# HOLDING COMPANIES BILL A HARD PUZZLE

## Framers Find Difficulty in Meeting Apparent Views of the President.

### MESSAGE CONTAINS A SNAG

### Seems to Oppose Only Feasible Means of Separating "Good" From "Bad."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Administration bill prohibiting "holding companies" will be presented to the House this week or early next. The measure is being whipped into shape by Chairman Clayton and Mr. Carlin of Virginia and Mr. Floyd of Arkansas, Democratic members of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The task of framing this bill, regarded as one of the most important features of the Administration's programme of anti-trust legislation, is very difficult, according to Chairman Clayton. He and his associates began their labors on the theory that all "holding companies" are bad and that a legal prohibition would operate against them all. President Wilson recommended a law breaking up holding companies and the Clayton sub-committee proceeded to draw a bill complying with the President's request literally.

Hearings on the anti-trust bills have given the Clayton sub-committee new light. Lawyers in whom they have confidence have told the sub-committee that there are "good" holding companies and "bad" ones and that Congress will stir up great mischief if a legal prohibition shall be applied to all alike. For this reason Chairman Clayton and the other members of the sub-committee are working with great deliberation on the bill dealing with the supposed evils in the holding company system.

**Some One Must Make the Choice.**

They have practically reached the conclusion that in correcting the evils alleged the discretionary power to separate the good from the bad should be lodged in some Federal bureau or commission. Just how this is to be done is a problem.

A solution of the problem might be easier if the Judiciary Committee had jurisdiction over the Administration bill providing for the creation of an interstate trade commission. This particular bill is in the hands of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a committee opposed to vesting large powers in an interstate trade commission.

It is conceded by Democratic leaders that the bill in its present form merely enlarges the authority now exercised by the Commissioner of Corporations. This is just as the Interstate Commerce Committee would have it. That committee is understood to be strongly opposed to a trade commission exercising power such as would be conveyed by authority to decide whether a holding company is "good" or "bad."

Members of the Judiciary Committee say it will be exceedingly difficult to frame a law unless discretion is lodged in some administrative body defining the sort of holding company that is legal and the sort that is illegal. The task of drafting such a bill is proving so difficult that the sub-committee may appeal to the Administration's legal officers for guidance on this point.

That feature of the President's message relating to holding companies does not contain any details. In this connection the President said:

"We are agreed, I take it, that holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually cooperate groups of individuals?"

The President then went on to say that "voting trusts," formed by individual stockholders, should be prohibited, but he failed to particularize.

There is one feature of the President's message that seems to stand in the way of the Judiciary or any other committee of Congress drafting a bill giving to a trade commission or any other administrative body discretionary power in dealing with holding companies. Discussing the advisability of creating a trade commission the President said:

"The opinion of the country would instantly disapprove of such a commission. It would not wish to see it empowered to make terms with monopoly or in any sort to assume control of business as if the Government made itself responsible."

It seems to the leaders who believe that some distinction should be made in the law between "good" and "bad" holding companies that the second sentence of the paragraph of the President's message quoted specifically expresses disfavor toward any provision that seeks to convey discretionary power in treating with holding companies.

The confusion existing on this point may be cleared up in conferences to be held this week between the trust sub-committee, Messrs. Clayton, Carlin and Floyd, and leaders of the Administration.

In citing difficulties that stand in the way of the framing of a bill aimed at holding companies the sub-committee members recall two illustrations made by witnesses who sought to show there are "good" holding companies. One of these witnesses told about the experience of four little oil companies in Texas that found it impossible to operate independently. They were merged under a small capitalization by a holding company formed for the purpose. Thus combined the four companies were enabled to do business through capital obtained by the holding company in competition with Standard Oil to the advantage of the Texas consumer. This particular holding company, the witness argued, was a "good holding company" and should be permitted to continue to do business.

The other illustration was that of a number of gas plants operated in small cities. These gas plants, it was argued, through the medium of a holding company were enabled to obtain money to make needed improvements and extensions. If the services of a holding company were not available under such circumstances, the witness said, small gas plants would not be able to market their bonds in time of need.

Many witnesses who have appeared before the House committees have expressed the hope that in framing anti-trust laws special attention would be given to the big corporations. Recommendations have been made that in prohibiting interlocking directorates and holding companies capitalization and earnings shoupld receive consideration. The Democratic leaders have no sympathy with this proposal. They take the position that little corporations are just as apt to be hurtful in their influence as big ones, and that in framing laws no distinction should be made for financial strength alone.

## SHOTS STOP FLEEING BURGLAR.

**Detective Nabs Man Coming From Woman's Apartment.**

Some one in an apartment at 68 West 113th street yelled "burglar!" about 10 o'clock last night. Others in the same building took up the yell. Detective Healey of the West 125th street station arrived in time to see a man climbing from a window of the apartment of Mrs. Lillian Markowitz on the ground floor.

He called to the man to stop. As the fugitive kept on his way Healey fired two shots in the air, and the man surrendered and was taken to the police station. He gave his name as Louis Axt, 19 years old, of 126 West 115th street, and said he was a salesman.


**TWO GUARANTEES**

**LEGISLATION often deals harshly with securities founded on the business of corporations**

**Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are safe from this sort of thing because they are founded on the ownership of land by the individual—a right guaranteed by the Constitution.**

**Then, too, these certificates are guaranteed also by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company with its $9,000,000.**

**Good interest. Any amount. Any time.**

**TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO**

**Capital . . . . $5,000,000**
**Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000**

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen st., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.


# SAYS SING SING CAN BE AN IDEAL PRISON

## Superintendent Riley Would Spend $600,000 for New Cell Block.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, in his annual report recommends an appropriation of $600,000 to build a new cell block at Sing Sing. He favors also the equipment of a special hospital at Clinton prison for the care of tuberculosis convicts and the amendment of the Penal Law so that all first offenders except murderers and others whose offences are extremely heinous shall receive sentences without term, leaving it for the Board of Parole to determine how much longer than a year such prisoners shall serve. Mr. Riley would make Sing Sing prison the only place where capital punishment shall be inflicted. The report will be submitted to the Legislature to-morrow.

Supt. Riley says that Sing Sing can be made an ideal prison adequate to house 1,200 prisoners by the construction of a new cell block. With convict labor he says he would be able to construct this block for approximately $600,000. The Commission on New Prisons has recommended the abandonment of Sing Sing, but Supt. Riley takes a different view. A new prison capable of housing 1,200 prisoners would cost the State over $3,000,000, acording to estimates by architects.

In advocating the amendment of the Penal Law so as to do away with definite sentences in the cases of first termers Supt. Riley says:

"Certain Judges, especially in Greater New York, sentence convicts for much longer terms for the same offence than are generally imposed by Judges in other parts of the State. The prisoner who finds upon comparing notes with his fellow convict that he is called upon to serve a term of ten years, while his associate is only required to serve two years and six months for the same offence, feels and has a right to feel that a gross injustice has been done him."

The Wingdale site, Supt. Riley urges, should be utilized for a women's prison. He also advocates the retirement of the guards under pension after service of twenty-five years.

## SAYS SUFFRAGE IS DOOMED.

**Mrs. Dodge, President of Antis, Happy at Democratic Action.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, foresees the ultimate defeat of woman suffrage because, she declares, the politicians of the country have awakened to a realization of the fact that the boasted strength of the suffragists is largely mythical. The antis, she says, will make a fight in every State. In a statement she continues:

"The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is now in a position to fix the equal franchise propaganda on clear cut, definite lines. The suffragists, deprived of their forlorn hope of Federal interest, must meet us in the individual States, which is exactly what they have not wanted to do. They fear the result of having the issue decided by contests in which the wishes of all the women of all this country will finally prevail.

"During the past week the Democratic party, speaking on three distinct, separate occasions—once from the White House, once from the floor of the House of Representatives and once in the Democratic caucus of the House—has voiced its final and unalterable opposition to the programme of the suffragists to make the equal franchise a national issue. This makes it certain that neither of the two great parties in national politics will take up the burden of woman suffrage.

"The weakness of the suffragists in real politics is shown in a particularly clear manner by the fact that the Democrats took this attitude immediately after the advocates of votes for women had declared that they would defeat at the polls any member of Congress who opposed the woman suffrage doctrine.

"This we believe is final proof that the statesmen and real politicians of the country estimate at its true value or lack of value the strength of woman suffrage.

"It would seem, moreover, that the politicians of the country share this knowledge. It is inconceivable that public men whose duty and purpose it is to carry out the wishes of their people should be so indifferent to this woman suffrage plea if they did not know that it came from a noisy and shallow minority."

## *WOMEN TO WHITE LIST PLAYS.*

**Anti-Suffragists to Attend Good Shows in a Body.**

The executive committee of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has decided to have a white list of theatrical performances. As plays prove themselves suitable to the taste of the association theatre parties will be held for the members of the association.

The parties will have as their aim the public indorsement of the play and the encouragment of the playwrights, actors and managers.

"It is time," said Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, president of the association, yesterday, "that women take a part in re-establishing a proper standard for dramatic productions, a standard that has been lowered by some women. Our list will be in marked contrast to a list which might be made up by some women in New York, women who, I may say, are prominent in the suffrage movement and who favored 'The Lure,' 'The Fight' and other unpleasant plays."

The first play to be benefited by the white list is Rachel Crothers's "Young Wisdom." Two hundred anti-suffragists will attend the performance on Thursday evening, February 19.

## *BAY STATE SUFFRAGISTS MAD*

**They're Stirred by Cards Meant to Hurt Their Cause.**

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Local women suffragists are indignant over the recent distribution at the State House of a number of obscene cards which they declare were circulated in an effort to hurt their cause.

The cards bear an alleged quotation from a speech of Mrs. Pankhurst. They are of such a character that no woman connected with the movement could be expected to comment publicly upon them.

# BANK AS TRUSTEE PAID TWO PROFITS

## Farmers Loan and Trust Co., However, Found Not Guilty of Collusion.

### THREE FIRMS INTERLOCKED

### Concerns Owned by Son of Bank President Handled All Property.

Under a decree signed by Surrogate Fowler in an accounting by the Farmers Loan and Trust Company as trustee of real estate under the will of Wolf Kronethal, in which objections to the accounting were made by Joseph Kronethal, one of the legatees, the trust company has paid $2,018 as the expenses of hearings before a referee which covered more than a year and in which 900 pages of testimony were taken.

The trust company paid the expenses of the proceeding, in spite of a finding by the Surrogate that the trustee had been guilty of "no deliberate wrongdoing," because of admissions by employees and officers of the trust company that all the real estate handled by the concern as trustee of estates was turned over to the real estate firm of Mooyer & Marston of Forty-first street and Fifth avenue for management and all repairs and supplies for the property were contracted for with the Beaver Construction Company, the stock of which is owned by Russell Marston.

The testimony showed that Russell Marston, who is a partner in Mooyer & Marston, as well as owner of the Beaver Construction Company stock, is a son of Edwin S. Marston, president of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company. The trust company is said to be trustee of more than 100 estates, involving more than 500 parcels of real estate.

William B. Cardoza, vice-president and trust officer of the trust company, testified that "practically all the work of this same nature for all of the trust estates of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company is done by the Beaver Construction Company."

**Objects to Two Profits.**

The accounting by the trust company was contested by Joseph Kronethal on the ground that the Beaver Construction Company and the firm of Mooyer & Marston were making improper profits because the repair work was let out to a sub-contractor by the construction company and after the sub-contractor's bill had been received the Beaver Construction Company's profits were added to the bill by order of Russell Marston, and the bill was then collected from the estate.

Kronethal's attorney, John T. Fenlon of 55 Liberty street, insisted that it was illegal for the trust company to permit Russell Marston, son of President Marston, to make the profits disclosed in the testimony.

The case was before Robert L. Redfield of 35 Nassau street as referee, who said:

"It may be conceded that a strict regard for the ethical side of the case would probably have resulted in the selection of some other contractor, but it does not follow that the trustee has been guilty of any legal wrong for which the law will hold it responsible. I can see no justice in the claim that the trustee has been guilty of bad faith or that it should personally bear the cost simply because the principal owner of the contracting company is the son of its president, so long as no personal gain or profit accrues to it."

**Grounds for Opposition.**

In opposing the confirmation of Referee Redfield's report Lawyer Fenlon said that the referee failed to state that Trust Officer Cardoza knew that the Beaver Construction Company sublet its contracts and that he knew when he gave business to the Beaver Construction Company that he was giving it to Russell Marston, the president's son.

In his decision Surrogate Fowler said that although acquitting the trustee from "deliberate wrongdoing" he directed the trustee to repay to the estate $125 as the amount of money collected by the real estate agents from tenants in the Kronethal property for telephone charges and which was not included in account.

The Surrogate also charged against the trust company $592 representing the profit added by the Beaver Construction Company on the charges for repairs and supplies made by sub-contractors, which the Surrogate says "represents the excess over the cost of the repairs on the trust property."

**Property Worth $175,000.**

The chief parcel of property in the Wolf Kronethal estate is a six story elevator apartment house at 1270 Madison avenue, at the southwest corner of Ninety-first street, back of the residence of Andrew Carnegie. The property is valued at $175,000.

After it had been in the hands of the trust company for five months and was paying no substantial dividends Joseph Kronethal wrote to Trust Officer Cardoza suggesting a change of agents from Mooyer & Marston. He inquired about the Beaver Construction Company and pointed out that as an accountant he had discovered that two profits were being made out of the estate for work done. Trust Officer Cardoza refused to make a change on the ground that it would not be advantageous to the estate.

The manner in which the Beaver Construction Company profited from the work of sub-contractors was shown by many vouchers produced before the referee. In one case the American Elevator Company made a bid of $85 for a job, which was received by Russell Marston as member of Mooyer & Marston, agents of the building. Mr. Marston then fixed the price of the job at $97.50 and directed the Beaver Construction Company to do the work. On December 2, 1910, and December 3 the construction company gave the contract to the American Elevator Company, subsequently collecting the $97.50 from the estate. Kronethal also found that the superintendent of the trust company was also the superintendent and manager of the Beaver Construction Company and that the bookkeeper and cashier for Mooyer & Marston was secretary and treasurer of the Beaver Construction Company.

## SENATOR GORE READY FOR SUIT.

**Prepares to Attack Character and Motives of Plaintiff.**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 8.—Senator Gore is here ready for the trial of the suit against him, which begins on Wednesday. Sensational depositions have been filed, but are not yet public records and may not be admitted in evidence.

Senator Gore maintains that the suit is a frameup. His witnesses, he says, will attack the character of the plaintiff, whose aim, in his view, is to blight his political career.

The primary election for Senator will be held August 4 and the result of the trial is likely to have an important bearing on the candidacy of Mr. Gore, who is opposed by Supreme Court Justice Samuel W. Hayes for the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

It is probable that Gov. Cruce also may be a candidate. It is believed that unless Gore defends the administration of Gov. Cruce in the campaign Cruce will enter the Senatorial race.

## COUPLE HAVE GOLDEN WEDDING.

**College Point Tailor and Wife Hosts at Banquet.**

Nicholas Imandt of College Point, L. I., whose grandfather was tailor to King Frederick William IV., of Prussia, and his wife, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary last night at the Fifth Avenue restaurant, 200 Fifth avenue. The couple were married all over again in the green room, and then marched at the head of a procession of friends into the dining room while an orchestra played the wedding march.

The tables for the 150 guests had been arranged in the form of a Maltese Cross, in the centre of which was a little table for Mr. and Mrs. Imandt. With them sat their youngest grandchild, Master Eugene Payne, son of Mrs. E. M. Payne. The decorations were carnations and poinsettias.

The bride and bridegroom were born seventy-two and seventy-three years ago respectively in Treves, Prussia. They were married there February 4, 1864, and came to New York two months later. Mr. Imandt is a tailor at 227 West Thirty-third street.

## COUNTY DOESN'T MISS BRONX.

**Official Business Shows Increase Despite Loss of Borough.**

A report made public Saturday by County Clerk Schneider shows that, although The Bronx has been separated from New York county since January 1 last, official business in this county for the last month exceeded that of last year while The Bronx was still in New York county. The number of judgment rolls filed increased from 3,707 to 4,288.

"All over the office the business shows an average increase of 15 per cent. over 1913, with Bronx county separated from us," says the report. "More than half the court business of the State of New York is done in this county and something must be done in the near future to provide additional quarters for the comfort of those having business with the office."

# MUST BE CHANGES IN FACTORIES, SAYS LYNCH

## Otherwise Under New Labor Law Forces Will Have to Be Reduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The number of persons that may occupy a factory building above the ground floor is now limited by the total width of the stairs that serve as exits and by the distance between the floors of the building. These limitations are contained in a new section of the labor law that became effective on February 1.

"Substantial reductions in the working force in many factory buildings will have to be made unless the owners take steps at once to come within the requirements of this new section," said State Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch to-day.

It is provided that the number of persons that may be on any floor shall be fourteen for each eighteen inches of stair width. If the height between floors exceeds ten feet the new section of the law will allow one additional person for each sixteen inches of excess. Should the stairs be of the winder type there is a deduction of 10 per cent. of the number otherwise allowed. If the building is equipped with a proper automatic sprinkler system the capacity of the stairs is theoretically increased 50 per cent.

"Let us assume that we have a factory building that is 150 feet long and 60 feet wide, with two stairways, one at each end at diagonal corners," said Commissioner Lynch to-day. "The stairs are 4 feet 6 inches wide between stringers, or 3 units of 18 inches. The height from floor to floor is 11 feet 4 inches, or sufficient to allow fifteen persons per stair unit.

"The capacity of each stairway is forty-five. The combined capacity of the two is ninety persons. With an automatic sprinkler system the capacity of the stairs is increased 50 per cent.

"We find, therefore, that in a room containing 9,000 square feet of floor space, assuming all conditions to be of the best, 135 persons may be employed. If such a building were divided in the middle by a fire wall properly erected and fitted with fire doors it would contain two areas approximating 4,500 square feet.

"Assuming that one-half of such space were occupied by machinery, tables and stock, there would still remain 2,250 square feet of free floor space. Under this law such free floor space would permit the employment of 450 persons upon the entire floor.

"This example emphasizes the value of a fire wall. Another important feature is the requirement for the proper enclosure of exit stairways. Such stairways must be enclosed in partitions of fireproof or fire resisting material. Otherwise they cannot be counted as serving the purpose of exits within the meaning of the law."

## TWO CITIES HONOR TILDEN.

**Features of Centenary Celebration in Albany and New York.**

Celebration of the Tilden centenary continues to-day at Albany. A joint session of the State Legislature will be addressed in the afternoon by Lieut.-Gov. Wagner, Speaker Sweet and Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the Columbia School of Journalism.

The climax of the centenary comes tomorrow evening at Carnegie Hall. President Wilson in Washington will press a button and the throng in the hall here will see unveiled a tablet in memory of the dead statesman. The tablet bears a full length portrait, heroic size, painted by Franklin Barber Clark, an American pupil of Bouguereau.

Mayor Mitchel, Herman Ridder, Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, Francis Lynde Stetson and Charles S. Fairchild will speak. Miss Anna Case of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing. The programme will be in souvenir form. The upper gallery is to be open to the public. Reserved seats are to be had of Albert E. Henschel, 25 Broad street.

The New York Public Library, to which Tilden gave most of his fortune, has opened an exhibition of books, manuscripts, portraits and views relating to his career. The exhibit will be open all through February. There are text books that Tilden used at school and at Yale, an engrossed copy of his will, many prints and photographs showing him, his home and the proposed Tilden library.

The Tilden Democratic Club of the Nineteenth Assembly district will give a dinner to-night in West End Hall, 226 West 125th street. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Samuel Untermyer, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Judge O'Dwyer, president of the National Democratic Club; Henry de Forest Baldwin and Stuart G. Gibboney are to speak.

A bust of Tilden by William Ordway Partridge will be shown.

## PLANS WAY TO AID THE IDLE.

**Bruere Wants Employers Having Places to Fill to Notify City.**

Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain and chairman of the committee on the unemployed, recently appointed by the Mayor, said last night that he and his colleagues were trying to work out a plan of cooperation between employers of labor and the city authorities by which the number of the unemployed can be reduced materially.

He would like to make some arrangement by which corporations needing men would notify some city official, stating just what sort of men were needed. This information could be used in finding places for the unemployed.

# "SUN" HELPS WITH INCOME TAX KNOTS

## Questions Answered for Those Grappling With Problems of New Law.

### TAXABLE PERIOD OF 1913

### Payments on Five-sixths of Income—No Deduction for Living Expenses.

THE SUN will answer any inquiries regarding the Federal income tax. While the information furnished will be correct to the best of THE SUN'S belief, no responsibility for the interpretations can be assumed by this paper. The column of answers, which will appear daily, is meant merely for the convenience of THE SUN'S readers. It is in charge of Babson's Statistical Organization.

Inquiries should be addressed to THE SUN Federal Income Tax Department. They must be brief, clearly written and bear the inquirer's full name and address. Initials only will be used in the answers.

**Drawing Accounts.**

1—C. A. S. (1) While I have no stated salary but what is known as a drawing account for living expenses and otherwise in my business, the amount of these withdrawals for the year ended December 31, 1913, amounted to $9,000. I am married. My wife has no income. Do I understand the tax law permits me to deduct from this $9,000 the entire cost of my living expense during that time, which amounts to $7,000? I have no other income.

(2) Our corporation is not yet on a dividend paying basis. Is it compelled, therefore, to file its "Return of Annual Net Income" statement?

Answer—(1) You cannot deduct your living expenses.

The taxable period for 1913 is the ten months from March 1 to December 31. For your 1918 return, therefore, you should include only the amounts received during that period. Your exemption, being a married man, is for this period, five-sixths of the $4,000 allowed, or $3,333.33. All over this received during the period is your taxable income.

If your business is being run at a loss, however, only the amounts drawn out in excess of the loss should be considered as income. The balance must, of course, have been drawn on accumulated capital and as such is not income.

(2) All corporations must file a return.

**Income and 1913 Tax Period.**

2—B. T. Will you tell me how to calculate interest, for income tax, for the ten months of 1913, on mortgages, savings bank deposits and small items? Must I take five-sixths of money I receive after March 1, 1913?

Answer—If the principal of the mortgages or the amounts at interest in the savings banks did not change throughout the year and if the full interest for the year was due and payable before January 1, 1914, the income from such sources for the ten months may be figured by taking five-sixths of the total amount.

Otherwise you should figure as accurately as possible the interest or other income which accrued during January and February, 1913, and deduct this from the total.

**Returns.**

3—J. W. B. I am married, own real estate and have bonds and mortgages and money in the savings bank. After deducting taxes, interest on mortgages and carrying charges on my real estate my net income does not exceed $4,000 per annum. Must I file a return with the Internal Revenue Department, and if so, must I give a detailed statement showing the different items that make up my income and the expenditures that show my net income?

Answer—You must make a return, although you are exempt from the tax and you must report in considerable detail your income from different sources and the various deductions.

You should send to the Collector of Internal Revenue for a copy of Form 1040, which is the blank that you are required to make your report on.

**As to Living Expenses.**

4—L. R. F. (1) Assuming that my income is $5,000 and I am married, do I make report, making deductions for living expenses, thereby showing my net income is too small for taxation?

(2) If my gross income is less than $3,000 or $4,000 (single or married) do I make report at all?

Answer—(1) You cannot deduct living expenses from your gross income to determine your net taxable income. If your income is $5,000 you are, if married, allowed an exemption of $4,000 and, therefore, you would have to pay a tax on $1,000, assuming that none of your expenses were allowable deductions. This would, of course, be modified for the year 1913, as the tax for that covers only the ten months from March 1 to December 31.

(2) If your net income is less than $3,000 no return is necessary. A married man, however, must make a return if his income is $3,000 or over, even though it is less than $4,000.

**Cemetery Certificates.**

5—Bewildered. I am the holder of a cemetery association certificate of interest incorporated under the laws of New York. I receive payments thereon at regular periods. The money to make these payments is derived from the sale of plots for burial purposes, and one-half is distributed to certificate holders, the other half is retained by the cemetery for maintenance. Should I report these payments in rendering my income tax statement and are they taxable?

Answer—We should think that this was a distribution of assets and therefore not income. Presumably a portion of the interest received represents a profit to the certificate holders, however, and if this is the case, that part of the profit which accrued in the period of time in which the income tax was in operation in 1913 should be included as income. According to an informal ruling of the Commissioner, the profit should be figured on the assumption that the increase in value has been constant during the time between the purchase and sale of property.

## Y. W. C. A. STUDENT ROBBED.

**$1,000 in Jewels Stolen—Two Men Held as Robbers.**

Miss Anna McClintock, a wealthy young woman of Denver, who because of her interest in girls' welfare work is studying at the Young Women's Christian Association training school at Lexington avenue and Fifty-second street, was robbed of $1,000 worth of jewelry and $8 in cash on Saturday afternoon. The police arrested two young men yesterday and recovered some of the jewelry.

Miss McClintock lives in a room on the tenth floor of the training school. There was an educational entertainment at the school on Saturday afternoon, which brought many guests. Miss McClintock spent her afternoon at the entertainment, looking at moving pictures of the work the Y. W. C. A. has been doing in China.

When the entertainment was finished she went to her room, and discovered that some one had broken into it while she was down stairs, and the jewelry and money had been stolen. One of the missing pieces of jewelry was her mother's engagement ring.

She notified Mrs. Santee, superintendent of the school, and Detectives Hauser and Oswald of the East Fifty-first street station were sent to investigate. The detectives found a maid who said that during the afternoon she had seen Rudolph Wilson, employed until three weeks ago as a clerk in the school, on the tenth floor. The detectives learned that Wilson lived at 124 East 126th street, and they arrested him there early yesterday.

After they had questioned him for several hours they arrested Albert Francesconi, a stenographer, 19 years old, of 2682 Broadway. Both were charged with grand larceny and spent the night in the East Fifty-first street station house.

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## BARRY AIDED SHACKLETON.

**Playwright Gave $50,000 to South Polar Expedition.**

It is Sir James M. Barry, the playwright, who has made it possible for Sir Ernest Shackleton to make an expedition of exploration in the Antarctic regions, according to the *Times* this morning. The writer of plays has contributed $50,000 to the Shackleton fund, a gift which now assures the south polar explorer all the means he requires for the equipment of his expedition.

I was Sir James's stipulation that the gift not be made public, and the knowledge of it is not yet general in England.

The expedition will start from Buenos Ayres next October, the object being to cross the polar continent and emerge on the shores of Ross Sea, a distance from the starting point on Weddell Sea of 1,700 miles. The Barrie gift will enable Shackleton to start better equipped than any other polar party. He will have an aeroplane, motor sledges and 110 of the best dogs.

Sir James's friendship for Capt. Scott is thought to be one of the main reasons for the playwright's large gift.

# STEDMAN'S DEATH IS DECLARED SUICIDAL

## Cotton Broker's Sister and Others Agree That He Ended His Own Life.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 8.—That William A. Stedman, a New York cotton broker, who died in the Greenwich Hospital on Saturday, was a suicide all concerned in the case agreed to-night.

He was found unconscious in the coal cellar of his house on Saturday morning with wounds in his head and by his side was a blood stained hatchet.

Dr. A. J. Clarke, the medical examiner, said that he examined Mr. Stedman before he was sent to the hospital and had reached the conclusion that the man had killed himself in a frenzy of insanity.

"There is nothing suspicious in the case and I have sent in a report to the Coroner that Mr. Stedman was a suicide."

Miss Stedman, a sister of the broker, said that the family was satisfied that it was a case of suicide and that there were no suspicious circumstances.

"Of course, there will be no investigation," she said to a SUN reporter. "Mr. Stedman killed himself. He had been in ill health for a long time."

Edward M. Weld, with whom Mr. Stedman was associated in Stephen M. Weld & Co. of New York, said that he had investigated the case carefully and was satisfied that his friend had died by his own hand.

"I have talked with all the members of the Stedman family," he said, "and there is no doubt that Mr. Stedman was a suicide. He passed through the kitchen a few minutes before he went to the cellar and there was not time for any one to have done him harm.

"At first it seemed strange to me that he could have killed himself with a hatchet, but now, after a day of investigation, I am convinced that he was a suicide.

"He had an operation for appendicitis a year ago and came back to work about six months ago. We did not realize he was working too hard, but he was, and he broke down under the strain. He had been ill for some time."

The doctors who attended Mr. Stedman in the hospital say that he fought their attempts to save him by an operation and said repeatedly that he wanted to die.

A silver knife was found imbedded in one of the wounds made by the hatchet. Mr. Stedman had this knife, which belonged to his ten-year-old son, in his pocket and tried to stab himself with it.

No request has been made to the local police for an investigation and none to the county authorities.

## JUNIOR WEEK AT COLUMBIA.

**Will Be Launched To-night at Theatre Party.**

Junior week at Columbia University begins to-night with a theatre party at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall and lasts through Friday, ending with the annual promenade in the ballroom of the Biltmore.

The glee clubs will hold their concerts to-morrow night. Wednesday will be given to fraternity teas and a the dansant by the Columbia juniors for the third year class at Barnard College. Thursday the juniors will join the alumni in celebrating "alumni day." There will be "stunts" for prizes by all the classes in the gymnasium and a basketball game between Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania in the afternoon and a dance in the evening.

Some of the patronesses at the promenade Friday night will be Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. John H. Flagler, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel.

# AUTOS KILL FEW ON HIGHWAYS OF STATE

## Most Fatal Accidents Occur in Cities—In Jersey It's the Other Way.

### FOREIGN CITIES SAFER

### More Crushed in Los Angeles Than in London, Berlin and Paris.

The National Highways Protective Society has sent out figures showing the comparative number of fatalities due to street traffic in the principal cities of New York and New Jersey for the year 1913; and with these gives for purposes of comparison similar figures for American and European cities for 1912.

The society points out that the street railway mileage in Europe is small as compared with that of the United States. Automobiles are also more common in America, there being two and a half times as many motor cars in the State of New York as in the whole German Empire.

"With respect to the fatalities in New York and New Jersey a curious difference is evident," says the report of the society. "While in New York State the automobile fatality rate per million of population is highest in the large cities and lowest in the small towns and in the open country, in New Jersey the rate is highest in the small towns and in the rural districts, while in the large cities the rate is notably lower, and generally lower than for cities of the same size in New York State. This is probably due principally to two causes: In New York State by far the greater part of the population lives in the cities, and these cities lie along a few well defined trade routes. The larger part of the automobile traffic is within or between these cities. Outside of these traffic lanes the country is thinly populated and automobile traffic is very light. In New Jersey, on the contrary, the whole northern part of the State is dotted with towns and cities of moderate size. There is a large volume of automobile traffic between all these points along excellent roads which penetrate nearly every square mile of a well populated rural country." The report gives these figures:

PERSONS KILLED PER MILLION OF POPULATION, 1912.

| City | Automobiles. | Street cars. | Wagons |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 61 | 35 | 37 |
| Buffalo | 64 | 42 | 37 |
| Syracuse | 54 | 8 | 18 |
| Rochester | 45 | 0 | 67 |
| Yonkers | 67 | 17 | 0 |
| Utica | 20 | 21 | 21 |
| Albany | 20 | 40 | 0 |
| All cities above 100,000 population | 63 | 36 | 30 |
| Cities from 50,000 to 100,000 | 26 | 9 | 50 |
| Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 | 53 | 5.5 | 0 |
| Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 | 68 | 17 | 8.5 |
| Places under 10,000 and rural districts | 50 | 6.4 | 3.8 |
| Whole State of N. J. | 48 | 21 | 10 |
| Whole State of N. Y. | 60 | 33 | 22 |

Fatality rates per million of population for leading American and foreign cities in the year 1912:

| City | Automobiles. | Street cars. | Wagons |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 47 | 28 | 28 |
| Buffalo | 49 | 81 | 19 |
| Chicago | 48 | 39 | 12 |
| Pittsburg | 62 | 48 | 43 |
| Providence | 48 | 35 | 12 |
| St. Louis | 50 | 64 | 45 |
| San Francisco | 69 | 61 | 29 |
| Baltimore | 14 | 35 | 12 |
| Los Angeles (1912) | 156 | not given | |
| Washington | 71 | 68 | 20 |
| London | 46 | 6 | 24 |
| Berlin | 28 | 11 | 30 |
| Paris | 4 | 58 | 16 |
| Vienna | 12 | 2 | 15 |
| Glasgow | 19 | 16 | 9 |
| Liverpool | 11 | 4 | 16 |
| Edinburgh | 10 | 5 | 16 |
| Dublin | 17 | 19 | 22 |
| Belfast | 17 | 4 | 12 |
| Leeds | 19 | 3 | 11 |

The report of the society was prepared by its statistician, Ernest L. Clowes.

**Suit and Cloak Protocol Indorsed.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Indorsement of the working agreement between employers and organized employees in the cloak and suit trade of New York city is contained in a report made public to-day by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. The four commissioners who signed the report conclude that the agreement has been instrumental in maintaining the right sort of industrial peace.