ward the legality of the present congress can in a short time be swept aside.

Details Not Worked Out.

Details of the transfer of government from the present regime to the new have not been worked out. The expectation is that Huerta would appoint a minister of foreign relations, the man who will be agreed upon at the mediation conference for provisional president and that the latter will name as his cabinet the other individuals chosen by an arrangement here for the important portfolios.

The Mexican delegates were decidedly hopeful today that all internal problems would be worked out promptly if the United States accorded the new provisional government prompt recognition. The Mexicans were particularly happy that they had been able to make their statement about Gen. Huerta's plans. By stating to the world that Gen. Huerta had told them before the conference began of his intention to resign as soon as a sound government could be agreed to to succeed his administration, the Mexicans took the position that Gen. Huerta's voluntary action had removed from the scope of the mediation the question of his own elimination. He could thus retire with the dignity, feeling that his resignation was of his own initiative.

The general feeling here is one of optimism. Upon the constitutionalists depend chiefly whether the trend of developments shall be for a peaceful solution or a continuation of bitter civil strife.

The Huerta contingent declare, however, that if the constitutionalists insist on fighting they will meet stubborn resistance when they try to take San Luis Potosi, where a big federal force is concentrating. The constitutionalists' answer to the mediators' note of today is not expected at once. It is believed the time necessary for communicating with Gen. Carranza and consideration of the note itself will take at least another day or two. Out of courtesy to the constitutionalists the mediators will not make public the note sent to Senor Zubaran, leaving that entirely to his discretion.

Think Carranza Bound.

The opinion of the mediators is said to be that Carranza is morally bound under the terms of the Guadeloupe-Hidalgo treaty between the United States and Mexico, signed in 1848, to submit his differences to the friendly arbitration of the South Americans, just as much as was Gen. Huerta. Attention was called today to the fact that the treaty binds the two countries to endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner to settle differences by mutual representations and pacific negotiations and not to resort to reprisals, aggression or hostilities of any kind until the government deeming itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered whether it would not be better that such differences should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side or by that of a friendly nation. The treaty provides that should such a course be proposed by either party it shall be acceded to by the other unless deemed by it "altogether incompatible with the nature of the differences or the circumstances of the case."

As an interesting sidelight on the work of the southern mediators, attention was called here today to the fact that it was the United States and Mexico which in 1907 invited Argentina, Brazil and Chile to send delegates to the second Hague peace conference, where was adopted the convention which declares that it shall be both "useful and desirable," in case of difficulties between two countries, for neutrals to offer their good services in mediation. And furthermore it was on the suggestion of one of the American delegates that the words "and desirable" were added to the convention as finally adopted. The South American countries, therefore, it was said, were doing exactly what they had obligated themselves to do when they signed the Hague peace convention.

Statement by Mexicans.

The statement by the Mexican delegates was prepared several days ago, but publication of it was withheld until Huerta had telegraphed his complete approval. Its text follows:

"In accordance with the instructions which the Mexican delegation has had since the beginning of the peace negotiations, its members declared at the first full conference—that is to say, in the presence of the mediating plenipotentiaries and of the delegates of the United States of America—that President Huerta's personality is not an obstacle to the reaching of a satisfactory conclusion.

"Gen. Huerta is prepared to withdraw from the government on condition that, at the time of his withdrawal, Mexico shall be politically pacified, and the government succeeding his shall be such as to count on the acquiescence of the governed and on the support of public opinion, which constitutes the real basis for peace and stability in any country.

"It has been and is President Huerta's wish to place on record that neither mistaken pride nor personal interest will prevent his withdrawal once the above-named conditions are satisfied.

"The Mexican government accepted the mediation of the South American powers—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—in a frank and open spirit, and the Mexican delegation has been guided, and will be guided in all its acts, by perfect good faith.

To Preserve Sovereignty.

"It should be unnecessary to say that President Huerta gave the Mexican delegation special instructions not to consent to anything which could hurt the sovereignty of the Mexican nation and to refuse a hearing in the deliberations of the conference to anything which might be construed as an imposition from the outside. For their own part, the delegates would not have accepted instructions of a different nature on these points; but they beg to state that hitherto they have had no occasion to refer to them, thanks to the exquisite tact of the mediation plenipotentiaries and to the circumspection of the American delegates.

"To treat of the interior pacification of Mexico in the course of deliberations on difficulties of an international character cannot be considered as submitting the sovereignty of the nation to an external influence; said pacification is necessarily bound up with the international question.

"This has been appreciated by the Mexican delegation, and in setting forth the intentions of its government in the matter and in its endeavors to bring about the pacification it has been inspired by the knowledge that without it no satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at in the international question."

Gen. Carranza to Dictate Answer to the Mediators Regarding the Armistice

The note of the mediators dealing with the question of constitutionalist representation at the Niagara Falls conference had not been received today at Constitutionalist headquarters here. Rafael Zuburan, Gen. Carranza's representative, prepared to put it in code and dispatch it immediately upon arrival to the constitutionalist first chief, by whom alone the answer to the suggestion for an armistice can be given.

No statement regarding its contents probably will be issued until the message is in Gen. Carranza's hands, since, though technically addressed to Mr. Zuburan, the communication is regarded as a matter with which Carranza and his advisors in Mexico should deal personally.

Mr. Zuburan therefore was unwilling to discuss the proposals reported to be embodied in the message, but constitutionalists here did not hesitate to express as their personal view that Gen. Carranza would not consent to an armistice nor to discuss the internal affairs of Mexico as an independent question.

Insist on Definite Statement.

The question arising from the American occupation of Vera Cruz, they admit, would undoubtedly bring in the question of the establishment of a stable government and the political pacification of Mexico as conditions to any retirement of the United States from Mexico, and their delegates to the conference, they declare, will be justified in continuing the discussion until the terms of evacuation were definitely laid down.

Then, it is held, the constitutionalists should go ahead with their military campaign until such conditions are established and when this is done their representatives will have a definite basis on which to deal with the United States.

Administration officials declined to comment on the statement of the Huerta delegates, but they eagerly awaited intimations from the constitutionalist representatives as to the probable tenor of Carranza's reply to the mediators. Behind the scenes of the diplomatic drama, it was believed, the efforts to smooth the way for constitutionalist participation in the proceedings had not ceased. The stated position of the federals that Mexico's internal problems necessarily were "bound up with international questions" removed possibility of complications from that source. But whether Carranza eventually would concede as much was entirely speculative.

No Need of Mediation.

Constitutionalist representatives today indicated that if their victorious campaign to Mexico City continued there would be no need of mediation. Commenting on suggestions that even if they did occupy the ancient capital there still would be need of help to restore order, they asserted that the "good offices" of outsiders would not be required. There would be "neither plaintiff nor defendant" then, they contended.

While mediation developments held the center of the stage here, yet happenings in the south were not overlooked. Whether there would be any attempt to prevent the landing of the war cargo for Carranza which was sent on the Cuban steamer Antilla for Tampico, aroused widespread interest. The Antilla sailed from New York late yesterday before an order prohibiting the clearing of ships bearing munitions for any Mexican port was received.

ASKS FOR PROTECTION OF SPANISH CITIZENS

Ambassador Riano Says His People Are Victimized at Tampico by Rebels.

Senor Riano, the Spanish ambassador, asked Secretary Bryan today to appeal for the protection of Spanish citizens in Tampico.

According to the ambassador's advices another forced loan of 137,000 pesos has been demanded by constitutionalists. According to the ambassador the Spaniards have been singled out and persecuted as a class and the money demanded from them in a lump sum.

Consul Canada at Vera Cruz reported that the constitutionalists insist that clearance papers for ships from the United States bound for Tampico, hitherto signed by Huerta's consular officers, must be signed by the constitutionalists officers in the future.

New Constitutionalist Policy.

Secretary Bryan made this statement on the new constitutionalist policy: "Vessels clearing from ports where there are no constitutionalist agents may have their papers signed by the postmaster at those ports. Notice to this effect was issued to all foreign consuls at Tampico, June 2."

To all inquiries whether an embargo on the shipments of arms out of American ports to Mexico had been re-established, Secretary Bryan replied that he "had no announcement to make on that subject."

FRESH FEUD IN MEXICO.

Gen. Maytorna of Sonora to Resist Effort to Depose Him.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 3.—It is understood here that Gen. Jose Maytorna of Sonora and his supporters are planning to oppose by force of arms, if necessary, any attempt to unseat him. Rumors that Maytorna might be deposed have been current for some time.

It was reported here last night, also, that a junta is forming in cities along the border for the purpose of recruiting and fitting men to take the field in his behalf, should the Pesqueira faction in Sonora decide not to abandon an attempt to overthrow him.

Strict military censorship of telegraph lines has increased the difficulty of obtaining reliable news from the interior of the state.

BURWELL PUT TO DEATH

Washingtonian and Companion Killed in Mexico Two Weeks Ago, It Is Learned.

Weston Burwell, son of H. H. Burwell, 662 Maryland avenue northeast, and personal friend of Secretary Daniels, was put to death in the Tamiahua lake district, near Tampico, Mexico, along with a companion, supposed also to be an American, about two weeks ago. This announcement was made at the State Department today.

A statement from Secretary Bryan's office said the death of the two men has been "practically confirmed by an investigation undertaken under the direction of the State Department at Ozuluama." Search now is being made for the bodies.

Mr. Bryan said that all stories about Burwell's execution as a spy are being fully investigated. Gov. Caballeros of Tamaulipas has written to the judge supposed to have tried Burwell and his companion, asking for a report of the evidence adduced at the hearing. The name of Burwell's companion is unknown to officials here.

RIGHT OF SECRET BALLOT EMPHASIZED BY WILLIAMS

Aims to Prevent Domination by Big Financial Interests Over Reserve Bank Elections.

The right of secret ballot is emphasized in a statement by John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency and ex officio member of the reserve bank organization committee, aimed to prevent domination by large financial institutions or groups of such institutions over the election of directors for the twelve federal reserve banks soon to be established.

The statement was issued in behalf of the organization committee. It provides that the electors named by each member bank after executing their ballots for choice of directors of the regional bank shall forward them in sealed envelopes to the organization committee in Washington. They will be seen thereafter only by members of the organization committee or of the succeeding federal reserve board.

"Each member bank, large or small," the statement said, "has the right to cast its vote free from the advice, direction or restraint of any other bank or association of banks. This right of free ballot is inherent in every member bank, and will be fully protected by the committee."

Defective ballots and ballots improperly cast will be promptly thrown out by the organization committee.

New Minister Assumes Office.

Minister Hartman, at Quito, informed the State Department today that Senor Rafael N. Elizaldo assumed office as Ecuadoran minister for foreign affairs yesterday.

"HERO" JAUCH HELD AS BOMB PLANTER

Must Answer to a Charge of Placing Dynamite Under U. S. Building.

EXPECTED A PROMOTION ON SCORE OF COURAGE

Agricultural Department Watchman Admits Hatching Plot, Which He Thought Clever.

Daniel V. Jauch, the Department of Agriculture watchman, who yesterday afternoon sent a scare through the main building of the department by shouting that the structure was about to be blown up, and who later confessed to placing the dynamite in an attempt to force promotion for heroism, when given his preliminary hearing in the Police Court this morning before Judge Mullowny was held under $2,000 bond for the action of the grand jury. No one has yet offered to go on his bond. A message was received at the office of the assistant district attorney this morning from "a senator," saying that the man had heretofore borne a good name and character of the best. Jauch was summarily dismissed from the department's employ.

Before being taken to the court Jauch was sent to police headquarters, where he was photographed. The proceedings in the court were brief. Jauch had nothing to say. He took interest in the testimony of the witnesses and kept his eye constantly on the witness stand. When the clerk had finished reading the charges of attempting to blow up a government building and asked for the pleading, Jauch answered "not guilty," in a tone so low that it could hardly be heard more than two feet away.

Tell of Finding Dynamite.

A number of the officials and employes of the Department of Agriculture were on hand to testify when the case was called this morning. However, the only ones called were Robert M. Reese, chief clerk of the department; G. E. Beckman, L. E. Eaton and Policemen Simpson, who made the arrest, and Horton, who gave some expert testimony as to the explosive found in the basement.

Chief Clerk Reese declared that about ten minutes of 3 yesterday afternoon he was told that Jauch was running up and down the corridors shouting that the building was about to be blown up. He said he was in his office and did not hear the shouts of Jauch. With G. E. Beckman, he said, he went to the basement and found the dynamite on the shelf, where, he said, Beckman had placed it.

"I carried the explosive out of the building, placed it under a tree and then went back and interrogated Jauch," he said. "I asked him what he meant by this. He explained how he was passing that part of the building saw the fuse flaming, and told how he had extinguished it with his fingers, at the same time displaying his burned hand."

Under Secretary's Office.

G. E. Beckman said that he heard the shouts of Jauch and located him in the office of the assistant secretary of the department. "I tapped him on the shoulder and told him to show me where the dynamite was. He went with me to the cellar and pointed it out to me—behind a sack against the wall near the emergency room and just under the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. I picked up the dynamite and laid it, together with the fuse, on the shelf, where it remained until it was carried out of the building, a few minutes later."

The burned fuse and the four sticks of dynamite, wrapped up in oiled paper, were produced in court, and were identified by Mr. Beckman as having been found by him in the basement of the department building.

Policeman Simpson told of the arrest of Jauch and of the confession.

Jauch said, according to Simpson, that he had some trouble with a woman by the name of Mull or Hull, who had been promoted over him, and that he wanted to be promoted for bravery.

Policeman Horton, fingering the fuse and detonating cap, said that he had worked in a powder factory. He said the primer was one with a thirty-two-pound shock, and was used as a means of exploding the dynamite. The dynamite, he said, without the cap would not explode, but would only burn. He said that the four sticks which he had before him were the highest type of explosive made, naming the technical composition. He said the four sticks were enough to blow down the whode Police Court building.

Law Bearing on Case.

The section of the code under which the charges were placed against Jauch is 825a, making it unlawful to place any kind of an explosive substance against or about any building, structure or monument with the intent of destroying it, although no damage is done.

The affair happened shortly beorfe 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when Jauch went rushing through the corridors of the building shouting for the clerks to run for their lives, there was a rush for the exits in all parts of the building. These was excitement everywhere, and a panic was averted only after great effort on the part of the officials and some of the clerks.

Assistant Secretary B. T. Galloway was in his office adjoining that of the secretary at the time the explosive was found. Secretary Houston is in Missouri attending the commencement of the University of Missouri. Jauch, who formerly was a private in the army, is said to have been under treatment for nervous trouble recently at the National Soldiers' Home Hospital. Jauch, it was further said, had suffered severe injuries to his head while serving as a soldier in the Philippines, several years ago. He has been employed in the department for five years. Jauch told the police that he had purchased the dynamite at Springfield, Ohio, his home town, from which he only returned Monday from a visit to his mother.

Soon after the excitement died down Jauch was taken into custody and closely questioned, and confessed. According to the police, he explained that he did not light the fuse after he had deposited the dynamite in the building. He burned the fuse down to the end Monday while alone in his room, and then carried the dynamite with the burned fuse attached to its setting in the basement of the building, where he was to "discover" it, and get a promotion, if everything worked well.

To the police, it is said, he rehearsed a long story of blasted hopes and many sacrifices made for his widowed mother, who, he says, is dependent on him for support. He has been sending her money regularly, he said, and his one ambition, he went on, was to appear before her as a man holding a responsible government position in Washington.

Jauch said, according to the police, that the officials had not been treating him right, having refused promotions when he asked for them from time to time. He then concocted this scheme to win himself a promotion.

"It was a kind of foolish thing to do," he is reported to have told the police. "Of course, the scheme seemed right clever for a time. I was patting myself on the back and thinking how smart I was to think it all up by myself."

Would-Be Dynamiter Admits He's Something of a Public Character

In spite of the fact that he is not being lauded as a lifesaver, Daniel V. Jauch concedes that he is something of a public character. These are the reasons:

First—He had a separate room in the Police Court building.

Second—He is convinced that "good intentions" will ultimately save him, through public sentiment.

Third—They exhibited his history-making dynamite in the court.

"Good intentions" was his theme today, when interviewed.

"I'm going to fight this case," he said, "because my intentions were good."

"Do you think," he was asked, "that it shows good intentions to send a cabinet officer to heaven by the dynamite route?"

Would Not Have Hurt Him.

"Oh," he replied, carelessly, "it wouldn't have hurt him. I didn't light the fuse."

"Why did you yell?" Jauch was asked, "and then confess that you had done the job?"

Jauch sniffed.

"Well," he said, crossing his legs and scratching furtively at his shin, "I had an idea that the thing would go wrong anyhow."

"What?"

"Yes," he added, "I knew it was just a foolish notion as soon as I opened my mouth. There wasn't any use of trying to bluff it out."

Now it happens that when Jauch yelled several prominent scientists sprained themselves trying to climb straight up the sides of walls. One clerk, it is said, shouted, "Save the Secretary," and dived through a window.

Made Officeholders Jump.

"Do you know," asked the interviewer, respectfully, "that you have made more government officeholders jump in startled surprise than any official since the beginning of the present administration?"

"Well," said Jauch, simply, "I rather expected that."

"Oh, you did?"

"Before the time when I yelled I imagined that everybody would be so busy getting out that they wouldn't notice me. But as soon as I did yell, I knew that a crowd was watching me."

The queerest thing about Jauch is that he plotted this ruse for weeks—months. And yet as soon as he yelled he lost his nerve and promptly told his whole scheme.

Around Police Court this morning he was considerably calmer than certain of the officials. This is probably because he was farther away from the dynamite. When the explosive was brought into court it was assigned to one of the assistant attorneys. And he carried it around mournfully, as one carries a sick baby.

Cheers Up at News.

When Jauch was told that this peace-destroying package had been brought into court he cheered up.

"That's nice," he said.

"By the way," he was asked, "how did you plan to put out that fuse—assuming you lighted it?"

"Everything I ever read says that you burn your fingers when you mash the fuse between them," said Jauch. "Isn't that the right way?"

"What were you figuring on gaining?"

"Two things," Jauch said. "Purse and promotion. People usually do something when their lives are saved. Take up a collection. Then there'd be the chance of a new job."

"How about the lecture platform?" suggested the interviewer.

Jauch missed that.

"No," he replied, "I'm a poor talker."

The interviewer turned to go. Jauch called to him:

"Don't forget my intentions were good."

And, he added:

"I did save their lives in a way after all. You see, the dynamite didn't go off!"

WANTED TO BE A "HERO."

DANIEL V. JAUCH,
Watchman, who placed dynamite in basement of Department of Agriculture building.

FEDERATION TO DISCUSS SUFFRAGE AND FASHIONS

Head of Women's Clubs Regards Feminine Apparel as "Immodest, But Comfortable."

CHICAGO, June 3.—Woman suffrage still is an open question and women's fashions at present are immodest but comfortable were statements here today by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Pennybacker arrived yesterday to prepare for the biennial convention of the federation, which opens here June 9.

"As to woman suffrage," she said, "that remains an open question.

"Personally I approve of it because I think the highest type of woman is interested in politics and everything that is vital in life.

"Aside from the extreme low neck and the slavish following of Parisian styles which are to be condemned, I think the present fashions are enjoyable," said Mrs. Pennybacker.

"The freedom which women have now about the chest and waist which allows of deep breathing and comfort is to be praised."

Suffrage and fashions probably will be two of the most interesting topics before the federation, Mrs. Pennybacker said.

May Invite Foreign Nations.

The Senate today agreed to a resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign governments to participate through their diplomatic agents in the National Star Spangled Banner celebration at Baltimore in September.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR LATE ALDIS B. BROWNE

Lawyer's Body Placed for Present in Rock Creek Cemetery Vault.

Ceremonies at Residence in Charge of Bishop Earl Cranston—Board of Trade Pays Tribute.

Funeral services for the late Aldis B. Browne were held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the family residence, 1835 Wyoming avenue northwest, Mr. Browne's body being placed for the present in the vault at Rock Creek cemetery.

The services were in charge of Bishop Earl Cranston, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by Dr. Franklin Hamilton, chancellor of the new American University, of whose board of trustees Mr. Browne was chairman, and by Rev. Dr. W. W. Wedderspoon, pastor of Foundry Church, of which Mr. Browne was a member and a trustee.

Active and Honorary Pallbearers.

A male quartet, led by Sydney Lloyd Wrightson, sang a number of sacred songs. The active pallbearers were C. C. Tucker, Randall Hagner, Charles Hagner, Dr. Charles Wheatley, A. Coulter Wells, Robert C. Dove, E. O. Schreiver and R. W. Snow.

The honorary pallbearers were Justice Van Devanter of the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Anderson of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Charles J. Bell, C. C. Glover, James F. Hood, Theodore W. Noyes, S. W. Wodward, Col. George Truesdell, Clarence Norment, J. Maury Dove, John Joy Edson and E. H. Thomas.

Tribute Paid in Memorial.

Tribute was paid Mr. Browne in a memorial adopted at a special meeting of the board of directors of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon. The memorial says:

"In the death of Aldis B. Browne, the Washington Board of Trade again is called to mourn the loss of one of its former officers.

"He was elected a member November 18, 1897; was a member of the Public Library committee, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903; special committee on code of the District of Columbia, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, and chairman, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, and a member in 1910 and 1911, when the committee became the standing committee on law; executive committee, 1902, 1910 and 1911; universities, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907; special committee on hall for conventions, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911; chairman committee on public schools, 1910 and 1911; committee on municipal finance, 1911, 1912 and 1913, and vice chairman at the time of his death; special committee on McMillan Park plan, 1913; special committee on national forest and park reserve, 1913.

"He was elected a director in 1905 and served until 1911, when he retired under the limiting term of the by-laws.

"He was elected a director and first vice president in 1912, but declined further office on account of ill health.

Possessor of Well Balanced Mind.

"Of vigorous intellect, clear perception, calm judgment, impressive speech, forceful expression and earnest action, he brought to all he did the powers of a well balanced mind which commanded attention and enforced conviction.

"To the members of the Washington Board of Trade, especially to those who were favored to have close intercourse with him, there will always remain the cherished memory of one whom it was a privilege to know and esteem.

"Be it resolved, That in the death of Aldis B. Browne, the community has lost one of its most efficient citizens; the bar, one of its most accomplished members; his friends, one endeared by many lovable personal traits; his family, one who was to them the loving guardian, and the Washington Board of Trade, a member and officer whose services placed him among the foremost."

BANKER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Head of San Francisco Institution Worried Over Finances.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—George H. Luchsinger, president of the Humboldt Savings Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in the city, committed suicide today by inhaling gas. Financial worry was given as the cause.

Officers and directors of the bank issued a statement saying that an examination of the accounts of the institution showed everything to be in good condition.

Alexander E. Orr, New York, Dies.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Alexander E. Orr, former president of the old rapid transit commission, and one of the most prominent merchants in this city, died today at the age of eighty-four. He was elected president of the New York Life Insurance Company when he was nearly seventy-five years old.

DENT SAYS INQUIRY LACKS AUTHORITY

Declines Offer of Hearing on Ground Accountant's Investigation Is Unofficial.

REPLIES TO THE LETTER OF CHAIRMAN JOHNSON

Auditor of the Supreme Court of the District Appointed by That Tribunal.

Under date of May 22 Chairman Ben Johnson of the House District committee wrote to Louis A. Dent, auditor of the Supreme Court of the District, tendering him an opportunity of a hearing before a subcommittee of the District committee on the proposition to place the auditor's office on a salaried basis, urged by Accountant Spalding in his recent report to Mr. Johnson, a resume of which was printed in The Star last Thursday, togther with Mr. Dent's reply.

This offer of a hearing has been declined by Mr. Dent, who contended that the investigation and report by Mr. Spalding were personal and unofficial and without authority of law, and that therefore it would be improper and inefficacious to seek a hearing in response.

The resolution under which Mr. Spalding acted in the matter by direction of Chairman Johnson is that under which the investigation was undertaken of the financial relations of the United States and the District of Columbia, and authorized an examination into the accounts of the District of Columbia with the United States and the acts and doings of officers of the District of Columbia.

Not District Official.

The auditor of the Supreme Court is not a District official. He is appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. That court is a United States court, the officers of which are under the direction of the justices, and as to their accounts and administration, like the judges themselves, are under the supervision of the President, through the Attorney General.

Mr. Dent in his comments on Mr. Spalding's report, printed last week, called attention to the fact that the Attorney General, through one of his special examiners, had last January made an investigation into the subject and submitted his report to the Senate in response to a resolution of that body. It is contended that legislation with respect to the courts of the District has never been and is not properly the subject of consideration by the District of Columbia committee, but falls under the jurisdiction of the judiciary committee.

The report of the Attorney General with respect to the office of the auditor was referred to the Senate judiciary committee.

Reply of Auditor Dent.

The auditor's letter, dated June 2, is as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd of May, inclosing a copy of a report of Mr. William W. Spalding, relating to the office of the auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, said report purporting to be the result of an investigation made by Mr. Spalding 'under House resolution 203 of the Sixty-third Congress' and in pursuance of directions given by you to him. In your letter you courteously inform me that if I desire a hearing before the subcommittee which has charge of this matter you will arrange for such as soon as possible.

"I am advised that House resolution No. 203 authorizing the committee on the District of Columbia or any subcommittee thereof to make certain investigations, and appropriating $20,000 for the expense thereof, does not embrace the office of auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or the discharge of my duties as such officer. The auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is not an "officer or employe (past or present) of the District of Columbia," and as such auditor I have had no business dealings or transactions with the District of Columbia.

Acts Only Under Court.

"The auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is an appointee of the court; acts only under specific orders or decrees of the court, in each instance, in civil causes pending in said court. He receives no salary or compensation from the government of the United States or from the District of Columbia, either directly or indirectly, under either executive or legislative authority; is subject to no orders or directions from the District of Columbia, or any officer, agent of employe thereof, and could not lawfully execute any such orders or directions, if given. Nevertheless, when Mr. Spalding called upon me I gave to him, as a matter of personal courtesy to you, such information pertaining to the office as he sought from me.

"It now appears, by his report, that Mr. Spalding, who has been most astute to discover supposed technical grounds for criticism of the conduct of the office, has entirely overloked the limitations imposed upon the powers and authority of the committee on the District of Columbia by the very resolution under which he has assumed to act. The committee being without any jurisdiction or authority in the premises, as you will instantly recognize upon reading the terms of House resolution 203, it would be obviously inefficacious and improper for me to ask any hearing by the committee or a subcommittee thereof with respect to the matter.

"Notwithstanding this, however, I feel it to be my right and duty to state that none of the criticism of me, and by inference of the justices of the court, set forth in this unofficial document, has any just foundation in fact or law, and that it was a grave injustice to give publicity thereto, by printing and circulating such criticisms under the appearance of congressional authority and at public expense when they are in fact but the ex parte and unofficial criticisms of a private person having no authority and no responsibility, other than personal, in the premises."

CHAUFFEUR TO BE TRIED.

White House Driver Must Appear at Hyattsville Saturday.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

HYATTSVILLE, June 3.—Constable Thomas H. Garrison stated this morning that he had summoned Chauffeur Johnson, driver of the White House automobile that was stopped here Saturday evening, to appear in Hyattsville Saturday, when he will be given a hearing before Justice of the Peace S. O. Wissman. It is probable that State Automobile Commissioner Roe will take part in the hearing.

A. F. L. Organizing Teachers.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, June 3.—An effort is being made by John P. Duffy, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, to form the teachers of the East Liverpool public schools into a local of the federation. Similar efforts several months ago were abandoned, the teachers deciding they did not desire labor union affiliation.

SAYS THE FIGURES ARE NOT RELIABLE

J. C. Welliver Criticises Showing Made Against Municipally-Controlled Railways.

FAVORS CROSSER BILL AT COMMITTEE HEARING

Elmer E. Rogers Argues for Public Ownership of All Public Utilities.

The reliability of figures introduced in the District committee hearings on the Crosser bill for municipal ownership of street railways in the District of Columbia was vigorously attacked before the committee today by Judson C. Welliver, a newspaper man. The figures in question purported to show disappointing experiences of more than 200 cities which had tried municipal ownership. Mr. Welliver said the figures had been obtained from a publication called "Municipal Ownership," which was published entirely for purposes of opposing the public operation of utilities and that the figures must necessarily be, according to his opinion, grossly misleading.

He also protested against the evidence before the committee taken from the National Civic Federation investigation of municipal ownership of public utilities in England. He charged the investigation was not honest nor fair; that the seven men on the commission were prejudiced one way or the other; that two of them were vitally interested in privately owned utilities, and that no attention should be paid to the report.

Discusses Local Conditions.

Mr. Welliver declared that "the specific local ground for municipal ownership in Washington is the condition which cannot be remedied except by unification of the street railways, and that cannot be accomplished by anything short of municipal ownership."

He claimed there is inadequate car service, mentioning the lines to and from the Union station, and said that the roundabout route necessary to reach a point on 14th street northwest, when starting at the Union station, is an evidence of wasted energy on the part of passengers and car lines.

Mr. Rogers Generalizes.

Elmer E. Rogers, a real estate man, generalized the benefits of municipal ownership as he sees it. He declared that "private ownership of utilities lies squarely across the pathway of human progress." He gave instances of public ownership in various cities, covering nearly everything the human family needs, from baths to omnibuses.

Representative Winslow asked him if he was not a socialist. The witness replied that he took an aggressive interest in municipal ownership regardless of party.

"Do you think the time has come, for instance, when there should be public dealing in coal?"

"In proportion to their becoming monopolies I think such operations should become municipally owned."

Tax Burdens in England.

Representative Winslow, questioning him as to the wide spread of public ownership, asked Mr. Rogers whether he did not know that English people believed themselves to be the heaviest tax-ridden people on earth."

"Yes, I do."

Mr. Winslow also asked him, as a real estate man, whether he would favor municipal ownership of real estate exchanges. The witness replied that he believed that where land is to be sold in sections developing after street car lines had been extended it would be better to allow the city to sell it than to allow real estate men to make too much money.

The hearing adjourned at 12:30 until later this afternoon.

ARTHUR P. DAVIS OFF TOMORROW FOR CHINA

ARTHUR P. DAVIS.

Arthur Powell Davis, chief engineer of the United States reclamation service, is to leave tomorrow for Vancouver, B. C., whence he is to sail June 11 for China. Mr. Davis is one of an engineering commission selected by the Red Cross Society to study the problem of reclaiming large tracts of agricultural land in China which have been inundated periodically for thousands of years, causing destruction of crops and resulting in famines and loss of life.

Mr. Davis has been chief engineer of the reclamation service since the organization of the service, twelve years ago. Previous to that time he occupied important positions in the geological survey, and was twice selected as chief hydrographer of the commission sent to Central America to select the route for the isthmian canal, both commissions being under the leadership of the late Admiral Walker, the first in 1897 and the second in 1899.

Examined Panama Canal.

Mr. Davis also was a member of the board of consulting engineers that visited and examined the Panama canal, in company with former President Taft, to decide upon the feasibility of the Gatun dam, and the type of canal, in January, 1909, shortly before Mr. Taft's inauguration.

Since that he has been selected for several important engineering missions in various quarters of the globe. In 1911 he investigated irrigation problems in Turkestan, in the Russian empire; he was engaged in a similar capacity in Porto Rico in 1909, and he visited Alaska in 1913 as consulting engineer regarding a high masonry dam.

The present expedition to China is under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, and the commission consists of three members, Col. Sibert of the United States Army, chairman; Mr. Davis and Prof. D. W. Meade.

OLD PRISON SHIP SUCCESS ARRIVES

Vessel 123 Years Old, and of Historic Interest, Docks.

WILSON AND OFFICIALS WILL INSPECT CRAFT

Once Carried England and Australia's Most Desperate Criminals.

The famous, or infamous, old British prison ship Success, one of the oldest vessels afloat, arrived in Washington last night and today is being made ready for visitors at a dock in the Potomac river at the 7th street wharves at the foot of M street southwest, adjoining the Marshall Hall steamboat wharf.

No one will be permitted to board the vessel until Friday, when four or five hundred persons prominent in public life, including President Wilson, Attorney General McReynolds, officials connected with the Department of Justice and others, will be invited to go over the vessel on an inspection which will be in the nature of a "private view."

Crosses Under Own Sail.

The Success, which is now owned by Capt. D. H. Smith, a young British sailing master, came here from Baltimore, where she attracted 151,000 visitors, including formal calls from Mayor Preston, Gov. Goldsborough and others. She sailed from England April 14, 1912, the day the Titanic steamed for New York on her ill-fated maiden voyage. She carries a crew of nineteen men, with First Lieut. E. W. Nottingham as navigator, and crossed the Atlantic under her own sail, notwithstanding the fact that she is 123 years old. She was built in 1790 at Moulmain.

Cells, strong and gloomy, are on the 'tween and lower decks, just as they were when they were used to accommodate the most desperate criminals that England and Australia could produce years ago, as well as manacles and other instruments of restraint and punishment.

Once Prison for Women.

The brutal and inhuman treatment that prisoners on this ship received created a fierce outcry in Australia, amounting to a revolt against the British government in 1857. Later she was used as a woman's prison.

She is built of teak throughout, and so celebrated is the wood of that very ship for its indestructible qualities, that a piece was cut from her and placed in the Royal Naval Museum at Greenwich, London, being marked: "Timber taken from the old Success," and admitting its superiority for shipbuilding to that of British oak.

The old convict vessel is 565 tonnage, 135 feet long, 29 feet beam and copper fastened throughout. She is as stout and stanch as ponderous and huge iron knees can make her, while further stiffening was unintentionally added by the rows of convict cells that run on both sides of the ship on two of her decks, the material of these cells being thick enough to form the sides of a good, strong ship.

Had Honored Career.

For ten or twelve years after being launched the Success had an honored and adventurous career, sailing the Indian seas, engaged in the spice, ivory and tea trade, and carrying many an Indian prince and nabob, for the traces that remain to this day show elaborate heraldic devices, gilded scrolls, quarter galleries decorated with massive and artistic carvings and escutcheons from stem to stern, all going to show that she led the way in the fleet of that time as one fit for kings. She then carried her own guns, for rings, portholes and bolts are still shown.

Afterward rows of gloomy, horror-haunted cells were built for the reception of her human freight, to be carried in them, without sunlight, without ventilation, almost without food, with the scantiest of raiment and the utmost infliction of cruelties and depredation, across the 16,000 miles that separated England from her new colonies in Australia. On an average 33 per cent of the unfortunates embarking on the Success and her sister ships died before anchor was dropped at their destination in Australia, and of those surviving the fearsome voyage few were strong enough to go ashore unaided.

REDFIELD ADDRESSES U. OF N. C. GRADUATES

Refers to Two Types of Thought, One Long-Distance and the Other Local—Degrees for Three.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 3.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, today delivered the commencement address to the graduating class of the University of North Carolina at the close of the 119th annual session. He discussed the need of thorough thinking, as he called it, and referred to the two types of thought. One of these he defined as long distance and the other local thinking.

Everywhere in life, declared Mr. Redfield, these two methods of thought are discovered, one criticising the half-done job, the other looking toward the completed ideal.

Without mentioning any names Secretary Redfield applied his subject to the American foreign policy. He urged his audience to look at the big thing in view, declaring that it was not the genius of America to force her will anywhere by power of arms.

"Must Look to Supreme Object."

"We must look at the supreme object of our purpose," he said, "respecting such to the opening of the way to self-respecting opportunity for all her people; to the development of such ideals and methods among them as shall lead to a true national life; helping them with kindly hand toward real self-government in a land whose law shall be the people's will, and in which the people's will shall be the law which all shall cheerfully obey."

The university conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Redfield and William R. Allen, associate justice of the North Carolina supreme court.

To Set Place for Trial.

NEW YORK, June 3.—John B. Stanchfield, counsel for Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, former merchants and bankers, who have been granted a change of venue for trial on fourteen indictments charging grand larceny, has arranged for a conference with District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, when it was expected that the place for the trial of the two men would be agreed upon for recommendation to Justice Blanchard of the supreme court. As several up-state county courts adjourn for the summer this month, it is expected that Mr. Whitman will urge that one holding over next month be selected, because he is anxious to dispose of the case as soon as possible.