could negotiate terms of surrender Carbajal's incumbency presents a possible way of settlement without the Constitutionalists proceeding in their efforts to capture Mexico City by force of arms. In other words, the rebels of Northern Mexico will not treat with Huerta, but with Carbajal. Such is the opinion of agents of the revolution in Washington.

Carbajal's antecedents, his friends and his affiliations make him appear impossible as a provisional President who would be retained during the period of transition between the retirement of Huerta and the establishment of a permanent government through an election, as De la Barra was retained between the downfall of Diaz and the election and inauguration of Madero.

Other Constitutionalists believe that Carbajal, who has taken no prominent part in politics recently, is a weak man and for that reason, if for no other, unfitted for the provisional Presidency.

It is not considered possible now that Carranza will send delegates to negotiate with the Huertistas, or, if he does, that the negotiations will amount to anything. It may be that Carranza will go through the motions of participation for the purpose of pleasing the mediators and the United States, but if he does he is expected to prolong negotiations until the rebel success at arms is achieved.

The appointment of Carbajal, who took office yesterday, is part of a general programme by which it hoped to make peace with the Constitutionalists. The Huerta delegates to the Niagara conference are understood to have been awaiting this move for several days. Carbajal has long been a member of the Supreme Court of Mexico, and on May 31 last was elected chief justice.

Would Not Deal with Huerta.

Realizing that the Constitutionalist generals would disapprove the plan for peace conferences with representatives of General Huerta, as proposed by the mediators, because they did not wish to have dealings in any form with Huerta, the suggestion was made to the Huerta group that another man be placed in power with whom the Constitutionalists might feel disposed to treat, and the choice of Carbajal resulted.

Carbajal is a member of the class which supported Huerta, but is regarded as having liberal sympathies. He was the peace envoy whom Porfirio Diaz sent to Juarez in 1911 to arrange with Madero for the transfer of power to the successful revolutionists.

It is believed here that Carbajal will endeavor to arrange terms of peace which will virtually be terms of surrender. The people in Mexico City are reported apprehensive of a military conquest of the capital, and the efforts of an influential class are believed to be directed toward arranging a peaceful transfer of power.

There would be no necessity for a large army to enter the Mexican capital under such a plan, but merely a few thousand men, able to maintain order, if the Federal troops evacuated. With the naming of Carbajal renewed efforts will be made, it is understood, by the Mexican delegates who were at the Niagara mediation to bring about a peace conference. Washington representatives of General Carranza are in favor of such a plan.

Peace Believed Near.

A survey of developments in Mexico itself within the last twenty-four hours, moreover, has convinced officials of the Washington government and prominent diplomats here that internal peace there is near at hand.

The capture by the Constitutionalists of Guadalajara, within striking distance of the Mexican capital, has emphasized to the people in the territory controlled by Huerta that the military triumph of the revolution is inevitable. This is the tenor of the information which is reaching officials here along with the news that persons prominently identified with the Huerta government are quietly leaving the country with their families, fearing reprisals by the Constitutionalist forces.

Composition of the differences between General Carranza and General Villa through the conferences at Torreon have solidified the Constitutionalist military forces again, but those conversant with the inner details of the situation declare that a much more beneficial result has ensued in that a programme for the holding of honest elections and the carrying out of a series of reforms now has been drafted.

Coupled with the announcement from Torreon of the results of the conferences there, the statement of General Carranza from Saltillo that he intends to carry out to the letter the plans of Guadalupe is regarded as significant. The plan provides for the installation of General Carranza as President ad interim of the Republic until an election is held.

Carranza's Position.

Provision now has been made for a convocation of chiefs when the Constitutionalists reach Mexico City. Then an effort will be made by some Constitutionalist leaders to substitute Carranza as first chief, but should be desire to be a candidate for President in the ensuing elections he would be obliged to retire, because the Mexican constitution prohibits a provisional President ,or one discharging the functions of the Executive at the time of holding an election, from being a candidate.

The belief prevails in some quarters that Carranza would stay in office as first chief or provisional President until the country was pacified, then call an election and resign, in order to become a candidate.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan expect to receive comprehensive reports of the intentions of the Constitutionalists soon, for John R. Silliman, formerly Consul at Saltillo, has arrived there again. The Washington administration is not inclined to assume any active part in the situation at present, being content to let the Constitutionalists and Huerta faction work out a solution of the problem in their own way.

SHOT MEXICANS IN BACK, IT IS CHARGED

Ensign Richardson Given by Boalt as Authority for Vera Cruz Story.

Vera Cruz, July 11.—A naval court of inquiry is investigating the charge contained in an article written by Fred L. Boalt, a Chicago newspaper correspndent in Vera Cruz, that the law of flight was applied to Mexican prisoners at the time of the occupation of this city by the American forces. The testimony of many officers and newspaper men has been taken, and the evidence fails to show any such incident as that described.

Boalt's explanation of his article is that he was told of the incident as a personal experience by Ensign William A. Richardson, of the battleship Arkansas, who participated in the second day's fighting. Boalt said he assumed the story was true, and reported it as a fact without seeking confirmation.

Brigadier General Funston received orders from Washington to cancel Boalt's credentials and send him home if the correspondent failed to prove his charge. General Funston asked Rear Admiral Badger to investigate the case, and the court of inquiry is still sitting.

Ensign Richardson has attended the sessions of the court and has been represented by a brother officer as counsel. It is understood that the question now before the court is the determination of whether Richardson did relate the story as Boalt says, and the court's findings will be sent to Washington by General Funston, with his recommendation, before any action is taken. In the mean time Boalt's standing as a correspondent is not affected.

CARBAJAL.

Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Who May Succeed Huerta.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 11.—Fred L. Boalt's story was that Ensign William Richardson applied the "ley de fuga," or "law of flight," to Mexican prisoners, turning them loose and letting them run for liberty while Americans shot them. If they got to a certain corner, according, to Boalt's story, they escaped; otherwise they were killed.

The story, which Boalt wrote for a Western newspaper syndicate, was brought to the attention of the War Department, and the Secretary of War ordered that Boalt be deported from Vera Cruz. The Secretary of the Navy, however, learned that Boalt insisted that his charges were founded on statements made to him by officers of the navy, and Mr. Daniels then said that he desired that the deportation be held up until the navy had an opportunity to investigate. Officers here do not believe that there is the slightest foundation for the charges.

Representative Falconer, of Washington, who said that Boalt was a friend of his, introduced a resolution to-day calling upon the War and Navy departments for information on the matter. It was sent to the Naval Affairs Committee.

VILLA SUSPICIOUS OF CARRANZA STILL

Leader Now on His Way to Juarez, Accompanied by U. S. Agent Carothers.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Juarez, Mexico, July 11.—To confer with his representatives on the border, to get in direct touch with his agents in Washington and to arrange for food and supplies for his army, General Francisco Villa is coming to Juarez. He is reported in to-day's dispatches to have left Torreon for the border, but will stop a day in Chihuahua City en route.

The disposition of Villa's army in the southern campaign, whether or not he will participate in that campaign, whether or not he will lead in the attack on Mexico City, the possibility of a wider breach with Carranza and the forming of a new provisional government are questions, it is claimed, that will be settled definitely when Villa reaches Juarez.

With Villa is coming George C. Carothers, representative of the State Department at Washington, who has been with the rebel leader during his campaigns and who is generally regarded as enjoying more fully than any other American the confidence of the Mexican revolutionary leader.

Efforts to pacify General Villa were made to-day by Carranza and his representatives, but it is said by Villa's friends that Villa looks with suspicion upon all overtures made by Carranza now. The ordering of coal sent to Villa's army with which to move troop trains to the south, an action taken by Carranza to-day, comes too late, Villa's men assert. General Villa, they claim, already has arranged for a coal supply. Satisfaction is expressed by agents of Villa that conditions in the State of Chihuahua are better and more normal than in any other portion of Mexico. They point to the fact that Chihuahua is wholly under Villa's control. To-day the extensive woodworking plants of the Madero company, a Pearson concern controlled by British and Canadian capital, resumed operations at Pearson and Madero, Mexico, giving employment to 500 men in each town. Mines in the Chihuahua City and Parral districts are resuming daily. One furnace of the Chihuahua smelter is ready to be blown in, and the big smelter at Torreon, owned by the Madero family, is to resume operations Monday.

In Carranza territory, notably in Sonora, Villa sympathizers point out, anarchy is widespread and industries which had resumed have since closed down.

It is announced to-day that Villa will not submit to having his fiat money replaced with Carranza currency. The transfer of the several millions of Carranza money which Villa held and which he agreed should be returned to Carranza has not been completed. Five million pesos of the money had been sent to Chihuahua and Carranza officials went there after it. It was expected that all of the Carranza money would be returned to his agents to-day, but a new delay occurred, and it may be several days before the financial transfer finally is completed.

Villa's army is resting and recuperating in half a dozen temporary camps in the Chihuahua country and Villa is in no hurry to send his men into the field again. Many of them still are disabled from sickness and his horses are greatly in need of grass. Until both men and horses are in better condition Villa has let it be known to his friends he will make no effort to move to the south. This is looked upon by some to mean that he is still planning his independent republic, although close friends of the leader deny that any such plans are seriously under consideration.

HUERTA SAID TO HAVE KILLED 230

Two Jails in Capital Alleged Scenes of Executions Thursday Night.

Saltillo, Mexico, July 10, via Laredo, Tex., July 11.—Two hundred and thirty persons were reported executed in Mexico City last night by Huerta, according to news from the South received here by Constitutionalists today.

One hundred and seventy of these were said to have been put to death in the Federal penitentiary, and sixty in the prison of Santiago Tlaltelaico. Most of the victims, it is said, were officials.

Fighting is reported within the Federal district, the Constitutionalists having attacked Xochimilco, San Pablo and other small towns in the vicinity of the capital, and Huerta has been advised that Pachuca will be attacked shortly.

General Garcia Peno has left Esperanza with two strong columns to reinforce Mexico City. Cuernavaca, it was said to-day, is filled with starving persons and a remnant of the Federals under Ignacio Norreiga have asked for a train from Mexico City to rescue them. When the town surrendered to the Zapata forces the garrison had no food and many died of hunger.

BURGLAR TRAPS WOMAN

Intruder Threatens with Pistol as He Loots House.

Attracted by a noise on the ground floor of her home, Mrs. Joseph V. Reed, of 114 Vanderveer Place, Woodhaven, Long Island, descended from her bedroom early yesterday morning to investigate, and was confronted in the lower hall by a masked burglar, who held a revolver to her head while he looted the dining room of a quantity of silverware valued at $300. Upon completing his task the burglar made his escape.

Mrs. Reed's screams aroused the neighborhood, and shortly afterward two suspected men were rounded up. They gave their names as Onell Donello, twenty-two years old, and Salvatore Bullini, eighteen, both of Ozone Park, Long Island.

Later it was found that the burglar had visited the house of August Hufnagle, in the rear of the Reed residence, and had left finger prints on the windowsill of that house. The prints were photographed, but did not correspond with those of either of the prisoners, both of whom protested their innocence.

They were held in $1,000 bail each by Magistrate Leach in the Jamaica police court yesterday pending further investigation.

NO HUERTA MAN WILL DO

Carbajal Not Acceptable to Carranza and Villa.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., July 11.—Carranza and Villa representatives here to-night say no man who is in any way identified with the Huerta administration will be acceptable to their chief as provisional President for a brief time. Carbajal, by reason of his affiliation with the Huerta government, would not be acceptable, they say.

None of them have communicated, however, with Villa or Carranza in regard to the matter. For Huerta to resign in favor of his own party would, in the opinion of rebels here, be merely a subterfuge to hold the power in the hands of his friends.

CITY SERVANT 27 YEARS

Impoverished Laborer 84 Applies to Police for Shelter.

After working for New oYrk City for twenty-seven consecutive years, John Burns, eighty-four, a laborer in Mount Morris Park, found himself so down and out yesterday that he was compelled to apply to the police for shelter. Patrolman Duirholz took him to the Morrisania Court, where Magistrate Simms asked whether Burns would like to serve three or six months in the workhouse.

"Give me six, your honor," said Burns.

After hearing the story of his long service the Magistrate committed him for six months to the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Dies After Saving Wife.

John Sonkson, of 491 Railroad av., East New York, whose skull was crushed by a fall from a third story window of the burning apartment house at that address Friday morning after he had saved his wife by dropping her into the arms of men in the street, died last night in Kings County Hospital in his wife's arms. They had been married only a short time.

LAMA TAKES FUNDS OF HUERTA ABROAD

Financial Minister Sails for Paris Protected by Funston.

EXPECTS PEACE SOON THROUGHOUT MEXICO

Many Prominent Fugitives Admit the End Is Likely to Come at Any Moment.

Vera Cruz, July 11.—Adolfo de la Lama, Huerta's Minister of Finance, arrived here to-day from the Mexican capital on his way to Paris to confer with the holders of Mexican national bonds, to explain to them the conditions obtaining in Mexico and to assure them that the obligations will be fully met when peace and order have been restored.

When he was informed that Querido Moheno, ex-Minister of Commerce and Labor, who sails as far as Havana on the same ship, had attacked his financial policies in interviews given to the press, Señor de la Lama asserted that Moheno's resignation had been demanded by General Huerta. This he said had been done because Moheno had sought to make contracts with the big oil companies without the knowledge of Huerta or of the Mexican Senate. Señor de la Lama did not specify the companies nor the nature of the contracts.

Funston Guards Him.

The Minister of Finance was met at the railroad station by Brigadier General Funston, and extra precautions were taken to guard against any popular demonstrations during the Mexican statesman's trip to the steamship Espagne. Consul William W. Canada receiving a message from the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City to-day urging that courtesies be shown to Señor de la Lama on his arrival, and bespeaking similar attentions for the former acting Foreign Minister Roberto Esteva-Ruiz, who is expected here to-morrow, also en route to Europe.

Señor de la Lama, who was put aboard ship by the launch of the battleship Louisiana, said he was not aware that Esteva-Ruiz was going to Europe.

"Things happen suddenly in Mexico now," he said, "and this mission of Señor Esteva-Ruiz has developed since I left the capital. I do not know why he is going."

Señor de la Lama said that while the Constitutionalists could not be said to have triumphed, the restoration of peace in Mexico would come soon.

Predicts Huerta's Fall.

The fall of General Huerta, according to the Finance Minister, was likely to occur at any time, but the dictator, he said, was willing to step aside when a man agreeable to the various factions had been found to take his place, and he thought the Federal and revolutionary agents in New York would bring the end about peaceably. The Finance Minister was accompanied by his secretary and a party of friends. His family is in Paris, but he said he expected to return to the Mexican capital within six weeks. It is the opinion in well informed circles here, however, that Lama is taking with him immense sums of Huerta's savings, and that his mission is to arrange the President's financial status in Europe.

Gama and Moheno scarcely spoke to each other when they met aboard the Espagne. Also sailing were the families of Landa Escandon and Manuel Llamoza, the latter the wealthiest Spaniard in Mexico, and General Velasquez, who commanded the defeated Federals at Zacatecas. They all admit that something is likely to drop soon in the capital and that they do not wish to see the end. The millionaire bullfighter and rebel, Vicente Segura, is now attacking Pachuca, with every prospect of success.

Who Killed Madero?

Señor Moheno's pet hobby now is his book on the history of modern Mexico. Moheno says he knows absolutely that he can prove Huerta did not order Madero's death, nor could he prohibit it, and that he has revelations that will stir the world, as the assassination was brought about by more prominent men.

An unusual number of Mexicans of the upper and middle classes reached here from the interior to-day, virtually all of them on their way to Europe. It is reported that many more are coming by a later train to-day and also to-morrow.

Two of the passengers who arrived on to-day's train reported they had been robbed by pickpockets before they reached the gap in the railroad. The Mexican authorities believed the thieves had fled toward Vera Cruz and they notified the American officials by telegraph. Two Mexicans answering the telegraphic descriptions were later arrested by an outpost at the edge of the city and money equalling the amount alleged to have been stolen was found on them.

HURLS CLOCK; HITS GIRL

Man Uses Timepiece as Missile in Family Row.

Michael Capers, thirty-eight, of 210 East 101st st., was locked up in the East 104th st. station last night, charged with throwing an alarm clock in a family quarrel and striking Rita Bratton, three weeks old, the child of his stepdaughter, Mrs. Thomas Bratton, of 167 East 87th st. The child is in a serious condition. Capers is the fourth husband of Mrs. Bratton's mother.

When it was found the baby was hit the father, Thomas Bratton, took the little one, while Mrs. Bratton and Mrs. Capers pursued Capers, who ran from the apartment.

Capers was caught by a number of men and women, and when they learned that it was charged that he had hurt a baby, the police say, they pummelled him.

BOY DISROBES IN COURT

Judge Makes Son Return Suit Stolen from Father.

Morristown, N. J., July 11.—Court had to be adjourned for several minutes to-day while Patrick Darcey, of Mount Hope, took off clothes which he had stolen from his father and resumed his own.

When the elder Darcey arose yesterday he looked about for his suit and found it missing. On the bedpost he saw apparel which he recognized as belonging to his son. The father swore out a complaint against his son, who was arrested in Morristown, where he had been celebrating the acquisition of new habiliments.

Judge Joshua R. Salmon, after reprimanding the youth, discharged him.

Guaymas Not Evacuated Yet.

Saltillo, Mex., July 10.—Previous reports that the seaport of Guaymas had been evacuated by Federals were in error, according to advices to-day from General Alvaredo, commanding the Constitutionalists besieging that city. Alvaredo reported he had moved his forces so as to surround Gunymas completely on the land side.

LEAVES BODY TO SCIENCE

Woman Leaves Note for "the Public and Morbidly Curious."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Williamsport, Penn., July 11.—"I have no home, no family, no friends, no money; am physically and mentally beyond being self-sustaining. It would be no one's business to care for me, help me or bury me. So I die, pass on to some other sphere of existence."

This was one of several notes found by the side of Mrs. Helen L. Owens, assistant register of the American Extension University law department, of Los Angeles, who was found dead in bed in her room at a boarding house this afternoon. In her mouth was one end of a rubber hose, the other end of which was attached to a gas jet. The note was addressed to "the Public and Morbidly Curious." Another note was addressed to the Coroner. It was dated July 7 and read:

"I bequeath my body to the interests of science. It would furnish medical students with material for experimentation."

For her landlady, Mrs. Apker, was a note saying: "What small, inconsequent possessions I leave in my room are yours to dispose of as you see fit. Perhaps my few books and booklets might help some patient in a hospital to while away a convalescent hour."

There was also a letter addressed to the Eastern Founding Company, of Brooklyn.

CARRANZA AS AD INTERIM PRESIDENT

Torreon Conference Agrees He Shall Take Office and then Call Election.

Torreon, Mexico, July 11.—At the Carranza-Villa conciliation conference in an effort to prevent General Carranzt or any of the military leaders of the revolution from becoming candidates for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency failed to be adopted, according to an official statement issued to-day.

The motion was made by the Villa delegates. A motion passed, however, demanding that the first chief, as President ad interim, at the triumph of the revolution should call a convention composed of delegates representing the rebel army, every thousand soldiers to be represented by one delegate, selected by a committee of military chiefs to be approved by the general of the division, which would fix the date and arrange for the election.

A list of names was suggested to Carranza by the delegates from which he could select, if he saw fit, a provisional Cabinet or a consulting committee to act until the selection of permanent officers. Resolutions were also adopted condemning the activity of the clergy in assisting the Huerta government.

This followed a fight in which the Villa delegates attempted to eliminate any military leader, including Carranza, from Presidential possibilities. Those recommended as suitable for the provisional Cabinet were Islesias Calderon, Luis Cabrera, Antonio Villareal, Miguel Silva, Manuel Bonilla, Alberto Pani, Eduardo F. Hay, Ignacio Pesquiera, Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Jose Vasconcelos, Miguel Alessio Robles and Frederico Gonzales Garza.

The two material resolutions adopted at the conference were as follows:

"Upon the first chief of the Constitutionalist army taking possession of his office of Provisional President of the Republic in conformity to the plan of Guadalupe, he shall call a convention which shall discuss and arrange the date on which elections shall be held, as well as a programme of government which shall be placed in practice by all public officials who shall be elected as well as all other matters of national interest.

"This convention shall be composed of delegates of the Constitutionalist army selected by committees of military chiefs, upon a basis of one delegate for every one thousand soldiers in arms. Each delegate to said convention will be identified by credentials which shall be approved by the commanding general of their respective divisions.

Saltillo, Mexico, July 11.—Following the close of the conference at Torreon which adjusted the differences between Carranza and Villa, the former as first chief of the revolution to-day issued a statement which, in part, says:

"As First Chief of the Constitutionalists, I have complied and propose to comply to the end with the plan of Guadalupe. In conformity with this plan, which was subscribed to by the chiefs and officials who surrounded me before I was acquainted with the usurper, Huerta, I then being Governor of the State of Coahuila, and accepted by all the chiefs and officials of the Constitutionalist army, I find myself obliged to remove all the usurpers of the three powers—executive, legislative and judicial—from the posts they occupy unlawfully.

"As First Chief of the Constitutionalists, I shall continue to struggle to establish peace throughout the republic as soon as possible, and will immediately thereafter call elections which will result in the re-establishment of the constitutional order in Mexico. For this reason the plan of Guadalupe is not and will not be a programme of government nor a revolutionary plan, but rather, as it is, a political plan.

"In a few days the three divisions of Generals Pablo Gonzales, Francisco Villa and Alvaro Obregon will advance simultaneously toward the capital of the republic. I believe that Huerta, the usurper, will not resist the advance of the Constitutionalist forces.

"If the columns of the northwest, the north and the northeast amalgamate I shall take direct command of all those forces, and will direct military operations in combination with the division of the centre.

"In regard to my attitude toward foreigners, it has been and will continue to be one of absolute respect and cordiality. I have dictated explicit orders to all chiefs of the Constitutionalist army that they give all consideration to foreigners, without distinction as to nationality, protecting in every possible way their lives and interests. Those foreigners who, as a consequence of our civil war, may have suffered lamentable loss of property will have the right to present claims in conformity with the decree which was promulgated on May 13 of last year, and upon the re-establishment of order all just claims will be recognized and satisfied.

"The orders which I have issued in respect to protection of foreigners I have issued without taking into consideration the attitude of some governments in committing the grave injustice and big error of recognizing the government of the usurper Huerta.

"By good fortune the government of the United States has honored itself by working in favor of liberty, and has been on the side of justice and has not recognized the spurious government of Huerta.

"All consular representatives who have approached me have been welcomed, and I shall accept all representatives that may be accredited to my government, for I desire to demonstrate that throughout the territory under charge of forces under my command the foreigner is well treated and protected.

"Many more foreigners who have abandoned Mexico are returning to their work, which they are carrying on unmolested, and which is very satisfactory to me. Several foreign consuls have felicitated various Constitutionalist chiefs because of the ample guarantees which have been extended."

SALAZAR ESCAPES AT WINGATE, N. M.

Desperate Mexican Prisoner Gets Away on Second Attempt.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., July 11.—According to reports reaching here to-day from Wingate, N. M., General José Ynez Salazar, most desperate of all the nearly five thousand Mexicans imprisoned at Fort Wingate by the United States army, escaped from the prison stockade. It was reported at Fort Bliss that one of the Mexican generals, supposedly Salazar, gave an American guard money to be allowed to crawl through the barbed wire fence of the stockade. The report said the Mexican, carrying a satchel, crawled through the fence and the American guard then called the officer of the guard and the Mexican was rearrested and searched.

In the satchel was found $16,000. A similar amount was stolen a few days before from a Mexican Federal paymaster in the camp, who was murdered, the report says. Salazar made a second attempt and succeeded in getting away, it is said.

Salazar is wanted by Huerta to take the field. He is violently anti-American, and is held responsible for the killing of Tom Fountain, an American, at Parral two years ago. Following the battle of Ojinaga a special guard was kept around his tent and he was not permitted to mingle with the other Mexican prisoners.

American secret service men have learned that a fund of several thousand dollars was raised among Mexicans in El Paso to be used in releasing Salazar and Rodrigo Quevedo, a former filibuster leader. It also is said the plot involved an attempt to release all of the Mexicans in the camp, arming them and sending them into Mexico.

DETECTIVES SEEK CARMAN MAID

Continued from page 1

ing belief that Celia has told an entirely different story from the one which she told at the inquest and that which was given in the affidavit she signed.

Celia Closely Guarded.

Every indication points to this. The care with which she is being guarded to keep any one from "getting to her" before she testifies before the grand jury and the efforts of the defence to discover her whereabouts are regarded here as evidence that the woman will not tell again the story she told at the inquest.

The maid was taken over to the Mineola jail on Thursday by Dr. Carman. She already had been served with a subpœna to testify before the grand jury. She got out of Dr. Carman's car at the jail. Since that time neither Dr. Carman nor any one else connected with the defence has been able to see or speak to her. They do not know where she is. Concerning her disappearance Mrs. Carman's counsel issued this afternoon the following statement:

"I have every reason to believe that the Burns detectives have kidnapped the negro girl Celia Coleman, and therefore I would not be surprised at whatever statements apparently emanate from her. This trick is so contemptible that I do not wish to associate it with the District Attorney or any of his official staff. It is characteristic of what may be expected of the Burns detectives."

Dr. Carman, when he drove up to the jail to-day to pay Mrs. Carman a visit, went further. He was indignant as well as worried.

"It is a pretty small thing for Smith to subpœna that woman and then kidnap her," he said. "It is a pretty low trick. Why these people are not on the level with us. They are crooked. They subpœnaed her when they knew she would not be called, and she was the only witness they did subpœna. It looks crooked to me. If these fellows don't stop pulling the stuff they have there is going to be riot. The people aren't going to stand for it."

Tells of Girl's Disappearance.

The doctor told this story of Celia's disappearance:

"After she was served with a subpœna I drove her over to Mineola in my car, and she got out and went in. I waited and waited for her and she did not come out. Then I asked the clerk of the court if I could not see her. He told me I would not be allowed to see her. I gave him a quarter to give her for her carfare back to Freeport and left. I haven't seen her since, and I can't tell what they have done with her, though I know they have kidnapped her."

After hearing the statements about Celia's supposed kidnapping, Mr. Smith said:

"It's all a lie. Not a word of truth in it. Anyhow, they are nice people to raise such a cry. As soon as we get a witness counsel for Mrs. Carman rushes to get an affidavit from him.

"Yesterday I made an agreement with her counsel to postpone the Coroner's hearing. It was a written stipulation. Yet this morning he comes tearing over here, demanding that the hearing be held when originally scheduled. Well, it won't be.

"Then he wanted to see the witness, Elwood T. Bardes. I told him he could see Bardes and question him until he was blue in the face, provided I was present—and he never will see Bardes unless I am present. I offered to send for the witness and bring him to my office then or at any other time, but I insisted on being present when the questioning took place."

"Is Celia kidnapped?" the District Attorney was asked.

"Celia is not kidnapped," he replied. "That is a lie. Anyhow, why are they so hysterically anxious about Celia?"

"Where is the girl?" was the next question.

"I don't know where she is," said the District Attorney. "I have not kidnapped her, but she can be produced any time she is wanted. She is not under arrest, and, furthermore, I will tell you, Celia is not going to be 'framed up.' I made that very clear to Mrs. Carman's counsel. I told him we intended to get the truth and nothing but the truth.

Says He Is Fair.

"I would cut off my right arm before I would do anything unfair to Mrs. Carman. I am going to get the truth, and it does not make any difference whom it hits, woman or no woman. I have said the same thing to others. I have much sympathy for Mrs. Carman and so have many other people, but I am going to get the truth about the shooting of Mrs. Bailey.

"Dr. Carman has not told all he knows. I said to him, 'Doctor, you are not being half as frank with me as Mrs. Carman is,' but all he would say was that he was telling the truth.

"He told me there was a man in his office the night of the shooting who patted him on the back and said, 'Why, hello, Doc, how are you? Hoy are you feeling?' and asked to have a talk with him then or later. The doctor insisted he had no idea who the man was. He said he vaguely remembered having treated him before, perhaps several years before? I am certain he knew the man's name, and I asked him to be honest and tell me who he was. The doctor stuck to his statement that he did not know.

"Then he agreed to let us go over his books, and later refused. When I wanted one of our special detectives to examine his home I asked the doctor if it would be all right. I told him that if he was afraid of a 'frame-up' he could go along with the detective and take other witnesses of his own.

"I had the subpœna served on Celia because I expected to have her go before the grand jury on Tuesday. As to the confession Dr. Carman may receive, I suppose both the Sheriff and myself get ten to each one he gets, and threatening letters as well."

Doctor Emphasizes Denial.

"If the District Attorney wants to believe I am not telling him everything I know," said Dr. Carman, "he will have to believe it. I have told him everything."

The physician declared it was not true that he had not called up Police Headquarters until 9 o'clock the night of the shooting. He said Mrs. Bailey was leaving for the 8:30 car to Hempstead and that the people who were trying to place the time of the firing of the shot before 8 o'clock were lying.

"If the police say that they were not called up until 9 o'clock that night they are lying," the doctor said, "and they are lying when they try to make out that the shooting took place before 8."

"No long time elapsed before I called up the authorities. I called up the Coroner first at Wantagh, his home, and he was out. Then I called him up at the Town Hall and got him. I did not go out to look for Theodore Bedell before the Coroner came to my house that night."

"Are you sure of that, doctor?" asked The Tribune reporter.

"Well, I won't say that I am sure of that, but I will say this: I had called up the Coroner before I went to look for Bedell, and I think he had arrived at my house. I know he was there when Bedell and I came in together."

"Why did you stop the authorities from examining your books?" he was asked.

"I stopped them because I decided I would not let them make a fool out of me any longer. No, sir, they won't ever get another peek at those books. My patients are criticising me, or would if they found out I was letting these jays go over my books. They would think I was crazy."

George Toomer, cousin of Celia Coleman, to-day said two negroes had told him they were lawyers for the Colored People's League, and were looking out for Celia.

"They told me," he said, "that they had heard there was a colored girl mixed up in this murder, and they had come down to look after her."

Mrs. Jennie Duryea, Mrs. Bailey's mother, to-day told reporters she thought that, if Mrs. Carman killed her daughter, the shot might have been fired to frighten Dr. Carman.

The question was raised to-day whether Dr. Carman could be forced to testify before the grand jury. District Attorney Smith said the doctor would be a witness, and that he expected to prove the corpus delicti by him.

Dr. William H. Runcie, the first outsider to reach the Carman home the night of the shooting, was indignant when a reporter asked him about a statement he was said to have made that he took the revolver from which the shot was fired and threw it away. When he calmed down sufficiently he explained that the story probably originated through his having made such a remark jokingly one night at his club.

The evidence against Mrs. Carman will be presented to the grand jury Tuesday. The District Attorney says it will not take more than three or four hours to complete his case. He expects the jury will reach a decision by next Friday or Saturday.

NEVER SPOKE OF CARMAN

Name, Says Friend of Slain Woman, First Seen in News.

Mrs. Frrederick G. Hillerman, of 1523 Pacific st., Brooklyn, said yesterday that she had been well acquainted with Mrs. Louise Bailey for many years, but had never heard her mention the name of Dr. Carman.

"We first learned that Lulu knew Dr. Carman when we read about her murder in the papers," she declared. "I knew Lulu from childhood and had plenty of opportunity to learn the name of her physician, as we frequently visited her in Hempstead and she often stopped with us in Brooklyn. On June 30 she wrote me a postal saying that she hoped soon to visit us again."

MAY END ANGLE MYSTERY

Woman's Counsel Tells of New Evidence in Case.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., July 11.—"We have information which the state did not get. We had thought to withhold it until the case got into the courts, but if I can persuade Judge Downs, we will put it in at the Coroner's inquest when it is resumed and settle the matter then and there; it will make some of the theories advanced to account for Waldo R. Ballou's death sound silly."

So said Judge H. Stanley Finch, counsel for Mrs. Helen M. Angle, tonight. He declined to reveal the information at present, but said he might give it out later.

Mrs. Angle felt so ill this afternoon that she asked the police to summon her physician.

SAW 3 DROWN; SHE DIES

Shock and Hysteria Result in Spectator's Death.

Shock and hysteria caused by witnessing the drowning of two young women and a youth last Thursday led to the death from heart failure Friday night of Mrs. Catherine Blaney, forty-two years old, a widow, of 22 North st., Brooklyn Hills, Long Island.

Mrs. Blaney had attended a Sunday school picnic Thursday at Long Beach and was sitting on the shore when Catherine Reycraft and Grace Reeves, two young girls, got beyond their depth in the water and shrieked for assistance. Norman Beach, twenty-three years old, of Ferrisa st., Woodhaven, went to their aid and was dragged to his death.

The triple tragedy upset Mrs. Blaney, who had been in ill health for some time, and she was taken home in an hysterical condition. She rapidly grew worse and died late the following day.

THINK BOY MURDERED

Friends of Edelhart Believe Slayers Threw Body on Track.

Murder, not suicide or accident, is the theory of his friends to account for the death of Charles Edelhart, seventeen years old, of 479 Germania av., Jersey City, whose body was found on the Erie Railroad tracks in Hoboken under the 14th st. viaduct on Wednesday morning. An investigation was begun yesterday by William Charlock, Prosecutor's detective.

Mrs. Mary Edelhart, the boy's mother, believes a gang of ruffians who had threatened to "beat up" the boy assaulted him so viciously they killed him and then, to avoid suspicion, dragged the body to the tracks. Coroner James Burke will hold an inquest on Friday.

M'ADOO CHARGED WITH "JOY RIDING"

Representative Calls Revenue Cutters His Fleet of Pleasure Craft.

USES THEM TO GO TO SUMMER HOME

Violation of Law, Says Minority Member of Appropriation Committee.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 11.—Representative Good, of Iowa, charged in the House to-day that Secretary McAdoo was constantly violating the law in using revenue cutters for private junketing purposes, and should therefore be removed from office. Mr. Good is a minority member of the Appropriations Committee.

"How can the President expect the ordinary citizen to obey and respect the law when his Secretary of the Treasury violates the law with impunity?" asked Mr. Good.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, entered a defence of the Secretary, although admitting that he was without knowledge concerning the violations charged by Mr. Good.

"It is not a pleasant duty to call attention to violations of the law by officials whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law," said Mr. Good. "But while we are considering this appropriation bill, it is most appropriate that Congress should know how some of the money which we appropriate is used by those in charge of its administration.

"I refer, gentlemen, to the revenue cutter service. We appropriate every year about $2,500,000 for this service. It was first instituted to enforce the revenue laws of the United States, to prevent smuggling into this country, and we have a great fleet under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day.

Joy Rides on the Prairie.

"It is a notorious fact that every Friday, or thereabouts, at this time of the year, the revenue cutter Prairie leaves Boston, comes to Washington and is loaded with Democratic officials and they are taken for a cruise down the Potomac. But that would not be so bad if the violation of the law stopped there. I have here a newspaper dispatch, which I will read."

Mr. Good then inserted in "The Record" the following dispatch from Mattapoisett, Mass., under date of July 5:

"William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. McAdoo arrived at their summer home here today. They came on the revenue cutter Onondaga. Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and his guest, Assistant Secretary Baldwin, who were in Mattapoisett for the Fourth, left to-day for Washington."

Continuing, Mr. Good said:

"A statute enacted in 1884 provides that 'and hereafter revenue cutters shall be used exclusively for public service, and in no way for private purposes.'

"On June 24 Congress appropriated $475,000 to purchase two additional revenue cutters that will be added to this great fleet of pleasure craft for the Secretary of the Treasury and those to whom he may desire to extend the courtesy of violating the law of the United States.

Law Enforcement Needed.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is not responsible for this statute, but he is responsible for the administration of that law, so far as the revenue cutter service is concerned. We have had in the past ten years a period of law enactment. What we need to-day is a renaissance of law enforcement.

"How can the President of the United States expect the ordinary citizen to obey and respect the law when his Secretary of the Treasury violates the law with impunity? Public sentiment should demand the removal from office of every official, whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law, who refuses to enforce it and himself violates it.

"And if the public to-day had the power it would in no uncertain terms demand the removal from office of the Secretary of the Treasury, who not only refuses to enforce this law but himself violates it. I commend to him the words of Abraham Lincoln on the responsibilities of law enforcement."

Taft's Name Brought In.

Mr. Good, interrupted by Democrats, said he understood that Secretary McAdoo also went at times from New York to his summer home on Cape Cod on a revenue cutter. Representative Frank Clark, of Florida, sought to weaken the effect of the attack by alleging that Mr. Taft, when Secretary of War, improperly used an army transport to take a party to the Philippines.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he had not investigated Mr. Good's allegations, but thought the Iowa member's criticisms were entirely too harsh. Mr. Fitzgerald said he remembered that he once saw an international yacht race while aboard a revenue cutter and that he was aboard the revenue cutter by permission of a Republican Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Good's speech caused members on both sides of the House to grow attentive and the sentiment among minority members is to demand an official investigation if there are further instances when revenue cutters are used for "joy rides" by the Secretary of the Treasury.

M'ADOO REAL WATCHDOG

Has Saved Country $941,272, Says Representative Glass.

Washington, July 11.—Secretary McAdoo in his administration of the Treasury Department thus far has saved the country $941,272, declares Carter Glass, chairman of the House Banking Committee, to-day, replying to a criticism of the Federal Reserve Organization Committee by Representative Mondell. Mr. Mondell had declared he