

SUBWAY OFFER TO P. S. BOARD TO SAVE \$165,000,000

WEATHER—Partly cloudy to-night and Tuesday.

FINAL EDITION

The

Evening

World.

FINAL EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1916, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916.

16 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

CARRANZA'S REQUEST GRANTED; HIS TROOPS MAY ENTER U. S.

OFFER TO BUILD SUBWAYS WITHOUT PENNY FROM CITY HID SIX YEARS IN P. S. SAFE

Whitney Admits Plan That Might Have Saved New York \$165,000,000, but Shonts's Proposition Was Not Backed Up by the Interborough Directors.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

The most startling exposure yet made by the Thompson Investigating Committee is a contract letter put into a safe by Secretary Whitney. This contract letter from the Interborough practically offered to build the subways without cost to the city.

If this letter had "seen the light of day" the city's agreement to spend \$165,000,000 (which sum will doubtless be doubled) would likely not have been signed.

These are the facts: June 30, 1909—Formal proposal for subways made to Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission.

Sept. 22, 1909—Another formal proposal made for subways. March 22, 1910—Contract letter received by Chairman Willcox from President Shonts, in which Shonts presents "our proposition in a comprehensive and definite form to entirely restate our offer."

March 22, 1910—This contract letter "is designed to embrace the substance of those proposals with all subsequent modifications."

March 22, 1910—Letter prescribes that "the cost of the construction of the subway, not including right of way, easements, privileges or real estate for terminals, shall be paid by the contractor." (Interborough.)

March 22, 1910—Prescribes that "the title to the subway's extension as constructed shall nevertheless vest in the city." (Except to pledges or mortgage Interborough investment to raise funds.)

April 22, 1910—Only a month later, Mirabeau Towns, friend of Gaynor, introduces Shonts to Gaynor.

April 22, 1910—Shonts visits Mayor Gaynor to present new proposition to build subway with "city money invested also."

April 22, 1910—Same date, Chairman Willcox practically dropped out of the subway conference. ("Understanding" of Whitney.)

July, 1910—Three months later, comes the new Interborough proposition to build the subways, but with "city money invested also."

BABY'S BATTLE FOR \$1,000,000 LOST IN LONDON

"Teddy" Slingsby, Five Years Old, Declared Not Legitimate Son of Father.

PROVED A CHANGELING.

Now House of Lords Will Be Asked to Approve His Claim. Set Aside by Court.

LONDON, March 13.—"Teddy" Slingsby, five-year-old California boy, to-day lost his fight for the Slingsby fortune, variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The Court of Appeals, reversing the decision of a lower court, ruled that "Teddy" was not the legitimate son of Lieut. Charles Henry Reynaud Slingsby and Mrs. Dorothy Morgan Cutler Slingsby of San Francisco.

Attorneys for the American boy refused to accept the verdict as final. They announced this afternoon that they will appeal to the House of Lords.

In the last three years the Slingsby heir case has become one of the most celebrated legal actions of its kind ever fought. The battle for the Slingsby fortune in behalf of a curly headed, smiling little fellow with dimples in his cheeks, has been fought in the courts of San Francisco and London.

The Rev. Charles Slingsby of Scriven Park, Yorkshire, England, father of Lieut. Slingsby of the British navy, left a big fortune at the time of his death. Lieut. Slingsby was his eldest son. Under the terms of his will, property worth about \$500,000 was to go to the eldest son of his eldest son. This property has increased in value, according to report.

When Lieut. Slingsby and his wife, a California woman, claimed the big share of the estate in behalf of "Teddy" Slingsby, the other Slingsby heirs protested that the boy was a changeling, that Mrs. Slingsby had given birth to a child in San Francisco, but the infant had died, and that she and her husband had purchased an infant boy from an unfortunatist girl through a San Francisco doctor.

The boy's first victory in England was largely due to the opinion rendered by Sir George Frampton, celebrated artist, who testified that the odd shape of the boy's left ear, which looked exactly like the left ear of Lieut. Slingsby, convinced him that the child was the lawful heir.

In delivering the judgment to-day in the appeal Master of the Rolls said it was impossible to overrate the importance of the advertisement said to have been written by Mrs. Slingsby and inserted in a San Francisco newspaper within a few days of the time a child was born to her. The advertisement called for a new born male infant.

Furthermore, the master said, it was impossible to doubt that Mrs. Slingsby called at the Associated Charities in San Francisco and made application to adopt a child.

Husband and Wife He Killed Before He Committed Suicide



MARY C. BOYLE.

HEIR TO \$150,000 MURDERS HIS WIFE AND KILLS HIMSELF

John Boyle Sends Bullet Into Her Brain as She Lies in Bed in Apartment.

John Boyle, who recently has been without occupation except the spending of a \$150,000 inheritance, sent a bullet through the left temple of his wife, Mary C. Boyle, as she lay asleep in their apartment on the top floor of the Wilmington Apartments, No. 250 West Ninety-seventh Street, this morning shortly after 7 o'clock. A few moments later he leaned over the bed and ended his own life in the same manner. His death was instantaneous. His wife lived half an hour.

Boyle and his wife rented the apartment about a month ago from Mrs. A. Steinhope, who leases several apartments on that floor. He was thirty-four years old. Heavy drinking since he received his inheritance \$150,000 had resulted in his acting queerly at times. Two weeks ago, his wife, who was six years his junior, prevented his committing suicide by taking a revolver away from him and hiding it. Since then, it is said, he had spent much time hunting for the hidden weapon.

This morning, just after 7 o'clock, Boyle stepped out of his apartment attired in a bathrobe and said to a colored maid in the hall:

"My wife has just committed suicide."

At the maid's exclamation of fright Boyle waved his hand vaguely and added:

"No, that's not right; I did it myself. I may as well make it two."



JOHN BOYLE.

his dying wife's, Dr. Mills of Knickerbocker Hospital was called, but Boyle and his wife were beyond aid before he arrived.

Occupants of neighboring apartments say Boyle had suffered from extreme nervousness and had been in the habit of pacing the halls of the building in disordered attire. It is said friends had discussed with Mrs. Boyle the advisability of having her husband put under restraint and a guardian appointed to administer his affairs.

Mrs. Boyle, who came from Maine, had been married to Boyle for seven years.

Boyle's father, John B. Boyle, became wealthy through the operation of lodging houses and saloons on the Bowery and lower Third Avenue. He was buried five months ago from No. 250 West Eighty-first Street. He had provided his son with an income up to the time of his death and then left the boy the inheritance which he has since been spending.

William Boyle, an uncle of the suicide, is an Atlantic City Magistrate, and lives at No. 510 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City. Boyle and his wife had visited there recently.

When her husband's physical and mental condition became alarming Mrs. Boyle hired a personal attendant for him and tried to straighten him out in various health resorts, but his condition became steadily worse.

Harvey, who was sent to Sing Sing in June, 1915, said on direct examination that soon after his arrival he met David Stone at the prison moving picture theatre. Stone was a gallery man of the Mutual Welfare League and Harvey told a sensational story of the doings of Stone and Stone's other associates of the league. He said he had all that happened to William at the court in the trial of the Mutual Welfare League when Osborne was present.

"Do you tell me, David, this when you were in prison?" he was asked.

"No, no. Before he, David, came to the prison, William Osborne came to me and said: 'Harvey, you don't want to see anybody into trouble do you?' I said, 'No,' and kept quiet."

LAWYER TANGLES FIRST WITNESS IN TRIAL OF OSBORNE

Convict Accuses Former Sing Sing Warden and Then Retracts Charges.

WELFARE LEAGUE HIT.

Protection Promised to Its Allegedly Immoral Officers. Charges Prosecutor.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 13.—James Harvey, the first, and one of the most important witnesses against Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing, whose trial on a charge of perjury began to-day, proved a veritable boomerang for the prosecution, when he took the stand before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins here, this afternoon.

Within ten minutes after George Gordon Battle started his cross-examination, Harvey admitted he had lied to Warden Osborne on several occasions, and stated the Warden had not only declined to hide immorality in the prison, but had ordered the men implicated in it looked up.

Under direct examination of Assistant District Attorney Fallon, Harvey had told of conditions in the prison and had stated Warden Osborne urged him not to tell State Prison Commissioner Dierling of cases of immorality. Within ten minutes he was contradicting this with his story of the Warden's indignation when he learned of the occurrences.

Harvey had declared he was innocent of immoral practices when he entered Sing Sing, but in a few questions Mr. Battle forced him to admit he had been involved in like situations in Elmira Reformatory and had served several additional days as a punishment.

The Osborne lawyers were jubilant and District Attorney Weeks and Assistant District Attorney Fallon were chagrined at the showing of Harvey on cross-examination.

Mr. Fallon, in his opening address, declared the officers of the Welfare League were the most immoral men in Sing Sing. It was not the Welfare League, he said, that was being attacked, but the fact the men allowed to control it by Warden Osborne were the men who were organized and profited by a system of immorality.

"Osborne ordered the records in the immoral cases destroyed," Mr. Fallon declared, "and the records were destroyed. Before the Grand Jury he admitted the records had been destroyed. He admitted he told these self-confessed criminals he would go to jail before he would tell of their actions in prison."

"We will show Warden Osborne told these convicts to keep quiet and he would protect them," he told them, he would see a Mr. Young, a brother of Supreme Court Justice Young, who, he said, was responsible for Mr. Weeks's political career, and through him would stop any investigation."

Harvey, who was sent to Sing Sing in June, 1915, said on direct examination that soon after his arrival he met David Stone at the prison moving picture theatre. Stone was a gallery man of the Mutual Welfare League and Harvey told a sensational story of the doings of Stone and Stone's other associates of the league. He said he had all that happened to William at the court in the trial of the Mutual Welfare League when Osborne was present.

"Do you tell me, David, this when you were in prison?" he was asked.

"No, no. Before he, David, came to the prison, William Osborne came to me and said: 'Harvey, you don't want to see anybody into trouble do you?' I said, 'No,' and kept quiet."

SENATE BACKS PRESIDENT; PREPAREDNESS ISSUE RAISED IN THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Wilson Enters Into Reciprocal Agreement With Carranza by Which First Chief's Troops May Follow Bandits Into U. S. Territory.

TROOPS STILL AWAITING FINAL WORD FOR DASH

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The United States this afternoon accepted Gen. Carranza's proposal for a reciprocal arrangement by which either his troops or American troops may pursue bandits on either side of the border.

A note of acceptance was sent forward to Gen. Carranza at Queretaro.

Senator Borah, Republican, urged the Senate to-day to drop all other legislation and immediately consider the national preparedness programme in view of consequences that might arise from the decision to pursue Gen. Villa in Mexico.

Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee told the Senate that in his opinion the United States army did not have enough soldiers to cope with Mexico or enough equipment. He added he would not be surprised to see all Mexicans rally around Villa.

Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, although opposed to the agreement, said he would do nothing to prevent it or to stay the United States army in striking against Mexican outlaws.

The Senate showed in the speeches delivered that it was squarely behind the President.

TROOPS NOT TO BE SENT OVER LINE TO-DAY.

Gen. Funston officially announced to-day at San Antonio that the expeditionary force into Mexico is to be commanded by Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing. Gen. Funston also said that the troops would not be sent over the line to-day. He complained of lack of rolling stock.

An embargo on the shipment of arms or ammunition into Mexico is in effect and will be strictly enforced, whether the arms and ammunition are on the way to Carranza or anybody else.

Attorney General Gregory was in conference with the President this morning. It is reported that the Attorney General favors an agreement between Mexico and the United States whereby a neutral zone may be established along the entire border for a distance of say twenty miles on each side, over which troops of both nations might move without formality in the pursuit of bandits. Just how a neutral zone of any width would affect the question of the right of our troops to enter Mexico on a punitive expedition in search of bandits does not appear.

There are signs that anti-administration spokesmen in Congress will seek to make political capital out of the situation. Some of the members of Congress who have been clamoring for intervention in Mexico for many months are expected to vote opposition to any plan by which Carranza would be empowered to send his soldiers into Texas, New Mexico, Arizona or California.

Senators Stone and Sausbury of the Foreign Relations Committee discussed the Mexican situation with President Wilson to-day. After the conference Senator Stone said he had found the temper of Congress with respect to the Mexican situation "equable and good."

MANIFESTO EXAGGERATED, SAYS MEXICAN EMBASSY.

The Mexican Embassy has assured the Administration that the so-called Carranza manifesto as published to-day was exaggerated and misquoted. Officials of the de facto Government deny that Carranza has any intention of assuming a belligerent attitude.

It is appreciated here that whatever seeming strength of language Carranza might employ would probably be intended more for effect on his own people than on the United States. Carranza knows that the President has ordered United States troops into Mexico and that they are going in.

No definite information as to the movement of troops along the border is obtainable at the War Department. Army officers are not paying much attention to the statements Gen. Funston makes for publication. For military reasons Gen. Funston may be announcing one thing and doing another.

Although no definite plans have been considered for the utilization of militia or volunteer forces, it is quite possible that militia organizations and Spanish War veterans wishing to join in the punitive expedition late

HEIR TO \$400,000, LONG MISSING, IS FOUND

Special to The Evening World. OLYMPIAN, N. Y., March 13.—Keith Dalrymple, the missing heir of the \$400,000 fortune left by Edwin Dalrymple at Portalegny, has been found. He has been taken to Buffalo, Pa., and there positively identified by residents of the place who know him. Dalrymple was in Dr. Palmer's care when he disappeared eight years ago. The physician has had himself appointed as guardian according to the laws of Missouri, where he says he found the boy in an hospital. Shortly after his disappearance New York newspapers carried advertisements which stated that a reward of \$10,000 would be paid for locating the missing heir. Dalrymple, now in twenty-eight years old. His father, who left him the fortune, was an oil prospector.

UNFAIR, SAYS WHITNEY.

Says He Asked Senator Thompson to Call Willcox.

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, said this afternoon that the publication of the more questions and answers at the session of the Thompson Committee did not do him justice in the matter of the letter to President Shonts, dated March 22, 1910, in which the Interborough offered to build the new subways. "The impression that I sought to convey in the letter is unfair," said Mr. Whitney. "I told Mr. Shonts about the letter in Friday, March 19, and as long ago as March 4 I spoke to Senator Thompson at the Billiners about the subject, which the letter formed part of. I told the senate that he ought to examine former Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission on the subject, that Mr. Willcox was sure about the way in which Mayor Gaynor had upset the whole thing by taking negotiations out of his hand. And long before this I had suggested that the Thompson committee should go into this whole matter and clear it up, because there was so much confusion about offers and dates."

WINTER CRUISES TO WARMER CLIMES. All routes, all rates, all times, including meals, ports and expenses at The World Travel Bureau, 225 N. 4th St., Telephone Rooms 600-2474.