SCHOLARS BLAMED FOR WAR BY HADLEY

Yale's Head Thinks Military Spirit Was Fanned in German Universities.

EMPEROR LESS EAGER

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, who has been one of the American exchange professors in Germany, and who is very familiar with conditions in that country, said today that the men connected with the German universities were more responsible for the present German war than the court and that the men of science ad scholars of the universities, instead of trying to moderate the zeal for war, championed it.

President Hadley pointed out the part that the universities play in Germany in moulding public opinion and in training public officials and expressed it as his belief that eventually this country would have to pattern somewhat after that nation in this regard, instead of leaving public opinion to be almost entirely moulded by the newspapers.

"At the outbreak of the present war," said Mr. Hadley, "people who were unacquainted with Germany thought that it was the work of the Emperor and those about him. They believed that the nation was less eager for war than the court, and that the scholars and men of science at the universities might be trusted to moderate the feelings of the nation. It soon appeared that this was a mistaken conception. The nation was apparently much more eager for war than the Emperor. The universities acted as exponents of the national feeling. Instead of trying to moderate the zeal for war, they championed it as their own.

"It is characteristic of modern Germany that the universities should be exponents rather than critics of public sentiment. For the universities are probably in closer touch with public opinion in Germany than in any other country and do more to make that public opinion. The contact of professors and students with the national problems is more direct, and their influence on national feeling as a whole much stronger than is the case either in England or in America.

"The German universities do more than prepare the great body of officeholders for their work. They do much in preparing the public sentiment that is behind these officeholders. In America and in England the organization of public opinion is largely in the hands of the newspapers, and particularly of the daily newspapers. In Germany the case is quite different. A position as editor of a daily paper in Germany does not carry social and political influence with it. The editor is generally expected to be the mouthpiece of somebody else. The political news that he gives is limited. The political opinions which he utters carry little weight. The magazines have more independence and more influence than the newspapers; but the real places where facts are proclaimed and opinions formed are the lecture rooms of the universities.

"The German public looks to professors for its opinions in a good deal the same way that the American public looks to journalists for its opinions. The great movements of German political thought have originated in lecture rooms. It was there that State socialism started. It was there that the idea of German unity was most effectively championed. It was there that the doctrines now called by the name Pan-Germanism first took strong hold on the thoughts and hearts of men."

"TEACH CHILDREN TO BE SICK."

Doctor Advises Training in Health for Possible Illness.

Train children when well to be docile patients when ill was the advice of Dr. Charles H. Smith at the New York Academy of Medicine yesterday afternoon. "I am confident that many little lives could be saved," said Dr. Smith, "if mothers would only teach their children the few simple duties that a sick child must know. Taking a child's temperature, for instance, would seem easy, but I have known children desperately ill who screamed and were so wrought up at the thought of it that it was almost impossible to do, and consequently the patient could not be properly treated.

"Every child should be taught to show his throat. I expect most physicians have had the humiliating and very harrowing experience of being obliged to force a spoon down a little throat while the child fought and struggled and the parents were in dismay. It would be easy enough to teach any child to show his throat whenever he was asked.

"I should go so far as to recommend keeping a healthy, normal child in bed one day every few weeks that he might get thoroughly used to it and that the family might not be kept in actual torture when he is really ill."

H. O. WATSON SALE ENDS.

Total for the Three Day Sale of Antiques Is $14,685.

The sale of the H. O. Watson & Co. collection of antiques ended yesterday in the Anderson galleries.

Among the highest prices were these: No. 418, a pair of Vincennes porcelain covered vases, to the Lans Curiosity Shop for $91; No. 420, c. an Italian ceiling in walnut, to J. R. Dean for $105; No. 423, an Italian carved walnut table to R. Delano for $210; No. 429, a pair of antique carved columns of Brescia marble, to J. Slater for $150; No. 431, a marble figure of "Pomona," to R. M. Curtis for $130 and No. 432, a pair of French Renaissance wrought iron gates, to R. S. Morton for $150.

The total for the sale was $2,748.25, making a grand total of $14,685 for the collection.

GALLATIN ART ON VIEW.

To Be Shown in Mrs. Whitney's Studio for Students To-night.

The art collection of Albert E. Gallatin, which is on view in Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's studio, at 8 West Eighth street, for the benefit of the Fraternité des Artistes, will be open free this evening from 7 to 10 P. M. for art students.

This collection is a comprehensive showing of important phases of modern art, with some original drawings and pastels of Whistler, original Beardsleys, Perdins, a monotype by Degas, etchings by Steinlen, Pennell, Raffaelli and others.

BANKER RAINE IN PRISON.

"I'm Coming Back," Embezzler Says on Entering Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Feb. 11.—"I am coming back," said C. Hunter Raine, former president of the wrecked Mercantile Bank and Trust Company of Memphis, as he entered the Federal prison this afternoon to serve five years for embezzling $1,056,000 of the bank's funds. He will do clerical work in the prison.

Raine lost the money in speculation on the New York Cotton Exchange. The directors made it good. Raine gave bond pending trial and went to New York to recoup, but the war caught him on the wrong side of the cotton market.

PITY FOR ENDLESS PAIN, MORS' POISONING MOTIVE

Former Porter of Odd Fellows Home Tells Entire Story of Alleged Crimes.

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Frederick Mors.

Who confessed he poisoned eight persons in the German Odd Fellows Home.

Sympathy for human pain and suffering that were beyond medical relief prompted Frederick Mors, the porter in the German Odd Fellows Home, to hasten the deaths of eight aged inmates. That was the burden of his whole story as he told it himself yesterday on the way to the White Plains jail. Dr. Minas S. Gregory, head of the Bellevue psychopathic ward, a few hours previously had declared him "not well mentally" and had surrendered him to Deputy Sheriff John C. Moore of Westchester county on a warrant charging him with homicide.

On the long automobile ride, however, the dark heavy bearded man in the black corduroy hunting jacket, knee breeches and black leather riding puttees gave no indication of an "unsettled" condition of mind. He talked almost entirely in excellent German, emphasizing his answers to questions through Detective Sergeant Henry Oswald, of the Homicide Squad, with motions of his suede gloved hand and his cigarette. His answers, too, were clearly to the point, astute and well worded. What little English he spoke was good, and good breeding was noticeable in his manner, dress and speech. He talked freely and frankly about all but one subject—a girl whose photograph he had torn in four pieces.

"There were several reasons why I killed these people," said Mors, through his interpreter. "I wanted to relieve them of their hopeless misery, most of all. Some of them were in constant pain. They were beyond medical aid, and when I gave them chloroform ether it put them out of their suffering. It was just like a child going to sleep. It was humane and kind hearted. That was the principal reason—to alleviate their condition. There were other reasons (implicating another in the home), but that was the first."

His interpreter and the newspapermen began discussing for a moment the arsenical poisoning related in Mors's original confession.

Arsenic to Only One.

"What is that you say about Fowler's solution [containing arsenic]?" he interrupted politely. "Don't be misled. They never got it. Many times medicine was prescribed for patients that they never received. I gave arsenic to only one—Henry Haensel. And if I had my choice in the matter I would have given him chloroform or ether. It was an easier and pleasanter death."

"Did any one up there ever ask you to put them out of the way?"

"No," he replied at first, but then corrected himself and went on: "Mr. Scholz [Ferdinand Scholz, one of the alleged victims] often said to me: 'If I could only be given something to put me out of the way!' And Mrs. Piazzi [another 'victim'] also made such a request. But then again Baumgarten [still an inmate of the home] asked me to put him out of his misery frequently and I told him that was not my business."

"Why did you distinguish in his case?"

"Well, Baumgarten was well and happy most of the time. He was subject to temporary illness only, although when he was sick he was very sick. He would be in pain and suffer, but it could be relieved by medicine and drugs. But most of the time he was able to be up reading the paper and smiling, and I did not want my conscience to trouble me in case I should kill him.

"Why did you confess to these killings?" he was asked, through Oswald again. He took particular interest in the repeated "why" and asked its meaning. In fact, he said he could understand more English than he could speak and expressed the wish to know more. When it was explained he went on:

Decides to Confess.

"It was partly because of trouble with Bangert [Adam Bangert, the suspended superintendent] I developed a strong hatred of the man. When I was discharged I considered what I would do. I thought a great deal about it. I had come here to get a position as orderly or nurse; to save money study medicine and enter that profession, but in view of what had been going on at the home [referring to the "poisonings" to which he confessed and in which he implicated another.] I was afraid that if I got another position I would be hounded, that the police would be sent after me.

"I then almost decided to take chloroform myself, but before I would do that I would write to the District Attorney [State's Attorney he called him], telling all that I knew about the poisoning. I wrote it out and gave it to Ring [John Ring, another porter in the home] to mail for special delivery. I had only 11 cents in change and gave him that. The letter I addressed to a newspaper, asking it to take notice of what was inside; also calling attention to the cruelty to children in the home. Ring never posted the letter, however. Then I thought of the custom in Austria [his native country] and other countries of granting immunity to a man who turns State's evidence. That seemed like a good plan. I decided to tell all I knew, and to go to the District Attorney before somebody else did."

A strange thing about this man, declared "not right mentally," but who did not impress his lay companions for an hour as being unbalanced, was his early experience in medical matters. He had never been a registered student in any university or an interne in any hospital in Europe. He was born in Vienna, Austria, October 2, 1889. He did not get along well with his parents, and he had one sister and a brother, both younger than he.

Why He Chose "Mors."

"I used to smuggle myself into hospitals, clinics and operating rooms," Mors related, "and I would visit hospitals on visiting days, though I had no relative in them, to get the atmosphere. I was interested in medicine, and wanted to take up the profession. My father was a bookkeeper. I left Bremerhaven on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., but were in a collision near Southampton—between Southampton and Cherbourg—and landed in Liverpool. Then I sailed on the Aquitania, and after landing here I stayed at the Union Square Hotel for a while. Then I went to a furnished room until I got the position in the Odd Fellows Home, which offered me an opportunity to study."

"Why did you change your name from Menarik to Mors, the Latin word for 'death'?"

"Mors," he answered, "is an international name. It is the same in all countries—death. My first name was Friedrich in German, Frederick in America and Federico in Italian, but Mors would be the same always, and I wanted it to stand for the past, which was dead.

"Has anything been done to take up the cruelty and whipping of children? I would feel bad if that was dropped, and not investigated. I have seen children whipped and struck with a fist, and I spoke to Mrs. Meuller about it, telling her that the people in the home could see her."

Coroner James P. Dunn's hearing at Yonkers was one of scarcely five minutes. Dunn simply asked his name, place of birth, position in the home, and then: "Mr. Mors, you have confessed to killing inmates with morphine, chloroform and arsenic. Is that true?" He answered, "It is," and the hearing was over.

ANOTHER RED CROSS UNIT FOR FRANCE

Offer Cabled to the French Foreign Office Yesterday.

The American Red Cross cabled an offer to the French Foreign Office yesterday of a new Red Cross unit of three surgeons and twelve nurses for duty at or near Dunkirk, where the need is very great. The offer was made following a request by the French Minister of War that one of the two American Red Cross units at Pau be transferred to the north or east of France. A new unit was suggested by the American Red Cross instead, the two now at Pau having a great deal of important work in hand.

The La Fayette Fund announced yesterday a children's entertainment of dances and pantomime at the Century Opera House on Thursday afternoon, March 4. The proceeds will be used toward the purchase of comfort kits for French soldiers. Mrs. William Astor Chanler is directing the entertainment.

The Salvation Army issued an appeal yesterday for old linen with which to make bandages for use in Europe. Col. J. E. Margetts said that if more linen was not sent in the Salvation Army will have to reduce the force of 400 girls now receiving 75 cents a day for making bandages.

The Mayfair Relief for Convalescents and Refugees reported yesterday that since November 14 it has sent fourteen boxes containing 1,756 articles of clothing and hospital supplies to Europe.

New contributions and totals reported yesterday by various relief organizations follow: New York State Board of the American Red Cross, $162.50, making a total of $457,583.86; Secours National Fund, $10, making a total of $58,074.34; American Jewish Relief Committee, since February 3, $32,550.16, making a total of $468,792.05; American Women's War Relief Fund, $334.25; Committee of Mercy, $151, making a total of $117,904.42; Belgian Relief Fund, $1,380.80, making a total of $918,016.98; American Ambulance Hospital, $25, making a total of $325,929.86; American Committee for Relief of Babes in Belgium, $40.

An entertainment and dance will be given by the American Committee for Relief of Babes in Belgium on February 15 at the Hotel Astor.

BRITISH RELIEF BODY EXPELS THE MUIRS

Director and Wife Charged With Tangling Accounts Sail for Europe.

The directors of the British War Relief Association, Inc., at a specitl meeting at their headquarters, 132 West Twenty-seventh street, passed resolutions yesterday afternoon charging certain irregularities by Mr. and Mrs. John F. Muir in the handling of funds donated for relief work. They were expelled from the association. Mrs. Muir was a founder of the British Imperial Club. Mr. Muir was a director of the association. Present at the meeting when this action was taken were Dr. Theodosia M. Spring-Rice, cousin of the British Ambassador to the United States; Mrs. Oliver Herford, wife of the novedist, and Mrs. Percy W. Darbyshire.

The action is said to have been precipitated by the hasty departure on last Saturday of the Muirs for Europe on the steamship New York.

The resolutions set forth that the Muirs refused to deliver into the custody of the association the complete books, records, &c., belonging to it and retained part of the money donated to the association. They further stated that Mrs. Muir addressed a grossly improper letter to the board of directors of the association, as well as having written similar letters to many of the individual officers and directors.

It is further charged in the resolutions that Muir, in the books of record kept by him, charged to the association and paid with its money private bills contracted by the British Imperial Club, and that in other cases he failed to enter on the books receipt of contributions.

The directors sent a message to various depots abroad to which the association has shipped goods notifying them not to grant him anything on their own responsibility.

Before going away the Muirs lived in the British Imperial Club at 108 West Thirtieth street. Mrs. Muir started this club about two years ago. It was here that the association had its headquarters until a month ago.

HUNGARIANS CHEER WHITMAN AT FEAST

Drink to "The Day" When Republican Will Again Rule in the Land.

JOLTS FOR DEMOCRATS

It is quite possible for the members of a political club—and the Hungarian Republican Club, at that—to drink to "The Day" and still be rigidly within the limits of neutrality. "The Day" they drank to last night at Delmonico's, when Marcus Braun, said to be the original Republican of the East Side, lifted his glass and thereby touched off salvos of cheering, was the day when the Republican party would again be in control at Washington.

It isn't quite certain who suggested the toast—whether it was President Sam S. Koening of the Republican county committee, or United States Senator Reed Smoot, who sent a letter to the dinner and whose name the stenographer managed to get as "Reed Smooth," or United States Senator William E. Borah, who also did his speechmaking by letter. At all events, the toast was the most successful episode of the evening, ranking in interest with the presence of Gov. Whitman as the guest of honor.

The Governor literally had to eat and run. He was due at the Seventh Regiment Armory at 8:30 P. M. and there was just time for him to make the briefest of speeches to his Hungarian friends and supporters.

"I am glad to have my first public opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work done by this club, which is truly a great Republican club," said the Governor. "I want you to know that I am grateful."

The three hundred guests, more than half of whom were women, because the dinner was to end, as most dinners do nowadays, with one stepping and hesitationing and foxtrotting, raised a fine cheer as the Governor left the room, and the Hungarian band did an extra flourish.

So much care was exerted to avoid any suggestion of partiality or bias regarding the European war that the club abandoned its old time custom of draping the Hungarian flag with the Stars and Stripes. Only the American flag was displayed and no speaker violated the hint that war talk was taboo. Before the guests of honor were asked to talk letters were read from Senators Smoot and Borah and from William Barnes. Mr. Barnes's letter attracted particular attention and was very warmly applauded. Among other things he wrote:

"It has occurred to me frequently during the last few years that those American citizens of foreign birth who unquestionably have come to America because it is the land of opportunity may fail to realize that it is the land of opportunity because it is the land of freedom for the individual. In Europe the State has grown to be of supreme importance, whereas in America the State has been merely the servant of the individuals composing it. The American ideal is the fundamental basis upon which all American life, political and social, is established."

Senator Borah got right down to stuff that tickled his long distance audience: "In my opinion the Republican party will return to power about 12 o'clock noon on March 4, 1917, and I trust I will not be misunderstood when I say that it will return greatly chastened and immensely strengthened."

Senator Borah wrote a lot more, but the burden of it was that Democratic misrule was responsible for the bread lines and the soup kitchens that are now so much in evidence, and that the Democratic party was the champion flivverer of the universe.

Among other speakers were Representative O. H. Barchfeld of Pittsburg, Mr. Krenig, William Blau, Emanuel Hertz and Carl Hauser.

Gov. Whitman Reviews Seventh Regiment.

Gov. Whitman last night reviewed the Seventh Regiment at the armory, Park avenue and Sixty-sixth street, and afterward watched a military athletic exhibition, while hpleased him greatly.

Liberty Bell Heard Across Continent

Rung as Opening of Telephone Line From Philadelphia to San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The Liberty Bell rang to-day and its deep toned note was heard in San Francisco. Except for a test made on Sunday, it was the first time the bell has sounded since it cracked while tolling a funeral requiem for Chief Justice Marshall eighty years ago. It was an impressive opening of the transcontinental telephone service between Philadelphia and the Pacific coast.

The bell was drawn from its niche in Independence Hall. Light taps from a wooden mallet awoke its sonorous voice, which was carried by wire to the Bell Telephone Company's building. One fifteenth of a second afterward it was heard at the California end of the wire.

Mayor Blankenburg spoke the first word over the wire, sending a greeting to Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, who took the opportunity to make a personal plea that the bell be sent to San Francisco for the exposition.

President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad held a conversation with R. McCormick, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and formal messages were sent by Henry Tatnal, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Dr. W. W. Keen and Commandant Benson of the navy yard.

MISHAP ON NORTH DAKOTA.

Battleship Comes Up From Cuba Owing to Engine Break.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—The battleship North Dakota is en route to Norfolk from Cuba with only part of her engines working. The ship had been engaged in winter manœuvres with the Atlantic fleet in Guantanamo Bay, but because of engine trouble was ordered to return to this port.

She left Cuba Sunday and was expected to arrive here to-day. She sent a wireless to the navy yard to-day stating that she would arrive on Saturday. Navy yard officials say the North Dakota was sent away from this port before repairs she was undergoing were completed.

EARTHQUAKE DEAD 24,203.

Only 4 Per Cent. of Avezzano's Population Survive.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 11.—A semi-official statement places the number of dead in the recent earthquake at 24,203, distributed as follows: Province of Aquila, 23,744; Province of Caserta, 422, Rome, 34. This list includes those killed at Avezzano, numbering 10,719, which is 96 per cent. of the population of the town. Avezzano is in the province of Aquila.

SERVICE BOARD MYSTERY FOUND BY INVESTIGATORS

Williams Says Lawyer Asserted He Had "Startling Facts" About Signal Contract—Quick Denial—Talk of Wood as Former Contract Hunter.

The Thompson committee went fishing yesterday for information about two Brooklyn Rapid Transit signal contracts amounting to $1,396,000 awarded last year with the approval of the Public Service Commission. It caught a lot of nebulous but interesting testimony, in which the name of Commissioner Robert C. Wood was often mentioned.

The phrase "It didn't look just right" was used by Commissioner George V. S. Williams. From the other witness on this topic, Secretary Travis H. Whitney, came a statement that he had thought "something was not as it ought to be." Two mysterious affidavits were said to be in the possession of Joseph S. Auerbach, counsel for the Federal Signal Company; but he says this is not true.

It was testified, and Mr. Wood admits it, that two years before he joined the commission, while in the equipment business, he tried to represent one of the companies which in December last got a $1,200,000 signal contract from the B. R. T., and that hearings on a previous contract were turned over to him at his own request.

On the whole the committee seemed disappointed by the results of its inquiry. It has not decided whether to drop the whole matter or to recall Mr. Wood and also put Mr. Auerbach and signal company officers on the stand.

Interborough Accused.

The second important development yesterday was a charge that the Interborough had virtually strangled the New York and Queens County Railway Company, which it owns. From commission records Counsel Hayward proved that the Interborough made 100 per cent. profit on power which it sold to its ward and sold it $696,584 worth of steel cars built for the Steinway tunnel and not fit for street railroads. It was alleged that these transactions were responsible for the sad financial condition of the Queens company which the Public Service Commission accepted as an excuse for poor service, and that the commission never tried to make the Interborough provide more cars for its ward in Queens.

J. Sergeant Cram bowed himself from the witness chair after apologizing for having accused Mr. Hayward of distorting records earlier in the day. The committee will not sit to-day, Lincoln's Birthday.

The first of those signal contracts was for equipping the Centre street loop.

"The Federal company," said Commissioner Williams, answering questions, "was trying to break into what they called the trust. Its bid was lowest and was successful. It was opposed by the Union Switch and Signal Company and the General Signal Company. The matter was assigned by Chairman McCall to Commissioner Wood. I understand he claimed to know a good deal about signal systems. Hearings dragged along until I moved that the contract be let to the lowest bidder, which was unanimously done."

"Did you have any reason for this except a desire to expedite the work?" asked Mr. Hayward.

Didn't Want to Criticise.

"Not so far as I was concerned. I don't want to criticise anybody. People in Brooklyn were blaming me for the delay because I usually handled Brooklyn matters. I went to Mr. Wood and told him he ought to get this thing out to the lowest bidder. He finally consented."

"What did he say first?"

"He said the Union company held the signal patents, that he was afraid the work would be tied up by injunctions if the Federal company got the contract and that he didn't believe the Federal company, which had done business in a small way, had an adequate plant. He was against giving it to the Federal company. He told me what the engineers had said about the patents."

Mr. Hayward queried: "Did Mr. Wood ever tell you about having previous experience with signals?"

"Later, in connection with the big B. R. T. contract," said Mr. Williams, "he told me he had been in the signal business at one time. On the same day I moved for the approval of the Centre street loop contract Secretary Whitney told me that Wood, before he became a Commissioner, had appeared at the offices on signal matters—I don't know what they were."

Records showed that the Federal company's bid was $196,000, and the others were: Union company, $200,000; Hall Signal Company, $205,000; General company, $269,000.

Once more Mr. Hayward asked Mr. Williams why he had been in a hurry to see the Centre street loop contract awarded.

"I didn't want to see any more fooling about," was the reply. Mr. Wood explained that by that he meant delay, and that he informed Chairman McCall that he would "insist on getting that contract out."

Senator Mill asked: "Ever hear anything more about this contract that you think would interest us?"

Mr. Williams replied: "Yes, I heard a great deal, but I don't know who is back of it. One of the officers of the Federal company was a sister of the wife of Col. Williams, president of the B. R. T."

"Big Contract" Tangle Next.

Col. Hayward next played his searchlight on the "big contract"—for providing the Fourth avenue subway of the B. R. T. with signals. Originally bids for a standard system were called for. Lowest was the Federal company, $1,395,917, with the Union company second at $1,536,246, the General company third and the Hall company fourth. After all the bidders had found out what their rivals had offered the B. R. T. decided it ought to have an up to date supplemental system whereby the speed of a train was automatically controlled. So it called for new bids, including both systems.

In the second competition the General company bid $1,200,000, and the Federal company, $100,000 higher, was second.

"That's where trouble arose in the commission," Mr. Williams went on. "It didn't strike myself and others as right to allow these companies to cut under the other bidders when they knew the figures. We told President Williams of the B. R. T. this, but he said all he wanted to do was to get the best safety system for his road. I finally voted to approve the contract with the General company. It was a hard proposition to decide, and it lay in the commission a long time—from October 21 to December 18.

"President A. H. Renshaw of the Federal company protested against the award. Some of our conferences were heated. Mr. McCall from the outset was against the General company and Commissioner Maltbie was inclined to agree with him. Commissioner Wood in the early stages had blue prints from which he criticised the proposition of the General company."

"What did he say?" Col. Hayward asked.

"He didn't think the system would ever work. He tried to explain to me that at certain times the current wouldn't work on the shoe," &c.

"But he finally voted to approve the contract that he previously talked against?"

Hint of "Startling Facts."

"Yes. He changed shortly before the vote was taken. I suppose the engineers converted him. Our engineers were sure that the General company had a great signal system."

Mr. Williams stopped until Mr. Hayward prodded him with "Anything more?"

"Well," mused Mr. Williams, "Mr. Auerbach for the Federal company tried to have the case reopened. He said it would startle me if I knew the facts—that he would have something to startle the community—but he wouldn't tell what he meant unless the case was reopened. As he gave no reason why we should withdraw our approval of the contract, which was already signed, the case was not reopened."

Mr. Williams went on to say that he had learned that while William R. Willcox was still chairman of the commission—two years before Mr. Wood joined the commission—Mr. Wood "had sought to be retained by the General Signal Company to represent them in New York, and they had turned him down."

"Where did you get this information?" demanded Senator Mills.

"From a man named Finucane [Thomas Finucane of Rochester, it seemed], who argued before the commission that the General company should get the contract. Mr. Auerbach told me afterward that two affidavits existed on which he relied, but he didn't tell me what was in them."

At Wood's Request, He Says.

Secretary Whitney was now recalled as a witness to be asked how Commissioner Wood happened to be assigned to supervise the Centre street loop contracts.

"As I remember," he said, "I was in the chairman's room. Mr. Wood had stated that signal contracts were about to be submitted. He said he would like the assignment and the chairman said he would be glad to give it to him."

Mr. Whitney said he had no definite facts, but added: "One morning I said to Mr. Williams that I thought prompt action was required and I didn't like the looks of things."

It developed that minutes of an informal hearing on the loop contract had been in Mr. Wood's office instead of the commission file since July 2, 1914.

"I told Mr. Williams," the witness said later, "that engineers had told me that before Mr. Wood was appointed he was a frequent visitor as the representative of a railroad supply house. I can't definitely recall that they said any particular company. My information is entirely hearsay."

"What did you mean when you said you didn't like the looks of things," broke in Senator Thompson. "Did you think there was something crooked?"

"Well, I wouldn't say that."

"Something not as it ought to be?"

"Yes."

Everybody looked puzzled when Mr. Whitney was excused. The accusation of parental neglect against the Interborough Company was made by Mr. Hayward while Mr. Cram was on the stand.

"This poor unfortunate child of the Interborough is bankrupt, so it can't give good service?" said Mr. Haywood. "Let's read these figures from the commission's reports."

According to these figures, the Interborough has owned 32,048 of the Queens company's 32,350 shares since 1907, and from that year until 1914 at least the Queens company, which before that earned a profit, has had an annual deficit, ranging from $32,268 in 1907 to $114,718 in the year 1913.

Chairman Thompson said yesterday that the committee would recommend several amendments to the Public Service Commission law.

Two Contradict Williams.

Commissioner Wood said last night that his record as to signal contracts could not be properly questioned.

"Three years ago," he said, "President Salmon of the General Signal Company said that he would like to retain me in getting contracts for signal service in the new subways. He and I went to see Chairman Willcox of the commission. We then decided it was too early to arrange details, so I dropped the matter. I have not seen Mr. Salmon for two and a half years until he came into the commission's offices recently on matters regarding the present contracts.

"Why did I ask to be assigned to hearings on the Centre street loop contract? Because I had always made a specialty of electrical matters. It was not because of any old interest in signal systems—absolutely not. When I became a commissioner I divorced myself from any old interests.

"I opposed awarding the Centre street loop signal contract to the Federal Company because I knew that the Union and General companies held certain patents on which they might sue for infringement."

"Did you hold up the contract until Commissioner Williams forced it through as he has intimated?" Mr. Wood was asked.

"I did not. In the end I was convinced by the attorneys of the commission and the B. R. T. that a bond would cover any liability in patent litigation."

Joseph S. Auerbach said he knew nothing about the affidavit he was supposed to have, and that he didn't know where Commissioner Williams got his information. Mr. Williams had testified he got it from Mr. Auerbach.

TALKS WITH HAYWOOD.

Governor Here From Albany—Mute About Intentions.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman came down from Albany yesterday afternoon for the purpose of attending the Hungarian Republican Club dinner and the Seventh Regiment review last night and to open the Volunteer Hospital to-day. He will return to the capital to-morrow night.

These at least were the ostensible reasons for the Governor's visit. He had a long and important conference yesterday afternoon with Col. William Hayward, counsel for the Thompson committee, which is investigating the Public Service Commission. The Governor went over with Mr. Hayward the main points of evidence which have been brought out.

He was unwilling last night to make any prediction as to his possible course after the committee makes its report, but some persons who imagine that they are aware of the Governor's attitude believe he is in favor of some modification of the Public Service Commission act and will approve recommendations for the removal of certain Commissioners.

The Governor is accompanied by his military secretary and is stopping at the Hotel St. Regis.

William Redmond Commissioned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—William Redmond has received a commission in the Royal Irish Regiment. Mr. Redmond, who has been a member of Parliament for Clare since 1892, is the second son of the late W. A. Redmond.

WINS WIFE, NO CASH; SWINDLED, HE SAYS

Young Cashier Causes Arrest of Marriage Broker for Demanding His Fee.

MAY SUE GIRL'S FATHER

Fritz Podszus, proprietor of a matrimonial agency at 385 West End avenue, was held in $100 bail yesterday by Magistrate House in the West Side Court for Special Sessions for his alleged action in sending an annoying letter to a disappointed suitor who had won a bride but not a bankbook.

Henry G. Bannister, the complainant, a chubby, red cheeked young man somewhat below the average size, who said he was a cashier, told of paying $1 to join Podszus's Matrimonial Club in January, 1913. Podszus, he testified, agreed to introduce him to a young woman with $1,000 in her own name, whose father would give $2,500 to her husband when the knot was tied.

He said a photograph of a young woman numbered 54,259 was shown to him. The picture was offered in evidence. Magistrate House described it for the stenographer's record as "a photograph of a young lady with her hair pretty high on her head and her dress rather low with regard to her shoulders."

Bannister testified that he signed a contract agreeing to pay Podszus $250 if he arranged the match with the lady's $3,500—and the lady. He left notes for $250 with the broker. Then he wrote to the young lady, he continued, at a health institute in Chicago, where she was learning physical culture, and she came East to meet him. They were married, he said, in December, 1913.

Continuing, Bannister testified that he received on January 9 a letter from Podszus, in which the broker rudely reminded him of their agreement, and asked if he wished Podszus to go to Cooperstown, N. Y., the home of the young woman, and try to sell the negotiable notes from house to house. It was this letter that led to the arrest of the matrimonial agent.

Cross-examined by William Keir, attorney for the defendant, Bannister admitted frankly that he went to Podszus to get a woman with money.

Keir moved for the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the threat to sell the complainant's notes in Cooperstown was a legitimate transaction, but Magistrate House decided that the letter came within the statute as annoying.

As Mr. Bannister left the court he was asked what his bride's first name was. He said he had not been interested enough to ask. He added that he had been deceived and swindled, and intended to bring a damage suit against his wife's father, who is Lamore A. Cossaart, a wholesale butter and egg dealer of Cooperstown, N. Y. Miss Cossaart was not in court.

TO SHOOT WITH B. M. BARUCH.

Party of Bankers to Be Guests at His South Carolina Estate.

Bernard M. Baruch will be the host to a party of bankers who left New York yesterday for an over the holiday duck shooting trip at Mr. Baruch's estate, Hob Caw Barony, near Georgetown, S. C.

Mr. Baruch's guests include James N. Wallace, Otto H. Kahn, Alvin W. Krech, Albert Rathbone, J. A. Black and H. N. Baruch. They will return during the first part of next week.

"Public Defender" for New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The office of "Public Defender" in New York with a salary of $15,000 is created in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Oliver. Another bill would abolish the office of Chamberlain and transfer the duties to the Comptroller.

PHONE PROFIT IN N. Y. $9,381,319 LAST YEAR

Figures Produced Before Up-State P. S. C. by President Union N. Bethell.

SAYS WAR CUT BUSINESS

The New York Telephone Company produced yesterday before the up-State Public Service Commission figures of its earnings for 1914. The company had previously asserted it would be a physical impossibility to segregate the figures for Greater New York.

They showed total operating revenue of $27,884,216, with operating expenses of $15,708,668, and a profit of $9,381,319 in this city for the year. The company's voluntary reduction of 10 per cent. in rates a year ago cut the profits by about $2,000,000.

The figures were presented when Union N. Bethell, president of the company, was examined by M. H. Winkler. Martin W. Littleton also asked Mr. Bethell questions.

Mr. Bethell said all the stock of his company is owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph. His company owns all the stock of the Empire City Subway Company. American Telephone and Telegraph owns more than 99 per cent. of the Western Electric Company stock. The Empire City Subway owns the ducts carrying telephone wires and the Western Electric makes all the telephone apparatus. This apparatus is leased by American Telephone and Telegraph to the New York company.

The figures presented showed that the New York company has in five years paid American Telephone and Telegraph $9,261,439 for rental of apparatus. In the same time it has paid the Empire City Subway Company $5,125,303 duct rental. Mr Winkler complains that the telephone profits are thus dispersed among several corporations and made to appear small.

Mr. Bethell gave it as his opinion that a telephone company should earn not less than 8 per cent. and should be able to earn 10 per cent. He said his company depends on American Telephone and Telegraph for its capital, and their 100,000 shareholders' 8 per cent. dividends keep up the flow of capital. Mr. Winkler spoke of Chicago, where telephone service, mostly on party wires, can be had for as little as five cents a day, and where about $3 a year places a telephone anywhere. Mr. Bethell's rejoinder was that New York city would never stand for that sort of service on party wires.

"I should say that the greatest period of our building operations was last year," Mr. Bethell said. "Since then we have cut down our construction programme by fully 50 per cent.

"The normal increase in our traffic is 8 per cent. a year. Since the start of the war and its concomitant trade depression there has been no increase. Instead there has been a drop of 10 per cent. in new business in the East."

Mr. Bethell will be questioned further at 10 o'clock next Friday, February 19, at 1 Madison avenue.

WIFE FINE SHOT, SAYS CROKER.

Already Has Killed Three Wildcats From Piazza.

PALM BEACH, Feb. 11.—Richard Croker and his bride came up from The Wigwam, the Croker estate on an island five miles south of Palm Beach, today to call on Father Brandt of St. Agnes's Church, New York, who performed their marriage ceremony. The old Tammany chieftain is stouter and much younger looking. Few of his friends recognized him at first glance.

Hearing that Charles Murphy had said at Hot Springs the day his marriage was announced that he wished him happiness Mr. Croker exclaimed, "He did, did he?"

Then he said he was out of politics and the only statement he had to make was that his wife was a mighty fine shot with a rifle and had already got three wildcats this season from his piazza.

"My," said he, "she certainly is fine; she is a great young woman." And his face beamed.

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