

New York Tribune

Mayor to Prosecute Catholic Priests

FORT DOUAUMONT REWON BY 40,000 BAVARIANS

French Driven Out in Fierce Hand-to-hand Fight.

CUMIERES LOST, PARIS ADMITS

Germans Pay Heavy Toll, but Morale Still Unbroken.

Paris, May 24.—Fort Douaumont is again in German hands. Once more Germany's might has been demonstrated—as in the first days of the attack—by the recapture of the position described as the "front door" of Verdun. The stronghold was taken despite all the efforts and the most desperate valor of its defenders.

To-night, inside the sill of the door, a heavy Teuton foot is again planted. The wedge is held by what remains of two divisions of Bavarians. Foot by foot, all last night and to-day, they fought their way back into the ruins of the old fort. After four months of tremendous efforts, General Nivell's brilliant feat of yesterday was not to deprive the Kaiser of his one substantial gain at Verdun.

Although German troops were worn out by the battle which has been in progress unceasingly since last Friday, Douaumont had to be retaken. It had to be recaptured at any cost. Fresh Bavarian divisions which had been brought up for action at Le Mort Homme were quickly transferred across the river and to them was assigned the task.

Like Scene at Gallipoli.

Not since the battles of the Anzac region at Gallipoli has there been such a struggle. The French, who had crept down from the plateau above the day before, held the fort only with grenades. Their rifles they had left behind.

The day was sweltering hot. The thermometer stood at ninety. What little herbage the guns had spared stood withering in the glare. There was no water to relieve the oppression, and flies—millions of them hovering over the dead, regardless of battle—were everywhere.

The French fought stripped to the waist. Even the steel helmets were cast aside by many who preferred to face bullets rather than endure the heat of the metal on their heads. Through cellar and tunnel of the fort the battle raged. Grenades exhausted, in many places it became hand-to-hand. There was no chance for quarter and none was asked by either side.

Forced finally outside the walls of the redoubt, the French rallied and held firm. There the lines stood to-night, practically against each other, the combat likely to break out afresh at any moment.

Cumieres Taken by Storm.

While the struggle at Douaumont was going on, fresh German assaults had been launched west of the Meuse at Le Mort Homme. Here through the capture of the village of Cumieres last night, they had secured a new leverage on the hill. The German attacks are now delivered from three sides, though so far the French have prevented the launching of a simultaneous assault.

French counter-attacks late this afternoon succeeded in winning back a portion of the trenches on the outskirts of the village. Thus the situation has been somewhat relieved. The French also defeated attempts to outflank them in the Gallette Wood.

The German losses in the last few days have been appalling. In many places the assaults have been so numerous that the French have been unable to keep track of them or to estimate the numbers engaged.

Marvel of German Attack.

No less marvellous to military on-lookers has been the performance of the German military machine. With few exceptions the German assaults have been fruitless and bloody, calculated to try the courage of the bravest troops. Yet the French have not noted any diminishment in morale or any flagging in the apparent blind confidence of the men in their officers.

Nor has there been any failure in the munition supply, although the drain on the German reserves of shell has been enormous. Indeed, the munitioning of the German heavy artillery on all sectors about Verdun without the stopping of fire has been one of the marvels of the attack. It has afforded convincing proof of the efficiency of the German machine and of the terrible problem to be faced by the Allies when they launch their offensive.

"On the right bank of the Meuse," says the War Office statement, "the bombardment was redoubled in the re-

ALLIES' ENVOYS GET VIGOROUS MAIL NOTE

Washington, May 24.—Identical notes renewing the protest of the United States against British treatment of neutral mails on the high seas were handed to the British and French Ambassadors to-day by Acting Secretary Polk.

The United States reiterates in more vigorous terms its objection to the seizure and detention of legitimate mail matter bound to and from the United States, and insists, particularly, that Great Britain stop the practice of seizing vessels on the high seas and taking them into port to subject mail aboard to local regulations.

PEACE MUST WAIT, GREY DECLARES

Decision Up to France, He Replies to Demands in Commons.

London, May 24.—In an impromptu speech in the House of Commons to-night, Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, set aside all ideas that peace negotiations were possible at present. Sir Edward's speech was made in reply to Arthur Ponsonby, Liberal Member for Stirling, Scotland, who strongly attacked the government for allowing diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of possible peace negotiations and for "employing the American press as a platform."

Sir Edward declared that it was impossible to consider terms of peace without a previous agreement between the Entente Allies. He declared that the hostilities had not yet reached a stage where it was possible to talk of peace, especially as the German public was constantly being "fed with lies" by its ministers.

Mr. Ponsonby's references to the use of the American press as a "platform" was the outgrowth of a recent interview with Sir Edward Grey. Sir Edward, in replying to that attack, while admitting that important disclosures of policy ought first to be made to Parliament, argued that a crisis might arise during the war when considerations of etiquette should not be allowed to stand in the way. He contended that, since German statesmen constantly were giving interviews and statements to the American press, it would be mere pedantry which would hinder British statesmen from doing the same.

Urges British Peace Move.

Mr. Ponsonby argued against prolonging the war merely for the sake of obligations to Great Britain's allies. The speaker said that if there were to be continued until Constantinople fell or until the unknown obligations to the Allies were fulfilled, the country ought to be told what these obligations were, and that if there were to be essential differences between Germany and Great Britain, and no such obligations, the government ought to take the earliest opportunity to press for termination of the war.

The war would never end, Mr. Ponsonby continued, if Great Britain and von Bethmann-Hollweg agreed as to who was responsible for the war. Had Germany refused to restore Belgium, evacuate France and Serbia and form an independent Poland? Had she refused to agree to form an international council to bring the nations back to sanity and peace? Mr. Ponsonby concluded.

Peace a Political Problem.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Labor member for Leicester, supported Mr. Ponsonby. He declared that peace was a political and not a military problem, and that it was the duty of the government to state the terms on which it was prepared to conclude a peace.

Sir Edward Grey characterized Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement that Great Britain was prepared to go to war over Bosnia as "a first class lie." The real reason for the prolongation of the war was that the German government was continuing to tell its people that they were winning the war and that the Allies were beaten.

Sir Edward declared that if any of the Allies had a right to speak with regard to peace at the present moment, it was France, on whom the concentrated fury of the German attack had been thrown. Rebuking Mr. Ponsonby for making no allusion to Verdun, Sir Edward said:

"France Has Right to Speak." "Through the long battle of Verdun France is saving not only herself, but

Continued on page 2, column 2

GERMANY WILL FREE U. S. WOMAN "SPY"

Vengeful Pupil's Secret Code in Trunk Led to Arrest.

Berlin, May 24.—Ambassador Gerard has been informed that an American woman, Mary Silliman, a teacher in the American School for Girls at Constantinople, arrested on suspicion of espionage at Warnemunde, Germany, a month ago, will be released soon.

Miss Silliman's arrest was due to the discovery in her trunk of a code for the transmission of messages. Miss Silliman explains that this was probably placed there by a vengeful pupil.

WIRELESS SURGERY FAILS; CAPTAIN DIES

Rough Sea Stays Knife and the Doctors Consult.

While two ship's surgeons were holding a wireless consultation to save his life, Captain Peter Paleologos, of the Greek liner Vastifis Constantinos died of appendicitis in mid-ocean on the last trip to Piraeus from New York. Captain Charles Zagoras, of the sister ship Patris, told the story when he arrived yesterday.

When Captain Paleologos was taken ill Dr. Helms, his ship's surgeon, consulted at once by wireless with Dr. Hortis, of the Patris, which was passing on her westward trip. As the weather was stormy at the time the physicians decided to postpone an operation until the Constantinos reached Gibraltar, rather than risk it with the ship pitching in the heavy sea. The captain died the next day.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt decided yesterday to invade the home of the hyphen and telegraphed the City Club of St. Louis, accepting its invitation to be its luncheon guest on May 31.

St. Louis divides with Milwaukee the distinction of having a larger proportion of German voters than any other city in America, and it is to these citizens, who have opposed preparedness and supported all that Henry Ford stands for, that he will particularly address himself.

To offset this opposition leading St. Louisians, among them many of German extraction, have for weeks past sought to induce Colonel Roosevelt to speak in St. Louis. The success of his invasion of Detroit, supposed to be the impregnable citadel of peace, led to a renewal of these demands, which became so insistent that he decided yesterday to abandon his plan to return home immediately after his Memorial Day address in Kansas City.

Straight Talk Expected.

In his talk in St. Louis it is not expected that the Colonel will mince his words. On the contrary, those closest to him look for some straight talk from the shoulder that calculated to make ex-Representative Richard Bartholdt, the hyphen-peace-embargo-on-arms leader, who long represented one of the city districts, and his associates sit up and take notice.

Colonel Roosevelt has no quarrel with the Germans as such. This was indicated in his Detroit speech, where, recognizing the worth of citizens of German origin, he pointed out how their duty to the country and their children demanded that they stand up and be counted as plain Americans.

The Germans who have asked the Colonel to speak in St. Louis have maintained that German opposition to preparedness is due in the main to misrepresentation and to the fact that the case for it has not been properly presented. They declare that presented only Colonel Roosevelt can present the case to the majority of their fellow-Germans in that section. They have added that President Wilson, in changing his attitude in various cities on the recent Western trip, largely on the result of the present state of mind of German sympathizers in that section.

Committee Reception Saturday.

Colonel Roosevelt will make one address before leaving for Kansas City on Sunday. This will be at the Oyster Bay home on Saturday, when he will be visited by a delegation of well known citizens headed by General Luke C. Wright, former Secretary of War, and ex-Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte. Others of the committee in charge are Richard M. Hurd, president of the Lawyers' Trust Company; the Rev. J. L. Helford, Hamlin Garland, H. S. Hooker, Henry B. Joy, Langdon P. Marvin, R. B. Price, Oscar Straus and William Roscoe Thayer.

The party will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 1:30 o'clock by special train over the Long Island.

Colonel Roosevelt spent a busy day at the offices of "The Metropolitan Magazine" yesterday, reading proof and working on his Kansas City speech, as well as seeing visitors. These included Robert Bacon, Lemuel Eli Quigg, who insists that he is out of politics; August Belmont, jr., and Thomas Bingham, a member of the Oregon Senate.

Mr. Bingham on leaving declared to the reporters that the Colonel could carry Oregon by 50,000 against any man the Democrats might name.

"Oregon," said he, "is normally Republican, with a wave of the hand."

HUDSON TUBE RIDE COSTS M'ADOO 17 CENTS

Has Hard Time Getting on Train and Finding Seat, Too.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, paid 17 cents yesterday for the privilege of riding under the Hudson through the tube system named in his honor. He left President Wilson at Manhattan Transfer. The doors of the downtown New York train had already been closed, and the guard at the one to which Mr. McAdoo hurried refused to open it. The conductor of the train from Washington finally interceded in the Secretary's behalf.

Mr. McAdoo walked through two cars before he found an empty seat. Shortly after he paid his fare the ticket collector came back, apologized and offered to return the 17 cents.

"Oh, no; that's all right," said Mr. McAdoo, with a wave of his hand.

FORD IS "TINKERING WITH SUBMARINE IDEA"

Will Do His "Damndest" to Smash Armament Business.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Battle, May 24.—"We don't want battleships. Our coast line is our defense. There is only one thing we need—submarines."

Thus said Henry Ford in an interview obtained to-day. After a minute's hesitation, he added:

"Yes, I have been tinkering with a submarine idea. Some day we shall have a little submarine that will blow the whole armament business out of existence. Then the world will disarm and quit this business of man-killing."

"You cannot put millions of dollars into armament without some one footing the bill, and no matter how you arrange it the working classes will foot the bill finally. This whole armament business simply helps the armament makers. It is money, money, money for the men who now have the money."

"I'll do my damndest to smash this thing. If there is anything I ever was sincere about in my life it is this."

T. R. TO BEARD HYPHENATES IN ST. LOUIS

Accepts Invitation to Luncheon at City Club There.

MAY DUPLICATE DETROIT TRIUMPH

Delegation of Distinguished Citizens Due at Oyster Bay Saturday.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt decided yesterday to invade the home of the hyphen and telegraphed the City Club of St. Louis, accepting its invitation to be its luncheon guest on May 31.

St. Louis divides with Milwaukee the distinction of having a larger proportion of German voters than any other city in America, and it is to these citizens, who have opposed preparedness and supported all that Henry Ford stands for, that he will particularly address himself.

To offset this opposition leading St. Louisians, among them many of German extraction, have for weeks past sought to induce Colonel Roosevelt to speak in St. Louis. The success of his invasion of Detroit, supposed to be the impregnable citadel of peace, led to a renewal of these demands, which became so insistent that he decided yesterday to abandon his plan to return home immediately after his Memorial Day address in Kansas City.

Straight Talk Expected.

In his talk in St. Louis it is not expected that the Colonel will mince his words. On the contrary, those closest to him look for some straight talk from the shoulder that calculated to make ex-Representative Richard Bartholdt, the hyphen-peace-embargo-on-arms leader, who long represented one of the city districts, and his associates sit up and take notice.

Colonel Roosevelt has no quarrel with the Germans as such. This was indicated in his Detroit speech, where, recognizing the worth of citizens of German origin, he pointed out how their duty to the country and their children demanded that they stand up and be counted as plain Americans.

The Germans who have asked the Colonel to speak in St. Louis have maintained that German opposition to preparedness is due in the main to misrepresentation and to the fact that the case for it has not been properly presented. They declare that presented only Colonel Roosevelt can present the case to the majority of their fellow-Germans in that section. They have added that President Wilson, in changing his attitude in various cities on the recent Western trip, largely on the result of the present state of mind of German sympathizers in that section.

Committee Reception Saturday.

Colonel Roosevelt will make one address before leaving for Kansas City on Sunday. This will be at the Oyster Bay home on Saturday, when he will be visited by a delegation of well known citizens headed by General Luke C. Wright, former Secretary of War, and ex-Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte. Others of the committee in charge are Richard M. Hurd, president of the Lawyers' Trust Company; the Rev. J. L. Helford, Hamlin Garland, H. S. Hooker, Henry B. Joy, Langdon P. Marvin, R. B. Price, Oscar Straus and William Roscoe Thayer.

The party will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 1:30 o'clock by special train over the Long Island.

Colonel Roosevelt spent a busy day at the offices of "The Metropolitan Magazine" yesterday, reading proof and working on his Kansas City speech, as well as seeing visitors. These included Robert Bacon, Lemuel Eli Quigg, who insists that he is out of politics; August Belmont, jr., and Thomas Bingham, a member of the Oregon Senate.

Mr. Bingham on leaving declared to the reporters that the Colonel could carry Oregon by 50,000 against any man the Democrats might name.

"Oregon," said he, "is normally Republican, with a wave of the hand."

HUDSON TUBE RIDE COSTS M'ADOO 17 CENTS

Has Hard Time Getting on Train and Finding Seat, Too.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, paid 17 cents yesterday for the privilege of riding under the Hudson through the tube system named in his honor. He left President Wilson at Manhattan Transfer. The doors of the downtown New York train had already been closed, and the guard at the one to which Mr. McAdoo hurried refused to open it. The conductor of the train from Washington finally interceded in the Secretary's behalf.

Mr. McAdoo walked through two cars before he found an empty seat. Shortly after he paid his fare the ticket collector came back, apologized and offered to return the 17 cents.

"Oh, no; that's all right," said Mr. McAdoo, with a wave of his hand.

FORD IS "TINKERING WITH SUBMARINE IDEA"

Will Do His "Damndest" to Smash Armament Business.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Battle, May 24.—"We don't want battleships. Our coast line is our defense. There is only one thing we need—submarines."

Thus said Henry Ford in an interview obtained to-day. After a minute's hesitation, he added:

"Yes, I have been tinkering with a submarine idea. Some day we shall have a little submarine that will blow the whole armament business out of existence. Then the world will disarm and quit this business of man-killing."

"You cannot put millions of dollars into armament without some one footing the bill, and no matter how you arrange it the working classes will foot the bill finally. This whole armament business simply helps the armament makers. It is money, money, money for the men who now have the money."

"I'll do my damndest to smash this thing. If there is anything I ever was sincere about in my life it is this."

THREE WOMEN PERFECT CASE AGAINST WAITE

State Rests Abruptly After Mrs. Horton Tells Confession.

SNUB TO K. ADAMS SPOILED PLOT

Wife's Cold Voice Leads Jury Through Love and Death.

The testimony of three women—one his now divorced wife, another the singing soul mate whom he loved unwisely and dared to trust too well, the third the mysterious "K. Adams" whose suspicions at second hand led to his undoing—brought the people's case against Dr. Arthur Warren Waite to a crescendo close yesterday.

With Mrs. Margaret Horton's remarkable story of platonic love in a bedroom "studio" written into the record, the state abruptly rested at 6:15 o'clock in the afternoon, its entire presentment completed in less time than ordinarily would be spent in choosing a jury for so important a trial.

Waite Deserted by Women.

Beloved of many women in his phylandering past, the dentist found himself with no one of his erstwhile fair ones to comfort him in the hour of need. As she took the witness stand the wife who had clung to her faith in his innocence against the convictions of all her blood kin had discarded even his name.

It was as Clara Louise Peck she testified, and back of her testimony—judging through it from time to time—was the cold purpose to make good the pledge she voiced when the arsenic of Waite's confession killed her love.

When Mrs. Horton sank, sighing, into the witness chair a spark of hope may have warmed him, for Waite smiled at her. This was the woman to whom he had turned confidently with the rest of the world shrinking from him; the one to whom he had intrusted the secret that meant life or death to him.

Mrs. Horton Won Secret.

And she, as lovely and as calm as she had been that night when her voice first charmed him, sat back and told all she chose of what she knew—that all including his secret.

To her, she testified, Waite had candidly confessed the murder of his wealthy father-in-law. A single question from her had served to draw it forth.

"Doctor, I see what they're accusing you of," she had said. "Did you do it?"

The reply, as she quoted it before Justice Shearn, a jury and a courtroom filled with privileged, suddenly quiet spectators, was a simple:

"Yes—I did!"

"K. Adams," because of the mystery which has surrounded her identity, received as much attention from the courtroom crowd as either of the other women. But to the defendant she was an incident—a cog in the machine that was drawing him toward the murderer's penalty. He was probably the least expectant person in the room as she was sworn, took the stand and nervously awaited the question that would bring out her name and connection with the case.

"K. Adams" Tripped Slayer.

For she, as Waite already more than suspected, was a woman who never before had met his eyes—Elizabeth Hardwick, school teacher niece of Dr. Jacob E. Cornell.

The story of her brief but vital appearance in the case Waite might have guessed before she told it. Returning to Somerville, N. J., after a mission of sympathy had ended in a

Continued on page 6, column 1

BARES 'WIRE-TAP' SECRETS AMID CHEERS AND HISSES

'TELEPHONE TAPS' STORY IN BRIEF

Evasion of process servers, payment of money in order to aid the persons sought as witnesses in Commissioner Strong's investigation of charities to escape service, and methods of making away with papers described as "damaging" are chief topics of discussion between Father William B. Farrell and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, as disclosed by the cryptic "telephone taps" given out by Mayor Mitchell yesterday.

An entry on March 21 credits Potter with saying to Secretary Dineen:

"I spoke to Heberd and he told me that everything was in wild alarm. They're trying to get into the game there by exposing me, but I had very carefully all the papers removed this morning from my office and put into a safe place."

Dineen—Do they know where you are?

Potter—I'm in Philadelphia and all over, but still I'm at home.

Dineen—Have they served you with a subpoena?

Potter—No; there's nobody here and there was nobody around here, either. Heberd fears the identification of the pamphlet, but no fear of that; he is incommunicado.

Potter is recorded as telephoning to Father Farrell on the morning of March 21 and uttering this warning about the papers in his desk:

Potter—I heard from Heberd this morning and he said they are going to make further investigation. They are going deeper, and he said I should get everything out of sight at home and in the office and remove all the stuff. I don't know how I am going to get back into my place. I have the papers all locked in the desk, but that will not hinder them from obtaining a warrant under false pretences and get all the papers.

Farrell—Are they of any value to them?

Potter—Certainly.

Farrell—Suppose I send Mike [Michael Riley, Father Farrell's secretary] over to you and you give him instructions and he can go to the office and bring all the stuff out of there.

Potter—We must stick tight, because they are going through this thing desperately. I really don't know what I am going to do about those papers in my desk in the office.

Farrell—We will stay indoors all day.

An entry on March 22 shows Potter giving Father Farrell this warning to evade process servers:

Potter—Well, this is Potter.

Person (who answered from 1457, Farrell's telephone)—I knew who it was.

Potter—You tell him to keep out of the way, as the process servers were just here looking for us.

Person—They didn't get you, did they?

Potter—No, I'm in Philadelphia.

Father Farrell's alleged efforts to aid Potter in getting out of the city are revealed in this conversation, dated March 24:

Farrell—I'll send you \$50 and you slip away this afternoon. I'll send it over with Mike, and I'll send the address of my sister and you will write there, and she will bring the letter over to me.

Potter—Yes, I guess it's kind of dangerous to stay here.

Farrell—Yes, you take a trip to Atlantic City, or some other place and I'll look out for you.

On the same date Potter is alleged to have received this promise of \$100 from Monsignor Dunn to be used for the same purpose:

Dunn—Well, I'll tell you what I'll do... I'll give you \$100. Can you send some one up for it?

Potter—Yes, I guess so. Where will I send for it?

Dunn—Up at the chancellery.

Later in the day Monsignor Dunn is shown to have told of some mysterious "He," otherwise unnamed, who was said to be going to see the Cardinal. The conversation, as recorded, is:

Monsignor Dunn—Hello! This is Monsignor.

Potter—Hello!

Dunn—He's going to see the Cardinal, and he's likely to stay there all afternoon, so I don't suppose I can see him before night.

Potter—Well, I suppose we'll have to wait. I heard from Farrell, and he says that Higgins advises me to leave the state and get out of the way.

Father Farrell's departure to the Staten Island retreat is given a new significance by this conversation, recorded as taking place on March 25:

Farrell—I'm going away Tuesday. Other party—What for? Did they call you again?

Farrell—No; but you can't tell when they might.

Other party—How long are you going to stay?

Farrell—That I don't know. I can't tell you the reason over the telephone.

Verbatim report of telephone conversations on Page 2.

Executive Absolves Church of Plotting to Obstruct or Control Government.

CALLED "LITTLE SHRIMP" AS HE TELLS BRIBE STORY

Mitchel Reveals Alleged Conspiracy of Clergy Clique in Dialogue—"Cut-Ins" Made Daily, He Admits.

Mayor Mitchell on the witness stand before the Thompson Committee yesterday said the next move of the city officials against certain Roman Catholic priests and laymen, and a small number of non-Catholics would be criminal prosecution.

"It is not the Catholic Church which has conspired to pervert justice and obstruct or control government," said Mayor Mitchell, "but a small group within the Church co-operating with a few non-Catholic laymen."

After he returned last night to the City Hall, where the Mayor found scores of letters from well known men congratulating him on his stand, he received the reporters. When asked to detail the plan he and other city officials have in mind for prosecuting those who—to use the Mayor's language—conspired to obstruct the due administration of laws and interfere with government, he said:

"I really don't know. We have not yet decided on a plan. We are now holding a conference to decide on some course. But you can rest assured that there will be criminal action. But just how or when I cannot say now."

Mayor and Aids Confer.

At this conference were Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, his first deputy, Joseph Doherty; Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel, and Police Commissioner Woods.

The Mayor believes that criminal action on three separate felonies and one misdemeanor can be prosecuted.

These are: Perjury, criminal libel, conspiracy to utter a criminal libel and conspiracy to prevent and obstruct justice and the due administration of the law.

No writer of a Drury Lane melodrama ever had at his disposal better material for an hour of dramatic intensity than that afforded by the scene in the coroners' court room yesterday, attendant upon the Mayor's taking the witness stand.

It was exactly 4:30 o'clock when the Mayor took the stand. After hours of executive sessions the committee decided to hear him tell the conversations he alleges the police overheard when they tapped the telephone wires of Father William B. Farrell, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of SS. Peter and Paul; Dr. Daniel C. Potter, a former Methodist minister, and the dispenser of public moneys to private charitable institutions under Mayor Gaynor, and his son, Dean Potter.

All these purported conversations were allowed over the protests of the entire committee, Senator Towner and Foley recording individual protests against their admission.

The Mayor's appearance on the stand was followed by a mob scene, with the usual "Unknown" playing a prominent role.

SEYMOUR READY TO ACCUSE BURNS

Witness Says Mortimer, of the Equitable Building, Helped Detective.

William J. Burns, the detective, and the methods he employed at night to get into the law offices of Seymour & Seymour and examine cards and papers in a private desk of a member of the firm, were the two important features aired yesterday in the John Doe inquiry that is being conducted before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in the Criminal Courts Building.

The inquiry, which is perhaps the forerunner of a grand jury investigation of the spying upon the offices of the law firm and the installation of detectaphones within them, adjourned early in the day, but according to District Attorney Swann will be continued until Mr. Burns returns from Los Angeles.

Describes Spy Appliances.

Bartlett Smith, an electrician, son of Gaillard Smith, president of the Detecta Phone Company of America, described in detail how William J. Burns engaged him to install the detectaphone, how he accomplished it, and, incidentally, admitted that he saw Burns rifle a desk and dictate memoranda to a stenographer from the papers and cards he had taken.

He was followed on the stand by his father, who corroborated much of the son's testimony relative to the negotiations made by Burns for the job in the Equitable Building.

C. T. Coley, a mechanical engineer and superintendent of the Equitable Building, admitted that he had given Burns the keys to the Seymour offices and also to the adjacent rooms occupied by the Belgian Relief Society, from which the eavesdroppers worked.

He declared that George T. Mortimer, president of the Equitable Building Company, had advised him that

Committee Room Crowded.

When Mayor Mitchell reached the Coroners' Court the room was jammed.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.