



24 GRAFT INDICTMENTS IN SUFFOLK COUNTY

Bart Dunn's Contracting Co. Included in List Handed Up. HENNESSY "PASSES BUCK" TO OSBORNE Says He Can Save State \$2,000,000 if He Can Stick to Trail. TRIALS SET FOR APRIL Sulzer's Friends on Jury Try in Vain to Laud Him in Presentment.

Sulzer Goes Before Grand Jury and Tells Details of the Plot. O'GORMAN-MURPHY FIGHT RETOLD Leader Reviles the Former Governor and Calls Him Perjurer. MAY NOT CALL SENATOR Tammany Boss Says He Is Ready to Appear Whenever They Want Him.

SUFFOLK COUNTY MEN CAUGHT IN GRAFT NET

GRAND LARCENY, FIRST DEGREE. The Suffolk Contracting Company, of Huntington, Long Island; Daniel E. Lynch, John Huber, Fred J. Kinney and Michael Scanlon, officers of the company, and Joseph A. Boyle, contractor, of Long Island City. CONSPIRACY. Fred J. Kinney, indicted as engineer in charge; Leigh Roberts, engineer in charge; Spencer J. Stewart, division engineer (four indictments); George Aschner, engineer in charge (two indictments); Henry J. Mullin, contractor, Long Island City; Charles E. Twombly, John H. Eldert, of contracting firm of Eldert & Twombly; William Holzhuch, engineer in charge; William W. Hubbard and Edwin E. Bayles, state foremen of laborers; Joseph A. Boyle and the Dunbar Contracting Company.

Two matters pregnant with great possibilities came before the special Supreme Court Grand Jury yesterday, the alleged sandbagging of James C. Stewart by James E. Gaffney, of Tammany Hall, and evidence of a conspiracy, hatched by Charles F. Murphy and lesser lights of the Tammany organization at Delmonico's on May 23, 1912, to impeach Governor Sulzer. The former Governor was before the grand jury for nearly two hours, during which he supplemented his story told yesterday at the John Doe inquiry of Senator O'Gorman's threat to expose Murphy if he didn't stop trying to "sandbag" his client Stewart for a \$150,000 political contribution while his canal contracts were being held up in the Canal Board. Additional evidence was given by Sulzer as to the conspiracy charge. The important phase of the general charge was Sulzer's testimony that Murphy sent a message to Sulzer by John H. Dwaney offering to call off his impeachment if Sulzer would call off John A. Hennessy and George W. Blake, his graft investigators. Sulzer told the grand jury that the arrangement was to have Senator Wagner decline to vote against Sulzer on the ground that Sulzer's removal would make him Lieutenant Governor. Senators Frawley, Ramsperger and Sanner were to refrain from voting on ethical grounds—that their presence on the committee that worked up the charges against Sulzer made it improper for them to vote against him. Sulzer Closely Questioned. Mr. Sulzer, it was said, was cross-examined closely by every member of the grand jury. It was reported that his testimony before the John Doe inquiry was unshaken. At the close of his testimony the foreman of the grand jury went up to Mr. Sulzer, shook his hand and congratulated him. Adjournment was taken until some day next week. Mr. Whitman's arrangement is to have Mr. Sulzer supplement his testimony of Wednesday before the John Doe inquiry to-day. District Attorney Whitman is working to collect a mass of documentary evidence, most of which is said to be scattered upstate. For that reason Mr. Sulzer's reappearance before Magistrate McAdoo to-day is only tentative. Developments yesterday indicated that Mr. Whitman intends to postpone the appearance of Senator O'Gorman as a corroborating witness. Several other witnesses will be called first and Mr. Sulzer will be examined further in substantiation of the promised documentary evidence before Mr. O'Gorman is called. This sudden turn in affairs was regarded as an indication that important corroboration of Mr. Sulzer's testimony relating to Senator O'Gorman's alleged description of Gaffney as "Murphy's bagman—the man he sent out to hold up the contractors," may not be forthcoming. At any rate, it places a lesser importance and significance on the value of Mr. O'Gorman's testimony. Declaring that Mr. Sulzer was a liar and a perjurer, Charles F. Murphy entered a sweeping denial of the ex-Governor's charges yesterday at Tammany Hall. "I never saw him at any such meeting at Delmonico's. I never sent John Delaney for him. I never talked with Sulzer alone, at least since I knew just what sort of a man he was and what he would do," he said. "Didn't Senator O'Gorman come to you and tell you that you would have to call Gaffney off?" he was asked. Murphy Makes Denial. "He did not," Senator O'Gorman never talked to me on the subject. I didn't even know that Stewart had any contracts, and I certainly didn't know that Senator O'Gorman was his counsel. I didn't see the Senator after that Sulzer nomination until March 6 last, three days after the date Sulzer says he lunched with the Senator in the Senate restaurant. It was at this luncheon that he says the Senator told him about seeing me. I want to say, also, that I never asked Sulzer to appoint Mr. Gaffney Highway Commissioner or to any other job, nor did any one with authority from me ask him to do any such a thing. "Do you know Mr. Stewart?" "Yes, that is, I met him several years ago. I couldn't say that I knew him." Mr. Murphy said he was ready to deny Mr. Sulzer's charge under oath.

TOOK \$3,500,000 TO MEXICO

Shipped as Freight from New York by Bank of England. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Mobile, Ala., Jan. 22.—On the arrival here to-day of the little Norwegian steamer Fjell, Johannsen, master, from Vera Cruz, Mexico, it was learned that the steamer had carried to Mexico 7,000,000 pesos, equivalent to \$3,500,000 in American gold. This money was sent to the Bank of England in Mexico City by the Bank of England in London. It was shipped as baggage in six big chests, in charge of Eric D. Gibbs and Henry J. Boulyin, representatives of the bank, who brought the money from New York. After the money was counted and weighed on the wharf at Vera Cruz Gibbs accompanied it to the Mexican capital.

SECOND U.P. STUDENT KILLS SELF IN WEEK

W. T. Towneley Sharpens Bullets Before Firing Fatal Shot. CLOSE FRIEND TO MAN DROWNED SATURDAY Two Had Arranged to Sail for Germany Just Prior to First Tragedy. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—Wardwell Thornton Towneley, an architectural student at the University of Pennsylvania, twenty-two years old, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head on the Darby Road, a short distance from the Merion Cricket Club golf course. He was a close friend of Addison H. McCullough, the student who was found drowned in the Delaware River on Saturday, and whose death was attributed to suicide. The two students, it was said, had arranged to sail last Monday for Germany. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—Wardwell Thornton Towneley, an architectural student at the University of Pennsylvania, twenty-two years old, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head on the Darby Road, a short distance from the Merion Cricket Club golf course. He was a close friend of Addison H. McCullough, the student who was found drowned in the Delaware River on Saturday, and whose death was attributed to suicide. The two students, it was said, had arranged to sail last Monday for Germany. He attended his classes as usual yesterday and spent part of last evening studying at the Psi Upsilon house, to which fraternity he belonged. He spent the night at his home, but arose early this morning and left the Hampton Court apartments, where he resided with his parents. There can be little doubt that he went away with the firm intention of taking his life, for he had purchased a new revolver and had carefully shaved the bullets to a point before he loaded it. The man who discovered the body was frightened and ran away. Later he turned up at the Merion golf house and told the steward that there was a dead man lying in the road nearby. The steward informed Captain Donagy, of the Merion police, and Donagy hurried over and took charge of the body. Young Towneley lay by the side of the road, the revolver with which he had shot himself still clutched in his hand. There was a bullet wound in his right temple just over the ear, and the sharpened pellet had passed through his head, coming out over his left ear. Neither the young man's father, L. J. Towneley, manager of the National Casket Company, of this city, nor any member of his family or friends could shed any light on the motive for the act. His family say that he had not been melancholy, and the moroseness apparently was only noted by some of his associates at college. They added that he cared little for girls. Towneley was a member of the Mask and Wig Club, and last year was a member of the cast, appearing as Hans Slick, the detective, in "Maid in Germany," the club's annual production.

SHOOTS HIMSELF IN PENN. STATION

Unidentified Man a Suicide. "To Leave This Hypocritical and Swindling World." An unidentified man, about forty years old, committed suicide early last night in the Pennsylvania Terminal by shooting himself in the right temple. The body was removed to the West 37th street police station. When searched in the station house 47 cents and a note showing that the act had been premeditated were found in the clothing. The top and bottom of the note, which was scrawled in lead pencil, had been torn off, but the following was legible: "It is time that I end this useless existence. I've taken all the facts into consideration and have concluded that death is the only way to get out of this hypocritical and swindling world. I hope to make a good job of it. I will then have rest and liberty." The police are of the opinion that the man arrived here last night from Philadelphia and immediately killed himself.

FORD MONEY FOR U. S. ONLY

Bars Aliens Who Send Wages Back to Europe. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Detroit, Jan. 22.—Foreigners who send their money back to Europe with the intention of going back there themselves some day are not eligible to the five-dollar a day jobs at the Ford automobile plant. "We intend to discourage this plan of sending money out of the United States just as soon as we can," said F. L. Klingensmith, the secretary, to-day. "We will not discriminate between the foreigners and the Americans, but we will discriminate between the foreigner who keeps his money in this country and the one who does not. Our plan is not only to keep the money in the United States, but to keep it right here in Detroit."

CITY'S "C. F. M." CASH NOT C. F. MURPHY'S

Reformers Shocked at Initials on Calendar Reassured by Prendergast. Shades of yellow dog funds and visions of Charles Francis Murphy said and Tammany Hall arose to horrify civic uplifters yesterday when they read the following item which appears on the calendar of the Board of Estimate for to-day: NO. 39. Report of the Controller recommending the transfer of unencumbered cash balances in corporate stock funds to account entitled "C. F. M.—24—Moneys available for permanent improvements for which corporate stock may lawfully be issued." Resolution for adoption.

REYES EXECUTED?

Ex-Member of Huerta's Staff Said to Have Been Slain. Mexico City, Jan. 22.—It is rumored to-night that Rodolfo Reyes has been executed in the penitentiary. It is impossible to confirm the report, but it is generally discredited. Reyes is a son of the late General Bernardo Reyes, and one of the imprisoned Deputies. He was formerly Minister of Justice in Huerta's Cabinet.

Hale's Son Seeks Congress Seat

Portland, Me., Jan. 22.—In a dispatch from Paris to a Portland newspaper to-day, Colonel Frederick Hale, son of ex-Senator Eugene Hale, announced his provisional candidacy for the Republican Congressional nomination in the First Maine District, on the retirement of Asher Hinds. He said he would be influenced by the opinion of the party leaders.

NEW SUNDAY HARRISBURG EXPRESS

Beginning next Sunday, the New Jersey Central Harrisburg Special, now leaving W. 23d St., 8:35 A. M., Liberty St., 8:45 A. M. week days, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg, will be run on Sundays also.—Adv.

MAYOR AGREES TO DANCE

Accepts Invitation to Ball Planned by Suffragists. Mayor Mitchell will dance at the ball that is to be given by the Women's Political Union at the 71st Regiment Armory on the night of January 31, and so will Mrs. Mitchell. A deputation, consisting of Mrs. John Winters Brannen, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks and Mrs. Emanuel Elmslein, went to the City Hall yesterday to invite him. "We will take only three minutes of your time," they promised him; and they did take only two minutes and a half. One way of getting other guests than the Mayor will be by means of a kettle on the street corner, a la Salvation Army. The union has borrowed a Christmas kettle from the army, and to-morrow morning Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and a number of other women will take their stand at 41st street and Fifth avenue to sell ball tickets to whoever will drop the price, 20 cents, into the kettle.

OFFICERS HURT COASTING

Five West Point Men and Three Women in Crash. Highland Falls, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Five officers of the United States Military Academy and three women were injured in a coasting accident at West Point to-day. Their hobble ran into a sled drawn by two horses. Mrs. George Vidmer, wife of a cavalry captain, was the most seriously hurt. Lieutenant James G. Steese had a leg broken. The others injured were Captain Vidmer, adjutant of the post; Lieutenant and Mrs. George H. Baird, Captain Frederick B. Downing, Lieutenant Daniel I. Sultan and Mrs. Johnston.

NEW YORK MAY NOT GET RESERVE BANK

Organization Board Seriously Thinking of Passing This City. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Jan. 22.—The members of the Federal Reserve Organization Committee have given serious consideration to the proposition to pass New York in the distribution of federal reserve banks may be stated on the highest authority. No decision has been reached as yet, and the President said to-day that he did not know where the reserve banks would be located, but it is known to have been urged on Secretary McAdoo that it would be an exceedingly popular step to pass up New York and its Wall Street interests, and that he is seriously considering the proposition. It is recalled that when J. P. Morgan appeared before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency he remarked that in his judgment the great essential was the establishment of a strong Eastern reserve bank, and that it would be wiser to locate such a bank in Boston or some Eastern city other than New York, rather than to put a weak bank in the empire city. It is known that the President has under consideration the nomination of ex-Senator Henry Casaway Davis for membership on the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Davis is regarded as still a dominant influence in that faction of the Democratic party which achieved the nomination of Alton B. Parker for the Presidency, and although he is ninety years old he is said to be still in possession of all his mental faculties. The President made it clear to-day that he would not name for the Federal Reserve Board any man who was an active candidate for the office—other, of course, than John Skelton Williams, already named—and suggested that if this fact were made public it would materially curtail the White House correspondence. President Wilson hopes to nominate and have confirmed the members of the board during the coming month, so that the board may be ready to organize by March 1.

WILSON'S ANTI-TRUST BILLS MADE PUBLIC

Measures Define Monopoly, Prohibit Interlocking Directorates and Establish Rules for Trade Relations. INTERSTATE COMMISSION CREATED Indorsed by President, Fundamentals Will Stand, Though Details May Be Changed—No Regulation of Stock Exchanges—FULL TEXT of the Four Bills Presented.

THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE ADMINISTRATION ANTI-TRUST BILLS Unlawful restraint of trade defined as an attempt to discriminate in price between purchasers of commodities with the purpose or intent to injure or destroy a competitor. After two years from the approval of the act no person shall be a director in more than one corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or of any bank or trust company which is a member of the federal reserve system. Violations of law to be punished by a fine of \$100 a day or imprisonment. The words "trust" or "conspiracy in restraint of trade" as used in the Sherman law are defined as meaning any agreement to prevent free and unrestricted competition in interstate or foreign commerce, and such agreements are declared to be unlawful. Interstate Trade Commission to replace Bureau of Corporations and to assist business and the government in preventing violations of the Sherman law by aiding the Attorney General in terminating unlawful conditions. It will require corporations to give full information regarding their business and have unrestricted access to their records.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The administration anti-trust bills, defining monopoly, prohibiting interlocking directorates, establishing rules for trade relations and creating an Interstate Trade Commission, were made public to-night. Senator Newlands and Representative Clayton jointly made public the Trade Commission bill, and it was introduced in the House before adjournment. The remaining three bills were given out, but not introduced by the Clayton sub-committee of the House Judiciary committee. Formal introduction of the measures probably will be made simultaneously in the two houses. The bills as now drawn have the O. K. of the President, in whose possession they were for a day or more. If changes are made it will be after House proceedings have demonstrated the necessity of modifying them. The fundamentals of the bills will stand and become law. In advance of making public the bills President Wilson indicated to-day that there would be no legislation at this session relating to the regulation of stock exchanges, and said he looked for public hearings on the anti-trust bills. The four bills now drawn and a fifth measure to regulate the issuance of railway stocks and bonds, represent the administration's programme affecting big business for the present.

UNLAWFUL RESTRAINTS OF TRADE DEFINED

The bill defining unlawful restraints and monopolies provides: That the act, approved July 2, 1890, entitled an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, is hereby supplemented and amended by adding thereto the following: Section 9.—That it shall be deemed an attempt to monopolize trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations or a part thereof, for any person in interstate or foreign commerce to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities in the same or different sections or communities, with the purpose or intent to thereby injure or destroy a competitor, either of such purchaser or of the seller. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities on account of differences in the grade, quality or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes due allowance for differences in the cost of transportation, and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares or merchandise in interstate or foreign commerce from selecting their own customers, but this provision shall not authorize the owner or operator of any mine engaged in selling its products in interstate or foreign commerce to refuse arbitrarily to sell the same to a responsible person, firm or corporation who applies to purchase. Section 10.—That it shall be deemed an attempt to monopolize trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, or a part thereof, for any person in interstate or foreign commerce to make a sale of goods, wares or merchandise or fix a price charged therefor or discount or rebate upon such price, on the condition or understanding that the purchaser thereof shall not deal in the goods, wares or merchandise of a competitor or competitors of the seller. Section 11.—That nothing contained in Section 9 or Section 10 hereof shall be taken or held to limit or in any way curtail the meaning and effect of the provisions of Section 2 of this act. Suspends Statute of Limitations. Section 12.—That whenever in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, brought by or on behalf of the government under the provisions of this act, a final judgment or decree shall have been rendered to the effect that a defendant, in violation of the provisions of this act, has entered into a contract or combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, or has monopolized or attempted to monopolize, or combined with any person or persons to monopolize, any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, the existence of such illegal contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, or of such attempt to conspire to monopolize, shall, to the full extent to which such judgment or decree would constitute in any other proceeding an estoppel as between the government and such person, constitute as against such defendant conclusive evidence of the same facts and be conclusive as to the same issues of law in favor of any other party in any other proceeding brought under or involving the provisions of this act. In all cases where any person who shall have been injured in his business or property by any person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, and who at the time or previous to the institution of any such suit by the United States as aforesaid has a cause of action under Section 7 of said act or under Section 15 of this act against any defendant in a suit wherein a decree or judgment has been obtained as aforesaid, the statute of limitations applicable to such cases shall be suspended during the pendency of such suit and shall not again become operative until after the date of the final decree or judgment in such case. Section 13.—That any person, firm, corporation or association shall be entitled to sue for and have injunctive relief, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction over the parties, against threatened loss or damage by a violation of this act, when and under the same conditions and principles as injunctive relief against threatened conduct that will cause loss or damage is granted by courts of equity, under the rules governing such proceedings, and upon the execution of proper bond against damages for an injunction improvidently granted and a showing that the danger of irreparable loss or damage is immediate a preliminary injunction may issue.

SLAIN BOY'S FATHER ACCUSED IN COURT

Woman Points to Him as Being Seen with Child on Day of Murder. (By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Jan. 23.—A day of sensations culminated in a scene startling and intensely dramatic at the resumed inquest yesterday on the body of Willie Starfield, the five-year-old boy who was found strangled in a London train a fortnight ago. A woman came forward to say she had seen the boy walking hand in hand with a man on the afternoon of the murder. What seemed a chance question from the jury then led to a dramatic episode. Asked whether she had seen the man again, the woman surprised the court by saying she had seen him there. Then allowing her gaze to wander round the court, she finally let it rest on the father of the boy and pointed an accusing finger at him. "That is the man," she asserted. Mrs. Starfield moaned "Don't, don't!" and her husband, jumping to his feet, shouted "It's a lie!" The inquest was then adjourned for a week.

INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES FORBIDDEN AFTER TWO YEARS

The bill prohibiting interlocking directorates provides: That from and after two years from the date of approval of this act no person who is engaged as an individual or as a member of a partnership or as a director or other officer of a corporation in the business, in whole or in part, of manufacturing or selling railroad cars or locomotives or railroad rails or structural steel or mining or selling coal or the conduct of a bank or trust company shall act as a director or other officer or employee of any railroad or other public service corporation which conducts an interstate business. Sec. 3. That from and after two years from the date of approval of this act no person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employe in two or more federal reserve banks, national banks or banking associations, or other banks or trust companies, which are members of any reserve bank, and are operating under the provisions of the act approved December 23, 1913, entitled "An act providing for the establishment of federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of red-counting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States and for other purposes," and a private banker and a person who is a director in any state bank or trust company not operating under the provisions of the said act shall not be eligible to be a director in any bank or banking association or trust company operating under the provisions of the aforesaid act. Sec. 3. That any person who shall violate Section 1 or Section 2 hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be

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