Inside Proof of Money Trust Given by the Morgan Firm

J. P. Morgan & Co., in a letter of January 27, 1913, explaining how it proposed to finance the $170,000,000 of subway bonds, say:

We notified the Interborough that we and our immediate associates would buy the issue at 98½. . . . Further, that we should plan to form a syndicate to take the bonds at 96.

"We promptly formed a syndicate (in which we participated) for the full amount with about 280 participants, domestic and foreign."

J. P. Morgan & Co., in a letter of January 24, 1913, to the Pujo Committee, says:

"Our firm believes that there is no such thing, either in form or fact, as a Money Trust."

the exact facts according to the contracts?" was asked of Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie just before the meeting of the Board. Mr. Maltbie with Commissioner Cram opposes the subway grab.

"The contract with the Interborough, upon which the public hearing was held," he said, "provided that in case of recapture the city should pay a profit of 15 per cent. upon the cost to the company. As 'cost' includes 3 per cent. discount, the city will pay about 18 per cent. profit to the Interborough at the end of ten years upon the actual amount of money contributed. And in every subsequent year until 1966 there will be some part of this 18 per cent. to be paid.

"As the city virtually guarantees against all losses and allows deficits to be accumulated at compound interest, there is no reason whatever, aside from the discounts and premiums on bonds, for any allowance of profit in addition.

ALWAYS UNDER OBLIGATION TO PAY THE INTEREST.

"In addition—in case the Interborough Company should fail to comply with some provision of the contract and should, therefore, be in default—the city would still be under the obligation to pay interest and sinking fund charges upon the 'bonds' and not the actual cost of construction. As the bonds run for the entire term of the contract, until 1966, the property would not be free and clear of the lien until that time.

"Thus the bonds are not backed merely by a lease or contract for operation, but are backed by the city's obligation to pay them off in case of recapture or by becoming a lien against the property in case of default.

"As to additions after operation begins, there is no limit to the amount of discount at which the bonds may be issued and the city must pay in the event of recapture on the basis of a 10 per cent. premium on the bonds.

"It makes no difference whether the city should 'recapture' or regain possession of the property in case of 'default,' the terms of the contract are most favorable to the company. Furthermore, the city allows the company 1 per cent. for sinking fund, which would amortize the cash cost of construction at 4½ per cent. interest in less than 40 years.

"One reason that has been urged for making this amount so large has been the large discounts allowed and the premiums to be paid which is now urged have had no effect upon the terms of the contract. As a matter of fact, if the bonds were to be issued on more favorable terms than indicated in the letter of J. P. Morgan & Co., the terms of the contract with the Interborough would be more favorable to the city."

LETTER OF MORGAN FIRM, DEFENDING THE CONTRACTS.

Here is the letter issued to-day by the Morgan firm in defense of the contracts:

"Referring to matters discussed in our conferences we are very glad to make a statement concerning our undertakings with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

"Over two years ago, at the request of the Interborough Company, with which we had no official connection, we undertook to assist in plans by which the Interborough Company could secure funds to be used in the construction, equipment and operation of new subways. Under the general terms finally arranged between the city and the Interborough Company, we were informed that the company would require the sum of approximately $160,000,000, of which about $50,000,000 was to be used for refunding purposes.

SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON LEASE AND EQUIPMENT.

"Inasmuch as these bonds were to be secured by a mortgage—not upon the subway itself, which was to be the property of the city—but upon an operating lease, equipment and other property of the company, it was necessary, as is the practice with bonds of similar character, to provide a sinking fund to retire the bonds at or before the expiration of the lease. To provide for sinking fund requirements the bonds were to be callable at 110, provided the company should not be able to purchase them in the market at a lower price. This provision would in no way force the company to pay the price of 110, but would prevent holders of bonds from exacting a higher premium from the company.

"To provide for bond interest and for this sinking fund, the Interborough company relied upon a preferential claim to earnings from the operation of the existing subway and elevated systems and of the new subways, this claim being amply sufficient, in our judgment, for these purposes, although the city in no way guaranteed this result, nor could it constitutionally do so.

"To determine the question of price to be paid to the Interborough Company for its bonds, it was obviously necessary to have regard to the ruling prices of other bonds of like grade, and to the fact that the money for this issue of $170,000,000 (the largest single corporate transaction that we can recall) must be furnished from year to year in amounts specified, the immediate commitment being final and definite, irrespective of conditions, financial or otherwise, which might obtain during the life of the contract. Unless the likelihood of a reasonable and substantial profit were held out no group could have been found to undertake a contract of this size and importance.

280 IN SYNDICATE THAT IS BACKING PROJECT.

"Accordingly, we notified the Interborough Company that we and our immediate associates would buy the issue at 98½, being on a basis to net us 5% per cent. per annum. Further, that we should plan to form a syndicate to take the bonds at 96, reserving to ourselves and associates a compensation of 2½ per cent. in return for our original undertaking, to purchase the bonds, for our work in forming and managing the syndicate, and for the general services rendered in a transaction of such magnitude and complexity.

"Despite the fact that at the time there were other large demands in this market for rapid transit purposes we promptly formed a syndicate (in which we participated) for the full amount, with about two hundred and eighty participants, domestic and foreign. This syndicate, for which we shall exercise our best judgment, will profit to the extent that the price (less expenses) at which the bonds are sold exceeds the syndicate's cost. And it is to be noted that the Interborough Company is to receive one-half of any price obtained for the bonds above par.

"There can be no question that the entire financing is for account of the Interborough Company and comes out of its fixed five-cent fare.

"In this transaction, in which our aid has been sought, our idea has been to serve the Interborough Company upon the best terms at which it could reasonably expect to secure its funds here or elsewhere, and at the same time to safeguard the terms of the bond issue in such a way that for the investor no question can properly arise as to the soundness of this security."

CHARGES RAILROAD WITH TRYING TO KILL ITS LOCAL TRAFFIC.

"I charge that the New York and Harlem Railroad Company is deliberately and wickedly attempting to kill its local traffic by refusing to operate its local trains through the Bronx."

The foregoing accusation was made by President W. W. Niles of the Bronx Taxpayers' Alliance before the Public Service Commission at a hearing upon an application of citizens to get increased train service out of the Grand Central Station. The obvious effect of the claim was that at least a part of the blame for congested conditions upon the "L" lines of the Interborough was due to the attempt of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to kill off its local business.

Mr. Niles went on to show that in 1892 the railroad carried 2,500,000 local passengers but that through taking off trains it had discouraged patronage to the extent that in 1909 only 650,000 passengers were carried. He showed that in the same period the population of the territory had increased from 125,000 to 400,000.

BIDS OPENED TO-DAY FOR THE ELEVATED LINES IN QUEENS.

When bids were opened to-day by the Public Service Commission for the construction of three miles of elevated railway structure in Queens Borough it was found that the lowest bid was $850,000 under the estimates of the engineers of the Board.

Cooper & Evans put in a bid of $850,000 while the estimated cost of the job was $1,200,000.

Persons familiar with construction were wondering if the cost of the whole system whittled down upon this base would not bring the cost of construction of the whole system within the means of the city and obviate the need of any assistance from private capital.

Organized labor was before the Public Service Commission to-day in the person of M. J. Horahan, representative of the electrical workers. Mr. Horohan wanted "prevailing rate of wages" inserted in the subway contracts.

He exhibited a letter from State Commissioner John Williams that this meant $3.50 a day for electrical workers. Chairman Willcox told Horohan that the Commissioner "was going" to send for some of the contractors now working on the subways and question them about the wages they were paying.

$19,000,000 MORE CITY CASH AVAILABLE FOR SUBWAY BUILDING.

In addition to the millions already contracted for by the city for the construction of subways, the city now has an additional $19,000,000 for rapid transit purposes.

Mayor Gaynor sent to the Board of Aldermen to-day a report received by him from Comptroller Prendergast, showing receipts and revenues from every quarter of the city's official financial sources.

The figures show that the city's borrowing capacity on Jan. 2, 1913, was $88,804,084.46, of which sum $19,143,000 is set aside for rapid transit and $69,673,558 for other purposes, including in part rapid transit also.

The gross funded debt of the city is $1,322,020,042. The net funded debt is $760,905,982, an increase of $66,314,958. The difference between the gross and net funded debt represents the Sinking Fund.

Bill to Curb Power of Service Board

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—A bill providing for the repeal of the Wagner act of 1912 authorizing the Public Service Commission of the first district to sign subway contracts in favor of private corporations was introduced to-day by Senator Griffin of the Bronx.

Cancer Sufferer a Suicide.

James Parson, seventy-eight years old, for three years an inmate of the Baptist Home, No. 116 East 86th street, suffering from cancer of the throat, died to-day in Bellevue Hospital as the result of a self-inflicted wound of the throat. He was taken a prisoner to the hospital last night from the home.

CASHIER BEAVERS SURRENDERS AND IS HELD IN JERSEY

First National Bank of High Bridge Cleaned Out by His Defalcation.

SHORTAGE IS $126,000.

Speculated in Wall Street, and Effort Will Be Made to Get Stealings Back.

Albert J. Beavers, cashier of the First National Bank of High Bridge, N. J., whose shortage of $126,000 in his accounts caused the closing of the bank last week, surrendered himself to-day to United States Marshal Beekman in Jersey City. He was taken to Elizabeth and arraigned before United States Commissioner Stockton, who held him for the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

The headquarters of Commissioner Stockton is in the Federal Building at Newark, but he is an extremely shy and retiring public official, dreading the sight of newspaper reporters, especially since the newspapers spread the news that Mr. Stockton received a deceased rat through the parcel post a short time ago. Commissioner Stockton telephoned to-day to Foster Voorhees, counsel for Beavers, that he would sit in the Federal Building in Elizabeth.

Commissioner Stockton fixed bail at $10,000, which was promptly furnished. Beavers disappeared right after the proceedings and is believed to have gone into hiding at the home of friends in Brooklyn.

Beavers's shortage, according to National Bank Examiner A. L. Fowler, who has been going over the books and securities, amounts to $126,000. Beavers admits he stole $89,000. Mr. Fowler says the $126,000 total was abstracted by the cashier.

Unless some one or a combination of capitalists come to the rescue the bank must go under. Beavers actually cleaned out the institution. His shortage eats up the $60,000 capital of the bank, its $40,000 surplus, property worth $35,000 turned over to the bank by Beavers and his wife and Beaver's $10,000 bond and leaves a deficit of $15,000 besides.

Creditors of the bank have employed counsel who are looking into Beavers's statement that he lost the money he stole in Wall street speculation. It is the intention of these creditors to try to get back the funds of the bank that Beavers dropped in stock gambling.

Counsel for Hudson & Co., brokers, admit that Beavers carried on an extended and heavy campaign in speculation with the firm. But he didn't deal as cashier of the First National Bank of High Bridge, N. J. He dealt as a private citizen. Counsel for Hudson & Co. does not say whether or not the firm investigated the source of the wealth of the cashier of a country bank who maintained an account comprising hundreds of shares of securities.

The bank's creditors are going into the speculation end of Beaver's shortage. The inquiry will take the direction of ascertaining what check the bank's directors kept on the cashier and in what form the cash and securities of the bank reached the brokerage house in Wall street.

NOW WANTS SET ASIDE THE WILL HE FAVORED.

Executor, in Widow's Behalf, Changes His Attitude Regarding Dunham's Estate.

George L. Doty, one of the executors of the estate of Henry Pollion Dunham, who died on Oct. 4, 1912, asked leave of Surrogate Fowler this afternoon to have his name stricken from the petition for the probate of Mr. Dunham's will, which made Mrs. Henrietta Virginia Carll of Northport, L. I., the chief beneficiary. Mr. Doty also asked permission to contest the will. The Surrogate reserved decision on both requests.

Mr. Dotty told the Court he had signed the petition because, though he believed Dunham to have been a legal resident of New Jersey rather than of New York, he had been informed the matter of residence was of no importance. Now he learns that should the will not be admitted to probate Dunham's widow, Mrs. Bertha E. Dunham, would receive the entire estate under the New Jersey law, and not half of the estate under the law of New York.

Dunham, shortly before his death, brought suit in New Jersey for a divorce, declaring that he was a resident of New Jersey. After separating from his wife he divided his time between the home of his mother, Mrs. Adeline M. Dunham, of No. 53 West Fifty-fifth street, and the home of Mrs. Carll's family at Northport. In the will now before the court he made no mention of his mother, his wife, his brother, or his sister.

STEEL DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Quarterly Report Shows an Increase of Business.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended Dec. 31 shows net earnings of $55,135,557 as against $30,062,512 for the September quarter. The regular quarterly dividends of 1-3-4 per cent. in the preferred and 1 1-4 per cent. on the common stock were declared to-day.

"The steel suit was not discussed," said Chairman Gary, "and there were no changes in the board. As to the steel industry, there has been a slight falling off in orders, but specifications are good and orders are unusually heavy for this time of year."

Do Not Take the "Just as Good."
Bed Cross Cough Drops—the real thing. 5c—Adv.

Leaders in Suffragette War; "General" Who Sent Ultimatum

MRS. DRUMMOND, AND MRS. PANKHURST, IN COURT

MRS. DESPARD, SISTER OF GENERAL FRENCH

GOFF HALTS TRIAL FOR MURDER TO MARRY A BARON

Miss Von Huftelin Becomes the Baroness Dornes at Novel Ceremony.

The auto stopped under the Bridge of Sighs late this afternoon and set down four passengers—two men and two women. The men wore frock coats and silk hats. The women had on auto cloaks and bonnets over elaborate gowns and coiffures and carried bouquets. The regular inhabitants of the Criminal Courts Building stared as the party, laughing and chatting with much emphasis and gesticulation, made its way to the courtroom in which Justice Goff was listening to the details of a sordid murder case.

At the unusual invasion business in the court room came to a stand still. Justice Goff adjourned court and rose from the bench. As he made his way to his chambers, a court officer approached the party and guided them to the same destination. After an interval of about fteen minutes, the Justice reappeared and announced that he had just performed a marriage ceremony. By this time the autoists had left the building and were on their way uptown.

Later it was learned tha tthe top-hatted and silken gowned ones were the Baron Robert A. Dornes, residing at the Hotel Brevoort and Miss Fernandes Marie Von Huftelin, of the same address. Their companions were friends who had accompanied them to witness the unique wedding in a building dedicated, for the most part, to recitals of crime and misery.

At the Brevoor House much mystery was made over the Baron de Dornes and his bride. It was said that the Baron was about thirty-six years old and had been in business in this country several years. Miss Von Huftelin is about twenty-six years old, but nothing further could be learned about her. Justice Goff, beyond saying that he had expected the party, could not be induced to tell anything about the marriage.

WALKS IN FRONT OF TRAIN.

Action That Cost Man's Life May Have Been Suicide.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 28.—A man was killed under a train a mile east of the Morristown depot last night. From papers in his pockets it is supposed he was Lloyd Livingston De Forest, twenty-six years old, a civil engineer, of Roseland, N. J. P. S. Goldy, stepfather of De Forest, will come here and try to identify the remains.

The engineer of the train says he saw the man when some distance away. He was then on the track on which the train was not. The engineer says he blew his whistle and kept on, supposing the man would hold his course. Instead, when the train was almost upon him, the man turned and cut across directly in front of the engine. To the engineer it seemed almost deliberate, he says.

HUGHES IS SENATOR.

Jersey Legislature Names Man Selected by Voters.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The two houses of the State Legislature, voting separately, to-day elected former Congressman Willam Hughes, Democrat, of Paterson, United States Senator to succeed Frank O. Briggs, Republican, whose term expires March 4 next.

Mr. Hughes won the Senatorship in the Democratic primaries last fall and received the full Democratic vote in each house of the Legislature. He received 63 votes as against 17 cast by Republicans for Senator Briggs. In the House Mr. Hughes polled 51 votes and Senator Briggs 8; in the Senate, Hughes 12, Briggs 9.

JUAREZ ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, two-year-olds, three furlongs: Water Lady, 109; Breathy, 109; Harland, 112; A. H. Spencer's ch. c., Solitaire II., Salvanist, Fritz, W., 115; Osma, 115; Shadrach, 118; Dick Dadle, 118.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, four-year-olds and upward, one mile: Florence Krieg, 98; Leola Reed, 101; Galene Gale, 101; Harlem Maid, 101; Green Isle, 103; David Warfield, 106; Aftermath, 108; Delmas, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, three-year-olds, six furlongs: Troll, 100; Gasket, 100; Idle Tale, 100; Consuegia, 102; Real Star, 105; Lowin, 112; Noble, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile: Suffragan, 96; *Baby Doll, 100; Rose, 105; *Flying Jib, 101; El Fate, 107; Gantem, 108; Dunscegin, 111; Gedee, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs: Salinger, 93; Fern Le, 103; Gold Finn, 103; Acton, 106; Romanza, 106; Oak Island, 106; Sir Alwood, 107; Bonnie Eloise, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, four-year-olds and upward, one mile: Quail, 98; *Comdon, 108; Little Machmeh, 108; Princess Indiscreet, 108; Shout to Northout, 108; Black Mate, 108; Orbed Lad, 111.

*Apprentice allowance, keep fast.

TAXI IN COLLISION WITH A TOURING CAR BLOCKS 5TH AVENUE

Mrs. Josephine O'Day Painfuly Injured by Crash at Thirtieth Street.

In a collision between a taxicab, in which she was riding, and a touring car at Thirtieth street and Fifth avenue, in front of the Holland House, this afternoon, Mrs. Josephine O'Day of No. 138 Edgecombe avenue was painfully injured. The taxicab was wrecked and the accident, occuring shortly after 4 o'clock, in the height of the Fifth avenue vehicular congestion, almost completely blocked traffic on that thoroughfare for half a mile in either direction until nearly 5 o'clock.

Mrs. O'Day and her husband were bound downtown in the taxi, which was driven by Joseph Schwartz. The car was moving at moderate speed just below Thirtieth street when the touring car, which had been standing at the curb in front of the Holland House facing south, started out to cross the street the chauffeur, John Reilly, intending to swing around and move up the avenue.

Schwartz did not anticipate that the touring car would cut across his course and was unable to turn out or stop when the cars approached each other. The taxi smashed squarely into the touring car and turned partially over.

Mrs. O'Day was thrown out, landing on the sidewalk in a heap, unconscious. Her husband, the chauffeur, and Policeman John Knitsher picked her up and carried her into the Holland House. Her condition was such that it was deemed advisable to take her to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The hospital doctors found that Mrs. O'Day was suffering from lacerations of the scalp, cuts on the face and possible internal injuries. She is not dangerously hurt.

The touring car is the property of G. W. Hoadley of the Hotel Buckingham. Reilly says he held out his hand and arm as a signal that he was going to cut across the sreet.

GILBERT ELLIOTT FIGHTS FORGERY INDICTMENT.

Gilbert Elliott, president of the Essex & Lee Company and associated with David A. Sullivan of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank in Brooklyn entered today before Justice Crane in Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a motion that the indictment charging him with forgery be dismissed. Martin T. Manton, his counsel, made the plea that the indictment by the Grand Jury last November was illegal in that Elliott had been summoned to testify before that body.

Mr. Manton made the further motion that Elliott's name should be added to the list of witnesses entered on the back of the indictment found against him, thus laying grounds for the reversal of any possible conviction of his client.

Justice Crane promised a decision as soon as he could read the papers submitted in the case.

Elliott's claim is that he was subpoenaed to appear as a witness in the ing investigated by the Grand Jury and that he made no waiver of rights, charge was pending against him. He was under examination for an hour each on Sept. 22 and 25.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

The insistence of Mrs. Adeline Depew, seventy-five years old, that she be permitted to lead a hermit-like existence in the home of her daughter, resulted in her being fatally burned this afternoon while alone in her apartment.

Mrs. Depew's daughter is Mrs. Julia Hewitt of No. 2250 Aqueduct avenue, Bronx. When the aged woman went to make her home with her she insisted upon a room apart from those occupied by the rest of the family, and while she was sitting there this afternoon raking a coal fire a live coal rolled under her chair, setting fire to her clothes.

She was removed to Fordham Hospital, where it was said there was no chance of her recovery.

IF YOU THINK YOU'D GET RICH FIGHTING READ OF M'GOORTY

Suit Against Boxer Shows Ring Game Isn't What It's Cracked Up to Be.

GOT $75 IN ONE FIGHT.

When He Did "Clean Up" on a Battle He Had to Pay Manager and Expenses.

Young men of generous brawn, whose fingers have been made to itch by the reputed ease with which wealth is to be obtained from a career of box fighting, would best take heed to the somewhat chastening details regarding the remuneration to be obtained from that manly profession, as brought out before Justice Green in the City Court to-day.

The Court is sitting in judgment on a suit brought by Frank Slater to recover $1,996 from Eddie McGoorty, who admits he is middleweight champion of the world. Slater is the assignee of Patrick J. Callahan, who for several years acted as McGoorty's manager.

Just as a proof that all is not gold that boxes it was brought out that Eddie received exactly $75 for fighting Jack Dillon at Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 16, 1910. He did better in other fights, but not enough to be anything flashy in the currency line. As against what he made in the battles he actually fought there was a forfeit of $100 he had to pay Frank Klaus when Eddie "thought he was too sick to enter the ring," as Callahan phrased it in his testimony.

FIGHTER'S LIFE IS NO BED OF ROSES, SUIT SHOWS.

Callahan swears he had an arrangement whereby he was to receive 25 per cent. on all purses taken in by McGoorty, and in addition McGoorty was to pay on demand any sums Callahan expended in the line of business.

Among the sums which Callahan says are still coming to him is $850, which represents the expenses of a trip to Europe, which he and McGoorty started on Feb. 1, 1912, on which McGoorty gave "boxing exhibitions." Between Sept. 18, 1910, and Sept. 1911, Callahan declares, he advanced the fighter $696.

Then there are three fights, from which Callahan says he has not received his twenty-five per cent. share. These matches and the sums alleged to be coming to Callahan, follow:

Match with Kelly at Milwaukee, May 6, 1910—$212.50.

Match with Tony Caponi at Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 1, 1910—$62.50.

Match with Eddie Dillon, Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 16, 1910—$25.

Here is the itemized list of what Callahan says it cost to prepare McGoorty for the match with Klaus, which never came off.

Cash, $[illegible]50; rubber, $1.25; telephone, $4.[illegible]; Cable to London, $1.25; supporter, $.75; express, $.40; fares, $3; trainer Montgomery, $25; showers and alcohol, $1.65; cash, $2; railroad, fares, $7.50; tape, $.75; sparring partner, $20; trainer Montgomery, $50; hotel bills, $15.50; cable to London, $1.50; Andrews, record books, $27.50; expenses for Winnipeg match, $5; forfeit to Klaus, $100.

M'GROORTY "THOUGHT" HE WAS SICK BUT OTHERS DIDN'T.

"This match with Klaus never came off, did it?" asked McGroorty's attorney.

"No," replied Callahan.

"Why?"

"McGroorty thought he was sick."

"Was he sick?"

"We-ell," the manager hesitated. "He thought so and I thought so, but there was considerable many who thought different."

Callahan presented in evidence the following letter, which he said McGoorty wrote hi mon May 17, 1912, showing he realized his indebtedness to his old manager:

"I will make everything good just as soon asposible, and it will be a weight off my mind. I didn't get much more than $100 for beating Howard in Indianapolis, but things look as though I should be able to get hold of some good money, and I will be able to square everything before summer is over."

Before the suit came to trial the Sheriff attached $2,400 which was coming to McGoorty as a result of his match with Mike Gibbons in Madison Square Garden—the money to be held as security in case the fighter lost his case.

McGoorty is living at the Hotel Remington. He describes himself as a moving picture manager.

ENGLAND PRAISES COURSE OF A. A. U. IN BANISHING THORPE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The case of James Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian School athlete who has confessed to being a professional, has called forth very little comment here up to the present. Among the evening papers the Globe is the only one to devote a brief paragraph to the subject. It says:

"While it is disagreeable to find one of the most prominent American athletes convicted of professionalism, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is to be congratulated on having acted promptly and returning all the prizes won by the athlete in question. Surely, however, the standing of a competitor ought to have been discovered before and not after the Olympic games."

SO REFRESHING after the day's shopping Relieves Fatigue

LIPTON'S TEA

Sold in airtight tins only

MORE LIKE THORPE AND INDIAN WILL TELL THEIR NAMES

Sullivan Hopes Forty or Fifty Amateurs Will Be "Pros." as a Result.

The Amateur Athletic Association will probably do considerable housecleaning in the near future. Word reached James E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., to-day that Jomes Thorpe is going to expose dozens of other athletes. He claims they are just as guilty of professionalism as he is. The Indian, according to the report, will announce the names of offenders to-night at his home in Carlisle, and the number and identity of the athletes are likely to rock the Amateur Union to is very foundation.

"I hope he does," said Mr. Sullivan to-day telling about Thorpe's promise to name the guilty performers. "I hope the number runs to forty or fifty, for it will serve some of the men who have been under suspicion a timely warning. It is about time that members of the union come to their senses and realize the fact that they can't be pure amateurs and professionals at the same time.

"It is regrettable that the Indian had to be the ringleader of the movement to reform the amateur ranks. But now that this offense has happened, I hope it will have a far-reaching effect.

"Thorpe is to be pitied, for in my opinion it was ignorance more than anything else that prompted him to play baseball for money. But that doesn't excuse him from making false statements about his amateur standing time and again before he entered different meets.

"No, I don't know the men Thorpe may name," answered Mr. Sullivan when asked who might follow the Indian out of the Amateur Union. "It won't make any difference, big or small," said the A. A. U. secretary, "they will receive the same dose that Thorpe got—speedy banishment from association.

"It is fortunate that Thorpe confessed," continued Sullivan, "for it probably saved weeks of continuous investigating. We have just about cleaned up the entire case now. The prizes will soon be on their way back to Sweden and the Indian's records will be wiped off the books as quickly as possible."

NEVER PROFESSIONAL IN SPIRIT, SAYS THORPE.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CARLISLE Pa., Jan. 28.—When James Thorpe, the world's greatest athlete, was seen at the Carlisle Indian School to-day after the action of the Amateur Athletic Union in taking away, in accordance with the union rules, of practically all of his honors he was not inclined to give an extended statement as he said he had tried to cover everything in the formal statement to A. A. U. Secretary Sullivan. He did say, although he understands now that he was guilty of a technical violation of propriety, that he was glad that all of his friends around here knew that he had never been professional in spirit.

Thorpe referred to a number of remarkably good offers that had been made to him by baseball managements and said that at the time he had decided to refused to consider them, as he really preferred to continue as an amateur along the lines of track and field work, which he really enjoyed for the fun of it. He said with some feeling that he had hoped this spring possibly to make some all-around records in amateur competition that would set the pace pretty high for a long time for aspirants for world's championship honors.

There was no bitterness, however, when he referred to the charges of professionalism which he said really forced him to become a professional in spirit by cutting him out of the amateur competition he enjoyed.

WILL LIKELY TURN TO BASEBALL.

He declared that he will now likely turn to baseball but said most positively that he had come to no decision as to what club he will play with. Neither has he decided how long he will stay at the Carlisle School.

Thorpe to-day received in person by wire and mail a flood of regretful expressions tinged with sympathy, good feeling from a host of admirers. Every one knows that Thorpe played at sport because he loved it. The Indian school officials without question had no idea of his slender professional associations.

Here it is felt that America and Thorpe must suffer almost unjustly because of the binding effect of a rule which arbitrarily associates the distant and specific professional work in which he was mixed up with the fundamentally different amateur sport in which he competed.

PLAYED FOR LOVE OF THE SPORT.

While Thorpe certainly played for money, every one who knows him is convinced that he played for love of the sport. Sentiment at Dickinson College, an institution of highest standing, and in Carlisle has never looked upon the playing of summer ball as a heinous offense. The feeling all through this section, where many colleges abound, has rather favored allowing college students to earn money thus to further their education.

JIM THORPE HAS NOT SIGNED WITH PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 28.—President Barney Dreyfuss to-day denied that James Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian athlete who confessed professionalism, has been signed by the Pittsburgh club. Dreyfuss stated that Thorpe had given out an interview saying he would like to come here with the Pittsburgh club, but that, so far as he knew, "that's all there is to it."

YEARS OF HEALTH IN EACH BOTTLE OF NEW TONIC

New York Merchant, After Years of Ill-Health, Is Relieved After Short Treatment.

TONA VITA HELPS HIM

Samuel Bloom Finds New Tonic Is Even Better than It Is Said to Be.

Samuel Bloom, who lives at 65 Prospect avenue, Bronx, is such an ardent advocate of Tona Vita that he wants everybody to know about it, and asked one of the Tona Vita experts to publish the following statement:

"I had felt weak and run down for years, but could never get anything that would build me up and restore my lost appetite. I grew nervous and despondent, and thought that health had deserted me forever. One day a friend showed me some clippings from the Brooklyn papers about the new tonic, Tona Vita. I tried a bottle and got immediate results. After the first few doses I began to experience relief, and now, after I have taken a bottle, I can say that I feel better than I have felt for many years. I unhesitatingly recommend Tona Vita to all people who suffer from that 'run down' feeling. It is a splendid tonic."

"Many people when they just feel run down do not imagine that there is anything seriously wrong with them," stated one of the physicians who is introducing Tona Vita. "But it is really a serious warning. It means that the brain is beginning to lose mastery over the body. It means that there is a civil war being waged in the body. As conditions get worse a nervous debility subject will experience extreme fits of lassitude; sleep will not refresh them; they will suffer from chronic headaches; they will lose their appetite; their memory and will-power will become impaired; and many other symptoms will appear. Tona Vita can relieve nervous debility, no matter how far it has taken hold of the patient, but a person will save themselves quite a lot of pain if they take this tonic directly the symptoms appear.

"Tona Vita can be obtained at any of the principal drug stores in New York."

WHO WANTS WITHOUT COST
Upright Piano, handsome 3 piece set of Furniture, Set of Furs, Pictures, Set of Tea Dishes or Singer Sewing Machine? Send to-day for particulars.
A. E. ALLEN, Suite 303, 45 West 34th St.

DIED.

MARTIN.—Jan. 27, 1913, FRED C. MARTIN, at his residence, 308 West 16th st.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, cor. of 6th av. and 20th st. Wednesday, Jan. 29 at 8 P. M.

RYAN.—On Jan. 27, ANN RYAN (nee Otis), beloved wife of the late James Ryan and mother of Ada Ryan, Mrs. James Leddy, Mrs. John Reilly and Mrs. John Roche.

Funeral from her late residence, 1221 Gilbert place, Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 9.30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Athanasius. Interment Calvary.

CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT (Trade Mark.)

Special for Tuesday, the 28th
VAN. AND CHOCOLATE NUT KISSES—All kinds of nuts, Pecans, Almonds, Hazels, Walnuts, &c., mingled with Van. and Chocolate cream, then shaped to kiss form. 25c value elsewhere. POUND BOX **10c**

Tuesday's Offering
NUT STUFFED DATES—A rare combination of dates rich in flavor, and nutritious nuts, making a special of recognized food value. 40c value elsewhere. POUND BOX **21c**

Special for Wednesday, 29th
FRUIT AND NUT BUTTERCUPS—The usual cream centre, made unusually appealing by the addition of fruits and nuts; satin finish flavored coverings; they melt in your mouth. 25c value elsewhere. POUND BOX **10c**

Wednesday's Offering
MOLASSES CHEWING KISSES—Purest New Orleans Molasses pulled to proper consistency, nicely flavored and made everlastingly chewey. 40c value elsewhere. POUND BOX **24c**

PENNY A POUND PROFIT PLUS PARCEL POST
Any of the above specials will be delivered by Parcel Post within 50 miles of New York by adding the following amounts to cover postage on Candy and containers:

1-lb. box	.08	4-lb. box	.17	7-lb. box	.20
2-lb. box	.14	5-lb. box	.23	8-lb. box	.35
3-lb. box	.14	6-lb. box	.26		

Rates outside 50-mile limit on application. If desired, packages can be insured for 10c additional. Postal Note or Currency must accompany orders.

Park Row, Cortlandt and 125th street stores open every evening until 11 o'clock. All our stores open Saturday evening until 11 o'clock.

54 BARCLAY STREET Cor. West Broadway
29 CORTLANDT ST. Cor. Church Street
Park Row & Nassau St. At City Hall Park
Loft's 5c Stores
206 BROADWAY Cor. Fulton St.
147 NASSAU STREET Bet. Beekman & Spruce Sts
266 W. 125th STREET Just East of 8th Ave.
The specified weights in each instance include the container.