SHONTS TO TELL INTERBOROUGH'S SIDE OF ITS FINANCING TO-DAY

Company's Head Expected to Explain Subway "Commitments."

INTER-MET'S MERGER CHARGES OUTLINED

"Prior Determination" Account Also Shows $589,286 Was Allowed.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, is expected to appear before the Thompson legislative committee this afternoon. His appearance is looked forward to by the officials of the company and by officers of the city and the Public Service Commission who signed the dual contracts as the opportunity to answer the charges of improvidence, short sightedness and lack of concern for the public interest that have been steadily growing under the questioning of Bainbridge Colby, counsel to the committee, during the last two weeks.

As for the testimony of George W. Young that he was informed that the Stevens contract for elevated railroad improvement was favored by Mr. Shonts because the commissions to the engineer were to be used in satisfying certain obligations which the Interborough's president had incurred in procuring the dual system contracts, the impression prevails that Mr. Shonts will deny that he ever made such a statement. Gardner M. Lane, the former director of the company, who is alleged to have given this information to Mr. Young, is dead, and J. P. Morgan has already denied that during a conversation with Mr. Lane immediately after the statement of Mr. Shonts is alleged to have been made, Mr. Lane made any mention of commitments and obligations to be satisfied.

Two of the contentions which Mr. Shonts is expected to make are that the prior claims of the Interborough on its net earnings are based in part on computations covering two years in which the company had spent a great deal of money, years, therefore, during which the profits were relatively small; and further that the terms under which bonds were disposed of to J. P. Morgan & Co. were not especially favorable to the bankers in view of all circumstances which had to be met.

The brief session of the committee yesterday was concerned chiefly with payments made to counsel over a number of years and with the items which, under the account designation of "prior determination," went to the Public Service Commission for approval.

Paid $805,250 to Lawyers.

Horace M. Fisher, secretary of the company, presented a table showing the payments to counsel from 1906, the year in which the Interborough-Metropolitan merger was made, down to February 11, 1916. This table showed that the total of the fees paid to counsel during that period was $805,250.

E. F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the company, in explaining the "prior determination" account, admitted that the $125,000 allowed to the company for administration expenditures covered the bonus of $125,000 which the company awarded to President Shonts. He also admitted that this and other bonuses to Interborough officials were presented to the Public Service Commission for approval as items in the "prior determination" account before the directors of the company had actually awarded them.

The list of payments by the Metropolitan Securities Company, which was taken over by the Interborough, to counsel, as prepared by Mr. Fisher follows:

1906—Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, $51,051.31; Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, $10,964.05; Henry D. Macdona, $5,739.09; Lemuel E. Quigg (salary), $15,000; Quigg, Bostwick & Coleman, $1,309.85; James L. Quackenbush, $10,000; Elihu Root (retainer), $5,000.

1907—Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, $42,500; Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, $81,322.95; Henry D. Macdona, $6,147.34; Lemuel E. Quigg (salary), $11,250; Quigg, Bostwick & Coleman, $409.91; Edwin Sutton (retainer), $2,500; James M. Quackenbush, $5,000; Franklin Bartlett, $12,500; Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, $4,225; W. J. Wallace (retainer), $5,000.

1908—Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, $41,234.89; H. D. Macdona, $3,668; Lemuel E. Quigg (salary), $3,750; Charles F. Kingsley, $1,600; Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, $25,000; Franklin Bartlett, $6,100; Harris T. Russell, $271.17; Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, $60.60.

1909—Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, $13,574.86; Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, $12,500; William J. Wallace, $25,250.

Mr. Fisher explained that these items covered the expenses of the 1906 merger, taking in services and disbursements. There was none recorded for 1910 and 1911, and in 1912 the expenses of the merger consisted only of a payment of $1,407.40 to Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff.

"What," asked Mr. Colby, "could the Metropolitan Securities Company have been doing in 1907, when payments of more than $123,000 were made to one firm of lawyers?"

Made Several Loans.

"It negotiated several loans in that year."

"Did that have anything to do with the merger of the Metropolitan Street Railways Company with the Interborough?"

"Yes, I think it did."

E. F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the company, who followed Mr. Fisher, said that the new subway system would not be ready for operation before February 16, 1918, the contract date, and probably not before June of that year. He said that the cost of equipment for the new subways will be $22,000,000.

"Which, added to the $58,000,000 for construction, makes $80,000,000?"

"Yes."

"Yet Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shonts refer to it in their letters as $77,000,000."

"That was preliminary to the actuality."

"What has been the cost of equipment for the new subway to date?"

"$1,165,306.42."

Mr. Gaynor said that in June or July, 1913, the Interborough presented to the Public Service Commission for its approval a list of preliminary expenses which it thought proper that the city should pay. The total of this claim was $1,532,000. Of this amount there was allowed $589,286.02. This was what was known as the "prior determination" account.

"At the time you made this claim for $1,532,000 for extra expenses, had all of the items been actually paid?"

"No, they had not."

How It Was Distributed.

The amounts making up the $589,286.02 were distributed to Manhattan third tracking, $207,023.43; elevated extensions, $54,857.58; subways, $327,405.01. Included in the subway "prior determination" account was $129,405.01 for engineering and superintendence. In the item of legal expenses, amounting to $65,000, were fees of $43,333.33 to Richard Reid Rogers, $15,166.67 to Edward M. Grout and $6,500 to De Lancey Nicoll.

Under "miscellaneous construction expenditures" was included $10,000 for extra services to Mr. Gaynor, $8,000 of which was charged to subway construction and $2,000 to third tracking. This amount was part of an aggregate of $107,327.15, nothing more than the $10,000 being allowed.

Mr. Colby brought out that one of the items charged to construction and not allowed was $27,939 for advertising in newspapers.

"What was that for?" he was asked.

"The company," said Mr. Gaynor, solemnly, "conducted a publicity campaign designed to educate the people, so to speak, in favor of our plan."

There also appeared among the amounts allowed an item of $125,000. This was listed under administration expenses.

"Is that the Shonts bonus?" asked Senator Thompson.

"He was paid that amount."

"Is that the $125,000 that was paid to Mr. Shonts?"

"I can't say that."

"Was any other item of $125,000 paid to Mr. Shonts?"

"No."

"Then it was the bonus," said the Senator emphatically.

"What items that you charged in this account had actually not been expended before the allowance was made by the city?"

"Those of Julien T. Davies, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Nicoll, part of the Grout payment, the payments to Mr. Rogers and myself and the administration charges. They were paid by the Interborough after the application was made, but before the application was allowed."

Among the payments which the city did not allow were two of $178,571.43, each to J. P. Morgan & Co.

The committee adjourned early to give Senator Thompson a chance to attend the Republican State Convention. During the morning session the Senator read the following letter from J. P. Morgan & Co.:

You will recall that on February 3 we advised you by telephone that Mr. Morgan had gone to Europe on business, his trip having been planned many weeks ago—in fact, last November—and that his date of return was necessarily uncertain. At that time we expressed to you our willingness to furnish you with any facts of which we may be possessed and in which the city is interested relative to our relations with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

This morning we are in receipt of a cable from Mr. Morgan, in which he asks us to repeat our former message, as conditions have not changed, and he has no more definite idea than he had on February 3 as to when he can return.

We should say also that we believe ourselves possessed of all the information in connection with this business which Mr. Morgan possesses and concerning which he has not been examined already.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for President Shonts of the Interborough, returned yesterday from England on the St. Paul. He said that he was not aware that Mr. Shonts had been called as a witness before the Thompson committee. When informed of the general course which the inquiry has taken during the last two weeks, Mr. Nicoll said:

"I am sure that all that Mr. Shonts has done has been for the good of the community."

It was learned at the office of the Interborough that up to 5 o'clock Mr. Shonts had had no conference with Mr. Nicoll. The latter is expected to appear before the Thompson committee this morning with Mr. Shonts. John B. Stanchfield, who procured a delay in the calling of Mr. Shonts until Mr. Nicoll should arrive, had a conference with Senator Thompson yesterday. It was suggested that the Senator asked him if Mr. Shonts would sign a waiver of immunity before taking the stand, but neither the Senator nor Mr. Stanchfield would discuss this matter afterward.

The sub-committee appointed to examine the books of the Gillespie company held a long session yesterday afternoon. All of the books and papers of the company were carted to the hearing room again as they were last Saturday. Chairman Feinberg said that the findings of the sub-committee would be reported to the full committee before being made public.

Duncan MacInness, chief auditor of the Finance Department, was sworn as a witness yesterday. He will testify to-day. Mr. MacInness has been in the Finance Department for many years and is thoroughly familiar with the financial arrangements which the city made for carrying out the new transit system contracts.

DE LANCEY NICOLL ARRIVES.

His Wife in London Too Ill to Return for Two Months.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough, who went to London to visit his wife, who is ill there, returned yesterday by the American liner St. Paul. He said that he was completely out of touch with the news of New York, not even knowing that Mr. Shonts had been called as a witness by the Thompson committee. He declared that he knew no more about the committee's proceedings than he did when he left here for London five weeks ago.

Mr. Nicoll said he had started home only because Mrs. Nicoll, who is bedridden, will not be able to stand a transatlantic journey for two months, and that he had decided to devote the interval of waiting for her to get better to routine business here. He will go back to bring her home.

MAYOR GAINS DELAY OF P. S. BOARD LEASE

Chance of Finding Room in Municipal Building Is Also a Factor.

A letter which Mayor Mitchel sent to the Public Service Commission yesterday caused the commission to delay for a day at least the signing of a lease for new quarters in the Equitable Building. The Mayor asked for a postponement until it could be definitely determined whether or not any of the empty city owned buildings on the new court house site offered adequate accommodations.

From another source the commission was informed that there was a possibility of finding enough floor space in the Municipal Building. It was said last night that this prospect, rather than the proposal to investigate further the buildings on the court house site, caused the commission to inform the Mayor that the Equitable Building lease would not be signed yesterday, but that something would have to be done to-day. Commissioner William Hayward said last night:

"If the city can give us three floors in the Municipal Building, I'm for going there, although I must say that if this were a purely private transaction it might be said that there is a moral obligation to sign the Equitable lease."

On Saturday a statement was given out by the Public Service Commission making it appear that the city was getting 80,000 square feet in the Equitable Building and the City Investing Building at $1.37 a square foot. It was said that the rate for 62,000 square feet in the Equitable Building would be $1.70 a square foot, and that a two year lease of a floor in the City Investing Building would cost only $5,000.

Yesterday real estate men pointed out that after two years the commission would have only its Equitable Building quarters, for which it would be paying $1.70 a square foot, not $1.37. It is now paying a little more than $1.58 a square foot in the Tribune Building.

NUMBED HANDS IN BREAD LINE.

Package Containing Gloves a Much Appreciated Gift.

The hand that reached for a loaf of bread at THE SUN free bread depot in Prince street was blue and stiff with the cold. It fumbled a moment and the bread dropped on the floor. "Excuse me," said Dick Bright, who knew it was because the hand was numb from exposure. The soiled loaf went into the discard and a fresh one was carefully pressed into the grip of the half frozen owner of the hand.

"Here, Jack," said Tom Merry over by the stove, "come here and warm yourself. I have a valentine for you." And from a package which the postman had just left he produced a warm pair of gloves with wrist warmers. The package contained beskies a half dozen pairs of gloves, which were just the thing for the snow shovellers in the bread line, other warm clothing. The package was labelled "For THE SUN bread line, from Hayden Carruth, 1401 Jesup avenue, High Bridge, City."

The Universal Film Company yesterday took pictures of the bread line for its "Animated Weekly."

Tom Merry and Dick Bright distributed their usual 1,000 loaves of bread.

A belated valentine for the bread fund was a check for $5 from Mrs. Willis Holly, 158 West Forty-seventh street. "I am sorry I could not send it as a valentine," the letter said.

ANTHRAX PATIENT IMPROVES.

Indications of Recovery of Hiers—Still in Danger.

The condition of Eugene Hiers, the anthrax patient at Bellevue, showed a still further improvement yesterday. His temperature had gone down to 99, the swelling of his right hand, where the infection started, had lessened and he was feeling in better spirits.

It was still too early to predict a recovery, the doctors pointed out, because of the uncertainty of the disease and the suddenness with which a patient who appears to be recovering may be stricken down. Hiers received an injection of 35 cubic centimeters of the Eichhorn serum yesterday, making a total of close to 200 cubic centimeters, which he has received since Saturday.

TSETSE FLY VICTIM ON WAY TO HEALTH

Dr. Perveil of Brooklyn Sits Up for Two Hours and Sees Friends.

Dr. Albert C. Perveil of 14 Hancock street, Brooklyn, victim of the African sleeping sickness caused by the bite of a tsetse fly, has improved so much from the malady, which until now has been considered incurable, that yesterday he was able to sit up for two hours. Daily visits from friends have been the rule for more than a week. Although Dr. Elmer Lee, his physician, would not say yesterday that all danger was past, he declared that he was confident his patient's recovery is only a matter of time.

Dr. Lee is the editor of the *Health Culture* magazine, with offices at 125 West Fifty-eighth street. When he took Dr. Perveil's case three weeks ago he began a system of treatment in which all medicine was barred. His methods attracted the criticism of other physicians, but Dr. L. H. Warner, pathologist, withdrew a week ago because, he said, Dr. Lee refused to use any of the recognized methods and put his faith in "the laying on of hands."

The treatment which has been used on the tsetse fly victim under Dr. Lee's direction has been massages and manipulations, the purpose of which was to stir the patient's body into throwing off the poison of the malady. With this treatment, Dr. Lee explained, he combined the proper nutrition to build up the wasted tissues.

"Why shouldn't I try these methods, which I believe are those of common sense and nature, after I have studied the disease for years and seen the old methods tried time and again with never a success?" Dr. Lee asked yesterday. "I am not ready to pronounce my patient cured yet, but I believe he will recover. If he does it will be because instead of dosing him with atoxyl, salvarsan, mercury, arsenic or any of the rest of the corrosive drugs that have been depended on without result I have driven the poison out of his clogged system in a natural way.

"I do not seek the credit for his cure if it results from what I have done, but I want it to be credited to common sense as against the theories of medical research."

Dr. Perveil's wife and sister-in-law declare that although they have had the fullest confidence in Dr. Lee's methods he has surprised them by the results.

BENEFIT FOR WELFARE WORK.

Opera Singers on the Bill to Aid the Normyl Fund.

Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Lorillard and Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox are managing the benefit for the Normyl Welfare Work Fund, to be given at the Princess Theatre on the afternoon of February 24.

Mlle. Alice Verlet, the Belgian soprano, who has recently sung with the Chicago Opera Company; Miss Margaret Huston, Mlle. Odette Le Fontenay, from the Covent Garden Theatre, London; Mlle. Elise Du Four, a dancer of Debussy, and George Copeland are on the programme. The feature of the bill is the appearance announced of Mme. Alice Archainbaud from the Théâtre Antoine and her company in a one act play, "Lionnette," in English.

CITY COLLEGE MAN KILLED.

Near Sighted Student Falls Down Stairs in Gymnasium.

Felix S. Phillips, a freshman at the College of the City of New York, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling down a flight of stairs in the college gymnasium. Dr. Storey, director of the gymnasium, said that Phillips's neck was broken.

Phillips was on his way with classmates to the swimming pool in the basement of the gymnasium. He was near sighted, but had removed his glasses in anticipation of a swim and to this his stumbling is attributed. Phillips, who had just entered the college from Townsend Harris Hall, lived at 204 West 118th street.

TWO DEAD, 8 DYING; ATE OF DISEASED PIG

Trichinosis Develops From Animal Far Rockaway Man Got at Bargain.

VICTIMS SUFFER AGONY

Two persons are dead and eight others are at the point of death in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, victims of trichinosis, caused by eating the flesh of a diseased hog. The animal was killed by John Fabrizzio, a gardener, living at 339 Remson avenue, Far Rockaway, and served by his wife, Camile, at dinner on Sunday.

The Fabrizzios' sixteen-months-old daughter Mary died on Monday night and the man and his wife, with their four other children, ranging in age from 4 to 15 years, together with Mrs. Josephine Caponi, Michael Prestier and Peter Prella, boarders at the Fabrizzio home, lay in agony in the hospital yesterday suffering from delirium and partial paralysis. Fabrizzio, who was 48 years old, died last night.

Dr. Samuel Moskowitz and Dr. Benjamin Salzer, physicians at the hospital, say that there is little hope for the patients' recovery, as the disease is generally fatal unless preventive measures are taken in time.

Fabrizzio bought a sickly pig at a bargain last week. It was killed and dressed without any inspection by the authorities.

All partook heartily of the meat on Sunday, symptoms of trichinosis poisoning beginning to develop on Monday. Fabrizzio, his wife and three of the children were taken to the hospital on Monday night. The remaining victims were removed to the hospital yesterday. Before the youngest child, Mary, died she suffered severely.

Trichinosis is a disease resulting from eating salted, smoked or otherwise only partly cooked pork, according to medical authorities. The source of the infection is a parasite worm, which hatches myriads of embryos, the latter of which bore through the walls of the intestine of one who has eaten the infected meat and lodge in the muscular tissue. The Standard Dictionary says:

"The penetration of the embryonic trichinæ to the muscles causes excruciating agony with * * * swelling of the limbs, fever, delirium and general organic derangement. If death does not terminate the disease the symptoms disappear when the worms cease to move, and they may remain in the flesh in their encysted condition without disabling the patient. Experiments have shown that salting and smoking of cured but uncooked meats are not fatal to the trichinæ, hence the frequent infection from partaking of cured but uncooked meat, as smoked sausage and ham. Trichinæ are destroyed by a moist heat of 170 degrees Fahrenheit and consequently proper cooking renders meat safe."

The principal carriers of the disease are rats. Man and swine are particularly susceptible, however. The cysts of the trichinæ containing the millions of embryos may sometimes be seen in the flesh of swine, particularly in ham. They are small nodules coated with a calcareous shell.

Efforts have been made to trace the pig which brought the disease to the Fabrizzio home, but it has not been discovered where Fabrizzio bought the pig.

U. S. JUDGE LACOMBE RETIRES; IS PAST 70

Settles Traction Litigation in District Court and Many Other Cases.

As the last official act of his twenty-nine years on the Federal bench senior Circuit Court Judge E. Henry Lacombe signed an order yesterday clearing up the involved traction litigation which has been in the Federal courts since 1907.

Having signed this order discharging the receivers for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the New York City Railway Company, the Judge's resignation, submitted to the Attorney-General on February 1, took effect. Judge Lacombe was 70 years old on January 29 and will retire on full pay. He sails to-day on the Santa Marta for the Caribbean.

Throughout most of the traction litigation Judge Lacombe sat by special assignment as a Judge of the United States District Court. His order yesterday, it is estimated by some authorities, gives to the New York Railways Company about $4,000,000 in settlement of its claims against the defunct Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the New York City Railway Company.

The Judge rules, however, that the New York Railways Company's claim is not to be paid from the funds in the hands of the receivers until sufficient assets have been set aside to defray the claims of the other general creditors. Such general creditors of the New York City Railways Company are to receive a dividend of 42¼ per cent. and the general creditors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company are to receive 10 per cent.

Above the assets necessary to the payment of these claims all the assets are to be turned over to the New York Railways Company, and if that concern does not comply with the decree within thirty days the remaining assets are to be sold by the court. The Judge also authorizes the payment by the Metropolitan to the Third Avenue Railroad Company of $4,442,745 for the rental of the Third avenue line, interest on bonds, repairs to rolling stock, &c.

The claim of the Metropolitan Company against the New York City Railway Company has not been passed on in full. The items considered by the Judge, however, include the payment of $1,841,021 to the Metropolitan for use of tracks and roadbed, $686,420 for repairs, $1,020,128 for replacement of rolling stock, $1,729,420 for taxes and $1,324,058 for insurance expenses.

Judge Lacombe, in the closing days of his judgeship, spent long hours in conferring with his associates in the Circuit Court of Appeals, so that that court was able yesterday to hand down decisions in thirty-four cases. Judge Lacombe wrote sixteen opinions.

SAINT CYR REJOINS WIFE.

Rides in Trolley to Escape Notice—Going Abroad, Is Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Jean Harald Edward Saint Cyr rejoined his wife at the Bellevue-Stratford this afternoon on his return from Washington. Earlier in the day Mrs. Saint Cyr received an elderly woman, who is said to be a friend from New York.

Saint Cyr, accompanied by Robert von Schwemin, his friend, arrived at the West Philadelphia station, and in order to reach the hotel unnoticed rode on a trolley car to Fifteenth street.

According to a report at the hotel, Saint Cyr went to Washington to obtain a passport for Europe. It is intimated he plans to go to France.

ASKS WHITMAN TO HIT 'CHARITY TRUST'

Father Farrell Says Inquiry Is Anti-Catholic Plot and Baby Farm Scheme.

DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

The Rev. Father William B. Farrell of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, has written an open letter to Gov. Whitman in which he calls for a legislative investigation of the entire charity problem of the city, private institutions and associations as well as public or official associations, including the Department of Public Charities.

Father Farrell criticises in scathing terms the motives, he alleges, are back of the Strong investigation, the men who are conducting it and their method of procedure. At the outset he says in part:

"The investigating committee appointed by the Governor has been taking 'testimony' on the alleged charges of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury against the State Board of Charities for many days past and has so thoroughly demonstrated or exposed itself that it is time to take stock.

"On November 15 last our daily press gave large space to an alleged report of the Department of Charities addressed to the Mayor. The report claimed, among other things, to have saved $800,000. This was done by simply crowding more beds into buildings that from the time he took office the Commissioner has continually clamored were overcrowded.

Denies an Unemployment Crisis

"He says he has 'assisted your Honor in meeting the unemployment crisis by putting the idle Twenty-fourth Street Pier into service with cots and blankets to provide for 1,500 more men than the city has been able to lodge at the Municipal Lodging House. Whereas there is no unemployment crisis and on the coldest night this winter but 506 applied to a partly filled institution which had 1,400 a year ago.

"The claims of great savings are met by the fact that the department in December last, before the year's figures were completed, had cost over $917,079.54 more than it cost in 1913.

"The Commissioner attacks the State Board of Charities as inspecting private institutions 'with both eyes closed or with one suspicious and one drooping eye.' And after asserting that he will decline hereafter to accept the State board's reports, he says his statements 'would warrant a special inquiry into this branch of the State government by the Governor or the Legislature.'

"This amazing paper was sent to the acting Mayor, George McAneny, a former president of the City Club, and by him forwarded to the Governor.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that Homer Folks, an open and ardent enemy of the State Board of Charities, in company with Mr. Kingsbury, at one time a secretary in Mr. Folks's State Charities Aid Association (which Mr. Folks boasts has 14,000 members, and one can infer that they are all voters), visited the Governor before the desired commission of investigation was appointed.

McAneny's Ex-Partner Chosen.

"Now, when the Governor's special Commissioner, Charles H. Strong, is appointed it is observed that he was a former partner of Mr. McAneny's and also a president of the City Club. There are no insinuations in this statement and it is made simply to record what are believed to be the facts and show the origin of the commission."

Follows then the biography of Messrs. Doherty, Bernstein and R. R. Reeder, members of the committee, in which Father Farrell points out that their appointments were at least unhappy, after which there are some words on Homer Folks and Edward T. Devine. On this latter point he writes:

"Mr. Folks and Mr. Devine are both strong anti-institutional advocates. In 1908 at 171 Broadway, before a large audience, both Mr. Folks and Mr. Devine made addresses denouncing institutions. Mr. Devine said:

"'I am prepared to say that the day of the private institution and reformatory and the day of the private hospital has gone past forever, so far as their relation to the civic corporation is concerned. I wish I could say that this is already true of the city of New York. * * * We have in this city a well organized Catholic interest, whose power and influence with the public officials are such that they dare not deny them anything.'

"So certain am I of the substantial truth of this entire investigation being a conspiracy against the institutions and the State board and in the interest of the organizations sometimes spoken of as the 'charity trust,' as well as the scheme of boarding out children in homes, the return to baby farming, that it seems to me this commission has already gone far enough.

"Nothing is clearer than that this alleged testimony is directed against our institutions, using the dupe and tool, Doherty, as chief calumniator. Listen to the smug Reeder, himself in a rich institution, as he insultingly answers a question of Commissioner Strong: 'Yes, sir, there is a scramble to get children because public funds help to build up their plants.' And then with a smirk and an insult he adds: 'Such funds might also be used to help build up religious orders.'

"Our children come to us under the law and we build our institutions out of the sacrifice of blood and effort.

"Mr. Reeder showed his hatred of Catholics when in 1907 at the national convention in Minneapolis he said, after speaking of what he had seen in visiting institutions, 'The senseless mumbling of prayers and catechisms, the memorizing of numerous songs adapted to adult saints, the enforced idleness of unoccupied time; all these form a dreary chapter of the institution life of children which ought long since to have been closed.'

"In all our institutions in 1913 we received from the city $2,717,691.67, and we expended $4,544,564, and gave untold labor besides. This will show Mr. Reeder the 'profits' in our humanitarian work."

Sees Earmarks of Conspiracy.

Father Farrell in summing up says:

"The Department of Charities, to gratify its hatred of the State board, under the advice of the heads of the 'charity trust,' has used the institutions for its own purposes and the earmarks of conspiracy stick out all over the proceedings.

"The State board is hated because it has been unable to discover the marvels and wonders announced as wrought by the charity department. It has seen, however, the reverse of the advertised splendors.

"This Strong commission in its course to date has made itself thoroughly distrusted, showing a lack of judicial impartiality as well as a nasty anti-Catholic animus.

"The whole thing should come to an immediate end, and in its stead there should be a committee of the Legislature with power to investigate completely the entire charity problem of the city; the societies pushing this discredited investigation, which themselves exist on the contributions of the benevolent; the Department of Public Charities in all its ramifications; the private institutions and hospitals receiving public money, and the State Board of Charities."

ORPHAN ASYLUM DOCTOR PRESCRIBED "STRAP OIL"

Beating the Children at Riverdale Cured Both Mental and Physical Ills, Investigators Hear—Moral Suasion Discarded for Leather.

Interesting opinions of the value of corporal punishment both as soothing syrup for children with physical troubles and as a means of enforcing discipline were voiced yesterday at the investigation into State and city charities being conducted by Charles H. Strong as a special commissioner.

Dr. Mason Pitman, superintendent of the Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale, the first witness for the State Board of Charities, which is under fire from Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, told how, after trying remonstrance, self-government and the big brother movement in his institution of 1,800 child inmates, he had recourse to three blows of a leather strap. That appeared to settle his difficulties, he added.

"I only used the strap as a last resort," he said. "I have found some cases in which I had to do it. No, I do not know of any other institution near here that permits it, nor have I heard that it is forbidden in New York public schools or similar institutions."

Dr. Pitman testified that he never permitted subordinates to punish with the strap, and did all the strapping himself. A few minutes later Miss Susan Reed, nurse in charge of the asylum's infirmary, testified that she often gave children from 5 to 9 years old three blows on the palm of the hand with a strap when the institution's physician prescribed them. She kept a record of the strappings, as did Dr. Pitman.

Depicts Virtues of Strapping.

Miss Reed agreed with Dr. Pitman that strapping is more efficacious than moral suasion. At first she sometimes punished twelve children a day, she said; now only two or three daily feel the strap.

"They have to have a little touch of it now and then," said the nurse. "I would call it a medical treatment."

Miss Reed told in a broad Scotch accent that it was "verra hard to use a fine comb on the colored children's hair."

"The big brother movement," said Dr. Pitman, "except in one or two cases failed. The older boys hadn't sense of responsibility enough. Self-government failed too. Dr. Ellis Cussler, our physician, prescribed the corporal punishment."

Miss Catherine A. Wood, former acting superintendent of the same institution, told how she planned a larger kitchen so that the children could gratify more fully their liking for being there and "aid in the development of the delightful kitchen aspect of their lives."

Several sisters were in the room to hear Dr. O'Reilly testify about the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin on Staten Island, where, it appears, breakfast is bread, butter and coffee. The doctor thought that was enough for growing boys.

Girls' Suitors Use Fire Escapes.

Commissioner Kingsbury's forces brought out that the fire escapes recommended by the State Board at the Riverdale home afforded a convenient ladder for boys who wanted to pay evening calls on the girls.

Commissioner Kingsbury, finishing his testimony, expressed his determination to continue inspecting children's institutions unless the State Board started "proper inspections."

Dr. Edward T. Devine told of a conversation with Robert W. Hebberd, secretary of the board, in which Mr. Hebberd was indignant over the charges made against Mrs. Mary Dunphy, superintendent on Randall's Island. Dr. Devine corroborated the testimony on Monday of Mayor Mitchel that the State Board threatened action if Mr. Kingsbury pressed his charges. A committee to do this had already been appointed, it was brought out.

Other witnesses at the hearing were Miss Madeleine Z. Doty, who told how many Sing Sing convicts had been in charitable institutions, and Dr. John Lynch, oculist at the Immaculate Virgin Mission.

The hearing will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning at the Bar Association.

MOTHER JONES NAGS MEN IN AUTO CHASE

Tries in Vain to Induce Girl Strikebreakers to Join Union Cause.

Mother Jones, the labor leader, made a whirlwind chase about the city yesterday to induce strikebreakers taking the places of the waistmakers and children's dress makers who are on strike to walk out of the shops.

Accompanied by a committee of the Women's Trade Union League headed by Florence Wise and Margaret Hinchey, Mother Jones went first to a shop at 40 West Twentieth street. The strikebreakers were being brought there in automobiles by representatives of the manufacturer, and a crowd of men kept Mother Jones away from the girls. However, she shouted at the top of her voice her opinion of what they were doing, but failed to induce any of them to join her cause.

When the strikebreakers' automobiles left she jumped into her car and sped after them, still calling upon them to stop, shaking her fist at the "big fat men" in charge of them. The chase led through many of the streets on the West Side.

At Eighth avenue and Fifteenth street one of the men appealed to a policeman "to keep Mother Jones from chasing us." The policeman grinned and said he could do nothing and the cavalcade of automobiles kept on its way, Mother Jones showing her increasing exasperation each minute. The strike breakers' cars were then driven over to the East Side, but Mother Jones kept after them until dark, when the chill of the day got into her bones and she was glad to give up the chase.

TEN HURT IN FREIGHT RIOT AT NEW LONDON

Strikers Attack Men Who Took Their Jobs and Give Police Hard Fight.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 15.—Police interference broke up a riot on the Central Vermont Railway Company's wharf this afternoon that threatened to become serious but which ended with ten men in the local hospitals. A score or more had their injuries attended by surgeons.

For a week the Central Vermont Railway Company and the New London Line steamers running to New York have been handicapped on account of striking freight handlers. The Central Vermont Railway replaced its freight handlers with strike breakers from New York and other cities. The New London Line also brought in strike breakers.

Mayor Rogers and the chief of police have been called repeatedly upon since the strike began to settle arguments about wages and transportation for the strike breakers. Until to-day the strikers had kept in the background, but this afternoon seventy-five of the Central Vermont workers massed for an attack on the men who had taken their jobs. The assault was made simultaneously from three directions. A coach with sixty strike breakers was derailed as it approached one end of the wharf. Two other bodies of strike breakers pounced upon the remainder of the men on the wharf and for five minutes the fight waged.

Policemen arrived when the battle was at its height and managed to hold the strikers at bay until reenforcements arrived. The riot had the effect of stopping all work on the Central Vermont wharf.

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WELLING HEIRS GO TO LAW.

J. Noble Hayes, Lawyer, Sued by His Wife's Brothers.

Family differences between J. Noble Hayes, lawyer, and his wife, Mrs. Emily Welling Hayes, and her brothers, Richard Welling, lawyer and former Civil Service Commissioner, and William Brenton Welling, are revealed in a suit to be called in the Supreme Court today. The Wellings are children of Charles H. Welling, who died some years ago and left valuable property in New York and Rhode Island. The holdings of the Welling estate are owned by the corporation of Charles H. Welling & Co., formed by the children.

The Supreme Court action was brought by Mr. Hayes for $2,800 against Charles H. Welling & Co. for legal services, part of which consisted in drawing a lease of the property at 170 Fifth avenue to the Sohmer Piano Company and a stipulation which it was expected would bind the company to lease the property for ten years longer. When the lease expired the Sohmer company declined to renew and the Welling estate brought suit. The court held that the stipulation bound the tenant for only one year instead of ten, and the Welling estate got judgment for $12,500. Mr. Hayes tried the case for the estate.

The Welling estate has filed a counterclaim to the Hayes claim, in which $102,700 is demanded for the alleged negligence of the lawyer in drawing the stipulation. This sum is computed on ten years rental, less the sum recovered. Mr. Hayes's reply to the counter claim contends that it is without merit and is merely a "spite issue."

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