

NEW YORK MAJOR JEERED AT PROBE

Catholic Clergy's Alleged Conversations by Phone Are Read Into Records.

PRIEST THREATENS SUIT

Two Investigations Under Way—Attorney Refuses to Prosecute Detective Burns for Spying About His Office.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Two separate investigations were continued today into the "wire tapping" operations of the New York police. One was by the legislative committee headed by Senator Thompson and the other by District Attorney Edward Swann.

The committee permitted Mayor Mitchell to take the witness stand and read into the records conversations alleged to have been heard over tapped wires during the investigation of charitable institutions, after warning him that it considered the conversations "irrelevant" and informing him that he must assume all responsibility for any libel charges which might result from them.

The District Attorney conducted a "John Doe" inquiry into the tapping of the telephone line of the law firm of Seymour & Seymour. One of the witnesses who appeared before him was Barthel Smith, an electrician, who testified that he installed a telephone eavesdropping device in the lawyers' offices at the instigation of the W. J. Burns Detective Agency. He testified also that he saw William J. Burns personally open a desk in Seymour & Seymour's offices, take papers from it, and read them and have a stenographer make shorthand memorandums from them.

In his testimony before the Thompson committee, Mayor Mitchell reiterated his charge that the telephone wires of Catholic clergymen and others had been tapped before the charities investigation and more particularly the department of charities headed by John E. Kingsbury.

In declining to accept his committee any responsibility for the Mayor's appearance before it, Senator Thompson declared "the conversations over the telephone were taken by persons who could not know the voices or recognize the accents of any person talking over the wire. In fact, they were absolutely unable to identify them."

The Mayor was attended by a squad of detectives and his appearance in the committee room was the signal for considerable disorder. Counsel for Rev. William E. Farrell, who was a former member of the committee, was given to have the conversations read into the record. Several spectators filed at the Mayor and the committee chairman threatened to clear the room to restore order.

The substance of the conversations revealed by the Mayor related chiefly, apparently, to ways and means for keeping witnesses and evidence away from the charities investigating commission. They told efforts to dodge the process servers and in two or three instances appeared to refer to the supplying of funds which would enable certain persons to take trips to Atlantic City.

The names most frequently mentioned by Mayor Mitchell were those of Monsignor J. Dunn, archbishop of archdiocese of New York; Father Farrell, Robert W. Hebbard, ex-secretary of the state board of charities; and Daniel C. Potter, ex-commissioner of the city.

Father Farrell announced tonight that he intended to institute a civil action against Mayor Mitchell charging defamation of character.

The controversy over the tapping of wires in connection with the charities investigation and the resulting grand jury investigation which ended in the indictment of Mr. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss, his special counsel, preceded the inquiry into the tapping of the wire of Seymour & Seymour which Mayor Mitchell attempted to justify on the ground that it had disclosed "an international plot involving the United States."

District Attorney Swann has authority for the statement that the wire was tapped in an effort to trace the source by which information concerning munitions from the entente allies was leaking out of the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co.

After the review made by witnesses before him today regarding the activities of Burns in the Seymour & Seymour offices, Mr. Swann made a persistent but unsuccessful effort to induce Frederick Seymour to sign a complaint which would permit the District Attorney's office to lay the matter before the grand jury and seek indictments on criminal charges. He maintained that complaint could be made on five specific grounds.

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IRISH-AMERICAN WHO WAS DOOMED BY BRITAIN AND SAVED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood. JEREMIAH C. LYNCH.

LYNCH HEAR DEATH President's Plea Just in Time to Save Irish-American.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—(Special.)—No man probably ever was closer to death than was Jeremiah C. Lynch, the Irish-American citizen who was doomed by court-martial in Dublin to die at midnight May 19 for complicity in the Sinn Fein rebellion. That night President Wilson dramatically made a personal appeal to the British government to spare the prisoner's life, at least until the United States authorities could investigate his case.

WILSON'S ACT DRAMATIC Appeal to Britain Sent From Theater Where Chief Executive and Wife Were Spending Evening. Prison Sentence Results.

The plea reached London a very short time before the hour set for the execution. Not only did the English authorities grant the President's request, but they commuted the sentence of Lynch to ten years' imprisonment.

SEVERAL STEAMERS SEIZED London Reports Taking Neutral Vessels Into Kirkwall.

LONDON, May 24.—(Delayed by censorship.)—The following steamers have been taken into Kirkwall: Danish liners United States, from New York for Copenhagen, and Heligoland, from Copenhagen for New York with general cargo, mails and passengers; Swedish steamer Nordland, from Boston and New York for Gothenburg, with a general cargo; Dutch steamer Martensdijk, from Rotterdam for New York, in ballast; Norwegian steamer Knut Hamsun, from Newcastle for New York, in ballast.

OREGON INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OUT. WASHINGTON, May 24.—The census bureau has issued the result of the census of manufacturers of Oregon in 1914, showing increases compared with the prior census made in 1909, of horsepower, 25 per cent; capital, 56 per cent; salaries, 40 per cent; material, 25 per cent; and the value of products, 18 per cent. The total capital employed in 1914 was \$123,400,000 and the value of manufactured products \$192,000,000.

JURY QUESTIONS LAW THE DALLES DRUGGISTS WARNED TO GET ORDERS FOR ALCOHOL. Court and Prosecutor Uphold View That Legislature Failed to Carry Out Wish of People.

THE DALLES, Or., May 24.—(Special.)—The position of the Wasco County grand jury is that the state prohibition law is unconstitutional insofar as it allows the purchase of ethyl alcohol without a physician's prescription. District Attorney Bell and Circuit Judge Bradshaw uphold this opinion.

MILWAUKIE GRADUATES 10 High School Commencement to Be Held Tomorrow Night.

MILWAUKIE, Or., May 24.—(Special.)—Ten students of the Milwaukee High School will graduate Thursday night at the commencement, to be held in the Douglasmont region and suffered severe losses by our fire. The ground temporarily lost by us was almost entirely recaptured by our brave hunters and fifty-one cannon, 101 machine guns and 16 bomb-throwers have been taken.

WEDNESDAY'S WAR MOVES UNDER A rain of shot and shell which inflicted enormous losses the Germans have again taken Fort Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, from the French. As though to even the score somewhat, the trench in spirit counter-attacks northwest of Verdun recaptured from the Germans trenches on the southern outskirts of the village of Camerone, which the Germans had occupied in the late fighting and also stepped with their artillery several at-

PRINCE VON BUELOW SAID TO BE ENJOY London Reports That Messenger May Be Ambassador to United States. WASHINGTON DOUBTS WORD Rumor Declared to Come From Best Diplomatic Circles—Possibility of Peace Mission Is Received Without Comment.

LONDON, May 24.—A rumor that Prince von Buelow is to visit the United States and become ambassador is current in diplomatic circles here.

LONDON, May 24.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says it learns from diplomatic circles that Prince von Buelow, former German Chancellor, is proceeding to Washington, charged by Emperor William with a special mission.

The Exchange Telegraph Company also says it understands Prince von Buelow will become ambassador to the United States. This information is said to have been obtained from diplomatic circles in London.

Prince von Buelow, one of the foremost statesmen of Europe, has been referred to frequently in the last few months as the man who might be selected by Emperor William to conduct preliminary peace negotiations, should they be undertaken.

Other officers selected were: O. K. Davis, of New York, secretary, and F. P. Corrick, of Nebraska, sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Robbins, who chose for temporary chairman, was the Progressive candidate for United States Senator in Illinois in 1914. He was a coal miner when the Kibbickian rush began and was one of the first to go to the gold fields and was successful in his quest there. Prior to 1912, when he joined the Progressive ranks, he was a Democrat.

Those present at the meeting included George W. Perkins, chairman; O. K. Davis, secretary; Walter Brown, Ohio; Harold L. Ickes, Illinois; E. A. Van Valkenburg, Philadelphia; William Childs, Brooklyn; Raymond Robbins, Chicago; Everett Colby, New Jersey; and Henry L. Stoddard, New York. Absent members of the committee were represented by proxies.

Reports indicated, it was said, that the attendance of delegates and alternates would exceed 2000 instead of 1256 as allotted in the official call.

Progressive leaders said they expect to send 24 carloads of workers on two "convention specials" leaving Chicago Saturday afternoon June 3. Other "convention specials," one of which will contain delegates, have been arranged for by the Republicans to leave here Sunday afternoon June 4.

It was announced today that both continents would be accompanied by large delegations of women in addition to the wives of delegates there will be a special car for members of a new union now being formed by leaders of the women's peace party in the interests of the Progressives.

PEACE URGED IN BRITAIN (Continued From First Page.) their people that they were winning the war and that the allies were beaten. Tribute Paid to France. Sir Edward here made the declaration that the time for peace had not yet arrived and that the entente allies were under obligations not to act

separately on peace terms. He added that if any of the allies had a right to speak with regard to peace at the present time, it was France, of whom the concentrated fury of the German attack had been thrown. Rebuking Mr. Poincaré for making an attempt to speak about peace, Sir Edward said: "Through the long battle of Verdun France is saving not only herself, but her allies as well. If anyone has a right to speak about peace, it is France, and President Poincaré has spoken. I believe it is our duty and diplomacy to maintain the war to a stage which has not yet reached and in which the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace will be with the allies. Mr. Poincaré hardly seemed to realize that we were at war."

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LATEST OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

French. PARIS, May 24.—The text of today's official statement reads: "On the left bank of the Meuse the infantry action continued east of Le Mort Homme. Several times our artillery fire stopped the enemy, who had attempted to debouch from the village of Cumieres. During the afternoon an spirited counter-attack enabled us to re-take trenches situated on the southern outskirts of the village. "On the right bank the bombardment was redoubled in the region of Fort Sauray, on which the enemy had particularly set himself. Furious attacks with two Bavarian divisions newly arrived on this front, succeeded each other all day. After several fruitless attempts and enormous losses, the enemy succeeded in re-occupying the immediate approach. "About the same time an attempt to flank our positions in the Callette wood completely failed under our fire."

German. BERLIN, via London, May 24.—The text of today's official communication says: "Western theater.—Southwest of Givency strong English forces repeatedly attacked our new positions. Only scattered troops were able to penetrate into the German lines, and to hand-to-hand combat. In other respects all their attacks were repulsed with severe losses. Small detachments met with similar fate near Haultuch and Blairstville. "Southeast of Houvrou, northwest of Montmédy, Tourvent and north of Pru Hay weak French attacks failed. "East of the Meuse we completely repulsed our infantry and machine-gun fire an attack on the southwestern slope of Le Mort Homme. "The enemy repulsed his furious attacks in the Douaumont region and suffered severe losses by our fire. The ground temporarily lost by us was almost entirely recaptured by our brave hunters and fifty-one cannon, 101 machine guns and 16 bomb-throwers have been taken. "In the vicinity of Pulkarn, south-

tempts of the Germans to debouch from the village. "The fighting around Fort Douaumont was continued by the Germans in an attack after attack against the fort employing among others, two fresh divisions of Bavarians. Several times the attacks were put down with heavy losses, but finally the Germans succeeded in re-occupying the point of passage which they had held virtually since the commencement of the Verdun offensive until the French drove them out several days ago. The French still retain the immediate approach to the fort. "On the Austro-Italian front the Austrians from the Lake Garda region to the Val Sugana district are keeping up their violent offensive against the Italians. Driven across their border southeast of Trent, the Italians are endeavoring to hold fortified lines from Asiago to Arterio and the heights east of the Val d'Assa. Rome admits that in effecting their retreat across the border the Italians destroyed artillery which it was impossible to withdraw. "As an outgrowth of recent talk of peace, Sir Edward Grey has reiterated in the House of Commons that the time is not yet ripe for peace. It was the duty of diplomacy to maintain the solidarity of the entente allies, he said until a stage of the war had been reached where the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace would be with the allies. "The American note to Great Britain and France reiterating, though more strongly than in the previous note, the Government's protests against the seizure and detention of legitimate mail vessels bound to and from the United States has been handed to the British and French ambassadors at Washington."

Wednesday's War Moves UNDER a rain of shot and shell which inflicted enormous losses the Germans have again taken Fort Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, from the French. As though to even the score somewhat, the trench in spirit counter-attacks northwest of Verdun recaptured from the Germans trenches on the southern outskirts of the village of Camerone, which the Germans had occupied in the late fighting and also stepped with their artillery several at-

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MOOSE NAME ROBINS Chicagoan to Be Temporary Chairman of Convention. SEATING PROBLEM IS BIG More Than 2000 Delegates and Alternates Expected—24 Carloads of Workers to Go to Chicago June 3—Women to Attend.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Raymond Robbins, of Chicago, was selected as temporary chairman of the National convention of the Progressive party at Chicago at a meeting here today of the executive committee of the Progressive National Committee.

Other officers selected were: O. K. Davis, of New York, secretary, and F. P. Corrick, of Nebraska, sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Robbins, who chose for temporary chairman, was the Progressive candidate for United States Senator in Illinois in 1914. He was a coal miner when the Kibbickian rush began and was one of the first to go to the gold fields and was successful in his quest there. Prior to 1912, when he joined the Progressive ranks, he was a Democrat.

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2 NOTES SENT ALLIES AMERICA AGAIN PROTESTS TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE. Vigorous Terms Used in Objections to Detention of Legitimate Mail After Seizures at Sea.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Identical notes renewing the protest of the United States against British treatment of neutral mails on the high seas were handed to the British and French Ambassadors today by Acting Secretary Polk of the State Department. The documents were signed by Secretary Lansing at his home, where he has been ill for several days.

The United States reiterates in most vigorous terms its objections to the seizure and detention of legitimate mail matter bound to and from the United States and insists particularly that Great Britain stop the practice of seizing vessels on the high seas and bringing them into port to subject mail aboard them to local regulations.

The note was given to the representatives of both France and Great Britain because France formally concurred in the British memorandum replying to the first American protest. It probably will be made public Saturday in London, Paris and Washington by agreement.

KAISER HOST TO MINISTERS Confidential Conferences Held on Food Dictatorship. BERLIN, May 22.—(By wireless to the Associated Press, via Tuckerton, N. J., May 24.—Delayed.)—Under the head of important political conferences the Emperor today received at luncheon all the Imperial and Prussian Ministers and the presidents of the Reichstag and Prussian chambers.

The Imperial Chancellor also had a confidential conference with the leaders of the various Reichstag parties. The ostensible purpose of these conferences was to discuss thoroughly the forthcoming measures respecting the food censorship.

Bakers Visit Olympia. OLYMPIA, Wash., May 24.—(Special.)—Governor Lister and P. M. Troy, president of the Olympia Club of Commerce, today addressed an excursion of 200 Master Bakers of the Northwest, including the Portland delegation, who are holding their annual convention in Tacoma. The visitors looked over the Capitol and were banqueted in Central Hall before returning to Tacoma.

Well-cooked peanuts make a highly nourishing and appetizing dish.

For \$145 Cash or First Call. \$200 Marshall & Wendell Upright, \$300 \$325 Heintz Kimball make, upright, \$365 \$350 Haines Bros, old model, \$375 \$250 Pianola Player, mahogany, \$375 \$250 Louis XV Upright, walnut, \$475 SECURITY STORAGE CO., 109 4th St.

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