

Incidents exactly as she had testified at a meeting yesterday in the Prince George Hotel, New York, with Samuel Berger and another man, whose name she could not remember, but who, she thought, was Mr. Brody. Later it was shown to have been Martin Conboy. Both men are counsel for the State.

"Why did you go there?" Mr. Stedman asked. "For the purpose of testifying against Mr. Solomon," Miss Chivers answered. "At whose request?" "Well, in answer to a letter I wrote to Speaker Sweet."

"Because I think it was the duty of any American to take the stand against one who has committed treason against his country." During the spring and summer of 1917, the witness said, it was her custom to go across the street to the Socialist meetings. At that time she said, she was seventeen years of age. Later she corrected her original statement by saying she was now nearly eighteen. Mr. Stedman made much of that point.

During the two and a half years since the occurrence Miss Chivers said she never had mentioned it to any one. She spoke of several persons who were with her at that and other meetings, but could not recall any statements made by the speakers. Miss Chivers testified that she was a member of the American Anti-Socialist League, which at the time to which she referred had rooms at Ninth street and Sixth avenue.

"Desecrated Flag on Stand." "Where was the American flag at the time you mentioned?" Mr. Stedman asked. "On Mr. Solomon's stand beside the red flag," the witness said. Mr. Stedman brought out that three policemen were in the hall. Asked why some of the soldiers or the policemen did nothing, Miss Chivers said: "We spoke to the police about it and Mr. Solomon said: 'They are trying to interrupt our meeting, and the police did not do anything about it. Most of the members of our club were there and saw it.'"

"And the police would not protest?" "They would not." After Mr. Stedman had several times gone over the same testimony, Mr. Stanchfield objected, "in the interest of time." "Before we have finished we will have taken up less than one-quarter of the time the State has taken for this prosecution," Mr. Stedman answered angrily. "I think that is very likely true, and if I were representing these men I would take even less time than that," Mr. Stanchfield retorted.

Assemblyman Evans asked of the witness: "What did the crowd do when Solomon spat on the flag?" "The crowd raised a strong objection," Miss Chivers said. "Why didn't you ask the police officers to arrest Solomon if you thought his act reasonable?" the Assemblyman asked. "There were others who did, and the police refused to do it."

Samuel A. McElroy, Borough Police Inspector in Brooklyn and Queens, described a riot which occurred in August at East New York and Saratoga avenues in connection with the street car strike. After describing how a "mob" was attacking a Lieutenant and policeman, the Inspector continued: "I went to the assistance of the Lieutenant, drew my billy and succeeded in driving the people away. When the trouble had partly subsided I heard a voice saying: 'Pull the scales off the car.' I turned around and I saw Assemblyman Solomon. He again repeated: 'Pull the scales off the car; why don't you pull the scales off the car? Why don't you assault them?'"

Policeman Chides Lawmaker. "I said, 'Assemblyman, you are a lawmaker, an officer of this State. Instead of assisting me to restore order you are interfering with me, encouraging this disorderly mob in violating the law. I now advise you to go on and mind your own business.' With that the Assemblyman made his exit through the crowd, and the last I saw of him he was standing about twenty-five or thirty feet away from the front of the crowd on the sidewalk."

Describing the red flag incident in the Brownsville Socialist parade the Inspector said he was summoned to the district by a sergeant who wished to know what action to take. The Inspector said: "I never made the remarks to soldiers attributed to me by a witness this afternoon. On no occasion during any of these meetings was any red flag displayed on my stand. On every occasion there were American flags. In all my experience I have never seen a red flag displayed at a Socialist street meeting. In all my life I have never shown any disrespect for the American flag, the symbol of our country. The statement that I spat upon the flag is utterly false. Such an act could be the act of an insane person only. In the district in which I was speaking, such an act of gross disrespect would endanger the life of the person guilty of it."

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parade, that it was a violation of the law to carry red flags. "Dr. Sadoff called Assemblyman Solomon over to me and the latter said: 'The law is not constitutional, Inspector. I want to make a test case of it. I want you to make one arrest and test the law.'"

"Assemblyman Solomon then conferred with Dr. Sadoff and came back and told me that they decided to take the red banners and red flags off the street, and the parade proceeded." Assemblyman Mitchell A. Trahan, Jr., of Westchester, the first witness on the stand, was a member in 1918, but resigned to join the American Air Service. He testified that all but the Socialist members had voted for a resolution offered by Assemblyman Link on Lincoln's Birthday, 1918, extending encouragement to American troops on a torpedoed transport.

K. of C. Leader Gives Facts. Peter W. Collins, a leading labor leader and lecturer for the Knights of Columbus, the other witness in the morning, expressed his belief that Socialism and Communism were the same, and charged that he had encountered during the war an "antagonistic" attitude among Socialist workers toward speeding up of production, which he contrasted with the "wholehearted support" of members of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Collins declared he could say without contradiction that every "live" Socialist local had on file the blank resignation of its members who held public office, with the understanding that they could be used at any time. In his statement Assemblyman Solomon said: "I never made the remarks to soldiers attributed to me by a witness this afternoon. On no occasion during any of these meetings was any red flag displayed on my stand. On every occasion there were American flags. In all my experience I have never seen a red flag displayed at a Socialist street meeting. In all my life I have never shown any disrespect for the American flag, the symbol of our country. The statement that I spat upon the flag is utterly false. Such an act could be the act of an insane person only. In the district in which I was speaking, such an act of gross disrespect would endanger the life of the person guilty of it."

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ment that I spat upon the flag is utterly false. Such an act could be the act of an insane person only. In the district in which I was speaking, such an act of gross disrespect would endanger the life of the person guilty of it. "According to the witness several policemen were present at the meeting. It is inconceivable that any member of the New York police force would stand indifferently by while any person publicly insulted the American flag."

Richard G. Bunal, a lawyer, who lives at 122 East Twenty-second street, who was a member of a draft board in his district, testified he had seen Louis Waldman, one of the suspended Assemblymen, in street corner meetings giving out circulars advising young men not to honor the draft and not to register for war service.

Feared Arrest for Telling Truth. "At one meeting," the witness said, "I asked Waldman whether he supported the constitution of the Socialist party when it conflicted with that of the United States, and he said he must refuse to answer for fear of being arrested."

Mr. Bunal said he formerly was a Socialist, but could not follow traitorous doctrine taught since 1917. What he feared was the Socialist party's repudiation of Liberty bonds. Assemblyman William T. Simpson, Republican from the Twelfth District in Brooklyn, offered to resign his seat and seek reelection on the issue whether the five Socialists should be ousted. He opposed the ouster resolution. He said he would resign if assured the Governor would call a special election.

The Rev. John A. Ryan of Washington, a member of the faculty of the Catholic University and prominent as one of the leading opponents of Socialism and radicalism, in a letter written to Morris Hillquit, chief counsel for the Socialists, denounced the Assembly's action in ousting the five Socialists as "the most brazen and insidious political outrage that has been committed in this country since 1877."

The trial will be continued to-morrow. 5 POLICE CAPTAINS SHIFTED. Explanation in One Instance Only Is Given by Enright. Police Commissioner Enright transferred five captains yesterday without explanation in four of the cases. In the case of Capt. Charles Northrup, in command of the Parkville station, the Commissioner said he was bringing Capt. Northrup to a position at Police Headquarters because of the officer's "delicate health." The other transfers were: Capt. Frederick W. Blohm, from Union Market station to Fifth street station; Capt. James McAuley, from Fifth street station to Bedford avenue station; Capt. George R. Wakefield, from Bedford avenue station to Parkville station; and Capt. Edward Dempsey, from Police Headquarters to Union Market station. Capt. Dempsey's third transfer in a month. He was commanding the Macdougall street station when it was abolished and was ordered to New Dorp Station Island. Two weeks later he was brought to headquarters.

MAGPHERSON OUT, RUMOR IN LONDON Chief Secretary to Be Elevated to Peerage, According to One Report.

GUN RUNNING SPREADS Dublin Corporations Holds Deportations Signify State of War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, all rights reserved. LONDON, Feb. 3.—Reports of the resignation of James Ian Macpherson, Chief Secretary of Ireland, and of the wholesale running of arms in the north and south of the Emerald Isle followed close on the receipt here to-day of news of further bloodshed in Limerick last night.

Despatches from Limerick told of a clash between Sinn Fein adherents and the constabulary. They said that a band of Sinn Feiners fired on a patrol, which returned the fire, whereupon the fight became more or less general throughout the town and many shots were fired. At least one man was killed and one woman fatally wounded. The dead man is Richard Dwyer, a publican. A man named L. Johnson also was reported wounded.

An attack on the English policy of deporting from Ireland men charged with political crimes has just been made by the Dublin corporation. At a meeting just held the corporation adopted resolutions protesting against this practice and declaring that the deportations can be justified only on the ground that a state of war exists between England and Ireland.

There is much speculation both in London and Dublin regarding the visit of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to No. 10 Downing street. While officials refused to discuss it, it is reported in well informed circles that a shakeup in the Irish Government may follow and that Mr. Macpherson will resign and be elevated to the peerage. One report says that he may become the parliamentary secretary to Premier Lloyd George.

In view of the fact the Viscount French is one of the framers of the Government's proposed Irish measure, it is believed that he will remain in his present post. This bill, report say, will be presented as soon as Parliament meets. Meanwhile, it is known that Labor is lining up as a champion of the greatest concessions to Ireland. Meanwhile London is receiving many reports of the running of contraband arms and ammunition in Ireland, both in the north and the south. A well

known man of Belfast, who for obvious reasons refused to permit his name to be used, said to-day that he viewed this aspect of the situation with alarm. "The latter volunteers are better armed and have more ammunition than they had in 1914," he asserted. "Indeed, they are better equipped than are the Sinn Fein."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Feb. 3.—Former Premier Asquith at a meeting in Paisley declared that the only effectual means of getting at the root of the Irish trouble was a generous system of Irish government. He was, he said, prepared to give the new Irish Parliament control over customs and excise, in order that the Irish might be in this respect on the same footing as the self-governing dominions. The former Premier asserted that he would not refuse to consider dispassionately any scheme of settlement for Ireland which the Government might bring forward, but it must be a permanent settlement.

FLAG ON EVERY HERO GRAVE. 50,500 Will Be Sent to France for Memorial Day. Special Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The War Department has planned for the decoration Memorial Day of every American soldier's grave in France. For the purpose 50,500 flags 8 inches by 12 inches, have been ordered and will be in France in time for the occasion.

The War Department also stated to-day that provision had been made for eighty large flags of the type which fly on fair-ways over American army posts to be used in the larger cemeteries permanently, and for 350 flags of the "storm" type, for use in the lesser plots.

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HONOR ROLL OF AMERICANS. Through the American Legion 118,409 honorary certificates presented by the French High Commission at the direction of the French Government will be distributed with ceremony on Washington's Birthday to the nearest relatives of soldiers, sailors and marines who died in the war. The certificates will be forwarded to American Legion posts in all parts of the country, and in outlying sections they will be mailed.

The certificates reproduce a group picture from the centenary, in the Champs Elysees, Paris, with an inscription below, which reads: "To the memory of _____ of the United States of America, who died for liberty during the great war, the homage of France." The signature is that of Raymond Poincaré as President of the French Republic. The honor roll is made up of 107,932 soldiers, 6,900 sailors and 2,557 marines.

Bryn Mawr Opens Drive March 1. Bryn Mawr will open its \$2,000,000 endowment fund drive on March 1. It was announced yesterday by Mrs. F. Louis Slade, national chairman, upon her return from Bryn Mawr, where she attended a gathering of 250 alumnae of the college.

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