

WILSON PICKING ON HIM, SAYS O'LEARY

Prisoner Calls His Counsel Dixie Rebel, Self Patriot and Press a Liar.

DENIES HE GOT MONEY

Opinions on International Problems and Americanism Offered at Trial.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, testifying yesterday in his own behalf at his trial before Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand...

"I am convinced of that," O'Leary explained, "because in 1916 as a Democrat I had taken an independent stand...

The defendant spent the entire day on the witness stand. He told in considerable detail of his association with the Bull Publishing Company and the American Truth Society...

O'Leary denied emphatically he had at any time received money from any German agent for propaganda work or to aid the enemies of the United States...

"I received a check for five minutes," announced the court. Continuing after the recess O'Leary read from a poem of James Russell Lowell...

O'Leary denied the testimony of Arthur Weiser that \$5,000 had been received through him, anonymous contribution presumably coming from Dr. Heinrich Albert, former commercial attaché of the German Embassy...

O'Leary denied the testimony of Arthur Weiser that \$5,000 had been received through him, anonymous contribution presumably coming from Dr. Heinrich Albert, former commercial attaché of the German Embassy...

"I was the goal for all the expenses," O'Leary admitted. The trial will be continued Monday.

O'Leary Clashes With Counsel

O'Leary began the day by telling of the difficulty he experienced in obtaining counsel to defend him against the charges...

"Didn't I tell you that the President would not be guilty of any bias or prejudice that would in any way set the Department of Justice against any citizen and that you would get a fair trial?" asked O'Leary...

"Yes, and you also referred to his failure as a lawyer in Atlanta," replied O'Leary. "Well, he's a success now, isn't he?"

The defendant nodded and smiled. Mr. Felder asked the witness what he had said on that same occasion about Attorney-General Gregory.

"I am proud to say they are," O'Leary said with a smile. The case proceeded from the point with O'Leary repeating in substance the testimony he gave at the trial of his brother John, including the particulars of his flight to the West before his own case was to come to trial.

Regarding the Irish bazaar held in 1917 O'Leary said the money that was realized was sent to Ireland to be expended under the supervision of Gen. Maxwell, the British General commanding in Ireland at the time, and the Archbishop of Dublin, in cooperation with every political element in Dublin, irrespective of their attitude on the Irish question. The witness denied emphatically there was ever any question of opposition to the draft in the matter of those who had the Irish bazaar in charge, with the possible exception, he said, of Mrs. Gonzales, who was a witness for the government. At this point O'Leary explained:

"Let me say here that if I had been opposed to the draft I would have said so. I had no idea of inspiring mutiny there would have been a trail of speeches and writings of mine wide and long enough to convict me without the aid of any such testimony as that of Mrs. Gonzales." The latter testified that she was a worker at the bazaar and got the impression that it was held to oppose the draft.

At Variance Again. Mr. Felder took up the question then of the proposed public forum that was to have been held on May 16, 1915, to discuss the responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania. He wanted to put to evidence a copy of a morning newspaper that published a copy of a statement issued by O'Leary when the affair was called off, but O'Leary objected to its introduction.

Mr. Felder remarked to the court: "My distinguished client and myself are at variance again. Why he doesn't show that paper put in evidence I don't know."

O'Leary said he didn't like newspapers in evidence, anyway. "I could have my telegram to President Wilson during the 1916 campaign and the President's reply, in which he said that as O'Leary had access to a great number of newspapers and he had not would feel deeply mortified to have the vote of O'Leary or any one like him."

Mr. Felder then referred to half a dozen or more men in uniform who have testified for O'Leary. "Were these some of the disloyal people alluded to?" he asked. "They were among the people who gave 150,000 majority in New York, 20,000 in Massachusetts, 15,000 in Connecticut and 100,000 in Pennsylvania," said Mr. Wilson, replied O'Leary.

O'Leary explained his attitude of opposition on the matter of loans to foreign countries, especially England, had been reached after he became convinced that it was a question of everything for England and nothing for the United States. He thought that if England needed money she should have sold a strip of territory along the Pacific coast of British Columbia that would have connected Alaska with the American Northwest.

Asked regarding the matter of the exportation of munitions O'Leary said that his attitude on this question was based on two principles. He did not like to see German Americans engaged in work that might bring death or sorrow to other German Americans who might have relatives killed in Europe. He told of two acquaintances who committed suicide for just such a reason. The first reason, he said, was because England shipped munitions to the South during the civil war.

"An England shipped munitions to the rebels in the South in an effort to destroy the Union. America shipped munitions to help destroy Germany. It was wrong during the civil war. It was wrong in 1917," he declared.

Mr. Felder interrupted to know what O'Leary meant.

HYLAN TELLS WHY HE'S FOR 'PEOPLE'

Natural for Him Ever Since Boyhood to Look Out for Others.

HE STARTS HOME TO-DAY

Glad Portrait Plan Was Halted—Only Dead Mayors Are So Honored.

Special Despatch to The Sun. PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28.—It may be said of Mayor Hylan, who will start for home to-morrow night, that he has acquired no bad habits while at Palm Beach. This is a very true statement.

He has, according to how you take it, but the Mayor has set an example of subdued, quiet living, attention to his family, his health and his own people's affairs which is altogether new in the annals of the resort.

"You might state that I am returning much benefited in health, vigorous and eager to get at my work again."

That Hylan Portrait. It was suggested that the Mayor say something about the League or Nations, wartime prohibition, unemployment, what work he will first take up upon his return, the subway matter or why his secretary, Grover Whalen, stopped Miss S. Hunter soliciting funds for a portrait of him. From these topics he quickly seized the latter, saying:

"It is my understanding that the portraits of Mayors are placed in the public clinics where they are to be read. I did not tell my secretary to stop this lady taking subscriptions for a picture, but any one who knows me knows that I do not do without being told. Everybody should know by this time that I never accept presents."

"I was being approached a good many times by kind people who wanted to do something for me since I went into the City Hall, but I refused to do anything for them. I am a friend of the people and am interested in the interests of the other Mayors of large American cities now at Palm Beach who don't seem to have any such trouble."

"In sticking to the people, I am only carrying out my natural impulse. From the time I was a boy it was always natural for me to look out for others and not to think of myself. I know that I am not going to do anything for them. I am gratifying for me to observe that the working classes, whom I come from, are being better cared for."

"No Plans for Unemployed." Mr. Hylan was asked if he had any plans for the unemployed in New York City. He said:

"I cannot say that I have yet. I cannot make any statement about this until I get back and see what conditions are. We already have various bureaus and committees for looking the unemployed. I do not think there is any great question of unemployment there as yet."

"My attitude toward war time prohibition is a matter that I am not going to discuss. As for the proposed League of Nations I can only say as I did yesterday that the League of Nations is not the question. I would have to give it a great deal of study before stating an opinion. I have always felt, however, that we should not involve ourselves in foreign quarrels."

"These matters of unemployment, the League of Nations and prohibition I will study out to my own satisfaction as well as the interests of New York. Down here my object has been to rest and take one vacation a year and I take it for the purpose of resting."

People's Will Must Rule. "I can only say in a general way regarding all of these discussions that what I think is not the question. It is what the people think that counts and it is what they think that should rule."

The Mayor has few new calls while his principal ones having been on Richard Croker, Samuel Untermyer and William J. Crogan. His diversions have been found in ocean bathing and the fact that he is invariably seen with Mrs. Hylan and Mrs. Theodore Epplie, who is in his party.

Mr. Hylan was asked if he would not take the case of the croker, who is recovering from an illness. Mr. Croker, the Mayor was told, in answer to inquiry about the call had replied that they talked over the case and a proposal of a great monument to the people of New York City if it can be carried out in their interests.

The Mayor refused to reveal the secret.

BROKER PLACED ON PROBATION. Lenency Shown to Receiver of Stolen Goods.

On the recommendation of District Attorney Swann John Scott Anderson, an insurance broker of Upper Montclair, N. J., who was convicted on February 18 of having received stolen property, was placed on probation for five years under a suspended sentence by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions.

Anderson had been charged with having received a \$22,000 pearl necklace, a part of the proceeds of a \$200,000 jewel robbery carried out by the Croker.

Mr. Swann recommending probation for Anderson said that he had helped to convict others and had aided in the recovery of the loot.

Judge Rosalsky ordered Anderson's finger prints be taken and told him his conviction should be a lesson to him and that he should be no more a wealthy or influential man may be it made no difference when he appeared before the bar of justice.

ITS LAST WET DINNER. St. David's Society to Meet in Astor To-night.

St. David's Society of New York will hold its annual dinner in the Hotel Astor to-night (St. David's day), Tuesday, March 4, at 8 P. M. The dinner will be the society's last to have stimulating refreshments.

At the dinner of the society held at Niblo's March 1, 1842, no hot water drinks were served, and Charles Dickens, who was invited, proposed a toast in his letter of regret to "cold water, the element which in old times destroyed the peoples of the earth, and which in these latter times is working out their regeneration."

Dr. Geo. W. KIRCHWEY will speak on "The Labor Situation" at the Public Forum, CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Sunday, March 2d, at 8 P. M. The Public is Invited.

POOR MOTHERS NEED HOME AFTER-CARE

Sloane Memorial Hospital Plans "Family Doctor" Visitation System.

100,000 FUND IS SOUGHT

Public's Help Asked by Former Patients Who Already Have Subscribed.

To see that impoverished mothers and their newly born children receive sustained medical attention after they have left the maternity wards of the hospital and are returned to their homes, and to provide home medical facilities for them at any time of need, a movement has been started by the social service department of the Sloane Memorial Hospital to encourage the "family doctor" method of community practice in perpetuation of a social service system devised and put into operation by Dr. Edwin B. Cragin.

Dr. Cragin, now dead, was professor of obstetrics in Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. He realized the need of the city's poor for such an institution as the family doctor. He knew that mothers who come to maternity wards to give birth to children should be medically watched over and have the young attended to by skilled hands after the mother had left the hospital and gone back home.

He refused to ask help. He knew also that mothers of this class felt a natural hesitancy about calling on charity for the smaller and apparently dispensable medical needs of a mother and her new child; that mother would often go in pain, and let the babe go improperly nourished and cared for rather than constantly apply to the public clinic where she had to stand in line and ready received more than her share of ministrations.

So Dr. Cragin evolved the "follow up" method, whereby maternity and other cases when they had left the Sloane Memorial Hospital, which is a part of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the College of Physicians and Surgeons branch of the University, were followed up by a physician, and to call upon it when there was the slightest need of attention—to the mother and her new child; that mother were told that it was the hospital's duty to the public, and the patient's duty to herself, or to her child, to apply for medical help when she felt she had need of it. This would mean better mothers, healthier babies and a general contentment and happiness in motherhood. From the department of obstetrics and gynecology of the Sloane Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Cragin is dead, but his spirit and purposes survive in the social service endowment fund which he set up, and it is to enlarge and perpetuate this activity that a group of former patients of the eminent physician seek to endow the department of obstetrics and gynecology of the Sloane Memorial Hospital with a fund of \$100,000, a goodly amount of which has been contributed, mostly by the former patients of Sloane Memorial Hospital, and the labor social service system devised by Dr. Cragin.

Public Help Is Sought. The endowment fund has been opened to the public and an acting committee has been organized, composed of some of the city's most conspicuous workers in the field of social service and charity undertakings. The matter of direct contributions has been put in charge of Mrs. Hazel K. McFar, 40 West 11th St.

The acting committee is made up of Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Tracy Dowd, Mrs. James H. Jones, Mrs. Allan Robbins, Mrs. Albert W. Johnston, Miss Charlotte R. Stillman, Mrs. George Brewster, Mrs. Samuel W. Anderson, Mrs. Vladimir S. Stankovitch, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mrs. E. G. Stillman, Mrs. Charles A. Aichinson, Mrs. George Orvis, Mrs. James M. Cook, Mrs. James H. Jones, Mrs. Robert Brewster, Mrs. Howard Brokaw, Mrs. Herbert Straus, Mrs. Rowland G. Freeman and Mrs. Charles Cayland Ramsey.

TALKED IN SLEEP; ARRESTED. Burglar Disclosed Crimes, His Bride Tells Authorities.

If Frederick Burgwart of 28 West 130th street had not talked in his sleep while on his honeymoon and he George Fredrick had not been arrested in police custody, he would not have been locked up in Tombs last night on indictments charging him with grand larceny in the first degree. Detectives Edward Hayes and John Scheckel in the Times Square subway station December 11 and robbing him of \$2,100.

Police officers told Richard C. Murphy, an Assistant District Attorney, she was married December 16 and that a few days before the ceremony her husband had been arrested in police custody. She had been his wife but a few days, she said, when in his sleep he began muttering details of various crimes. Among them was the alleged Times Square robbery. Horrified at what she had learned Burgwart's bride at once communicated with the District Attorney's office. Detective Edward Hayes was assigned to the case. As a result of his investigation the indictments were returned.

Miss Gould Counts for a Benefit. Miss Cora Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, appeared as a solo interpretive dancer in Carnegie Hall last night at an entertainment which combined a benefit for Belgian babies and a testimonial for Miss Gould's dancing teacher, Louis H. Chaffin. The program included several acts of character dancing. A symphony orchestra furnished the accompaniments. Among those in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Gould, William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, William Cardozo, Col. and Mrs. Charles Elliott Warren, Frank Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. John Demarest, George T. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Troy Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blackstone and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus.

Urges Antwerp as U. S. Base. BRUSSELS, Feb. 28.—The Belgian Government is pressing negotiations with a view to having Antwerp used as a supply base for the American Army in occupation of the Netherlands. The Premier Delacroix announced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

U BOATS COMING HERE FOR NAVY TO STUDY

Vessels Will Be "Exhibited to Public," Says Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Six of the German submarines surrendered in British harbors are to be brought to the United States soon for exhibition to the public and for study by American experts. They will be representative of the various types of U-boats, from mine planters to the great deep sea cruisers.

In announcing to-day that arrangements for bringing the submarines across the Atlantic had been completed the Navy Department said the six craft were not part of any allocation of submarines to the United States. The ultimate disposition of the German undersea fleet, with the other surrendered German war craft still subject to the decision of the Peace Conference, it was stated officially.

"The status of these vessels is now being changed," said the statement. "There was no indication that decision had been reached as to the ports at which the submarines would be on public exhibition."

SEEKING SUFFS WHO DO NOT MIND JAIL

Party Leaders Arrive Here to Organize Demonstration Against Wilson.

Miss Doris Stevens of the National Woman's party arrived in New York yesterday, and Miss Alice Paul, its chairman, will be here today. When these two tireless militants appear anywhere they may be taken for granted that trouble is brewing for those who oppose, or who they think opposes woman suffrage. This time the trouble is planned to hit President Wilson when he arrives here March 4 to speak on the League of Nations, for in spite of the fact that he went before the Senate last September to ask that body to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and has written many letters to individual Senators to the same effect, the National Woman's party persists in holding him responsible for the amendment's failure.

Miss Paul and Miss Stevens will put in a feverish three days mobilizing all suffragettes who don't mind going to jail, and organizing a demonstration in front of the Metropolitan Opera house at the dock, or railway station, or wherever they arrive, or else will be at the Metropolitan Opera house with their militant banners in battle array.

Miss Stevens admitted last night that their plans were still somewhat in confusion, because they do not know the way Mr. Wilson is coming, and because they cannot tell just how quickly the police will grab them; also they are ignorant of which jail New York will use to house its first batch of imprisoned suffs. But their determination to tell the President that he could, if he would, secure that one vote that is lacking in the Senate, is unimpaired, and they are feeling wrathful over the fact that the right of the suff is being gained at the hand in mud and suffering. Dr. Garfield addressed himself in a speech which dealt in large part with

MEN OF WILLIAMS HONOR WHITTLESEY

"Lost Battalion" Hero One of Many Warrior Sons at College Dinner.

Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., was founded by the will of Col. Ephraim Williams, who fell leading his men against the Indians at Lake George on September 8, 1755. It is the justified boast of Williams men that her sons have taken their full part in every phase of American fighting from that day to this.

In the great war of to-day 1,651 of a living alumni body of 4,000 answered the call to the standard, while scores of others served in capacities which tended to the winning of the war. Of their total in the fighting ranks forty-two paid the final sacrifice, and so far as the citations have been published thirty are known to have been decorated for valor. This includes Lieut.-Col. Cook, W. Whittlesey of the "Lost Battalion," who has received the most coveted of all American military decorations, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Wherefore at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night more than 600 Williams men held a victory reunion, the Williams Club of this city marking all the needful arrangements, and there being present one or many representatives of every class since 1868. There also was one of the vintage classes of 1852 and 1853, between 1855 and 1868 and vicariously, by written communication in his own flowing hand, Alumnus Moore of the remote class of 1842. He is now in his 85th year, and considers dear old Williams the only institution at which genuine learning is dispensed.

The speakers last night were Lieut.-Col. Whittlesey, of course, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of the college when he works at it, but just now head and front of the National Fuel Administration; Frederick T. Wood, president of the Williams Club; Prof. Henry D. Wild, president pro tempore of the faculty; Dr. Frank J. Mather, '88, preceded by the Williams yell, Dearborn leading, and Zo Elliott, author of "The Long, Long Trail," who didn't make a speech, but sang "The Long, Long Trail," and then had to sing it again.

One advantage of having received an education in the liberal arts at Williams consists in being permitted to hear Charles Whittlesey tell the unvarnished and inside story of the loss of the "Lost Battalion" and how it was found again. He told it last night with the promise in the remotest cranny of the room, and when the last word had been said and burst forth in round after round of cheering which nearly tore down the walls.

There was a substantial weight of olive drab among the diners, even taking into consideration the many present who by the fortunes of war have already been permitted to lay aside olive drab and Mars for conventional dress attire. And to these especially, since they knew all the phases of the war with a knowledge gained at first hand in mud and suffering, Dr. Garfield addressed himself in a speech which dealt in large part with

BAKER EXPLAINS 3 DEATH SENTENCES

Two Funston Men Fully Pardoned, While Greenleaf Soldier Got 15 Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Three additional cases of soldiers in this country sentenced to be shot by courts-martial for military offenses and whose sentences were either remitted or commuted by President Wilson were made public to-day by the War Department.

Private Nicholas Locassale of the Fourth Training Battalion, replacement group Medical Department, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., was convicted on charges of having refused to put on the prescribed military uniform and two-thirds of the members of the court concurred in the death sentence. Major-Gen. Sharpe, commanding the Southeastern Department, recommended that sentence be commuted to dishonorable discharge and twenty-five years imprisonment. The President reduced the prison term to fifteen years.

Privates Benjamin Breger and Herman D. Kaplan of the Quartermaster Corps, Camp Funston, Kansas, were charged with refusing to put on the uniform and also with having refused to do non-combatant military service of any kind. In each case the necessary two-thirds of the members of the court concurred in the death sentence.

In forwarding these cases Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding at Camp Funston, recommended that the sentences be commuted to dishonorable discharge from the service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due and confinement at hard labor for twenty-five years.

The President disapproved both findings and sentences and ordered the soldiers released from confinement and restored to duty.

Secretary Baker's attention was called to the fact that on very similar charges in the case of Private Locassale and the cases of Privates Breger and Kaplan, the final action was to restore the two Funston men to duty while Locassale was given a fifteen year prison term and dishonorable discharge on his release from confinement.

The Secretary had no recollection of the details of the cases. Each had been reviewed by the Judge Advocate General's office, he said, on its merits and the action taken undoubtedly was in accord with the views of the Judge Advocate General and of the clemency board in the Judge Advocate General's office, headed by Brig.-Gen. Ansell. The case of Locassale, he indicated, probably was in that group of cases which needed still further attention by the reviewing authorities and it was probable the fifteen year sentence ultimately would be greatly reduced.

Senate Asks Names of War Buyers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Baker was asked to transmit to the Senate the names of all commissioned officers and others who since the United States entered the war have been authorized by the War Department to purchase military supplies, in a resolution introduced by Senator King (Utah) and adopted to-day by the Senate.

It's a Curtiss

The M F Flying Boat

See it at the Aeronautical Show at Madison Square Garden, opening Saturday, and you will understand why

90 per cent. of the U. S. Navy's seaplanes and flying boats are Curtiss machines.

Released from government work, deliveries may now be promised for some time in March.

The Curtiss M F Flying Boat is the Sportsman's Resort Car

A complete chain of Hangars will soon be established along the Atlantic coast, in addition to those already at Port Washington, Atlantic City and Newport News, and the gentleman sportsman may tour through the air from place to place with utter freedom and safety.

The America Trans-Oceanic Co. 505 Fifth Avenue, at 42nd Street—overlooking the Public Library

is the New York distributor for the Curtiss M F Flying Boat, the Curtiss J N—42nd land machine for training aviators, and all Curtiss airplanes and motors.

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HANGAR: Port Washington, Long Island.

WINTER QUARTERS: Palm Beach, Florida, Now Open.

THE AMERICA TRANS OCEANIC COMPANY

Macy's Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St. We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only. Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.



Saturday for Sunday—

If a bit Puritanical in selecting your apparel you will always find the well bred conservative models sharing popularity with newer and more extreme styles—

Variety we're glad to have in new ideas but when it comes to quality we can't be as flexible—Our clothing has an active presence—a worthy tradition and energetic future to live up to. Therein is your assurance of high standards.

Our Clearance of Men's Suits at \$24.50

Feature this season's most popular styles and fabrics.

Naturally size range is no longer complete but there's good variety still.

Many of these suits were from a special earlier in the season purchase priced up to \$42.50.

On Top— and worthy of the high spots are

"The Lansdowne" Spring Hats for Men—

Eight new style bearing models. Colors are seal, olive, grey, dyke, chestnut, austin and black.

They're made of the kind of fur felt which puts long wear into a hat. \$4.89

Tips on Toes

First you'll glance the style, then the quality look and when you see

on the sole you'll realize that these

Men's Shoes at \$8.89

embody all the sturdiness and long life virtues essential to worthwhile footwear.

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