

J.A. O'Leary's Flight Traced Step by Step

Revelations by Prosecutor Stun Brother Accused of Aiding Fugitive

Lyons Is Reported To Have Confessed

Taking of Evidence in Trial of John O'Leary Will Begin Monday

The detailed information in the possession of the government on the alleged conspiracy to aid in the flight of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the fugitive Sinn Fein organizer, as revealed by Earl Barnes, Federal prosecutor, in his opening address to the jury at the trial of John J. Lyons in the Federal District Court yesterday, was a staggering blow to the defence.

Not only did Mr. Barnes connect John J. Lyons with the flight of his brother, Jeremiah, but he also declared Arthur L. Lyons, of 1432 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, had been a party in the alleged conspiracy and that he was the man who went West with Jeremiah. Lyons has been employed by Jeremiah O'Leary for some time as a confidential man and investigator.

When the indictments were returned last week by the Federal grand jury charging Jeremiah O'Leary, his four Sinn Fein associates and the two German spies, Mme. Victoria and Lieutenant Carl Rodiger, of the German navy, with conspiring to violate the espionage act, a sealed indictment was returned charging the O'Leary brothers and Lyons with conspiring to obstruct justice.

Lyons Traced by Letter This indictment was not made public at the time because of the fact that the whereabouts of Lyons was not known to the Federal authorities. Immediately after the indictment was given to the investigating agency of the government a search for the missing man. Acting under instructions from Chief Charles F. DeLoach, the department of justice, the guards on the Mexican border were doubled to prevent flight into Mexico.

Lyons, according to the government, left the city with O'Leary for St. Louis three days before the Irish secret service man followed the trail of the pair to Arizona, where they disappeared. However, a letter sent by Lyons to his wife was intercepted and the exact whereabouts of the missing man ascertained. Two days after the letter was received Lyons arrived in the city and hid for twenty-four hours in his Flatbush home before he was apprehended.

Said to Have Confessed It is believed that he has made a confession of his part in the alleged plot to the government. He was not identified in court yesterday, but it is understood that when the trial is resumed on Monday he will be the central figure in the prosecution.

It was not until after two and a half days had been spent in the examination of witnesses that a jury acceptable to both sides was selected. Colonel Felder argued for the dismissal of the indictment on the ground that the bill was drawn improperly. The discussion lasted until the afternoon, when the judge refused to dismiss the indictment. Colonel Felder took an exception.

The indictment charged John O'Leary with aiding and abetting in the flight of his brother, Jeremiah. It was found guilty he will face a maximum term of two years in the Atlanta penitentiary and may be forced to pay a fine of \$5,000.

United States Attorney Barnes outlined the case against the young attorney to the jury. The courtroom was packed with sympathizers of the defence and the press. The defence attorneys, the counsel table with his jury sat at the rear of the courtroom. His brother and mother occupied seats just to the rear.

Veaves Web About O'Leary As the prosecutor revealed the evidence against O'Leary what little noise there was in the room was hushed. The defendant lost color and sank in his chair, covering his face with his hand. His wife, who has been with him as Mrs. Barnes related the details of the jurors. The twelve men in the jury box leaned forward and eagerly listened, while Colonel Felder, counsel for the defence, seemed stunned. He turned and faced Mr. Barnes, following him very closely.

The Federal attorney reviewed, despite the objections of his opponent, the evidence against Jeremiah O'Leary, who as the editor of "Bull" magazine, was attempting to obstruct the operation of the selective service act. He told of the operation of O'Leary was forced to undergo for appendicitis in St. Catherine's Hospital. He said that the fugitive was in ill health and investigation showed that this operation was necessary.

Then in detail he told of the various postponements that had been asked and granted by the court to permit Jeremiah to recover fully before bringing him to trial. He explained to the jurors that when the trial was set for May 20 Jeremiah had failed to appear and was rescheduled for May 23. When he failed to appear in court, at this point Mr. Barnes began his amazing revelations regarding the part played by John O'Leary in the conspiracy to aid his brother to flee. He said:

"The government, gentlemen, will prove to you that for a considerable period of time prior to the 6th day of May, Jeremiah O'Leary was laboring under an apprehension that he would be implicated, framed up in some way by the government, in connection with aiding the German or aiding German agents; that he had fears, had expressed fears."

claimed that a judge of the Circuit Court in this district had stated or admitted that he was going to be framed up in connection with every idea he was being followed and shadowed at all times by agents of the Secret Service.

O'Leary Called Stenographer "It will prove to you that on May 6, late at night, Jerry O'Leary and Arthur Lyons and John O'Leary went to the home of William Daly, routed him out in his pajamas, out of bed, and that Jerry O'Leary consulted with Daly at that time. That is on May 6, on a Sunday, late at night, in the Bronx.

"It will prove to you that on May 6, Monday, the trial of Jerry O'Leary, the 'Bull' Publishing Company and Stern was called in this court, and that at that time it was adjourned to the 20th of May, upon affidavit being submitted that John O'Leary had a physical condition that it would not be safe for him to go to trial.

"It will show to you where Jerry took drinks at a watering place, where he went to the home of Father O'Donnell, to his priest, and made his confession. "That John O'Leary and Arthur Lyons, in John O'Leary's car, came up and down the street in front of Father O'Donnell's house after the confession, and took them up to Jerry's home in Jewel Terrace, New York, and Father O'Donnell, that Jerry there conferred with his wife for a while.

"It will show you that after that Jerry, Lyons, John O'Leary and Arthur Lyons drove down in the automobile to Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park, on the eastern parkway, and there Father O'Donnell got out and went to his home.

"That then brings Jerry, John and Arthur Lyons together at about 10 o'clock in the night, Monday, May 6. They drove on together.

Obtains Old Suit "Then they went over, early in the morning, to John O'Leary's house, still in this automobile. John gets up and leaves Jerry O'Leary and Arthur Lyons in the car together, and Jerry at that time tells Arthur he has nothing to do but run away, to get away and keep away. And Lyons tries to pacify him; he says, 'Man, man, man!'

"And then Lyons drove back to the automobile and they go into John's house and had, all over again, the discussion. In the final part of the discussion, John O'Leary wanted to look like a bum—John had an old suit of clothes which would not fit him; Jerry is a much taller man. John gave that old suit of clothes an extra bag to take to the car. John O'Leary took it to his house, awakened his wife again, got his own dress suit case, packed it and told her to tell, if anybody asked, that he had gone to Reno in a woman's dress. Lyons, however, in the care of his brother, Maurice, and was expected back any time.

"And then Lyons goes back to John's house; Jerry is still there, and Lyons, Jerry O'Leary and Arthur Lyons and they come over here, near to the Hudson Terminal. Jerry gets out and gets shaved—he will introduce the barber who shaved him—and John goes to the office, and Jerry goes to the ticket office, and buys two tickets to St. Louis. We will introduce the ticket man who sold the two tickets.

"On the 7th day of May, the idea there was a 7 o'clock train. He found there was no through train at 7 o'clock; the first train was 10 o'clock. They then drove up in the automobile, Jerry explaining to the others that the balance of the 7 o'clock train had been taken over to the Hudson Terminal, and the ticket office, and buys two tickets to St. Louis. We will introduce the ticket man who sold the two tickets.

"On the 8th day of May, the idea there was a 7 o'clock train. He found there was no through train at 7 o'clock; the first train was 10 o'clock. They then drove up in the automobile, Jerry explaining to the others that the balance of the 7 o'clock train had been taken over to the Hudson Terminal, and the ticket office, and buys two tickets to St. Louis. We will introduce the ticket man who sold the two tickets.

"On the 9th day of May, the idea there was a 7 o'clock train. He found there was no through train at 7 o'clock; the first train was 10 o'clock. They then drove up in the automobile, Jerry explaining to the others that the balance of the 7 o'clock train had been taken over to the Hudson Terminal, and the ticket office, and buys two tickets to St. Louis. We will introduce the ticket man who sold the two tickets.

"On the 10th day of May, the idea there was a 7 o'clock train. He found there was no through train at 7 o'clock; the first train was 10 o'clock. They then drove up in the automobile, Jerry explaining to the others that the balance of the 7 o'clock train had been taken over to the Hudson Terminal, and the ticket office, and buys two tickets to St. Louis. We will introduce the ticket man who sold the two tickets.

"On the 11th day of May, the idea there was a 7 o'clock train. He found there was no through train at 7 o'clock; the first train was 10 o'clock. They then drove up in the automobile, Jerry explaining to the others that the balance of the 7 o'clock train had been taken over to the Hudson Terminal, and the ticket office, and buys two tickets to St. Louis. We will introduce the ticket man who sold the two tickets.

"On the 12th day of May, the idea there was a 7 o'clock train. He found there was no through train at 7 o'clock; the first train was 10 o'clock. They then drove up in the automobile, Jerry explaining to the others that the balance of the 7 o'clock train had been taken over to the Hudson Terminal, and the ticket office, and buys two tickets to St. Louis. We will introduce the ticket man who sold the two tickets.

"On the 13th day of May, the idea there was a 7 o'clock train. He found there was no through train at 7 o'clock; the first train was 10 o'clock. They then drove up in the automobile, Jerry explaining to the others that the balance of the 7 o'clock train had been taken over to the Hudson Terminal, and the ticket office, and buys two tickets to St. Louis. We will introduce the ticket man who sold the two tickets.

"On the 14th day of May, the idea there was a 7 o'clock train. He found there was no through train at 7 o'clock; the first train was 10 o'clock. They then drove up in the automobile, Jerry explaining to the others that the balance of the 7 o'clock train had been taken over to the Hudson Terminal, and the ticket office, and buys two tickets to St. Louis. We will introduce the ticket man who sold the two tickets.

Paul Chapman, as Death Nears 3 Companions, Tries to Cheer Mother

Sixteen-Year-Old Boy in Sing Sing's House for the Condemned Controls His Shaken Nerves to Comfort Grief-Stricken Woman

Sixty-eight nine fifty-one wanted something to quiet his nerves. He wanted to go to sleep and to sleep a long time, very soundly, so that, no matter what happened, he wouldn't know it.

His friends, Ostransky, Briggs and Lischuck, were going away. Sixty-eight nine fifty-one had said goodbye to them and wished them luck, but none of the three had the good grace to thank him and shut up. They kept talking, which was bad enough, and praying—which was worse.

Sixty-eight nine fifty-one wasn't so situated that he could move out of earshot. There was only one way to certain off the voices.

"Mr. Thacker!" he called. "Oh, Mr. Thacker! Please come here a minute."

Around two turns in a gray corridor and through a peephole in an iron door echoes of "Mr. Thacker! Mr. Thacker!" carried. Outside the iron door a woman, who had come through a great many like doors, to be halted before this last one—a woman in a cheap blue dress, who clasped and unclasped her hands as if she would wring the fingers of the man behind the door, crushed a little damp ball of a handkerchief.

She heard the voice, and dropped the handkerchief.

From a remote somewhere behind the door came presently the sound of shoe leather scuffing on stone. Mr. Thacker was astir. His shuffle stopped and he approached. He was in no particular hurry. There was plenty of time for the woman to consider her surroundings.

At her side was a busy telephone switchboard, man-operated, which seemed a discord in the setting. Behind her was a tall desk, and on it the book in which she had shakily signed her name. Beyond that was another desk, fenced in by a station sign. An old man with many diagonal slashes of gold braid on his blue sleeves sat up to it. His duties appeared to be entirely along the line of scientific research: Seeing where the smoke goes when you blow it around the bit of a pipe.

Another man, almost as old and displaying almost as much gold under his elbows, stood at the woman's side. More elderly men in blue were in the office. On one side of the iron door at least was a thing of permanent color. On the other, a sign stood at the head of the signboard. Directly beneath, heading the list, was "Condemned Cells, . . . 20." (They were all ready then to revise the figure down to 17—around and under Ostransky, Briggs and Lischuck.)

After the shudder the woman wept afresh. The first line had been plenty to start her; one of the men, the one in which she was interested.

Wanted the Doctor Mr. Thacker was slow, but he finally arrived. The peephole in the iron door swung open, and there he was, another man in a blue uniform, with a "Chapman," he told the outer guard, "wants the doctor."

"Just was going to tell you to bring him in," he said, and his vis-a-vis—"Here's his mother and—"

"Is he sick?" the woman cut in. "Is he sick? Is it bad? Can't I go to him—please?"

"A case of nerves. He gets 'em every once in a while. Only to-day they're a little worse than usual. That's natural. All he wants is something to put him to sleep."

"If that's all," decided the outer guard, "bring him up front."

Says Bulgar Envoy Fails to Represent His Country in U. S.

Greek Minister Attacks Statements Issued by Enemy Diplomat

Cites Aggrandizement Charges Acts in Balkans Dispute Claims Put Forth in Washington

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, June 14.—Georges Roussos, the Greek Minister, issued a statement to-day assailing declarations recently made by Stephan Panareff, the Bulgarian Minister to the United States. He said:

"The representative of the Bulgarian government in the United States has been lavishing declarations on the American public. One feels quite puzzled as to whether the author is acquainted with the policy of the government he is representing.

"The Bulgarian Minister recognizes that a portion of the Dobruja, which was taken from Rumania, is inhabited by Rumanians, and that in Transylvania, wholly under Hungarian rule, there is a considerable Rumanian element. There is no consequence to this declaration but one, that the Rumanian Dobruja should be given back to the Rumanians and that the Rumanians of Transylvania should be assured of their independence.

"The Bulgarian government does not seem, though, to share these views; they have annexed the whole province of Dobruja, and furthermore, the Rumanian ports of the Black Sea are actually under the control of the Central powers. As for Transylvania, it is no secret that one of the dogmas of the Bulgarian policy is the extension of Hungary and the establishment of a common frontier, with the latter at the expense of Serbian territory.

"The Bulgarians for some time had taken a job and had made a rubber stamp of their Slavonic origin, representing themselves even as one of the purest elements of this race. To-day, though, they have changed their policy. They claim a Turco-Slavic origin, which would bring them into the brotherhood of the Hungarians and the Turks. Their aim is undoubtedly to consolidate the Hungarian and Turkish power in the Balkans, and to take advantage of the purpose of taking personal advantage of Rumania to make concessions on the Transylvania border, which brings Rumanians of Rumania under Hungarian rule.

"The declarations of the Bulgarian Minister, therefore, are diametrically opposed to the acts of his government. The Bulgarian people, the American public, however, will not be misled.

"What was, therefore, the object of the Bulgarian Minister in the United States when he tried to compare the liberal principles of the United States with what has been the rule of the Bulgarian government? He would think of his declarations if they are merely the expression of his personal opinion? They are undoubtedly in contradiction to what are the principal features of the Bulgarian policy. But personal opinions in this case are of no importance and can have no influence in general matters. It is possible, of course, to disagree with the representative and those he represents.

"In such a case every conscientious person knows what would be his duty. If such is the case, then the American public can easily make up their mind and realize the object of such declarations."

324 Get Diplomas at Wellesley College

Three Members of Class, Wives of Officers, Get Degrees in Married Names

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 14.—The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 324 graduates of Wellesley College to-day. Three of the young women, who are the wives of officers in war service and one whose husband recently lost his life in France, received their diplomas under their married names. Dr. Raymond Calkins, of Cambridge, was the commencement speaker.

The Billings prize for excellence in original composition in music was awarded to Miss Caroline Berghem, of Boulder, Col., and the John Masefield prize for excellence in prose and verse to Miss Dorothy Outhank, of Boston, and Miss Sally Calkins, of Pittsford, N. Y., respectively.

President Ellen Fitz Pendleton announced that more than \$30,000 had been given for war relief and patriotic purposes by members of the college in addition to contributions announced heretofore.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 14.—Four hundred and five seniors at Smith College were graduated with simple exercises to-day. Professor Billas Perry, of Harvard University, was the commencement speaker and the diplomas were presented by President William Allan Nelson. For the first time in the history of the college

Hungarian Deputy Denounces Secret Division of Galicia

Declares Formation of Separate Province Opposed to Polish Interests

AMSTERDAM, June 14.—The reported secret agreement to make Austrian Galicia a separate province was attacked in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies Thursday by Count Theodor Bathany, a member of Count Karolyi's Independent party, according to a Budapest dispatch. He interpreted Premier Wekerle also with reference to the government's attitude on other phases of the Polish question. Count Bathany declared that a separate Galician province was in accordance neither with Polish nor Hungarian interests, and asked whether steps had been taken to prevent a realization of the project.

Premier Wekerle said he regretted that the count had subjected the action of the German government regarding Poland to serious criticism based on one-sided information. The Premier added:

"Whatever sympathies we cherish for the Poles, the historical fact cannot be denied, that the establishment of the Polish nation, which is also desired by us, is due to the cooperation and arms of our allies. We, with our allies, were definitely taken to prevent a realization of a Polish state and to take the standpoint, which we still maintain, that it is for the Polish nation itself to decide its future destiny. Not only the government, but the whole Hungarian nation welcomes the development of the Polish nation, however our constitutional position must undergo no alteration."

After stating that widely divergent views had been expressed regarding the solution of the Polish question in Germany and Austria-Hungary and in Polish circles, the Premier said:

"The question has not yet arrived at a stage at which the establishment can describe our attitude, while Poland has not yet been in a position to declare its own standpoint. Under such circumstances, the best that we can understand I cannot express my views."

The Budapest dispatch does not say that Premier Wekerle made any reference to the secret agreement. As regards the Ukrainian question, he said that the treaty with the Ukraine had not yet been ratified.

Prince Radziwill Resigns Polish Party Presidency (Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, June 14.—A telegram from Berlin received here via Switzerland to-day announced that Prince Radziwill has resigned the presidency of the Polish party in the Reichstag.

It states also that the National Liberal party of the Prussian chamber, assembled to discuss the resignation of Prince Radziwill as president of the party, decided not to elect a new president, but to give over provisionally the direction of the party to the oldest member, Krauss.

The latter, however, being prevented from serving, the party selected in his stead Hausemann, whose attitude is hostile to the proposed electoral reform.

Bavaria Short of Food, Faces Meatless Weeks LONDON, June 14.—It will be necessary to introduce meatless weeks in Bavaria owing to a serious shortage of food, the Home Secretary has announced, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

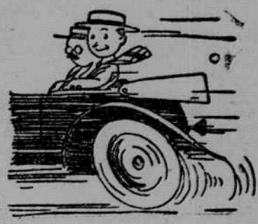
According to a report from Augsburg, stocks of cattle are much depleted and there is a lack of other important provisions there.

Famine Rages in Tyrol; Even the Troops Suffer GENEVA, June 14.—The "Neueste Nachrichten" of Munich, a copy of which has been received here, says the Tyrol has begun to suffer from famine, not among the civilians and the troops, the Bavarians, therefore, have sent from their food reserves 3,500 tons of potatoes and 80 tons of sauerkraut to the sufferers there.

This fact is considered in Geneva as a possible explanation of the virtual inactivity of the Austrian troops on the Italian front.

Health Board to Investigate Staten Island Garbage Works The State Board of Health notified District Attorney Albert C. Fach of Richmond County yesterday of its intention to investigate conditions at the garbage disposal plant on Staten Island as a result of the numerous complaints received. Members of the board will inspect the plant to-day and begin to take testimony next week.

For several days the grand jury has been taking testimony to determine whether the plant is a public nuisance. The Health Department of the city after an investigation directed the contractors to abate the nuisance. The Food Administrator has asked for details in pressing complaints, however because of the value to the government of the glycerin extracted at the plant as a by-product.



Some speed these last few days to our rainproofed "Scotch Mists" — hurry-up calls from folks who have suddenly realized how handy a lightweight overcoat really is—especially for evenings and the car.

Glad our stock is in such good shape.

Speaking of speed—our flexible straws hang on even when zipping along.

For boys and young men now enrolling for summer military camps—cotton drill uniforms, campaign hats, shirts—everything, including our "Westpointer" shoes, the last officially approved for West Point Cadets.

Army officers' uniforms.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at Warren

Protests Postal Raise The Central Federated Union, at a meeting in Labor Temple, Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, last night adopted as a resolution a letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking Congress to repeal or suspend those sections of the war revenue act to become effective July 1 increasing postal rates on second class matter. The action was based on the ground that the law, if put into effect, would mean the "destruction of the free press of the country," would throw out of employment thousands of printing craftsmen and enormously restrict the reading matter of millions of people.

Resolutions also were adopted in favor of granting the right to vote to soldiers under twenty-one years old and favoring government direction and control of telephone and telegraph facilities. A protest entered against the proposed enactment providing for women bartenders by the bartenders' union also was introduced.

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Quarter or half lined. A number are full lined, and in this connection, as everyone is in doubt as to what prices the Fall will bring forth, it might be advisable to purchase one or two at present figures, storing them away for autumn wear.

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