

SULZER REVEALS "PLOT" TO JURY

Ex-Governor Swears That Murphy Organized Scheme to Loot State.

PERJURER, CRIES CHIEF

24 Officials and Contractors Are Indicted in Suffolk County.

GRAND LARCENY CHARGED

Eight Highways Found to Have Been Constructed Far Under Specifications.

Ex-Governor Sulzer appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday and swore that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, organized a scheme to loot the State of New York.

Sulzer said he would produce documentary proof of his charge. He added that Murphy forced him out of the executive chair because he refused to join the loot conspiracy.

The former Governor repeated his assertion that James E. Gaffney tried to hold up James C. Stewart for \$150,000 at Murphy's behest.

The Tammany leader denounced Sulzer as a liar and perjurer and announced his willingness to go on the stand and swear that the charge is false.

It is believed that Mr. Whitman is holding in reserve Senator O'Gorman, whose testimony he expects to be the trump card in the graft investigation.

The special Suffolk county Grand Jury returned indictments yesterday against twenty-four State officials and contractors. Seventeen of the indictments charge conspiracy, six grand larceny and one malfeasance in office.

Among those indicted were friends of both Murphy and Sulzer.

GRAND JURY HEARS SULZER.

Ex-Governor Accuses Murphy of Conspiring to Loot State.

William Sulzer told the Grand Jury yesterday that he was removed as Governor as the result of a conspiracy. That conspiracy, he said, was framed because he had refused to do the bidding of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and join in a scheme to loot the State.

The Grand Jury showed itself ready to investigate the conspiracy charge to the bottom. Mr. Sulzer was asked to produce written documentary proof he had—

he said he had certain papers—to support his charges. He promised to do so, and District Attorney Whitman has announced himself as ready to sift every bit of legal evidence bearing on the charge.

Mr. Sulzer repeated to the Grand Jury the story he had told on the previous day before Magistrate McAdoo in regard to the alleged visit of James E. Gaffney to James C. Stewart, wealthy canal contractor, seeking \$150,000 as a bonus for two promised contracts for work on the barge canal.

MURPHY CALLS SULZER A LIAR.

Charles F. Murphy made an emphatic statement yesterday in which he called Mr. Sulzer a liar and a perjurer, and said that every word of the ex-Governor's testimony in regard to "Gaffney or war" and other things was absolutely false. He said he is ready to waive immunity and testify in the John Doe proceedings.

There is a strong probability that Mr. Murphy will be a witness. Whether it will be on a subpoena or by voluntary appearance or on an invitation from Mr. Whitman remains to be determined in the course of the investigation.

Senator James A. O'Gorman, who was mentioned by Sulzer as the person who told him that "Gaffney" was Murphy's henchman, sent word to Mr. Whitman that he is ready to testify. The plan, however, is to keep Mr. O'Gorman back for a few weeks until other witnesses have been heard, and he can clinch or disprove much of the testimony that has been given.

Another important development of the day was the unofficial information that reached Mr. Whitman that James C. Stewart and Gaffney are well acquainted. Mr. Whitman will make a careful inquiry into that feature, Mr. Stewart having said he could not identify "Gaffney" as the man who had asked him for \$150,000.

Day's Developments Important.

The day's developments were regarded as having an important bearing on two questions. They dealt with the charges against Gaffney in regard to seeking a commission from Mr. Stewart as a reward for any contracts that might be awarded to him and are besides in line with the big idea that Mr. Whitman has in mind of trying to link a number of politicians in one indictment charging a general conspiracy to loot the State. Whether or not this will be possible Mr. Whitman does not say, but he is carefully sifting every bit of evidence, not only in regard to one or two men but with the view of bringing a blanket indictment.

The conspiracy charge which Mr. Sulzer makes is regarded by many lawyers as an important feature of the plan for a blanket indictment and thus explains Mr. Whitman's readiness to go into it. In the story which Sulzer related he went into the alleged meeting of politicians at Belmont's last May when it was agreed, Sulzer says, to impeach him. He referred to Eugene Wood's letter to John A. Henney as the first source of his information on that point and he agreed to produce it.

Sulzer went into the details of the meeting taken to him by John H. Delaney.

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SULZER'S SPONSOR RESIGNS.

No Jobs for Steindler's Followers, So He Quits as Leader.

William Sulzer's Progressive sponsor on the East Side, Max Steindler, is out of his job as district leader in the Sixth. He says that neither he nor Sulzer could land offices for the men of the Sixth district and so there was no living with the local committeemen. Steindler resigned and now he says there can't be a Progressive organization there any more, for what is an organization without jobs?

Steindler's resignation was accepted by the executive committee of the Progressive county committee last Monday. Francis W. Bird and other leaders had no objections, because Steindler fought them in his nomination of Sulzer.

Steindler, who was his own candidate for Alderman, was defeated by Frank Dotzler, candidate of Samuel S. Koenig.

GIRL, 12, SAVES BROTHER, 7.

Plunges Into Ice Water and Rescues Boy at Risk of Life.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Elizabeth Fisher, 12 years old, to-day saved her brother Malcolm, 7, from death by drowning in Fishkill Creek at the risk of her life, breaking through the ice under which the boy had fallen. Both were exhausted, but seemed none the worse to-night.

The pair left home early this morning to attend school. Being late they took the short route, crossing the creek, only partially frozen over. Malcolm fell through. Elizabeth threw aside her books and plunged into the water after him. After a struggle she managed to reach the shore with her brother, who was unconscious.

BRITISH CABINET HAS MYSTERIOUS SESSION

Some Reports Say All Difficulties Regarding Naval Question Were Settled.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Cabinet, which according to the opposition newspapers, was to discuss the crisis over the naval increase, sat for two hours yesterday, but no one outside the Ministerial circle knows anything as to what actually happened.

The newspapers contain the most contradictory reports as to the discussion of a subject which threatens to split the Cabinet and perhaps the Liberal party into Churchill and Lloyd George factions. The Radical Daily News and Leader says that all the difficulties arising out of the big or little navy question were adjusted and that the Cabinet sanctioned an arrangement which had been made prior to the meeting between First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, by which \$250,000,000 will be allotted to the navy, with a supplementary estimate of \$15,000,000. This is to be followed by a substantial reduction in the navy expenditure for 1915 and 1916.

The Daily Chronicle, another Radical paper, says the Cabinet, contrary to expectations, did not give any special consideration to the naval appropriation. Its time was mainly occupied in a discussion of the arrangements for business at the coming session of Parliament and foreign affairs.

The Unionist press asserts in varying terms that the navy question was discussed but that a decision was postponed. One Minister on leaving the meeting answered a reporter's question as to what the Cabinet discussed by saying: "We discussed the milk and dairies bill." Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George left the meeting together, talking amicably.

GLYNN ASKS LABOR FOR ADVICE.

Tells Toolers to Select Man for Compensation Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—"If the labor men of New York State will unite upon one man and tell me whom they desire to be a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission I'll appoint him," said Gov. Glynn to-day to a delegation of paper-makers who called in the interest of labor legislation and the appointment of a labor man on the compensation board.

"No less than eight men," said the Governor, "have been recommended for a place on this commission and all have good backing. I will appoint the one I think best."

The paper-makers urged the Governor to favor an eight hour law for men who are engaged in industries which operate day and night.

TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO SEW.

Minnesota Youths Will Take Up New Course To-morrow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22.—In the future the Minnesota boy may sew his own buttons, keep his own pockets whole, darn his socks and do his own patching. A movement to teach sewing to boys will be under way Saturday when a class of youths at the Minnesota School of Agriculture take up the work.

Mrs. Margaret J. Blair, domestic science director at the agricultural school, has introduced the sewing course, believing the needle knowledge will be valuable to boys living away from home.

UKASE BARS SLIT SKIRTS.

Austrian Field Marshal Forbids Soldiers' Wives to Wear Them.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 22.—Field Marshal Fekete, the commander of the garrison here, has issued the following: "Whereas certain young women have carried their devotion to the prevailing mode of dress at the agricultural school, and thus have overstepped the furthest limits of propriety as laid down in the Officers' Corps, 'All military men are commanded to inform the women of their families and all women who are invited to military functions that slit skirts are not permitted.'"

MAHDI GRAB—NEW ORLEANS, LA.

From New York via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Tickets on sale Feb. 1 to 22. Three daily through trains each direction. Pullman sleeping cars. Dining car service. N. Y. Office, 104 Fifth Ave. Cor. 49th St.—466.

WEST POINT COASTERS HURT.

Four Army Officers and Three Women on Sled Collide With Cutter.

WEST POINT, Jan. 22.—A party of army officers attached to the post here who were coasting on a bobbed sled with a serious accident here this afternoon. Four officers and three wives of officers were injured when the sled collided with a cutter.

SUBMARINE 20 FEET IN MUD.

Stern Caught While Bow Points Upward at Sharp Angle.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 22.—Divers who have examined the sunken submarine A-7 in Whitesand Bay say the stern is sunk twenty feet in the mud and that the bow points upward at an angle of 30 to 40 degrees. Her salvage will be very difficult.

PARENTS' LEAGUE TO HALT CHILDISH PACE

Mrs. John Henry Hammond Heads Organization to Curb Late Hour Parties.

DANCING TO BE CENSORED

Cooperation With Teachers Urged in Devising Simpler Joys.

"We hope to make it fashionable to be sensible and unfashionable to be foolish," said Mrs. John Henry Hammond yesterday in outlining the plans of the Parents' League, which has been formed by men and women prominent in New York society for the purpose of uniting parents and teachers in establishing wholesome, common sense standards for the education, amusement and home life of children.

At her home, 9 East Ninety-first street, Mrs. Hammond, who is the president of the league, asked THE SUN to make it clear that the league has no use for faddish or freakish suggestions and that the movement was begun only after she and her associates in the work realized the imperative necessity of interesting fathers and mothers and teachers in old-fashioned simplicity and reasonableness.

Some of these associates are Carl A. Gersdorff, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Frederick W. Lord, Henry P. Davison, Mrs. William A. Read, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edwin O. Hoffer, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Dr. Linsley R. Williams, Mrs. Ellwood Hendrick, Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt and Dave Hennen Morris.

DEVOTED TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

"The league's work for the present will have to do with children of school age," said Mrs. Hammond. "The debatable problem we will not take up until some time in the future."

"Last March a number of parents and teachers met one evening at the Cosmopolitan Club to consider how best to solve problems presented by the theatre-going and late hours kept by boys and girls, especially during the Christmas and Easter vacations. As a result of the discussion the teachers were asked to embody their suggestions in a letter. Thirty-two principals of the leading boarding and day schools complied.

"On November 24 a meeting of parents was called by Miss Spence and Miss Chapin and it was decided to organize a parents' league. On December 16 the league was organized by ninety parents, who became charter members. Officers and a council were elected and committees on music, theatre and recreation were appointed. Thirty-three principals of the leading boarding and day schools were elected to associate membership. There are now 385 active members and 59 associate members.

"We believe that boys and girls of school age should refuse all invitations to parties, theatres, etc., during the school term except occasionally on Fridays and Saturdays, and that parties and theatre-going be limited during the holidays.

"We think that parents should arrange simple and appropriate forms of recreation for the children; for instance, attendance at young people's concerts, visits to the country, museums and places of interest, and that they reserve time during the holidays to join their children in such recreations.

DANCING TO BE SUPERVISED.

"We want parents to advocate reasonable hours for beginning and ending dances for young people, that the hours be stated in all invitations and that the manner of dancing be carefully supervised. We have not considered it necessary as yet to make suggestions as regards various modern dances. Such matters can probably be left to the good taste and good sense of parents and teachers. All that I care to say on the subject is that some of the new dances are very beautiful and graceful and that they are perfectly proper if properly supervised.

"We have a theatre committee for the purpose of sending bulletins at regular intervals to all active members of the league suggesting the most suitable plays for young people. Our committee names only plays that children may see without harm. It ignores objectionable plays. In one of our last bulletins, for example, we recommended 'Seven Keys to Baldpate,' 'Gumpy,' 'Fog of My Heart,' 'Potash and Perimeter,' 'The Things That Come in the Hippodrome.' We recommended in the way of music the opera in English at the Century Theatre and concerts of the Oratorio Society, of the Philharmonic and of the Symphony Orchestra, as well as recitals by Yease, Mischa Elman, Fritz Kreisler and Kitty Cheatham.

"We want parents to confer frequently with the teachers of their children and to cooperate with the teachers in upholding the rules and standards of the schools. 'We ask that articles bearing on vital questions relating to the upbringing and education of children be circulated among the active members of the league and that the members hold informal meetings for the discussion of these questions. 'We will seek the cooperation of such organizations as the Junior League and the alumnae associations of the schools, in order that the sons and daughters may work in sympathy and cooperation with their parents toward a common end.

Active membership in the league is open to any parent in this city or vicinity, or having children who attend school in New York, who is in sympathy with the object of the league. The dues for active members are \$5 a year.

STERN CAUGHT WHILE BOW POINTS UPWARD AT SHARP ANGLE.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 22.—Divers who have examined the sunken submarine A-7 in Whitesand Bay say the stern is sunk twenty feet in the mud and that the bow points upward at an angle of 30 to 40 degrees. Her salvage will be very difficult.

HUERTA WARNS EDITORS.

News Must Favor Him or Papers Will Be Suppressed.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22.—The members of the Cabinet had no time to give out news to-day and devoted all their time to warning editors and correspondents that the Government would suppress all newspapers in this country and expel all correspondents of papers in other countries who did not favor the present administration.

There are rumors in circulation of an increase in taxes of all kinds. These have caused a most pessimistic feeling, while the Government's lack of funds to pay the army or postal money orders and other obligations makes the outlook almost desperate. There is reason to believe that a crash will come within forty days.

NOBILITY HAS A BAD DAY.

Members of Well Known Families Injured Hobsledging at St. Moritz.

ST. MORITZ, Jan. 22.—The nobility fared badly hobsledging here to-day. Prince Antoine of Orleans-Braganza received a bruised nose. Count Adalbert von Sternberg suffered an injury to his shin, while Count Haranburge dislocated his shoulder. The Princess Erica of Hohenzollern sprained her wrist and Princess Frederick Charles of Hohenzollern bruised her shins.

Among the commoners who indulged in the sport Stewart Dawson suffered concussion of the brain, while M. Bataille, a Parisian, broke his nose.

LIKELY TO FAVOR BILL HOLDING RADIUM LAND

Committee Expected to Report for Government Ownership of Needed Ores.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Committee on Mines and Mining gives evidence at every turn in the investigation of the radium business of an intention to make a favorable report on the bills advocated by Secretary of the Interior Lane, reserving to the Government lands containing radium bearing ores.

The testimony of the witnesses and advocates of a policy of State rights and non-interference by the Federal authorities was taken, but the questions asked the opposing witnesses by the committee indicated that favorable reports would surely follow.

The Colorado members of Congress and J. M. Flannery, president of the Standard Chemical Company, told the committee that they thought the general proposal of Secretary Lane went outside the natural authority of the Federal Government. Chairman Foster retorted by disclosing that he saw in the unrestricted monopolizing of the radium business by Flannery and his colleagues vast fortunes for the heads of the companies. He indicated that he disapproved of Flannery's attitude on the possibility of the Standard company having to pay royalties to the Government.

"Shortly you will see," said Chairman Foster, "that these radium people are putting on the market a lot of radioactive waters, radium pads and the like. The possibilities for the aggregation of tremendous fortunes are practically without limit."

All efforts to elicit from Mr. Flannery a designation of the identity of the man who, he says, is ready to donate \$15,000,000 to the establishment of twenty cancer hospitals throughout the United States where the radium treatment might be given free to cancer sufferers failed. Mr. Flannery said that the donor was neither Henry Phipps nor Henry C. Frick, but both of those gentlemen had anticipated Mr. Flannery with explicit denials.

JOHN H. DAY DIED OF NEGLECT.

Son of Chancellor's Brother Left Body to Strangers in West.

SEATTLE, Jan. 22.—John H. Day, who died in neglect in Anacortes, near here, on December 8, was identified as a brother of Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University in a letter received to-day from the Chancellor. John H. Day traded his farm at Deming, Wash., for a hotel in Anacortes in November.

On the evening of his death Roscoe Day, a son, without arranging anything for the burial, disappeared after disposing of his father's property and has not been seen since.

The body lay in an undertaker's shop for two weeks. Lodgers finally took up a collection and buried Day at Deming on December 28. Identity was established through papers found in his effects.

GREAT POWERS OVER TRADE.

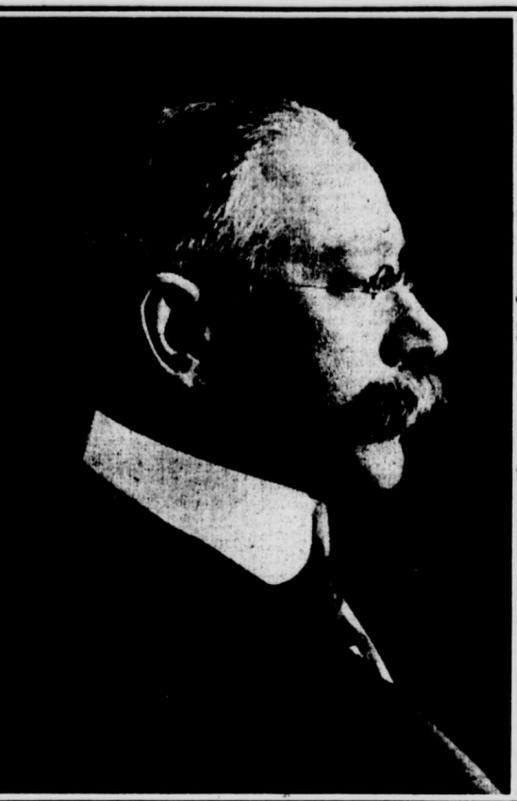
New Commission Designed to Act as a Regulator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The interstate trade commission bill provides for five commissioners, of whom one shall be the present Commissioner of Corporations, who is Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, and he is designated as chairman of the commission.

The commission will be bipartisan, for the bill provides that "not more than three shall be members of the same political party." The bureau of corporations will cease to exist as such with the passage of the act and become the basis of the organization of the new trade commission. All the members of the commission will be appointed by the President.

The chairman of the commission shall hold for seven years. The others shall be appointed in the following order: One for three years, one for four years, one for five years and one for six years. Thereafter, as the terms expire, each commissioner shall be appointed for a term of seven years.

WILSON'S TRUST POLICY ATTACKED BY TAFT'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL



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FOUR BILLS TO GIVE BUSINESS FREEDOM

Measures Create Interstate Trade Commission, Prohibit Interlocking Directorates, Define Monopoly and Forbid Unfair Practices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—THE SUN herewith presents the text of the four bills that embody the supplementary anti-trust legislation recommended for enactment in the address delivered to Congress by President Wilson on Tuesday.

The terms of these measures were agreed to at a conference held to-day by Democratic leaders of the Senate and the House. They have been approved by the President. The bills may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—A bill creating the Interstate Trade Commission.

Second—A bill to regulate directorates of corporations and to prohibit interlocking directorates.

Third—A bill defining unlawful monopoly or restraints of trade.

Fourth—The trade relations bill, which among other things forbids unfair trade practices, such as underselling in one locality to stifle competition and recouping the losses thus sustained by raising prices in localities where there is no competition.

The bill forbidding interlocking directorates provides two years of leeway, during which the holding membership on the boards of directors of interstate coal, steel and iron, common carrier corporations, banks and trust companies may be relinquished.

A second section of the bill specifically forbids the holding of directorships by one individual in two or more financial institutions enjoying the protection and provisions of the new currency law.

A fine of \$100 for every day during which the provisions of the foregoing section are violated is provided. A fourth section establishes the dictum that disobedience of the eliminating provisions of the measure shall be sufficient to constitute conclusive evidence of infringement of the Sherman anti-trust law itself by the corporations whose boards contain duplications of individual directorships.

The bill to make clearer the definition of monopolies and restraints of trade specifically forbids the following:

Combinations to create or carry out restrictions in trade or to acquire a monopoly in any interstate trade, business or commerce; to limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity; to prevent competition in the manufacturing, making, transporting, selling or purchasing of merchandise, produce or any commodity; to make an agreement, arrangement or understanding, directly or indirectly, to prevent the free and unrestricted competition in the sale, production or transportation.

The penalties for violating any of these provisions run against any person, firm or corporation, and the fine shall not exceed \$5,000, with imprisonment for one year as an alternative, or both penalties, in the discretion of the court. A section of the bill makes the officers, directors and agents of the corporation equally guilty with the corporation for any acts proved against the corporation.

The trade relations bill proposes to add five sections to the Sherman law, defining what shall be classified as unlawful trade practices.

Another section of this bill permits an injured party to take advantage of proofs established by the Government as to the character of any unlawful combination in the suit against such corporation to recover damages under the Sherman law.

A section of the anti-trust programme specifically prohibiting holding companies is to be added later.

Wickersham Brands His Plans Needless and Impossible.

SHERMAN LAW UPHELD

Definition of Crimes the President Asks Called Futile.

SEES CLASH WITH STATES

Vast Harm to Private Interests Feared in Fruition of Programme.

George W. Wickersham, Attorney General during the Administration of President Taft, under whose direction many important suits were conducted by the Government against corporations accused of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, gave to THE SUN yesterday an interview commenting upon President Wilson's message dealing with industrial corporations.

"The four bills that embody the anti-trust legislation recommended by President Wilson were made public in Washington last night and are published in THE SUN this morning.

Mr. Wickersham's interview follows:

"After the first pleasant impression produced by the literary excellence of President Wilson's message to Congress on the subject of 'Business Legislation' evaporates the inquiry arises in one's mind whether, after all, the message carries a reliable quality of 'sweet reasonableness' or if its sweetness is not rather that of a species of intellectual chloroform calculated to lull the critical faculties into more or less insensibility to the really radical and far reaching suggestions embodied in the somewhat nebulous and agreeable language of the message.

"At the outset it may be naturally asked what it is that has brought the masters of business on a great scale, in the President's opinion, to yield their preference and purpose—perhaps their judgment also—in honorable surrender to the Government.

Probable Cause of Surrender.

"One who during four strenuous years was called upon to direct the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law may be pardoned if he points to the accomplishments of that period as the probable reason for this spirit of surrender referred to by the President. In his opinion, the decisions secured by the Government from the Supreme Court during the last national Administration in the cases against

The Standard Oil combination, the Tobacco combination, the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific combination, the St. Louis Terminal Association and the so-called Bath Tub trust,

as well as the decisions in the suit against the anthracite coal combination, and in affirming the unlawfulness of pools and corners in the prosecution of the members of the so-called cotton corner pool, are responsible for this 'honorable surrender' for those decisions made very clear and certain the meaning of that law. The voluntary submission to the requirements of the Department of Justice embodied in the decrees entered in the Circuit Courts by consent of the defendants during the Taft Administration against

The electric lamp manufacturers, the Pacific Coast Plumbing Supply Association, the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association, the Aluminum Company of America, the manufacturers of ready print and print plate manufacturers, the manufacturers of shoes and shoe lasts, the Burroughs's Adding Machine Company and the American Coal Tar Products Company,

besides the voluntary dissolution without decree of the National Packing Company and the distribution of its more than sixty millions of assets indicate a pretty clear idea in the mind of a very large number of business men of the effective character of the law. If any further demonstration were necessary it was furnished by the voluntary submission to the sentence of the court upon the indictments of

Members of the Imperial Window Glass combination in November, 1910; members of the various wire pool associations in June, 1911, members of an association of fruit producers in Oregon in February, 1913,

and the conviction by Juries of Members of the so-called Bath Tub trust in Detroit in January, 1913, and of the officials of the National Cash Register Company in Cincinnati in February, 1913,

followed by sentences to terms of imprisonment and heavy fines.

Supreme Court View Clear.

"The Supreme Court of the United States in November, 1912, referred to its previous decisions as having demonstrated 'the comprehensive and thor-

oughness of the Sherman law, and the fact that the Sherman law is being enforced by the Government against corporations and individuals who refuse to furnish information when requested to do so.

The bill provides that the information thus obtained by the commission shall be made public in the discretion of the commission. The commission is authorized to go into the Federal courts and by mandamus compel corporations and individuals to open their books and furnish information.

Full power to require the attendance of witnesses and compel them to testify before the commission is conferred on the new trade commission, with the following enactment on the subject of immunity:

"The claim that any such testimony or information furnished by any person or corporation in compliance with the provisions of this act shall be inadmissible in any civil or criminal proceeding shall be held to be null and void.

Continued on Second Page.