

the committee's statement conveyed any impression contrary to the estimate he had put on Mr. Jones's position such an impression had been given inadvertently. It was his understanding that there was no essential contradiction between his expressed views and those expressed by Mr. Jones at his appearance before the Senate committee.

The fact that the committee's statement made it appear that Mr. Jones was rather in sympathy with the policies and purposes of the Harvester company as it is at present constituted was called to Mr. Wilson's attention.

In carefully chosen words the President responded that if such an impression had resulted it was due to an imperfect statement of the facts by the committee. It developed that the President had first hand information regarding the testimony of Mr. Jones. Utilizing this information he made it known that what Mr. Jones had said was that in his opinion the actions of the company since he had been connected with it were legal. Mr. Jones's opinion in this connection coincides with that which the President himself holds.

It was recalled to the President that the understanding had gone forth that Mr. Jones had opposed the movement within the Harvester directorate for a voluntary reorganization. The President replied that he did not know anything about that, but added that he would rather trust Mr. Jones's judgment than his own. He added that he had been associated with Mr. Jones for twenty years before his own participation in politics and that in that time the judgment of Mr. Jones had prevented him from making many mistakes.

**How to Proceed.**  
The turning down of the Jones nomination by the Senate committee is the severest blow the President has yet received from a Congress committee.

The President made a personal appeal to the committee in a letter that "is the one man of the whole number who was in a personal sense his choice."

The committee's response to his appeal was to refer the matter to the sub-committee on the committee who stood with the President were Pomeroy of Ohio, Shafroth of Colorado, Hollis of New Hampshire, and Brewster of New York.

The final vote of the committee in regard to the Warburg nomination took the form of a motion to adjourn without action subject to the call of the chairman. It is understood that this action amounted to an indefinite postponement of consideration of the Warburg nomination.

Prior to taking this action a motion was made by Senator Reed to refer the matter to Mr. Warburg's name until such time as he should appear before the committee in response to its invitation. This motion was not adopted.

Notwithstanding the keen criticism that has been directed against the Senate committee for its attitude toward Mr. Warburg, the impression is taken that the five Senators—Shafroth, Lee and Hollis—voted to table, Senator Pomeroy joined with Senator Hollis and Reed and five Republicans against tabling. This vote indicated clearly that all but three of the committee members present were opposed to taking any favorable action on the Warburg nomination until he has a disposition to give the committee the information it has required.

**Unanimous Action Sought.**  
The committee agreed that unanimous action was desirable, and Senator Reed's motion was modified to provide simply that the committee should adjourn subject to the call of the chairman.

Notwithstanding the keen criticism that has been directed against the Senate committee for its attitude toward Mr. Warburg, the impression is taken that the five Senators—Shafroth, Lee and Hollis—voted to table, Senator Pomeroy joined with Senator Hollis and Reed and five Republicans against tabling. This vote indicated clearly that all but three of the committee members present were opposed to taking any favorable action on the Warburg nomination until he has a disposition to give the committee the information it has required.

**NO LOANS TO MADDO.**  
Warburg Told of Firm's Connection With Tube Company.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The correspondence which passed between Senator Pomeroy and Paul M. Warburg concerning the regional reserve banking controversy discloses some of the grounds on which Mr. Warburg's unwillingness to appear before the Senate Banking Committee. Hereafter, it has appeared only in fragmentary form.

Senator Pomeroy, writing under the date of June 24, submitted various questions which he asserts were propounded to him by a member of the committee whose name is not disclosed.

One of the questions asked whether Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made loans to W. D. Maddo, now Secretary of the Federal Reserve, and his business associates. Mr. Warburg replied that no such loans were made.

Information was asked also regarding Mr. Warburg's views of the "reorganization" of the Frisco, the Rock Island and the New Haven companies.

Of the three properties but one is bankrupt and has not been reorganized. Neither the Rock Island nor the New Haven road is insolvent and neither has been reorganized. Neither Mr. Warburg nor his firm was concerned in their financing.

Among the questions are some of an exceedingly personal character. For instance, the unnamed Senator in his postscript on knowing Mr. Warburg's political affiliations, the amount of his campaign contributions and those of his firm. This explains Mr. Warburg's reference to his intention to vote for President Wilson, although he had Republican leanings.

Mr. Warburg's reply in his incomplete form, gave rise to adverse comment. It now develops that it was not a voluntary statement but in reply to a request for information. It is felt that many of the questions submitted to Mr. Warburg were not proposed by interests friendly to the Administration, particularly questions bearing upon Secretary Maddo's business affairs.

Inasmuch as it would be almost impossible for Mr. Warburg to submit to a general quizzing conducted along the lines of the questions now before the committee, Senator Pomeroy's letter without making trouble either for himself or bankers associated with the financing of undertakings of which Mr. Warburg could have no personal knowledge, it is suggested that some of the questions may have been framed by interests unfriendly to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Senator Pomeroy's letter to Mr. Warburg, dated June 24, says: "A member of the sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, writing me under date of June 22 as follows: 'I would like to know when Mr. War-

burg's connection began with Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and what his views are upon the methods of financing railroads and industrial enterprises, and what of these enterprises have been financed by Kuhn, Loeb & Company since his connection with the firm. What are his views as to the legitimacy of the financing of the Alton system by Harriman, Gould, Schiff and Stillman; his views of the reorganization of the Frisco, the Rock Island, the New Haven, and the consolidation and financing of the steel trust and similar concerns.'

"And under date of June 23 as follows: 'In addition to the information I asked you yesterday in regard to Mr. Warburg, I would like to know how much money the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company has loaned the New York and New Jersey Tube Company—I think that is the name of the institution—how much, if any, it has loaned Mr. Maddo and his business associates; when Mr. Warburg became a citizen of the United States; how much he or the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company contributed to the last Democratic campaign, if any. P. S. Also what are his political affiliations and how many times and where he has voted for Congressman and President.'

"The committee will appreciate any information that you may see fit to give in answer to the above quoted letters."

Mr. Warburg replied as follows: "Referring to your letter of the 24th inst., submitting to me some questions put by a member of the sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate, I beg to advise you as follows:—

"In order to deal intelligently with the questions it is necessary that they should be subdivided.

"First question.—I would like to know when your connection began with Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

"Answer.—In October, 1902, when I became a member of the firm, shortly after coming to this country from Hamburg, Germany, where I had theretofore resided.

"Second question.—... and what his views are upon the methods of financing railroads and industrial enterprises; and what of these enterprises have been financed by Kuhn, Loeb & Company since his connection with the firm? What are his views as to the legitimacy of the financing of the Alton system by Harriman, Gould, Schiff and Stillman; his views of the reorganization of the Frisco, the Rock Island, the New Haven, and the consolidation and financing of the steel trust and similar concerns?

"Answer.—In order to give my views upon the methods of financing railroads and industrial enterprises, it would be necessary for me to state lengthily the reasons for my views. I would like to say, while, broadly speaking, one might say that in financing railroads and industrial enterprises care must be taken that the public interest is not sacrificed, this statement, in order to be of value, would have to be reviewed from a different angle in each individual class of cases.

"Third question.—I would like to know how much money the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company has loaned the New York and New Jersey Tube Company—I think that is the name of the institution—how much, if any, it has loaned Mr. Maddo and his business associates; when Mr. Warburg became a citizen of the United States; how much he or the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company contributed to the last Democratic campaign, if any. P. S. Also what are his political affiliations and how many times and where he has voted for Congressman and President?

"Answer.—I became a citizen of the United States March 21, 1911, the declaration of my intention to become a citizen having been filed in November, 1908.

"Fifth question.—How much he or the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company contributed to the last Democratic campaign, if any?

"Answer.—My firm, as such, makes it a rule not to contribute to campaign funds, and did not contribute, nor did I contribute, although upon my return shortly before the election I offered to contribute \$2,500 but was told that no further contributions were needed.

"Sixth question.—Also, what are his political affiliations and how many times and where he has voted for Congressman and President?

"Answer.—I am a member of the United States Republican party. Since I became an American citizen there has been but one election for Congressman and President, and that was the election of 1912, in which I voted for Mr. Taft.

"Seventh question.—How much he or the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company contributed to the last Democratic campaign, if any?

"Answer.—My firm, as such, makes it a rule not to contribute to campaign funds, and did not contribute, nor did I contribute, although upon my return shortly before the election I offered to contribute \$2,500 but was told that no further contributions were needed.

"Eighth question.—Also, what are his political affiliations and how many times and where he has voted for Congressman and President?

"Answer.—I am a member of the United States Republican party. Since I became an American citizen there has been but one election for Congressman and President, and that was the election of 1912, in which I voted for Mr. Taft.

"Ninth question.—How much he or the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company contributed to the last Democratic campaign, if any?

"Answer.—My firm, as such, makes it a rule not to contribute to campaign funds, and did not contribute, nor did I contribute, although upon my return shortly before the election I offered to contribute \$2,500 but was told that no further contributions were needed.

"Tenth question.—Also, what are his political affiliations and how many times and where he has voted for Congressman and President?

"Answer.—I am a member of the United States Republican party. Since I became an American citizen there has been but one election for Congressman and President, and that was the election of 1912, in which I voted for Mr. Taft.

"Eleventh question.—How much he or the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company contributed to the last Democratic campaign, if any?

"Answer.—My firm, as such, makes it a rule not to contribute to campaign funds, and did not contribute, nor did I contribute, although upon my return shortly before the election I offered to contribute \$2,500 but was told that no further contributions were needed.

"Twelfth question.—Also, what are his political affiliations and how many times and where he has voted for Congressman and President?

"Answer.—I am a member of the United States Republican party. Since I became an American citizen there has been but one election for Congressman and President, and that was the election of 1912, in which I voted for Mr. Taft.

"Thirteenth question.—How much he or the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company contributed to the last Democratic campaign, if any?

"Answer.—My firm, as such, makes it a rule not to contribute to campaign funds, and did not contribute, nor did I contribute, although upon my return shortly before the election I offered to contribute \$2,500 but was told that no further contributions were needed.

# FREEPORT SENTIMENTALIST TO MRS. CARMAN AS GIRL CASTS DOUBT ON STATE'S WITNESS

## Woman Says Barges Was With Her 15 Minutes After Fatal Shot.

## STATE'S MURDER CASE ADMITTED TO BE WEAK

## District Attorney Tries to Make Colored Maid Change Her Story.

## DOCTOR'S WIFE MAY BE RELEASED NEXT MONDAY

## Suffers Nervous Breakdown in Jail, but Rallies After Husband's Visit.

## FREEPORT, July 9.—The case against Mrs. Florence Carman, arrested for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, is admittedly so weak that the prosecutor hesitates to take his scraps of circumstantial evidence before a Magistrate or a Grand Jury.

Doubt has been thrown upon the testimony of the two most important witnesses, George Golder and Elwood Bardes. As THE SUN told this morning, Golder made an affidavit practically repudiating his identification of the doctor's wife as the woman he saw on the porch a few minutes before the murder, and Flora Raynor, a young woman of this village, says that Bardes was with her at a time so close to that of the murder that it seems impossible, if her story is true, that he could have seen and heard all that he testified to.

**Case Admittedly Weak.**  
It is hardly possible that District Attorney Smith has evidence in reserve which he intends to produce at a strategic moment, but as the case stands nobody in Freeport believes that Mrs. Carman could be indicted, much less convicted. Take, for example, the comment of ex-Judge Wallace of Freeport: "No testimony connecting Mrs. Carman with the killing of Mrs. Bailey has been offered that approaches the dignity of evidence. Any Judge would be compelled to direct a jury to acquit the defendant."

District Attorney Smith, disappointed and chagrined by the crumbling of the foundations of his case, tried to-day to secure a postponement of the hearing set for July 13 by Coroner Norton. Mr. Smith wanted a week's delay, but George M. Levy, counsel for Mrs. Carman, wouldn't consent. Mr. Levy's position was that the county authorities after eight days investigation put Mrs. Carman in jail charged with murder, and that it would be unjust to dilatorily any further.

**Says Jury Would Laugh.**  
"If they've got any real evidence," said Levy to a reporter for THE SUN, "let them bring it into court. They are afraid. They know I can tear to pieces every story they have set up. They've got nothing in the world but a suspicion of motive—the circumstance of a jealous woman who used a dictograph to overhear her husband's conversations with women patients. They can't connect either Dr. Carman or Mrs. Carman with Mrs. Bailey and they can't produce the weapon. The Grand Jury would laugh at such a case."

The truth is the prosecution is concentrating upon a rather frightened colored woman, who has suddenly become of enormous importance to District Attorney Smith and William J. Burns.

**New Gunman One.**  
District Attorney Smith said his office was working also on new clues, one of which was to trace a little slip of yellow paper which Mrs. Carman, according to Gaston Boissonault, manager of the General Acoustic Company, showed him when she first came to his office.

This slip of paper, according to Boissonault, contained two initials and the surname of some person and an address in West Thirty-second street, Manhattan. Boissonault could not recall the name or the number of the address except that it was "a large number."

When this was mentioned to the District Attorney and it was explained that "a large number" might indicate the address to be near the river on Thirty-second street, and that that was the district of the Hudson Duster and Gopher gangs, Mr. Smith said: "Yes, and I tell you that this is one of the most important clues we are working on."

Celia Coleman, Mrs. Carman's cook, has suddenly become the important figure in the case. Prosecutor's men and Burns's men have dived-dogged at her until the simple minded creature doesn't know whether she is white or black. They have demanded of her that she correct her testimony given at the inquest.

**Maid's Testimony Important.**  
In the long run it may be that Mrs. Carman's liberty swings upon Celia Coleman's testimony. At the inquest, suddenly thrust into a situation that made her, as she said, "all tremble and wish-washy," and menaced by the eye of the District Attorney, Celia nevertheless stuck to it that she was at work in the kitchen from supper time until the murder—an hour or more—and that Mrs. Carman did not pass through the kitchen or go by the kitchen door, as Mrs. Carman would

## DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BAILEY CASE

Doubt was cast upon the testimony of Elwood T. Bardes that he saw a woman on the Carman lawn immediately after the shooting by the statement of Miss Flora Raynor that Bardes called on her at 8:30 o'clock, fifteen minutes after the murder.

This, coupled with the weakening of Golder, the farm hand, caused a change in sentiment in Freeport toward Mrs. Carman. Assistant District Attorney Weeks admitted that the State's case was weak and that Mrs. Carman might be freed on Monday.

District Attorney Smith asks postponement of Coroner's hearing on July 13, but Mrs. Carman's attorney objects.

District Attorney Smith hopes to get new version of events of murder night from Celia Coleman, the negro cook.

have had to do to avoid all eyes save those of her cook's.

Smith did his best to make Celia change her story and even dangled before her the terrors of perjury punishment, but she was steadfast.

With Golder, the farmhand, and with Bardes, the innkeeper, giving testimony that the woman closely resembling Mrs. Carman appeared near the window through which Mrs. Bailey was shot immediately before and after the fatal shot, the prosecutor might be able to eliminate the negro cook. But Golder, and Bardes have been challenged forcefully, and unless Celia can say that she saw Mrs. Carman slipping through the kitchen the prosecution's setback will be obvious.

**Ready for Grand Jury.**  
Celia went to Mineola to-day, attired in her Sunday best, ready to testify before the Grand Jury if that body took the suggestion of District Attorney Smith to adjourn until Celia had had a trip for nothing. Before she left Freeport she was questioned and requested by the prosecutor and by detectives. William Turner, himself came down from New York this evening and took up the questioning where his men had left off. But there is no indication yet that the case will be ready for the Grand Jury. Mr. Burns is not pleased with the action of the authorities in precipitately arresting Mrs. Carman and thereby making it necessary to hurry the detective work. This fact slipped out to-day, although Mr. Burns would not criticize the course taken by the District Attorney and his authorities. He has been informed that the person against whom the investigation must be directed, but he would have preferred to let her have liberty a few days more.

Mr. Burns also does not think that Celia Coleman has told the truth. He is sure that Celia, while at work in the kitchen, saw Mrs. Carman and he is inclined to think that she will change her story before the authorities are through with her. Burns had a long conference to-night with District Attorney Smith.

**Bardes's Testimony Attacked.**  
The attack upon Bardes's testimony was almost as much of a surprise as that of Celia Coleman has told the truth. He is sure that Celia, while at work in the kitchen, saw Mrs. Carman and he is inclined to think that she will change her story before the authorities are through with her. Burns had a long conference to-night with District Attorney Smith.

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trict Attorney Smith requested a postponement.

Meyer D. Newman is 19 years old, and lives at 912 Freeport street. The Bronx. His brother, Isidore, said last night that Meyer is a publicity seeker and will do almost anything to get into the newspapers. On one occasion he announced that he was going to walk to the Pacific coast. He got as far as Columbus Circle, where he saw his picture in a newspaper and was satisfied. During the trial of the gunman for the murder of Rosenthal he read everything about them he could lay his hands on. Isidore never heard Meyer speak of the Carman case, and when it was related to press correspondents across the street from where they lived was a sign, "Carman Studio," he said he guessed that was where Meyer got the idea of getting into the case. He said that he was able to prove that William J. Burns said yesterday before leaving for Freeport to confer with District Attorney Smith that it would make no difference in his investigation if Mrs. Carman were released from custody.

"As I have said, there is no mystery in this case. The evidence points to Mrs. Carman. It's simply a matter of getting more evidence. Celia Coleman has not told the truth when she testified that she did not see Mrs. Carman in the kitchen at or near the time Mrs. Bailey was shot. Several persons in Freeport are going to get in trouble, if they aren't careful. They have been interfering in this case and seeking to create situations."

**WESTINGHOUSE STRIKERS YIELD**  
Will Return to Work on Monday to Block Strike Breakers.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—The sight of three carloads of strike breakers coming to-day to take the jobs which have for some time been held by the thousands of Westinghouse strikers.

To-night at a great mass meeting the strikers decided to go back to work Monday morning, but they will block the Westinghouse management might see fit to offer them. These terms are expected to be generous, for it is well known that the great works in East Pittsburgh, Westinghouse and Brushing have been loath to take on new workmen so long as the men who have been with them for years are generally available.

The employees are looking to the corporation to make good its promise to adjust the matters complained of, which they have returned to their various tasks.

**\$300,000 FOR KODAK DEVICE.**  
Young New York Inventor Wins Prize From Eastman Company.

H. J. Galsman, an inventor, who has a laboratory in his home at 45 West Ninety-fourth street, returned yesterday from Rochester, where he received a \$300,000 prize from the Eastman Kodak Company for an attachment he devised for the kodak camera.

By means of Mr. Galsman's attachment it is possible to write a caption or signature on a film in the camera at the time a picture is taken. The writing may be done with an ordinary lead pencil and the letters appear in white on the prints made from the negative.

Employees of the Eastman Company had worked for six years or so to perfect such a device, but the nearest they had come to the mark was a contrivance which punched holes through the film, so that it could be identified by referring to a record kept elsewhere.

**AUTO OFFICIAL WAS SPEEDING.**  
Man in State Bureau Fined \$25 for Exceeding the Limit.

Andrew Miller, who has charge of the Secretary of State's bureau for the regulation of automobiles, was fined \$25 in the Municipal Court for exceeding the speed limit. Motor Cycle Policeman Donovan held him up on the Grand Concourse.

Counsel for Miller protested that, as an official, Mr. Miller had a right to exceed the speed limit. Magistrate House said that his being an official ought to make him all the more zealous for the observance of the law.

**New York Man Drowned.**  
CATSKILL, N. Y., June 9.—Frederick Melvin of 412 West Forty-third street, New York city, was drowned in Catskill Creek this afternoon. He got beyond his depth while bathing. Melvin was 27 years old. He was a deputy fire marshal.

# MRS. ANGLE NOW WANTS TO TESTIFY IN PUBLIC

## Asks Father to Use Influence With Lawyer—May Resume Inquest To-day.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 9.—Important developments are looked for in the Walter R. Hallou inquest to-morrow afternoon. Coroner John H. Phelan will be here to-morrow. Dr. Bruce Weaver, the State's expert in ready to testify as to the analysis he has been making of certain exhibits located by the State the Coroner will hear him.

"I will be in Stamford to-morrow afternoon," the Coroner said to-night. "I am not sure now that I shall resume the inquest. It will depend upon what I learn when I reach Stamford. If Dr. Weaver is ready I shall probably hear the analysis of the exhibits. I am not certain now that I shall ever do so."

Mrs. Helen M. Angle is now very desirous of telling her story to Coroner Phelan in public. She is urging her father to get the consent of Judge N. C. Downs, her counsel, to permit her to testify when the inquest is resumed. Mrs. Angle says to-day to her father in the course of one of his visits to her: "Daddy, I'm afraid that if this suspense does not end pretty soon you will wear out. I do wish you would speak to Judge Downs and get him to consent to my testifying before the Coroner. I don't want to testify in private. I would rather tell my story in public. Please try and persuade Judge Downs."

Mr. Blonder promised to take the matter up with Judge Downs, who will be here to-morrow. It is expected.

**MORE MARCONI STATIONS.**  
Company Says Round the World Wireless Will Soon Be a Fact.

The Marconi wireless company announced yesterday that its new high power transoceanic stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are nearly completed and that direct service between the stations at Belmar, N. J., and Town and Carnarvon, Wales, will probably begin on September 1.

The transoceanic lines are some of the last links in the globe girdling chain of wireless stations, which will be known as the imperial chain. About eighteen stations are now being completed, and when they are finished, which probably will be at the end of next year, round the world wireless communication will be a fact.

By the beginning of the new service across the Pacific and Atlantic the rates will be reduced nearly 40 per cent. The tariff for full rate communications will be 17 cents a word and the rate for other classes of service will be correspondingly reduced.

The stations at Belmar and New Brunswick, N. J., and at Belmar and Honolulu are among the most powerful in the world. All of these links in the imperial chain will be owned by the Marconi company, with the exception of the wireless stations of England, Japan and China, which are owned by those respective Governments.

**CHARGES \$1,420,000 FRAUD.**  
Stockholder Wants to Recover Stock Voted to John H. Hammond.

Ex-Judge Warren W. Foster of General Sessions was appointed referee yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Tergerich in a suit by Winthrop G. Bush, well known stockholder of the International Telephone Company, to recover \$1,420,000 of the company's stock which was voted to John Hays Hammond. The complaint alleges that the issue of the stock of Hammond, ostensibly for services and expenses in investigating oil lands in Mexico, was fraudulent and collusive because the board was under the domination and control of Hammond.

It is alleged that one of the directors who voted for the issue to Mr. Hammond was his son, Harris H. Hammond, the other was his private secretary, a third a clerk in his office, a fourth an accountant in his office and that the fifth had been promised one-fifth of the stock issue if it were ratified. Mr. Hammond's attorney is that he got the stock for nothing in return for a loan to the company which saved the forfeiture of its oil lands in Mexico.

# Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Store open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays closed all day.

## July Clearance of Men's and Youths' Clothing

At the Lowest Prices Quoted this Season.

On the Third Floor, To-day, comprising our entire stocks of

- \$32.00 to 40.00 Suits, at \$22.50
- \$28.00 to 32.00 Suits, at \$17.50
- \$20.00 to 25.00 Suits, at \$15.00

Included are all of our finest Summer Suits for Men and Young Men, in plain blue, black and gray, as well as mixtures, checks and plaids. Coats are quarter, half or full lined, many of the linings being of silk; in all sizes from 32 to 44 inch chest measure, in regular, stout, long or short proportions. Also some very smart Norfolk suits, in sizes 33 to 40 inch chest measure.

**\$5.00 and 6.00 Flannel or Serge Trousers, at \$3.75**

In solid colors, white or gray; also in striped effects; sizes 28 to 46 inch waist measure.

Another very special offering has been arranged for To-day, on the Third Floor, of</