and were speeding to the southward. The Viva, with Captain Barclay Pearce at the helm, stopped right in the course until the others had turned and were approaching the starting line, and it was feared that she had broken down.

With a roar that could be heard for a mile the Dixie IV came for the line, throwing a great curtain of spray to port and starboard, while the assembled thousands yelled their approval. She crossed the line within ten seconds of the gun, with the Pioneer five or six lengths to the right of her wake, also going like an express train. Then came the Maple Leaf III, ten lengths in the



FREDERICK K. BURNHAM Who handled the Dixie IV.

HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND

Winter of Dear Food Threatened—Potato and Beet Crops Fail. London, Sept. 5.—The threat of a winter of dear food is growing insistent in many quarters. All foodstuffs are steadily advancing, and prices which a few years ago would have been regarded as exorbitant are threatened in regard to bacon, milk, butter, potatoes and, above all, sugar.

J. R. KEENE UNDER KNIFE

London, Sept. 4.—James R. Keene, the American financier, was successfully operated on for stomach trouble yesterday at a nursing home here. The patient rallied well, according to a statement issued by his physicians, and his condition to-day is encouraging.

BURNS TO DEATH IN MIDAIR

Another French Aviator Killed, Owing to Defect of Motor. Huelva, Spain, Sept. 4.—A French aviator, M. Leforrestier, while making a flight here to-day, fell from a height of 250 feet and was killed. The motor exploded, setting fire to the aeroplane and the aviator was completely incinerated.

FIVE HURT IN NAVY BOAT

Two Women Among Victims of Gasoline Explosion. Kittery, Me., Sept. 4.—By the explosion of gasoline under the engine in the surfboat of the United States gunboat Paducah, Captain W. W. Gilmer, his wife and wife's mother and two seamen were injured to-day. Mrs. Pierson P. Peterson, Mrs. Gilmer's mother, was the most dangerously hurt. The accident happened in the Piscataquis River.

GORILLA AND MAN FIGHT

Struggle of Sailor and Beast Excites Ship's Crew. Boston, Sept. 4.—A death struggle on the high seas between a huge gorilla from the wilds of Borneo and a brawny sailor, in which the beast was finally killed, took place on the liner Pathan, from Yokohama, which arrived in this port to-day.

PASSENGER'S TRUNKS HELD UP WHILE BAGGAGE PORTERS ASK HIGHER WAGES.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Passengers arriving at Cherbourg by the American Line steamer St. Paul this morning were delayed in getting off to Paris owing to a strike of baggage porters. The men loaded the baggage on the ship's tender, but upon reaching the wharf refused to unload it unless their wages were increased.

KILLS GIRL HE WOODED, THEN ENDS OWN LIFE

William Childs, of New York, Shoots Catherine Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, at Quogue.

LOVE SPURNED IS THEORY

Youth of Twenty Seen Pleading with Young Woman Just Before He Fired Fatal Shots—Both Well Connected.

Quogue, Long Island, Sept. 4.—Miss Catherine Van Wyck, daughter of Albert Van Wyck, of No. 107 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed this evening by William A. Childs, Jr., of New York, who then shot himself dead. The murder and suicide occurred in Beach Lane, where Mr. Van Wyck has a cottage.

Childs was a brother of Alfred D. Childs, who occupies the cottage of Miss Alice W. Howell. Childs was twenty years old and his victim about a year younger. The young man had been staying for the summer at the Cooper House here.

Childs had been attentive to Miss Van Wyck all summer, but it is said his advances had been repelled by her, and this is supposed to have led to the shooting. The two were seen walking in Beach Lane by several persons this evening just before the shooting. They were walking back and forth, conversing earnestly.

Suddenly Childs was seen to draw a revolver and fire twice at Miss Van Wyck. He gave one glance at her as she fell and then ran to the fence surrounding the cornfield of Selden Hallcock. He ran a short distance through the field and then a shot was heard. Soon afterward the man was found lying with a bullet wound in his head.

The shooting occurred about 150 yards from the Van Wyck cottage. An automobile party that drove up immediately after the girl had been shot took her in the car to her home, and Dr. J. G. Greeff was summoned. The physician found that Miss Van Wyck had been shot in the breast and side. She died about fifteen minutes after reaching home.

AT 80 SHE FIGHTS NEGRO

Woman Gives Battle to Thief in Dark Bedroom. Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 4.—Grappling with a negro when she discovered him in her bedroom early to-day, Mrs. Mary Smith, a slender woman about eighty years old, held him a prisoner until the moment help was at hand. At that instant the negro managed to break away and dived through a window seven feet above ground. He was found soon after in a bed in a house not far away.

DELAYED ON WAY TO PARIS

Passengers' Trunks Held Up While Baggage Porters Ask Higher Wages. Paris, Sept. 4.—Passengers arriving at Cherbourg by the American Line steamer St. Paul this morning were delayed in getting off to Paris owing to a strike of baggage porters. The men loaded the baggage on the ship's tender, but upon reaching the wharf refused to unload it unless their wages were increased.

GARROS ASCENDS 13,943 FT.

Breaks World Record for Altitude by More than 2,000 Feet. Paris, France, Sept. 4.—Roland G. Garros, the French aviator, to-day broke the world's record for altitude in an aeroplane. He ascended 13,943 metres (13,943 feet).

The achievement of M. Garros betters Lincoln Beachey's height record made at Chicago on August 29 last by 2,365 feet. Garros is well known in America, having appeared at meets in many American cities, including Richmond, Memphis, New Orleans, Oklahoma City and San Antonio.

NO NEED TO LIVE ABROAD

Women Think Mrs. French Not Justified in Remarks on U. S. St. Paul, Sept. 4.—Any woman bent on accomplishing a serious work may do so in spite of her surroundings, is the opinion of several prominent Minnesota women, regarding Mrs. Anne Warner French's declaration of her intention of taking up a permanent residence in England, so that she may have the proper atmosphere in which to pursue her literary labors.

"I can well understand," said Mrs. C. J. Backus, "her love for England. I love it myself. After all, it is our mother country, but that seems no adequate reason for deserting one's own land. Mrs. French's criticism of the frivolous conversation encountered in America is partially true, but I have never found it impossible to have delightful and serious conversation if I wished. I do believe people find what they are looking for, and it seems to me essential that those engaged in literary work should seek general and mixed society, rather than shun it."

Mrs. C. A. Severance, who has spent much time abroad, thinks a transatlantic residence is not necessary to the accomplishment of literary work. "We must, after all," she said, "make our own atmosphere, and unless we are prepared to shirk everything in the nature of duty to obtain quiet we may do our work right here at home."

"I am inclined to think," said Mrs. A. M. Peabody, "that if Mrs. French were to stay in this country for a long period she would change her mind about its crudity."

WOMAN GIVES BATTLE TO THIEF IN DARK BEDROOM.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 4.—Grappling with a negro when she discovered him in her bedroom early to-day, Mrs. Mary Smith, a slender woman about eighty years old, held him a prisoner until the moment help was at hand. At that instant the negro managed to break away and dived through a window seven feet above ground. He was found soon after in a bed in a house not far away.

Mrs. Smith was awakened this morning when a hand touched her head. She discovered a man lying flat on the floor close to her bed and at once seized him by the ear. They struggled about the room for a few moments and then the negro broke away, only to be seized again. Meanwhile, in response to her cries for help Mrs. Smith's son came into the room. Just as he entered the negro pulled away from Mrs. Smith and made his dive through the window.

WIFE SUGGESTED FATAL RIDE.

That it was his wife who suggested the ride on the Midlothian turnpike after they were nearing the Owen home on their return from the drug store where they went to get a prescription filled was the statement of the prisoner as to the occasion for the fatal ride, but when, on cross-examination, Prosecutor Wendenburg asked the accused man if he would have taken his wife riding even if she had not suggested "the rpin," Beattie admitted that his "mind was not made up at the time."

BEATTIE TELLS OF HIS WIFE'S MURDER

Insists on Witness Stand They Were Held Up on Midlothian Pike by Highwayman.

DENIES COUSIN'S TESTIMONY

Swears He Had Never Seen the Gun Until After the Tragedy—Confesses to His Relations with Beulah Binford.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., Sept. 4.—Through six weary hours in a crowded and stuffy courtroom, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., indicted for the murder of his wife, battled for his life to-day. Evening shadows alone interrupted a vigorous cross-examination by the commonwealth, Judge Watson ending the ordeal by adjourning court to an earlier hour than usual to-morrow—9.15 a. m.—when Prosecutor L. O. Wendenburg will continue his rapid fire of questions.

A lone figure was young Beattie in the crowd that surrounded him on all sides, even windows and trees commanding the courtroom being thick with staring faces. And the prisoner sat for hours, his manner cool and collected, unfolding the sordid details of his relations with Beulah Binford, a seventeen-year-old girl, for whom the prosecution alleges Beattie killed his bride of a year. Not alone the oracles of the four years before his marriage and those that preceded the homicide, but the gruesome tale of the attack by the highwayman and the wild ride to the Owen home at a speed of fifty-five miles an hour with the lifeless, blood-covered body of his wife in the machine beside him, were given to the jury in all their horrible details.

The prisoner, by request of the prosecution, stood up to full length and donned the bloodstained coat that he wore the night of the murder and attempted to explain why blood had not flecked certain portions of the garment if his wife was reclined against him in the way he described.

The clothes of the dead woman had been burned just before the arrest of Beattie, and as more than once there was occasion to refer to them Prosecutor Wendenburg exclaimed: "I wish to God we had them here!"

DAY OF EXTREME SOLEMNITY.

It was a day of extreme solemnity in the courtroom. The accused man sat in an armchair, his head often resting on one hand, while with the other he rubbed a knotted handkerchief over his pale and perspiring face. In the bar sat his brother Douglas and his white haired father, the latter at times covering his wrinkled countenance with a fan as some particularly loathsome details were recited by the son. But when the end of the day came the father, as usual, bent over the prisoner affectionately and kissed him.

Beattie answered questions readily in an even voice and without emotion. Except for the nervous flickering of his handkerchief and the characteristic vibration of the muscles in his cheeks, he sat like a schoolboy, expressionless, as he glibly narrated the story of the crime. In no essential did his version of the affair to-day differ from that which he gave at the coroner's inquest or that to which the defence through its witnesses hitherto has clung. The direct examination lasted only two and a half hours, while the cross-examination had proceeded three and a half hours when court adjourned for the day.

The prosecution in its cross-examination gave particular attention to two points in the previous testimony of the prisoner. If the accused had on the night of the murder a light fastened to the rear of the machine, why could he not see the fleeing highwayman to the rear of the car; or if the prisoner had strapped with the assassin and succeeded in wresting the shotgun from him, falling to the ground at the same time upon the sudden release of the weapon from the highwayman's hands, why did the highwayman flee with Beattie at his feet on the ground?

These questions the prisoner evaded in his testimony, but to-morrow the prosecution will hammer away at them anew.

DENIES PAUL'S STATEMENTS.

Denial after denial came from the lips of the prisoner as Prosecutor Wendenburg questioned him concerning the alleged purchase of a shotgun for him by his cousin, Paul Beattie, on the Saturday before the murder and the testimony of the latter as to the confession in which Henry is alleged to have exclaimed: "I wish to God I hadn't done it! I wouldn't do it again for a million dollars."

Beattie disclaimed any connection with the purchase of the gun and knowledge of the transfer of any gun by Paul to him, declaring he never saw the fatal shotgun until the night it was raised by the highwayman on the Midlothian turnpike. He admitted little of Paul's testimony concerning his meetings with him. He said he was with his cousin only on the Saturday night before the murder, and merely took him home in his car from the Beattie store, in South Richmond. He emphatically denied that he had been with Paul at any time within the week or fortnight previous, and on this declaration the prosecution to-morrow will linger particularly, as to-night Detective Scherer declared that four witnesses were to be produced who saw Henry and Paul together also on the Thursday night before the murder.

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