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ROFRANO, WORN BY CHASE, MAY GIVE UP TO-DAY

Brother of Hunted Man Has Conference with District Attorney.

POLICE LOSE TRAIL SOON AFTER DAWN

Fail to Find White Motor Boat in Which Fugitive Escaped—Search Still Goes On.

The fact that Assistant District Attorney Rofrano and James Rofrano last night held a conference in the office of the latter, is believed to indicate that Rofrano, who was in the charge of investigating the murder of Mike Gaimari, Tom Foley's lieutenant, may surrender himself to-day.

Rofrano and James Rofrano were in a car at Roosevelt and New Chambers streets for several hours. When they were later separated, but were seen later several times in the evening about the Second Assembly District, and always together. It is believed that they were discussing what inducements would be offered the hunted man to surrender.

This belief that Rofrano will surrender is strengthened by the report from Springfield, Long Island, that Rofrano, near collapse from the hunt by the police and torn by the knowledge that his wife is near hysteria from worry, is anxious to make terms for giving himself up.

His friends believe he will surrender, but the search for him continues. Detectives have discovered the place which he has hidden, a deserted hotel near Jamaica, near collapse from the hunt by the police and torn by the knowledge that his wife is near hysteria from worry, is anxious to make terms for giving himself up.

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KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Victims of Recent Shooting in Park, Had Doubtly Separated.

Murray H. Gordon, a salesman, of 1662 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, shot and killed his wife Besie in the West Walk of Prospect Park, near Third Street, early last night, killing himself a moment later with the same revolver. The single comment made by the dead man's brother, Dr. Charles L. Gordon, of the same address, when he learned of the double tragedy, was, "She deserved it."

The couple had been sitting on a bench for half an hour, when Mrs. Gordon was seen to tear up a letter. Then she got up and started to walk away. She had gone twenty-five feet when her husband fired three shots at her, two of them taking effect. The next moment he shot himself through the heart. The police learned that the couple had separated one month ago.

The new corps when it is organized will be assigned to the Marine Corps. The police believe the men will be used in emergencies, principally for the recovery of bodies of drowned persons. Under the present system, much time is lost in recovering bodies, as the Harbor Squad is equipped only with grappling irons.

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WIRELESS HELLO REACHES HAWAII; 4,600-MILE TEST

Talk to Japan Awaits Only Instruments, Says Telephone Official.

U. S. TO OWN DEVICE; MIGHTY ALLY IN WAR

Forces Could Be Guided Though Foe Cut All Wires—World-Round Chat Next.

Talking by wireless from New York to Yokohama, eight thousand miles away, is as simple as the rule of three now. It is possible for a man in the Japanese city to telephone his broker in Wall Street and order his stocks sold. President Wilson could telephone from Washington to a member of the diplomatic corps in Petrograd or Peking. If the apparatus were set up, as it was said it would be soon, it would be possible to talk into the receiver, have the sound of the person's voice circle the globe in a fraction of a second, and end its 25,000-mile journey in the ear of the speaker.

The United States will be the sole possessor of the secret. The sponsor for this statement is Bancroft Gherardi, son of Admiral Gherardi, one of the chief engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This latest wizardry of the human mind was unofficially contributed yesterday, by that company to the Navy Department.

The first of three great triumphs over nature was scored last Wednesday night. Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, surrounded by a dozen anxious men, talked by wireless with J. J. Carty, his chief engineer, at Mare Island, near San Francisco.

Three hours later one of Mr. Carty's staff in Washington counted from one to ten, repeated "Hello" five times and told the condition of the weather to an associate in Honolulu, five thousand miles away. The man in Hawaii did not have the proper transmitting apparatus to return a wireless telephone answer, but a short time later the following cablegram:

"You counted from 1 to 10. You said 'hello' five times. The weather in Washington is cool and fair. (Signed) LLOYD ERENBERG, Honolulu."

Great Aid in War. Yesterday afternoon the American Telephone and Telegraph Company notified the world that conversation between New York and Yokohama was possible.

Mr. Gherardi illustrated how the wireless telephone would aid the United States navy.

"Let us say that the United States is at war with some great foreign power. The Pacific coast is three thousand miles from Honolulu, the nearest wireless station. The cables to Europe have been destroyed by the enemy. The enemy holds the Mississippi Valley; they have cut down the transcontinental telegraph and destroyed the wires from this country to Canada and Mexico.

"Some orders from the navy here, the Pacific fleet must make full speed for our Western coast where the enemy is destroying our towns. The man in charge of the wireless receiver, shot across the continent. At Seattle it is picked up and without interruption pierces the North Pole, reaches the antenna thousands of miles away.

"Right," answers the man five thousand miles away. The commander of the fleet is told. "Or you may be more detailed instruction by wireless telephone, as he rushes to drive off the enemy."

The distance the message received at Honolulu is greater than from London, 3,740 miles; greater than the distance to Paris, 4,626 miles; greater than the distance to Berlin, or Bombay, or Antwerp, or the North Pole. The message had to pass over the United States before it encountered the more simple wireless conditions over the Pacific.

The offices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company it was Carty's day of triumph. The officials spoke reverently of the chief engineer "talk of the work he had done to make "talk-around-the-world" an actual fact.

Experiments Described. "The results obtained by Carty are the culmination of long and very important investigations," said James D. Ellsworth, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. "These experiments have extended over many years. During the early spring of this year, as a result of the work already done, the engineers of the company talked over a distance of about 250 miles using an experimental tower, which they had erected near Moutank Point, Long Island, and a small tower at Washington, Delaware, and borrowed for the purpose from private owners at Wilmington, Delaware.

"After that they talked over one thousand miles, using the experimental tower at Moutank Point and an experimental tower at St. Simon's Island, Ga. The results of these tests and their possibilities. Steps were taken immediately to try distances comparable with those involved in transatlantic telephony. What the results of these further tests have been is shown by the talks yesterday to San Francisco and to-day to Hawaii.

"Another interesting feature of the tests yesterday and to-day was that the results of the tests showed that the telephone systems with wire telephone systems was shown. You have noted that Mr. Vail in his talk used wire from New York to Washington. And he used wire from Washington to New York. The special means invented and developed by the engineers of the company, the wires were connected to our special wireless apparatus and to the navy's wireless towers, where the message went directly to its destination.

COTTON BROKER ARCHIBALD BORE BERNSTORFF ENDS HIS LIFE ON WOMAN'S GRAVE

Maximilian Schmitz, a Suicide in Cemetery at Hastings.

Mrs. Simmonds Was a Granddaughter of Gen. Pickett, of the Confederate Army.

Mrs. Lucy A. Simmonds, member of the New York Cotton Exchange, sought the grave of Mrs. Lucy A. Simmonds in Mount Hope Cemetery at Hastings-on-Hudson yesterday, and there sent a bullet through his heart.

When attendants attracted by the shot ran to the spot they found a bunch of white carnations laid on the grave. Prostrate across the mound lay Maximilian Schmitz, while near his right hand was found an automatic pistol with only one cartridge discharged. The bullet had taken instant effect.

A note found in the dead man's pocket read: "I am Maximilian Schmitz, a Swiss citizen, born at Hovre, France, July 21, 1887. Notify William S. Moore, 56 Beaver Street, New York City. Telephone call, 6240 Hudson."

At Hastings-on-Hudson last night Moore, who hurried there to take charge of the body, told Coroner James Dunn, of Westchester County, that he could give no reason for the suicide. He said that so far as he knew there had been no romantic attachment between Mrs. Simmonds and Schmitz. His only suggestion was that the dead man had become mentally unbalanced because of news he received a few days ago telling of the deaths of three dear friends, fighting in the armies of France.

Mrs. Lucy A. Simmonds died on January 13, of this year, at the Polytechnic Hospital. She was about twenty-seven years of age at the time of her death, and had been noted for her beauty. She was a granddaughter of General George A. Gettysburg, and a daughter of Theodore Clarke Caskin, of Charleston, S. C. When she died she was buried in the Caskin family plot in the Mount Hope Cemetery, near the monument erected to the memory of General George Washington, New York by Charles Broadway Rouse.

Grant Watson Simmonds, husband of the dead woman, who lives at the 300 West 46th Street, New York, said that he had never heard of Schmitz. "I do not know where my son is," said the elder Mr. Simmonds. "I have not seen him for several days. He told me he was going out toward Hastings, but I do not know this man who must have been crazy. My son and his wife loved each other dearly; they were a most devoted couple, and there was no estrangement of any kind. In fact, he was the time of his death, he was a happily broken up, but although she died almost a year ago, he has not recovered from the shock. None of us knows Maximilian Schmitz."

Elmer E. Haskell, superintendent of the telephone call from Manhattan last night, the person at the other end of the wire being a man, who declared that he had never heard of Schmitz. "I was sure that a man named Maximilian Schmitz had killed himself across the grave of the speaker, and when told that he had, shut up the receiver."

Schmitz, as he learned, went to Hastings-on-Hudson Wednesday evening. He spent the night at Boner's Hotel, at Naper's farm just outside of Hastings, and before retiring wrote several letters which he posted yesterday morning.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon he entered a cemetery, carrying a bundle of carnations, and inquired at the superintendent's office where the grave of Mrs. Simmonds was. The superintendent was pointed out the grave of the speaker, and he asked if he were sure that a man named Maximilian Schmitz had killed himself across the grave of the speaker, and when told that he had, shut up the receiver."

Schmitz was over six feet in height and of distinguished appearance. His mode of dress was fashionable, and in a checkbook found in an inside coat pocket were stubs showing that he drew large sums on the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at New York. He was said to be in the cotton brokerage business, with an office in Beaver Street.

William S. Moore is the same age as the dead man, and is employed as a clerk in the office of Robert Moore & Co., cotton brokers, at 56 Beaver Street. Members of the firm declared they did not know where the young man lived, and at Hastings-on-Hudson Moore refused to give his address. Nor Moore refused to comment on an entry in a small memorandum book found in Schmitz's coat, which read:

"Mrs. Lucy A. Simmonds died January 13, 1915. Age 27. Polytechnic Hospital, New York, room 656, sixth floor."

In Schmitz's clothes were found several envelopes in which they had done up the carnations. One of the envelopes addressed having been destroyed. Moore told Coroner Dunn, however, that his friend's brother, Pierre Schmitz, was a cotton broker living with his mother at Norfolk, Va., and had notified them of Maximilian's death. They are expected to reach New York this evening and will go at once to Hastings-on-Hudson.

Frank H. Simonds, Author of "The Great War," has on to-day's Editorial Page a detailed account of the operations about Lens, where one of the most vital battles of The Great War is now being fought.

This illuminating article—and the map which accompanies it—will explain to you the strategic importance of the positions which the Allies are making such unprecedented efforts to capture. Turn to it now—it will clear away the confusion of the cable reports which you are following day by day.

The Tribune First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Archibald Bore Bernstorff Veto of Congress Plot

Ambassador Said He Sent Nothing Unneutral, but a Curious Cipher Letter Signed by Him Reaches Department of Justice.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Sept. 30.—Count von Bernstorff, in his efforts to stop the shipment of munitions to the Allies and to cause a relaxation of the British blockade, considered and rejected plans for influencing legislation in Congress. This is indicated in a letter signed by the German Ambassador and taken with other documents from J. F. Archibald. This letter and several of the other documents were sent by the State Department to the Department of Justice to-day for scrutiny.

Count von Bernstorff, in New York on September 16, denied that any unneutral documents signed by himself would be found on Archibald. He further stated that no papers of any kind had been given by him to Archibald.

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FRENCH CUT SECOND LINE IN CHAMPAGNE; MENACE SUPPLY ROAD

Push On Toward Railway Which Links Kaiser's Forces in South—Berlin Admits Losing Hill 191.

London, Sept. 30.—With the German second line pierced at several points, a great battle is raging in Champagne, west of the Argonne, with the railway from Challemagne to Bazancourt as its stake.

Upon this road the Kaiser's troops, from Rheims to the Argonne, depend for their supplies. It has been used for bringing munitions and men to the Crown Prince's army in the Argonne Forest, where some of the hottest fighting of the war has been staged. If the French reach it, they will compel the Germans to fall back to the next supply line, the railway from Le Chatelat to Vouziers. The collapse of this second line of defence would acutely menace much of the German position in the west.

The French line is now not more than three miles at one place from the Challemagne-Bazancourt road. Berlin admits that an enemy brigade broke through the German outer line of trenches south of St. Marie-Py and says it was there annihilated. St. Marie-Py is on the strategic railway which is the French objective. Meanwhile, French are shelling stations on the road.

Important Defence Work Won and Lost in Twenty-four Hours—Defeat Near Souchez Conceded by Teutons.

London, Sept. 30.—The only details of Italian fighting to reach London to-day came in the form of an Austrian official statement, claiming successes on both the Tyrolean and the Carinthian front, with an indication that news of a different trend may be received later regarding battles near St. North of Tolmino.

Fighting in Progress Near and North of Tolmino on the Carinthian Front. London, Sept. 30.—The only details of Italian fighting to reach London to-day came in the form of an Austrian official statement, claiming successes on both the Tyrolean and the Carinthian front, with an indication that news of a different trend may be received later regarding battles near St. North of Tolmino.

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