Borah Blocks Plan to Refund Foreign Loans

Insists Penrose Bill Cannot Pass Unless Policy of Administration Under the Legislation Is Made Clear

Mellon Asked to Explain

To Appear Before Finance Committee To-day; Prolonged Debate Forecast

WASHINGTON, July 13.—With the Penrose bill, intended to give Secretary of the Treasury Mellon broad powers in refunding foreign obligations, pending in the Finance Committee and soon to be reported to the Senate, Senator Borah served notice on the floor to-day that the measure could not be passed unless it was made clear what the Administration intended to do as to the foreign debt under the proposed legislation.

Debate over the foreign debt policy was stirred up and the plan of deferring interest payments criticized. Senator Smoot said it was purposed to put off payments.

Senator Borah's statement was taken as a warning to the Senate leaders who are backing the Penrose bill that he and some Senators who will support his view will fight the bill unless more definite information is laid before them as to the refunding policy, and especially the deferring of interest payments.

The bill came up briefly in the Finance Committee to-day. It was decided to call Secretary Mellon before the committee again to-morrow and thus enable Senators to question him on the policy of refunding.

To-day's discussion in the Senate was looked upon as a forerunner of a stormy debate and probably a protracted one before the measure is passed. It is expected eventually to be put through, though some amendments are possible which will tend to restrict the authority conveyed in its present form.

Senator Borah started the discussion when he inserted in the record excerpts from New York dispatches to The London Times of June 16. These indicated that an agreement had been reached postponing for fifteen years payment of the interest on the Allied debt and also postponing payment of the debt. Senator Borah asked if the Finance Committee had any such information.

"The Secretary of the Treasury," said Senator Smoot, "was before the Finance Committee and the question was asked if there was any agreement. The Secretary said no agreement had been made."

"I know there has been no formal agreement, but is there a tentative understanding?" asked Mr. Borah.

"I know of none. I doubt if there is" replied Mr. Smoot. "I may say, however, that if the bill passes there is no question there will be an extension of time for the payment of interest and debt."

Senator Watson, of Georgia, asked Senator Smoot if he had not told the Senate he was not in favor of payment of the foreign debt. Senator Smoot replied that this was his opinion, and he was not in favor of immediate payment, because it would hurt both the Allied powers and the United States by its effect on commerce and exchange.

Senator Watson asked if the Allied loan had been advanced "out of the pockets of the American people" or by men of wealth, such as J. P. Morgan, J. Ogden Armour and John Wanamaker. Senator Smoot said it had come from the people and in due time would come back to them.

Hurley to Visit Europe To Study Shipping

Former Fleet Chairman Says Lasker Will Make Success of Board in Two Years

Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, will sail for England and the Continent on Saturday to study the economic conditions in manufacturing and shipping industries. He will be gone six weeks.

Mr. Hurley expressed himself as pleased with the progress his successor, Albert D. Lasker, has made with the reorganization of the Shipping Board and commended his selection of the men who will help to carry out the reconstruction plans.

"The American people must not be discouraged because our ships are tied up," said Mr. Hurley at the Ritz-Carlton last night. "Fifty per cent of the British merchant marine fleet and 65 or 70 per cent of the Norwegian ships are tied up and the same is true of other nations. This is a world-wide matter and not a national issue.

"I do not think Mr. Lasker could have made a better selection of men to help him than Smull, Love and Frey. They are three very good men, in fact, the best in the game. Smull thinks, acts and breathes shipping; he has vision and knows the interests of the public. Lasker is starting off fine. He and his associates will do a fine piece of work, but it will take at least two years.

"We are not looking for any advantage and we are not at a disadvantage in the world's shipping. I am optimistic. We must not be discouraged because our ships are idle, we must look at the situation from a world condition.

"I am going to England and Germany, and will also visit Holland, Belgium, France, and possibly Italy. I intend to study the economic conditions among the manufacturing and shipping industries, the latter for my own information. Though I have not done any business in Germany since the war started, I will meet some of the biggest Germans and learn their views. I expect to meet Hugo Stinnes, who is a great power in the industrial field there. I want to learn how they are getting on their feet. The same is true for other countries I will visit."

Mr. Hurley has vast pneumatic tool and electrical equipment interests in several of the above countries.

Norris Asks Postponement of Resolution on Ireland

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Senator Norris, of Nebraska, in a letter to Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, asked that the hearing on the Norris Irish resolution set for to-day by the committee be postponed because of the negotiations for peace in Ireland, which are scheduled to begin in London to-morrow.

If negotiations fail, Senator Norris said, he would press his resolution, which protests against alleged violations of laws of land warfare by the British forces. Senator La Follette, in a letter to Senator Lodge, takes the same view as Senator Norris.

Italian Reds Fire Upon British Baron's Daughter

Hon. Lucy Beckett Wounded and Son Killed, When Party Is Mistaken for Fascisti

LONDON, July 14.—The Hon. Lucy Katherine Beckett, daughter of the second Baron Grimthorpe, was wounded, and her son, James, was killed, when their automobile was fired on last night near Viterbo, Italy, says a Rome dispatch to The London Times. Mrs. Beckett's mother was formerly Lucy Tracy Lee, of New York, who was married to Lord Grimthorpe in 1883.

Two girl companions and the chauffeur were wounded in the attack, which was made in the belief that the automobile was carrying Fascisti. For several days past fighting has been going on at Viterbo between Socialists and Fascisti, or Extreme Nationalists.

A Milan dispatch to The Times adds that one of the girls in the party was so seriously injured that amputation of a leg was necessary. The government has ordered an inquiry.

No. Dakota State-Owned Bank Cannot Pay Checks

Investments in Farm Mortgages and Sums Tied Up Drain Resources

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BISMARCK, N. D., July 13.—More than four thousand checks drawn by political subdivisions or by the state itself on funds deposited in the Bank of North Dakota have been refused payment by that bank since the policy of "registering" checks was adopted.

The checks were turned down because the bank is without ready cash to meet the demands, according to Fred W. Cathro, manager of the bank. He said that withdrawals have exceeded the income, making necessary the policy of refusing to pay checks.

The Bank of North Dakota is a state owned institution, which is custodian of all state funds and in which is deposited the funds of many political subdivisions of the state. Heavy withdrawals by the latter when the law was changed to make depositing of funds optional rather than compulsory, coupled with heavy investments the bank made in farm mortgages and in advances to the State Industrial Commission for the construction of a flour mill and elevator, and the further fact that $1,250,000 is tied up in a chain of closed banks, are directly responsible for the fact that the bank is refusing to honor checks of its depositors.

Wallace Returns; Says France Wants German Terms Kept

Teutons Must Pay and Disarm, Is Demand; No Military Ambition but Desire for Peace Prompts Nation

After an absence of two years and three months Hugh Wallace, retiring American Ambassador to France, returned to this country yesterday on the Olympic and will go to-morrow to Washington, where he will call upon the President and Secretary of State Hughes before leaving for his home in Tacoma, Wash., for a long rest.

"There is no military ambition in France," said Mr. Wallace at the Ritz-Carlton last night. "There is a certain military spirit in France, which is based upon a grim determination that France will protect herself.

"France wants the Treaty of Versailles executed. She demands that Germany carry out her solemn written obligations, that is to say, pay and disarm.

"All of France is at work, her face is turned toward the pursuits of peace, her thoughts are of restoring her devastated regions and of rehabilitating her credit."

Questioned regarding the sentiment for universal disarmament in France to-day, the former Ambassador declared it would be indelicate on his part to discuss this subject until he had seen the President. He had a long interview with Premier Briand before his departure.

While in mid-ocean Mr. Wallace exchanged radiograms of a most cordial nature with his successor, Myron T. Herrick.

"Mr. Herrick and I are great friends," he continued. "He has an extraordinary popularity in France and all France awaits his arrival to acclaim him."

Mr. Wallace was accompanied by his wife and his niece, Miss Sally Beecher, who makes her home with them. Mrs. Wallace, who was one of the most indefatigable Red Cross workers at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington during the war, still maintains a warm spot in her heart for the wounded veterans and will probably take an active interest in their welfare.

There is a possibility that Mr. Wallace will meet the French Ambassador, Jules Jusserand, here to-day, as the latter sails for France on La Savoie at noon.

No Berlin Envoy Until U. S. Makes Formal Peace

German Cabinet Believes Call May Come for Temporary Charge d'Affaires

BERLIN, July 13 (By The Associated Press).—The German Cabinet will postpone action with regard to the appointment of an ambassador to the United States until a formal treaty of peace has been concluded with that country. The Cabinet has not yet arrived at any decision as to the ambassador and has only informally considered the available candidates.

At the Foreign Office it was said today that the government was not making appointments for diplomatic posts which do not yet exist and that the Cabinet especially was not desirous of disposing of the Washington ambassadership prematurely, as it was not unlikely the situation might call for the temporary appointment of a chargé d'affaires.

Professor Lujo Brentano, whom the Cabinet has been considering informally, among others, is not looked upon as a likely appointee in view of his advanced years.

Bets $1,200 in His Will On U. S.-Japanese War

Former Paterson Man Leaves It to Crew Sinking First Ship of Mikado in Battle

Charles O. Fritzsche, who formerly lived at Paterson, N. J., and who died at Dresden, Germany, in January, bequeathed in his will 5,000 marks (normally $1,200) for distribution among the crew of the first American warship to sink a Japanese warship in battle.

A copy of the will was received at Paterson yesterday. Fritzsche went to Dresden before the war broke out with his wife and daughter. He died there recently. Interest on the 5,000 marks, it has been decided, will be used to buy fuel for the poor of Paterson.

Peeling Down to Bathing Suit Is Held Undressing in Public

So long as Mrs. Richard W. Jones retains her vision and the use of her er-er-er limbs, Hamilton-by-the-Sea won't have to post signs forbidding women to undress in public.

Mrs. Jones is regarded as chief censor of that Queens community because of her prompt and decisive action Tuesday when she saw a woman undressing on the beach, which is right in front of the Jones veranda. Mr. Jones was there, too, but he didn't do anything except corroborate his wife.

His wife called the police. By the time a patrolman arrived from the Richmond Hill police station, the undressing had proceeded to the bitter end, which was a bathing suit of white jersey, and the occupant of the suit, Mrs. Margaret Posthauer, of Richmond Hill, was enjoying a sun bath.

"She undressed right in front of my house," said Mrs. Jones to Patrolman Kollmer. "Right down to that bathing suit she has on."

Patrolman Kollmer wasn't sure that one was undressed if one wore a bathing suit. Mrs. Jones asserted that if one undressed one undressed, and the fact that after one had undressed a bathing suit still remained did not alter the situation in the least.

"Well, you arrest her, then," suggested Patrolman Kollmer, and this Mrs. Jones did right cordially, bidding her husband come along to the Jamaica police court as a witness.

"Why, of course, I wasn't undressed," Mrs. Posthauer protested to Magistrate Kochendorfer. "I hope I'm a lady. I was wearing my white jersey bathing suit and a blue petticoat besides."

Magistrate Kochendorfer held, however, that the complaint was not that Mrs. Posthauer was unclad, but that she had undressed in public. So far as the law was concerned, he said, there was no doubt that she had undressed in public, so he found her guilty and suspended sentence.

Giant Bombers' Aim Deadly to Old Destroyer

(Continued from page one)

fourteen De Havilands, carrying 100-pound bombs.

After a considerable pause, following the small bomb practice, the Martins started to work. Just at 10:20 one of the big 300-pound bombs dropped just aft of the destroyer's bridge. The forward funnel went over her side as the bridge crumpled over backward, as though to cover the gaping hole torn in her deck round where the smokestack had been.

43 Big Bombs Dropped

A total of forty-three large bombs were dropped, and there were at least three actual hits besides the first, of which some may have been hits by two bombs instead of one, as in each instance two bombs were dropped at the same time, and it could not always be clearly seen whether both or only one bomb made hits.

But that first bomb, which hit just behind the bridge at 10:20, would have sunk the destroyer without the aid of any additional damage. All of the observers agreed as to this. The destroyer from that moment began a slow but steady settling in the water, the bow going down gradually, inch by inch, as it seemed from the Henderson, just about a mile away.

The actual sinking might have been delayed for half an hour had it not been for another bomb, also hitting well forward, which struck about 10:39. Within a minute the water taken aboard forward proved too much for the buoyancy of the stern watertight compartments and the German, sticking her rudder and propeller high above the water as she dived, went to Davy Jones's locker.

Shortly after the arrival of the Martins and the De Havilands three army blimps, the D-3, D-4 and C-2, appeared bearing army observers and moving picture operators. Last week at the navy dummy bombing of the old Iowa, where the element of search was part of the game, the army blimps appeared first of all the aircraft. To-day, with the location of the destroyer signaled ashore and no question as to where she was, the superior speed of the airplanes left the blimps far behind.

Big Bomber's Record Excellent

Leaving out the very high score of hits run up by the pursuit planes, on the theory that they came too far down for safety, which might or might not be regarded in war time, the hitting of the Martin bombers from a height of about 3,000 feet was regarded as excellent. There was no salvo firing. Last week it was the Martin bombers which planted a patterned salvo round the Iowa with two direct hits. Last week none of the single shooting was effective. To-day there was only single shooting, and the height, 3,000 feet for the big planes, was three-fourths that required at last week's test. There were no height restrictions to-day. The planes could come down as close to the destroyer's decks as they pleased.

Though the German destroyer looked like a small target, dwarfed by the larger ships in the wide circle round her, she was actually 312.7 feet long and 30.2 feet wide, almost as long, though nothing like so wide as the Iowa.

The shooting, however, as the aviators call the bomb dropping, was regarded as remarkably good, and naval experts admitted that she was sent to the bottom in a much shorter time after the big bombers got after her than they had expected.

Air Attacks Held Proved

"Even the most reactionary naval mind," said the air attaché of one important power, who had watched the bombing with intense interest from the Henderson, "must admit that this proves the effectiveness of air attack. It shows that if enough planes unite in an attack on a ship they will get her very quickly."

The G-102 was built by the Krupps just prior to the outbreak of the World War for the Argentine government. Germany commandeered her, and she was turned over to the Allies with the rest of the fleet. The two other German destroyers allotted to the United States, all of which must be destroyed prior to August 1, will be sunk by gunfire Friday. The German cruiser Frankfort and the battleship Ostfriesland will be bombed Monday and Wednesday of next week and sunk by gunfire if the bombs fail to sink them.

Runaway Horse Smashes Window; Mortally Hurt

Crazed Animal Then Crashes Into Basement, Wrecking Crockery Dealer's Stock

A piebald horse attached to a single wagon proceeding south in the Bowery became unmanageable at Bond Street yesterday, slipped out of its harness, and after a runaway of several blocks plunged through a plate glass window of the New York Commissary Company, 325 Bowery. The animal was slashed by broken glass and mortally injured. When efforts were made to release the horse it fell into a basement occupied by Samuel Wortzman, crockery dealer, and in an effort to emerge from the cellar broke up Wortman's stock, valued at $500.

A company of firemen raised the horse to the sidewalk with a derrick, where it was shot by William Ryan, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The wagon to which the horse had been attached was driven by William O'Neil, of 406 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was accompanied by the owner, William Williams, of 412 East Seventy-first Street, who said he bought the horse only yesterday.

Slush Fund to Aid Detective Bill Is Traced

(Continued from page one)

and passage of the bill, by which it was intended to create a detective division in the Police Department, make the rank of detective permanent and give them more money. Mayor Hylan vetoed these bills when they came before him on May 3.

After Those Who Got Money

"At the request of Commissioner Enright, I have begun an investigation to ascertain how much money was raised for the purpose of furthering these detective bills and who got the money.

"Last year this detective bill made its appearance at Albany early in the legislative session, but this year the bill did not appear until April 7, when it was introduced by Republican Senate Majority Leader Lusk and, according to the New York Legislative Record and Index for the year 1921, was passed within a few days thereafter.

"Mandatory legislation running into many millions of dollars, directing the city to pay, without having any say in the matter, was passed during the last session of the Legislature. Of these mandatory bills only those involving the expenditure of a little over $13,000,000 came before the Mayor, and he vetoed every one of them, including the bills which had for their object the increase of the pay of policemen and firemen to $2,500 a year.

"Important leads as to the circumstances of the introduction and passage of those mandatory bills, including the police and fire increased pay bills, have been recently brought to my attention, and I purpose to follow up these leads as well."

Except in one particular Mr. Hirschfeld's description of the history of the Lusk bill is correct. The measure was first introduced by Senator C. Ernest Smith, of Staten Island, at least four weeks before Senator Lusk took it up. Senator Smith dropped the bill when its real purpose became apparent. Then Senator Lusk took the Smith bill and made it his own.

The measure was condemned by practically every group of state and municipal employees in New York. The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, with a membership of 10,000, and the State Civil Service Forum, with 150,000, were among the organizations opposed to the proposal. Despite the opposition the bill was jammed through both houses.

Created Life Jobs at Higher Pay

Representatives of the policemen's organization which opposed the bill, in trying to persuade Senator Lusk to abandon it, pointed out that the legislation created life jobs and higher salaries for the Enright favorites in the department without any civil service examination being required.

The Detective Endowment Association last night issued a statement pledging its support to any investigation which has for its object the exposure of "any illegal or irregular effort to push through any bill affecting the detective bureau." The document continues:

"At no time has the Detective Endowment Association attempted to raise funds to influence the legislation."

The statement also gives the names of four detectives who were delegated by the association to represent it in Albany. The statement names two other detectives, who, it says, were sponsoring another detective bill besides Senator Lusk's and declares that the association's representatives threatened to arrest these two detectives "if they did not cease their activities." The statement does not describe the activities, but says they were reported to Senator Lusk.

Probers Cost More Than They Save, Board Finds

Business Men's Committee Calls Legal Inquiries More Expensive Than Valuable

A committee, appointed by the Business Men's League to inquire into reasons for increasing governmental expenses and particularly into the cost and value of special investigating committees, made a preliminary report last night, in which it was said that legislative investigating committees had a record which made them appear to be more expensive than valuable.

After discussing the work of the Brown legislative committee, which had appropriations of $50,000, the report has this to say of the joint committee now at work, of which State Senator Schuyler M. Meyer is chairman:

$20,000 Already Spent

"It may be worth noting that the 'Meyer committee,' which contains a number of up-state lawmakers in addition to its up-state counsel and other employees from outside this city, starts off with an appropriation of double that allowed to the Brown committee. It already has expended more than $20,000, without including counsel fees, and its results to date seem to be just as productive as its predecessor committee, namely, nothing."

It is said in the report that emergencies sometimes may require special investigating bodies, but for ordinary purposes offices of the administrative machinery should suffice. The record of investigating committees leads the investigators' investigators to believe that too often they are appointed for political reasons and regarded as junketings by their members.

"When the extraordinary powers of the state are used," it is said, "for investigations of inconsequental matters or for partisan advantage, and the funds of the state are frittered away in order to give a holiday at public expense to officials of high or low degree, the government that encourages this fashion is brought into disrepute, the powers of the state are unwarrantably abused and public confidence is alienated. The abuse of this power tends to weaken what should be one of the strongest and most effective resorts of the people in a real emergency.

Expense More Than Million

"During the last five years the state Legislature has created no fewer than twenty-seven extraordinary investigating committees, composed of its own members, to investigate all sorts of subjects, from the size of an automobile headlight to the sale of chickens and the house of refuge for women. The expense to date of these twenty-seven extraordinary legislative investigating committees has been more than $1,000,000, paid out of the state Treasury. Nearly all of the accounts are still open, with many thousands more of expense in sight and being paid from day to day."

Girl Returns $10,000 Gems

Laundry Sorter Finds Jewels in Soiled Linen

Anna Hughes, a seventeen-year-old assorter in the Domestic Steam Laundry, at 127-131 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, is honest. Therefore, Mrs. M. Markowitz, of 66 Pulaski Street, has recovered jewelry, valued at $10,000, which had been sent to the laundry by mistake.

The girl, who lives at 97 Thirteenth Street, will receive from her employers an additional two weeks' vacation at double salary because of her prompt report of the finding of the gems, and already she has been rewarded by the customer.

The find was wrapped in a soiled handkerchief and included a platinum lavallière set with three diamonds and a smaller chain with diamond settings, a large dinner ring, a brooch and a smaller ring, all of platinum and diamonds.

Obregon Bends To U. S. Wish on Oil and Claims

(Continued from page one)

amended December 24, 1917, by which the Mexican claims commission was established.

The Mexican claims commission has made no recent announcement of the amount of the claims filed with it, but late last year the total was given as more than 32,000,000 pesos, of which more than 20,000,000 pesos represented claims from foreigners.

Not more than four American claims have been filed with the Mexican claims commission, according to information available here, although it is known that numerous claimaints are merely awaiting a suitable time to submit their requests for indemnification. If a mixed commission is named it is thought likely that such foreigners will use it as a medium for seeking restitution.

President Obregon's decree makes no mention of naming a judge or umpire, but it is believed that such an official would be jointly selected by the Mexican and foreign representatives who will make up the commission.

Wells Worked Again In Tampico Oil Area

General Who Planned Entertainment of Officers Regrets Going of Warships

TAMPICO, Mexico, July 13 (By The Associated Press).—Resumption of operations in the Tampico district by oil companies is expected in official circles here. Drilling permits are being granted daily. Some companies continued work during the last troublesome month without discharging a man.

Refineries are working. Several companies are storing large quantities of oil in tanks which had been nearly emptied by heavy exportations in June.

General Arnulfo R. Gomez, commander of the Mexican military forces in the oil region, expressed regret yesterday that the United States warships Sacramento and Cleveland sailed from Tampico earlier in the day, as he had planned to entertain the officers.

Resolutions expressing a vote of thanks by the Mexican Senate to United States Senator La Follette for his action in opposing military operations against Mexico without the express authority of Congress were voted down last night in the Senate. The Senate met in secret session, and, according to El Universal, it was decided that the Senator's utterances against military aggression "were not inspired by regard for Mexico, but by political motives."

It was said by several Senators that a message of felicitation already was under way to Senator La Follette.

Dr. Butler Presented With Freedom of Paris

Official Reception at Hotel de Ville Followed by Greeting by Educators at Sorbonne

PARIS, July 13.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University received the freedom of the City of Paris at an impressive reception held at the Hotel de Ville this afternoon. Cesar Caire, president of the Municipal Council, in his welcoming address spoke of Dr. Butler as a "true friend of France." Besides the members of the Municipal Council, a large number of Frenchmen well known in literary and university circles were present.

Following the ceremony Dr. Butler went to the Sorbonne, where several hundred of the leading educators of France had gathered to receive their American fellow-worker. The American educator made speeches both at the Hotel De Ville and the Sorbonne, declaring he was deeply moved by his reception, which he regarded as a strong indication of the intellectual as well as friendly bonds which bind France and the United States together.

$100,000 Party Not Worth It, Lawyer Says

Coakley Swears He Regarded Women at Film Frolic as Immoral and Their Claims Not Justified

Accepted Lump Hush Sum

Was to Buy Off Every One and Keep What Was Left; Made $31,000, He Thinks

BOSTON, July 13.—Daniel H. Coakley, Boston attorney, who represented several New York motion picture producers in the complications growing out of their presence at a midnight party in Mishawum Manor at Woburn, in 1917, testified to-day that he regarded all the women at the manor as immoral and declared he never believed any of them had a legitimate claim on his clients. Coakley is charged jointly with District Attorney Tufts, of Middlesex County, with conspiring to extort money from the motion picture men under threat of prosecution because of the events at the dinner.

His job, Coakley said, was to see that no suits were brought.

"I worked to that end. But when I paid I believed they were all bad claims, all phoney and dishonest," he said.

Coakley testified to-day that he agreed to handle the case for $100,000 after the New York men had appealed to him in their efforts to keep out of the courts and avoid newspaper publicity. His compensation, he said, was to be whatever sum he could save after settling all the claims of the women or their relatives. He was taking a gambler's chance of getting his fee, he said. His compensation, he testified further, actually amounted to between $31,000 and $32,000, after the settlements had been made, releases obtained and expenses paid. In addition, a member of his office staff was given a "present" of $13,000.

Worked to Conceal Evidence

Coakley testified that he never had had an agreement with Tufts that the matter of the Mishawum dinner would not be presented to the grand jury if he could get rid of the people complaining, who were understood to be relatives of some of the women at the dinner. He was satisfied, he said, that no evidence would be presented if there was none to present, and he worked to eliminate any evidence there might be. He never told Tufts, he said, how much his clients paid or how much he received himself.

Coakley asserted he did not know "Brownie" Kennedy, the keeper of the manor. He said that she had made no claim in this case and that no money had been paid her.

He testified that soon after he came into the case he took Hiram Abrams, Walter Green and Harry Asher to Cambridge and introduced them to District Attorney Tufts, so that he might see that they were "decent, respectable business men of high standing." Coakley said he believed the District Attorney should see the men before taking any action.

Tufts said his information from the police was that it was a "bad party," according to Coakley, and that he did not think in a small town like Woburn Tenderloin practices that might go in a big city should be tolerated. Tufts, he said, told him that unless he (Coakley) heard from him the cases would not be presented to the grand jury before the following month, Coakley having asked an opportunity to show that his clients had done nothing wrong.

Dropped Case Once

Coakley said he had dropped out of the case after he had failed to receive a check from Abrams for $10,000 retainer fee which he had asked. Later he was induced to reënter the case, and he himself suggested $100,000 as a sum which would cover all expenses, he said. Of this amount $85,000 was paid over to him. The balance was retained to pay other attorneys, according to David Stoneman, who testified that he received the money for Abrams.

Coakley said he gave $13,000 to Daniel H. Sughrue, of his office, and spent $9,000 in expenses and in connection with the releases. He paid $2,500 at one time and $14,250 at another time, he said, to H. C. Sawyer, who represented a client with an alleged claim against Jesse Lasky. Sawyer's client, he said, was a man named Crane. He also paid $7,000 to James F. Ayllard and a man named Clark, counsel for two other complainants. The various claims were settled in cash, he said, because he "did not wish to run the chance of a check getting into the hands of a woman of the underworld where it might be photographed."

Charges Papers Were Stolen

The witness said the papers and vouchers in the case had disappeared "at the time a representative of the Watch and Ward Society was in my office stealing papers."

David Stoneman, a Boston attorney, who is charged with having been the go-between in the $100,000 transaction, was another witness to-day. He said he was employed by Abrams in May, 1917, about two months after the dinner at Mishawum Manor, a roadhouse. He first learned of the Woburn party at a conference at the Hotel Touraine, where Abrams told him of it. Nothing was thought of the affair until an article appeared in a Boston newspaper and was brought to the attention of Mrs. Abrams, Stoneman was told.

"As I understand it," he quoted Coakley as saying, "the principal danger to your clients is publicity, and for that reason I want to go out and get rid of these women." Stoneman insisted, he said, that his clients wanted the matter settled, but wanted to know how much it was going to cost.

Negro Maid Fined for Speeding Her Big Car

Had Just Fired Her Chauffeur for Joy Riding to Beach, She Tells Judge

Cora Spaulding, thirty-three years old, a negress, of 160 West 142d Street, who said she was employed as a maid for an actress in "The Follies," was fined $26 by Magistrate Frederick House in Traffic Court yesterday for speeding and operating her seven-passenger eight-cylinder touring car without a license. She said that she had no idea that she was speeding, adding that she very seldom operated her own car.

"And who usually runs it?" asked the court.

"My chauffeur, of course," returned the maid. "I fired the last one two days ago. I found out that when I wasn't using the car he took it to the beach and entertained his friends, so I gave him the sack. But it's really so hard to find a good chauffeur that I've decided to learn to drive the car myself."

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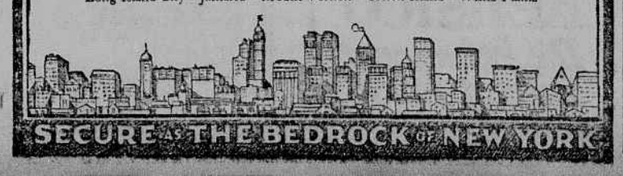

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These special announcements will appear hereafter every Monday—Wednesday—Friday