

L. FRANKEL A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Hotel Man Despondent Over Recent Reverses.

Despondent because of business reverses, Louis Frankel, 60 years old, formerly manager of the old Gilsey House, and for many years a well-known hotel man and restaurateur in this city, shot and killed himself late yesterday afternoon in a secluded spot on the brow of Lookout Hill in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The shot was heard by Patrolman James F. Kierney of the Prospect Park precinct, who was on duty near the Ocean Avenue entrance. Kierney found Frankel lying face downward upon the ground with a bullet wound in his right temple. An ambulance was summoned from the Seney Hospital, and Dr. Tilden, who answered the call, said that death had been instantaneous. The body was taken to the park police station.

There were no papers or other means of identification on the dead man, except a small card upon which was penciled this request: "Please notify Mr. Lesvinier, 450 Nostrand Avenue, head of the American Sample Shop." The police communicated by telephone with Mr. Lesvinier, who, upon hearing the description of the suicide, said that he was probably Mr. Frankel, whose adopted daughter, Mrs. Hattie Petersen, was employed by his concern. Later Mrs. Petersen visited the police station and identified the body as that of her foster father, and it was removed to the family home at 863 Sterling Place, where Frankel lived with his adopted daughter and his wife, Ella.

For eight years past the dead man had been associated with Frederick Schwartz in the restaurant and café business. Under the firm name of Schwartz & Frankel, they ran the bowling alleys and café at Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street, which was formerly the headquarters of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, and at one time was owned by Charles Ebbets. Four months ago Frankel and his partner opened the Montague Grill at 200 Montague Street, Brooklyn, of which Frankel acted as manager.

Friends of the dead man said last night that his business reverses began about fifteen years ago, when he gave up the management of the Hotel Albert, at University Place and Eleventh Street, Manhattan, which he had managed successfully for fourteen years, to take over the management of the Old Gilsey House, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. Frankel ran the Gilsey House for two years and lost considerable money in the venture. Later he embarked in the Summer hotel business and took the management of the Kaaterskill Hotel at Kaaterskill, N. Y., which proved a failure in two seasons. His next enterprise was the Lakewood Hotel at Lakewood, N. J., a Winter resort. Half a season sufficed to compel him to abandon this also.

Frankel visited the Montague Grill yesterday morning as usual, but left the place before the head bartender arrived at 10 o'clock. The latter found only a small amount of money in the cash register together with this note:

Mr. Charles Werner.

Dear Charles: I can only leave you so much money in the drawer. Kindly pay the help. You will hear from me later in the evening.

On a separate card was written the combination of the safe. The note was signed with Frankel's full name. Werner stated last night that Frankel had been despondent and morose for several days.

DANA SUES E. D. MORGAN.

Demands Return of Commissions on Mexican Business.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles A. Dana, as executor under the will of Charles Dana, began suit yesterday in the Federal District Court to set aside certain contracts which the Corralitos Company of 100 Broadway, a Mexican ranching concern, entered into with its former President, Edwin D. Morgan. These provided for the sums to be paid to Mr. Morgan, who is a resident of Rhode Island, as compensation for his services as general agent. It is contended that these were excessive, and that Mr. Morgan should restore to the company the difference between the amount he received and the fair and reasonable value of his services.

The Corralitos Company, a Colorado corporation with \$1,500,000 capital, was organized on Feb. 1, 1889, partly as a ranching and partly as a mining concern in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Charles Dana at the time of his death owned 1,920 shares of the preferred stock and 2,000 shares of the common stock. The Corralitos Company transferred all its mining interests to the Candelaria Company, which was owned by the same group of individuals, and on Dec. 7, 1910, the defendant, Mr. Morgan, resigned the Presidency of the Corralitos Company and made a contract with it to act for ten years for it as an expert agent in the ranching business.

This contract was modified on May 8, 1911, in such a way as to make Mr. Morgan's compensation depend on the amount of the dividends on the preferred stock, but it is complained that even under this arrangement it was possible for Morgan to receive as much or more than was paid out to the owners of \$700,000 of preferred stock.

The complaint alleges that the Corralitos Company never earned enough money to pay any such commission or salary, and that in 1911 and 1912 Mr. Morgan received more than \$32,000, although his services were not worth more than \$2,500. Further complaint is made of the large commission which Mr. Morgan was to receive on sales of stock in 1911, and it is alleged that that was a subterfuge to compensate him for his services as President in 1910, for which he was entitled to no pay.

Mr. Dana also objects to the alleged contribution by the Corralitos Company in 1908 of \$60,000 toward the \$100,000 capital of the Leon Mining Company, to which the Candelaria Company had transferred its mining properties. Moreover, when the Leon Mining Company was reorganized, it is asserted, the Corralitos Company made a further and larger contribution. Upon these grounds Mr. Dana, in behalf of the estate of Charles Dana and all other stockholders who did not consent to the contracts with Mr. Morgan, asks for the cancellation of the contracts, the return of such sums as have been paid to Morgan in excess of the value of his services and the enjoining of the Corralitos Company from paying out any more money to him under the contracts.

FINDS REAL SEGREGATION.

Effect Is "Startling," Says Investigator in Washington Departments.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public yesterday the report of a special agent sent to Washington to investigate the segregation of white and colored employes in Government departments. The investigation followed many complaints and inquiries. The association has twenty branches throughout the country. Moorfield Storey of Boston is President. Oswald G. Villard of New York is Chairman of the Board of Directors, which includes, among other members, Miss Jane Addams and Miss Lillian D. Wald.

"The effect of segregation," says the report, "is startling. Competition has been eliminated. Those segregated are regarded almost as lepers and get what no one else wants. Segregation in work has been effected so far without official orders. Generally the excuse is a readjustment of work to increase efficiency." Taking up individual departments, the report says:

"In the Miscellaneous and Examining Division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing workers have been paired according to race. In the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Department colored employes have been segregated back of a row of lockers in a corner of the room.

"In fact, in this department segregation practically amounts to elimination. In the Treasury Building colored clerks have not yet been segregated, but it seems to be understood that as many as possible are to be segregated in the Registry Division.

"In the office of the Auditor for the Post Office segregation seems to have been most skillfully worked out. In one room colored men operate what is known as the 'gang punch,' and in another room the force working at the 'assorting machines' is entirely colored."