MAYOR READS TALKS TAPPED FROM WIRE

Continued from Second Page.

POTTER—Not that I know of.

HERBARD—Well, I advise you to get them out of there as soon as you can.

POTTER—I'll do that as soon as I can.

HERBARD—I didn't think that they're following you.

POTTER—No, I don't think so.

HERBARD—Well, if they did they would know where the pamphlets were printed, as you went there a good many times.

POTTER—No, not so many times. They used to send up to me.

March 22, 1916.

Flatbush 948 calling 588 Astoria:

POTTER—Father Higgins?

HIGGINS—Yes.

POTTER—What do you think about Folk statement?

HIGGINS—That's very bad for them.

POTTER—That's where the complainant appoints his own judge.

HIGGINS—Yes.

POTTER—That ought to blow them up.

HIGGINS—Yes.

POTTER—I think so.

HIGGINS—Are you getting another pamphlet?

POTTER—Why, sure when you can get that stuff over to me.

HIGGINS—To-morrow—3 or 4 o'clock.

March 23, 1916.

Outside wire calling 948 Flatbush:

MONSIGNORE—Anything new?

POTTER—They are still hunting for me with a subpœna.

MONSIGNORE—What do they want of you?

POTTER—I don't know, but I think it is for the publication of the State board matter. I think we had better get busy and get some kind of a four page pamphlet stating all that we have said was fully proved.

MONSIGNORE—Well, we won't be able to have them before Sunday.

POTTER—Oh, yes. I am sending for the minutes, which I expected here at 11 o'clock, because we can't go according to the newspapers, it's the minutes we have to go by.

MONSIGNORE—I don't think the newspapers will bother with us. I don't think they will take any statements from us. I wrote about one-half dozen of letters to the newspapers. I wrote two to the *World*, one to the *Times*, one to THE SUN, and I think I wrote two more to the *World* and the *Evening Post* the other night.

POTTER—I think we will be able to get one or two of the newspapers to accept. You know the press is owned by all these people.

MONSIGNORE—We can try.

POTTER—If not we will get that four page leaflet.

March 24, 1916.

POTTER—Hello—is Monsignore Dunn there?

MONSIGNORE—Who is this?

POTTER—Doctor Potter.

MONSIGNORE—Well, what can we do?

POTTER—Keep on hammering at them.

MONSIGNORE—What way—with a new pamphlet?

POTTER—Why no, we ought to pay for a column in the newspapers.

March —, 1916.

UNKNOWN PERSON—The Governor made a statement.

POTTER—What was it?

UNKNOWN PERSON—Governor Whitman to-day reiterated his faith in the fairness and impartiality of the investigation of charitable institutions being conducted by Charles Strong, &c.

POTTER—That is an erratic statement of his.

UNKNOWN PERSON—He also said he received a number of letters that Commissioner Strong showed he was prejudiced against the Catholics and a number of letters that Commissioner Strong was not prejudiced again them, but if he was convinced that Commissioner Strong is or was prejudiced he would stop the investigation immediately—not to wait to write a letter but his voice could be heard over the telephone in New York city.

POTTER—Well, you could convince him.

UNKNOWN PERSON—How will I do it?

POTTER—Tell him to look at paragraph so and so of yesterday's pamphlet and then it will show the way Commissioner Strong is conducting the investigation and that will convince him that Commissioner Strong is prejudiced. Send him a telegram or a night letter.

UNKNOWN PERSON—That's very good. I will do that. Good-by.

Justification, Says Mayor.

"This," said the Mayor when he had concluded his recital of the alleged conversations, "completes the list of conversations that I desire to place before this committee to demonstrate the justification of the Police Department in supervising these wires and the evidence of a conspiracy."

"As I understand this thing, Mr. Mayor," said Senator Thompson, "the question was over the circulation of those pamphlets. Is that the principal thing?"

"Oh, no," said the Mayor; "Potter was desired as a witness in the investigation by Charles H. Strong."

"What did they want him for?"

"I do not know what they wanted him for. I was very little in touch with the investigation. The conversations were taken by the police. They turned them over to their Commissioner. I am informed that he has the originals in his possession. Later he gave this series of copies to me. My understanding is that some copies were placed in the hands of Special Corporation Counsel Hotchkiss for the purpose of concluding the evidence of these crimes."

"What did the Police Commissioner want these conversations for?"

"In order to obtain the evidence of the commission of the crime of perjury, criminal libel, conspiracy to utter criminal libel and conspiracy to pervert justice and the due administration of the law. As I testified yesterday, the Assistant Corporation Counsel told me that he had substantial grounds for believing that those crimes had either been committed, were in process of commission or in contemplation of commission."

"What was the ground for believing that they were going to give somebody $100 or $50?"

"I did not say that he believed that specific thing; that is only part of the evidence of conspiracy."

"Of course, the conspiracy was open in the publication of these pamphlets?"

"That constituted only part of it."

"And the keeping of Potter and permitting Potter to keep possession of his own books and papers?"

"That is part of it, and his absconding the jurisdiction and connivance at it."

"What I am getting at," said Senator Thompson, "is this: That, of course, after you had taken these conversations you had hindsight instead of foresight. They say you can hindsee better than you can foresee, but could you hardly foresee any of these things?"

"God knows," replied the Mayor. "I never foresaw that any Catholic priest in this city would give $100 to abscond the jurisdiction."

"The Police Commissioner made these tappings for what purpose? What perjury was there?"

"I explained that yesterday. Mr. Hotchkiss stated to me that on the 16th of March Hebberd as a witness before the Strong commission had committed perjury in several respects, among others, by allegations that he was not on familiar terms with Potter and had not been in communication with him. The record will contain these statements."

The Mayor said he was informed that Potter was a witness at one time, but that he "did abscond for a number of days." He said he had not taken up those facts in detail, but that they would be taken up properly in the criminal court.

"Was it intended that some of these copies [of the conversations] should be used in the Strong investigation in the examination of witnesses?" asked Mr. Moss.

"It was certainly not intended when they were taken?" replied the Mayor. "It was intended that through the use and examination of witnesses the evidence, the complete evidence, the additional evidence, of the commission of perjury and the other crimes could be secured in order that the Police Department might go forward."

"It was intended that Mr. Hotchkiss might use them for these purposes?"

"That is my understanding."

"Did you advise the Police Commissioner about taking these conversations?"

"No," answered the Mayor. "I told you in my conversation with the Police Commissioner what was done."

"Did you know that the police were listening in on wires, taking conversations from these wires before the process was completed?"

"Oh, yes."

"I wonder," asked Senator Foley, "why the police did not inform the process servers of Commissioner Strong of the location of Mr. Potter for these ten or fifteen days."

Work on Criminal Case.

"Surely," answered the Mayor. "He has been taking action pretty constantly ever since. He has been engaged in an effort to complete the criminal case which is established by that evidence."

"Did he attempt to trace the messenger that was supposed to go over for the $100 payment? Did he make any attempt to arrest the messenger with the money?"

"You will have to ask him that. I don't know.

"I don't think," said Senator Thompson, "that it is up to us to try this thing at all. I am perfectly frank to say inasmuch as it is here that we ought to get what we can out of it."

"I imagine," replied the Mayor, "that it is just as disagreeable for you as it is for me."

Senator Thompson announced just before adjournment until this morning at 11 o'clock that inasmuch as the Mayor had made his statement the committee would feel bound to hear any one whose name was mentioned in the alleged conversations read by the Mayor.

M'MAHON AFFIDAVIT DENIES POTTER FUND

Priest, Now Dead, Swore in 1910 He Didn't Take $5,000 Fund.

The Rev. Father James J. Higgins, superintendent of Catholic Charities in Brooklyn, gave out yesterday a copy of an affidavit made on June 27, 1910, by the Rev. Father Denis J. McMahon, who has since died, denying the charge made recently by Mayor Mitchel that the priest had handled a fund of $5,000 to be given as an honorarium to Daniel C. Potter and had afterward appropriated this to his own use. The affidavit, which was made before the United States Consul in Carlsbad, Austria, follows:

American Consulate, Carlsbad, Austria—ss.:

Denis J. McMahon, being duly sworn and desiring to give full answer to inquiries from New York, U. S., deposes and says:

He is the Right Rev. Denis J. McMahon, rector of the Epiphany Catholic Church, Second avenue and Twenty-first street, New York city; that he is the Supervisor of Catholic charities in the Diocese of New York and has authority in matters pertaining to the Catholic charitable institutions here; that at the present time he is stopping in Carlsbad, Austria, having left home for Europe in April last.

That in the winter of 1906-7 he planned to organize more completely the educational work of the charitable institutions, to the end that every teacher in them might have a certificate from the Department of Education; also to establish a Catholic bureau for the "after care" of children from the institutions and the Children's Court. In order to develop these plans he opened an office with suitable clerical force. To centralize these and other important charitable works, he requested funds from the institutions to meet the increased expenses. At first it was suggested that while raising these funds a sufficient sum be secured to make an honorarium to Dr. D. C. Potter of the Finance Department, New York city, who had rendered valuable and long continued services outside of his departmental duties, also, and particularly, the refund of disbursements incurred in connection with a set of photographic albums mentioned below. The latter part of this suggestion was finally adopted.

That these funds contributed by the institutions were used by deponent for the work of his office, a purely diocesan matter. That at no place or time did deponent pay to the said Dr. Potter any sum of money, except on one occasion when payment was made for the actual cost (amounting to over $1,000) of the illustrated albums which were sent to Europe. This work was compiled and completed at court upon this subject, where vouchers were presented. Dr. Potter received no money for his services or for any profit. It was well understood that his services were gratuitous. He was not offered or given anything beyond actual disbursements.

Other than in this instance deponent never paid said Dr. Potter any sum of money, either directly or indirectly, or to any one else for his benefit.

In answer to a specific inquiry, in which deponent is informed that among the vouchers of St. Joseph's Union, a private corporation, receiving no money from the city of New York, though connected with the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, there is a check dated on or about January, 1907, for the sum of $500 (five hundred dollars), with a memorandum on the accompanying voucher stating in substance that the check was to be made part of a sum proposed to be raised on behalf of D. C. Potter, which sum the rector of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin states was given to deponent. Deponent says that said $500 was received and used by him in the diocesan work described above, and no part of the said $500 was either directly or indirectly paid to D. C. Potter.

Deponent further says that in asking for about $4,000 (four thousand dollars) at that time he stated the object above mentioned openly at a regular meeting of the superiors of the institutions, and among the contributions received for this purpose was the above mentioned $500.

Whilst deponent may not have reported to the reverend rector in person the use of his contribution, he does actually report annually both to his superior and to the superiors of all the contributing institutions the financial transactions of his office.

(Signed) DENIS J. McMAHON.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1910, at Carlsbad, Austria.

(Signed) WILL L. LOWRIE,

Consul of the United States of America.

American Consulate (Seal), Carlsbad, Austria.

She wants that photograph —it will only cost $15.

PIRIE MAC DONALD
Photographer of Men.
576 FIFTH AV COR. 47TH ST

New Sleeping Car Line
New York to New Orleans
VIA CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Through sleeping car from New York to New Orleans will leave West 23d Street Station at 6:50 P. M., Liberty Street, 7:00 P. M. daily, via Cincinnati, Louisville and the Illinois Central Railroad. For full particulars see Ticket Agents
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

SWANN TURNS INQUIRY TO THE EMPLOYER OF BURNS

Frederick Seymour Makes Formal Complaint Against Detective for Tapping Telephone—State Comptroller to Hold Hearing for Revocation of License.

The John Doe inquiry into the tapping of telephone wires in the office of Seymour & Seymour and of William J. Burns's espionage on that office was so far successful yesterday that Frederick Seymour, having under protest first waived immunity from prosecution, consented to sign a complaint against Burns.

This much accomplished, District Attorney Swann turned to a consideration of what, if anything, should be done about whomever employed Burns, and that is the line the investigation will pursue when it is continued at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning before Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Thus far there has been no evidence that, Burns's employers knew exactly what steps he was taking to ascertain if, as was suspected, the contents of cablegrams about war orders were being diverted from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. to the Seymour offices and the information sold as tips.

The testimony thus far has been that Martin Egan, connected with the Morgan firm, employed Burns. The inquiry to-morrow will try to find out if any one added or induced Burns to commit any unlawful act in seeking desired information from the Seymour offices.

Three Appear Against Detective.

Before Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday was given the testimony of three witnesses before Frederick Seymour took the stand and consented to sign a complaint against Burns. This testimony, District Attorney Swann said afterward, justified considering a charge of unlawful entry into the Seymour office, third degree burglary or malicious mischief against the detective.

Deputy State Comptroller William Boardman, after hearing the evidence, for which purpose he had come to Part VI. of General Sessions in the Criminal Courts Building, said that after the completion of the John Doe inquiry he would hold a hearing to determine whether William J. Burns should not be deprived of his license as a private detective.

Nothing will be done against Burns himself by anybody, however, until after he has had an opportunity to be heard in his own defence, if anything is done. District Attorney Swann said yesterday afternoon that the complaint against him which Frederick Seymour promised to sign would not be drawn for some time, and that before an indictment is asked against Burns he will have a chance to appear before Chief Magistrate McAdoo and the Grand Jury, if that is necessary.

Burns Expected Here Saturday.

Burns is now on his way here from Los Angeles and is expected to arrive in New York on Saturday. He probably will appear at the John Doe proceedings on Saturday.

To-morrow's witnesses are Martin Egan of J. P. Morgan & Co. and George T. Mortimer, president of the Equitable Building Association, which controls the Equitable Building, in which are the offices of Seymour & Seymour. Testimony yesterday before Chief Magistrate McAdoo and earlier before the Thompson committee was that Mr. Mortimer aided Burns to investigate the Seymour office.

When the John Doe inquiry began at 11 o'clock before Chief Magistrate McAdoo there were present besides District Attorney Swann, who forsook the Waite trial to go into the Seymour case, Deputy Comptroller Boardman and John D. Lindsay of the law firm of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller. Mr. Lindsay denied that he was representing J. P. Morgan & Co.

The first witness called was Bartlett Smith, an electrician, whose father, Gaillard Smith, is president of the American Detectaphone Company, which had offices at 1133 Broadway until the notoriety of this case forced it to reorganize and move.

Smith told Chief Magistrate McAdoo substantially the same story he told before the Thompson committee last Friday about accompanying William J. Burns, his son Sherman Burns and a stenographer to a room in the Equitable Building next to the Seymour office and seeing a detectaphone installed. He repeated his assertion that he saw William J. Burns open a rolltop desk in the office and take from it papers and cards which a stenographer copied and then returned.

About telephone tapping Smith said his father early in March was asked by the Burns people "in a roundabout way" if he would tap telephone wires. He also said his father had sold one telephone "tap," a contrivance for tapping telephone wires, for $75.

"Was this device installed in the Seymour & Seymour offices?" asked Mr. Swann.

"I don't know," answered the witness. "It would have been a very simple thing to set up."

Has Installed a Hundred.

"Did you think there was anything wrong—what did you think when you were asked to put a detectaphone in the Seymour offices?" asked Mr. Swann.

"I don't think when a man hires me," answered Smith, and when some laughter had died down he continued:

"There is nothing unusual about installing a dectectaphone in an office. I have installed, I suppose, a hundred of them, all at the desire of the occupant. There are a great many detectaphones to-day in lawyers' and brokers' offices, and in private homes where there is suspicion of disloyalty or theft. I always take it for granted when I install one that it is with the owner's consent."

When he had finished testifying Mr Smith came eagerly to Frederick Seymour to assure him again that his only thought was that Mr. Seymour himself wanted the detectaphone installed in his office—not that it was being installed to spy upon Mr. Seymour.

"Why," he said, "I have put in detectaphones for a great many brokers and lawyers and business men who would not talk to a woman alone in their offices without having a stenographer at the other end of a detectaphone to take down every word that was said. That would prevent blackmail."

Seymour Waives Immunity.

When Frederick Seymour was called to the stand Mr. Swann presented a typewritten waiver of immunity from prosecution, which he insisted Mr. Seymour must sign.

"I know of no reason why I should be required to sign a waiver, but I will do so freely," said Mr. Seymour, and signed the waiver.

Mr. Seymour said he had first heard from Val O'Farrell on April 3 that a detectaphone was in his office and his telephone wire was tapped, and that William J. Burns did it. This, he said, was told by two men from Val O'Farrell's agency, who searched for the detectaphone, but could not find it.

"Have you any doubt that a detectaphone was installed in your office?" asked Mr. Swann.

"No substantial doubt," said Mr. Seymour.

"Have you ever asked Mr. Burns about it?"

"No, I was interested, but I didn't think he would tell me."

Consents to Make Complaint.

"Hearing the evidence given here to-day that the instrument was installed, your office entered, papers taken from your desk, yourself grievously injured, would you not like to make a complaint?

"I should like you to do that, Judge Swann," answered Mr. Seymour.

"You are the citizen whose privacy has been intruded upon by William J. Burns and Sherman Burns, why do you hesitate to make a complaint? You are the one I look to to make a complaint. Why don't you do your part, as Col. Roosevelt calls it?"

"It seems that when the evidence is in the District Attorney's possession—he knows so much, and I so little—and when the case has had such wide publicity, the District Attorney should prosecute," said Mr. Seymour. "I can be charged with using criminal proceedings in aid of a contemplated civil action, but if you say it is necessary for me to sign a complaint I'll do so."

Later in the afternoon Mr. Seymour said he would give up all idea of bringing civil actions against Mr. Burns, and would lend all his energy to the prosecution of the case against Burns. He decided to defer issuing the lengthy statement which he had planned to issue until after the termination of Chief Magistrate McAdoo's inquiry.

Decides Biddinger Case June 10.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24.—The decision on the petition for a requisition for Guy Biddinger, wanted in Chicago in connection with the police graft cases and under arrest in New York, will not be announced until June 10, Gov. Dunne said to-day.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St. Separate Shop, Store Floor

Special for To-day
Men's "Ko-Ko" Calf Shoes
Low or High Shoes
An Entirely New Color and Tanning

4.50
A rich Russia calf leather, of a shade between ox-blood and mahogany.
English or the new narrow toe swing last.

Men's "Banister" Shoes
Low or High Shoes—Fifty Styles
7.00
Of Dark Mahogany, Tan or Black Russian Calf, also in white Buckskin or black patent kid.

SAYS 600,000 STARVE IN RUSSIAN POLAND

Isidore Hershfield Gets Mails Opened in Effort to Provide Relief.

Isidore Hershfield, a lawyer of 99 Nassau street, said on his return from Europe aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam yesterday that there were 600,000 persons of all religions who were destitute and starving in that part of Poland which has been conquered by the Germans and Austrians.

Mr. Hershfield returned after a seven months absence, being sent abroad by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, of which he is a director. His main mission was to open postal communication with the outside world, which had been forbidden by the Teuton administration in Russian territory, as thousands of families were in dire want and desirous of getting aid from relatives in America.

"I succeeded in getting the mails open to this country for people of all religious denominations," he said.

Outside of mentioning that members of the family had died, which Mr. Hershfield pointed out was especially important for Catholics and Jews, the only message the epistles could bear was this: "We are well, but urgently need financial aid. Please help us. We send our heartiest regards."

Already, he said, 30,000,000 marks have been sent to the society from friends and relatives here to be forwarded to their needy relatives. One batch of mail alone numbered more than 40,000 pieces and this was only the beginning.

APPEAL TO AID WAR'S NEEDY.

Taft, Parker, Low and Holt Ask Christians to Give Next Sunday.

William H. Taft, Alton B. Parker, Seth Low and Hamilton Holt issued yesterday an address "to the American people" asking for a generous response to the appeal of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ for large collections in the Protestant churches of the country next Sunday. The collections are to be devoted to the relief of war sufferers.

The gifts of Americans since the start of the war amount to barely 23 cents a person, the address sets forth. About one dollar has been given for each of the 23,000,000 sufferers in Europe. These gifts are declared by the signers to be "truly insignificant."

SEES BIG GERMAN TRADE.

Commercial Writer Expects U. S. to Supply Much After War.

Ludwig W. Schmidt, in an editorial in the May issue of the *New Yorker Handels-Nachrichten*, says that Germany may buy from this country after the war foodstuffs and commodities amounting to $450,000,000. Before the war, the editorial points out, Germany purchased in this country annually $344,000,000 worth of goods, while she sold to us $189,000,000 worth. American exports to Germany during the first year of the war amounted to only $28,000,000.

Germany, says Mr. Schmidt, needs raw materials produced in this country, and it is reported that she would rather do her buying here than elsewhere.

"So," says the editorial, "her merchants may come to this country with very big orders when the time of peace approaches. German shipping lines are already preparing to transport the goods bought, and there will be no difficulty in handling the big shipments."

U Boat Strikes German Mine.

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 24.—The German submarine U-22 struck a German mine off Zeebrugge on Tuesday. The undersea boat was seriously damaged, but the Germans managed to tow her to Ostend.

NATIONS IN DEADLOCK OVER GERMAN DYES

White to Be Fashionable Color for Months Unless Agreement Is Reached.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—White will necessarily be the fashionable color in America for months to come unless further progress is made toward arranging for the shipment of $5,000,000 worth of dyestuffs from Germany. The question of obtaining British sanction for the shipment is now deadlocked.

The Republic Trading Company, which is arranging for the shipment, has not yet succeeded in working out a plan which the United States can present to Great Britain.

It is more than a year now since negotiations were first opened looking to the shipment of German dyes to America. The first request made to Great Britain to permit the shipment was agreed to after it had been explained that payment for the dyestuffs would be made in American cotton, which had already reached Germany.

But then Germany declined to make the shipment unless the dyestuffs could be paid for by subsequent shipments of cotton and foodstuffs. This plan Great Britain declined. After months of diplomatic parleys Great Britain finally agreed to permit shipment of $5,000,000 worth of dyes from Germany provided payment was not made in either foodstuffs or cotton. Germany agreed to this and announcement was made from Berlin that 15,000 tons of dyes would be shipped.

This, it is said, represented approximately a value of $5,000,000 at the beginning of the war, but since then this value has greatly increased. The British Foreign Office contends that a shipment of 15,000 tons of dyes might now represent a value of anywhere from $15,000,000 to $60,000,000. Therefore Great Britain limits the permit strictly to $5,000,000 worth.

MAY NOT LET DYES COME.

British Blockade Minister Says Nation's Interest Forbids.

LONDON, May 24.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, stated to-day in the House of Commons that no answer had been made to a proposal received by the Government concerning permission for the exportation by Germany of dyestuffs to the American Government.

The Minister said that Germany is eager to continue commercial relations with America, but it is not to the interest of England to permit this.

He added that he would bear this in mind in answering the American Government concerning the project.

U BOAT LINERS TO GERMANY?

Submarines to Carry Mails and Passengers—Perhaps!

An "American shipping man," probably a representative of the German Miracle Line, has arrived here, maybe secretly, by the transatlantic aerial route with details of the construction of an undersea fleet that will carry the mails, parcels post, special freight and maybe passengers from Hamburg to New York. The first submersible is scheduled to arrive here on July 4.

Naturally the merchant submarines will not make the whole trip from Hamburg, their home port, under water. They have been tested on the surface and can make "better than eighteen knots." Their projectors hope they will make Sandy Hook in ten days or less. One is already built and a photograph of her may appear in some of the newspapers this morning. This photograph will show six or more men standing on the new merchantman, which is described as being 450 feet long and of 45 feet beam. She may take twelve days to make her first trip and she may take many more, perhaps getting here on April 1 next.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Clothing Shop
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Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Hand Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
A standard suit which we believe to be the best twenty-five dollar suit to be had. In six approved custom tailor models, including two, three or one button models. Fabrics of a quality you would not expect to find in suits at this price.
25.00

To-Day at Special Prices
Men's Sack Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Two, three, or four button semi-fitted or conservative models of the newest stripes, overplaid, herringbone, tweed, or checks in this season's most desirable colorings; also Oxford vicuna and blue serge.
19.00 Regular Price $23.00

Men's Unlined Norfolk Coats
Of Blue Flannel or Knitted Fabric
For Men and Young Men—33 to 44 Chest
New custom tailor model in blue flannel or Heather, brown or green knitted fabrics.
Special 10.00

White Flannel Trousers
27 to 44 Waist; All Lengths
Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs.
Special 3.75

IRISH TO FLOCK HERE, SAYS JUDGE COHALAN

Believes Taxes Will Drive People Away—Meeting Protests on Executions.

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the Supreme Court at a meeting held by the Holy Name Society last night said that the taxation to be levied on the Irish people after the war would cause a greater exodus from Ireland than the great famine. This and other points brought out in his speech were received with enthusiastic applause by the 800 Irish Americans who crowded the auditorium of the school of Our Lady of Good Counsel in East Ninety-first street.

The Justice contended that England has three courses: Draw in the United States as an ally, do her own fighting, or make the best peace she can. He added that the armies England has put in the field are mercenaries brought from Ireland and other British possessions.

The meeting was held to protest against the recent executions of the leaders of the Dublin uprising. Enthusiasm, cheering and handclapping marked the meeting throughout.

Others who spoke were the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education and the Rev. James N. Connolly, chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, who presided.

The American Irish Society met in Brooklyn last night and adopted resolutions indorsing the proclamation of the Irish republic and declaring it the duty of the United States to sever relations with Great Britain.

Seumas McManus, the principal speaker, said nothing short of "an absolute and complete separation from England will satisfy the racial and political aspirations of the Irish." The Rev. Patrick O'Donnell also spoke and Mrs. Teresa C. Brayton read one of her poems entitled "Vengeance."

HARDEN WOULD CUT ARMIES.

Asks Germans to Urge Limitation of Armaments.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, May 24.—Maximilian Harden, who has consistently supported Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg against Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the retired Minister of Marine, declares in a sketch of the further possibilities of the war that the Germans should profess a desire for the limitation of armaments.

Writing in his weekly, *Die Zukunft*, with much contempt of the whole Tirpitz policy, Harden concludes:

"Would our position be less favorable now if our policy from the beginning had made only the destruction of enemy warships the goal of submarine war? Have we gained by the drowning of a few hundred of Britons and neutrals?

"Does the restriction of English tonnage outweigh the injury which surreptitious war against the defenceless has done in the judgment of the world?

"Competition in armaments will be impossible after this war. The idea that we could attempt such competition terrifies even friendly neutrals out of their desire for a German victory.

"Point to a goal for which impartial humanity can joyfully yearn. Free yourselves from the mad idea that commercial covetousness is everywhere governing the wills of men.

"Ideas are the only conquerors whose work lasts."

CAPT. WHITE GETS SHORT PRISON TERM

Sentence to Three Months in Jail for Trying to Save Irish Rebels.

LONDON, May 24.—Capt. James R. White, formerly an officer of the Gordon Highlanders, was sentenced to three months imprisonment to-day at Aberdare, Wales, under the defence of the realm act.

Capt. White, who is a son of the late Field Marshal Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, was convicted of having attempted to bring about a strike of coal miners in order to force the Government to be more lenient to the rebel leaders in Ireland.

John MacNeill, president of the Sinn Fein volunteers and founder of the Irish volunteers, has been found guilty by a court-martial of complicity in the Irish uprising. The sentence will be announced in a day or two.

PAGE'S PLEA WINS.

British War Office Orders Inquiry in Kilgallon Case.

LONDON, May 24.—An investigation of the case of John Kilgallon, 17 years old, of Far Rockaway, N. Y., has been ordered by the British War Department at the request of Ambassador Page.

The boy, a student at St. Enda's College in Dublin, was arrested for alleged complicity in the Irish rebellion and brought to England. According to friends of young Kilgallon the boy did not take part in the revolt, but was one of a number of St. Enda cadets who left the college on Easter Sunday for a practice march. They reached Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the rebels, about the time the fighting started.

TO AID WOUNDED IRISH.

Matinee at Candler Theatre To-morrow for Soldiers.

A matinee performance for the aid of the wounded Irish soldiers, in which prominent Irish stage folk will unite, will be given at the Candler Theatre to-morrow under the auspices of the British War Relief Association.

Several Irish plays, including "The Lennan Shee" ("The Fairy Bride"), by Norreys Jephson O'Conor, and "The Shadow of the Glen," by J. M. Synge, will be given. Among those who will give their services are Mrs. Langtry, Kathryn Kidder, Elizabeth Murray, Mary Lawton, Eva Kinsel, John McClosky, Vance Thompson and John O'Brien.

PREDICTS A CALM IRELAND.

Lord Aberdeen, Elected to Club Here, Sees Change After War.

Lord Aberdeen was elected an honorary member of the British Schools and University Club of New York at a dinner given by the club in his honor at the Hotel Brevoort last night. Bishop Frederick Courtney and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn were among the speakers. The chairman was Frater Monro, vice-president of the club.

Lord Aberdeen predicted that at the end of the European war Ireland would be better satisfied with her position than she has been and that there would be increased patriotism in all the British dependencies.

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