New-York Tribune

Vol. LXXIII....No. 24,538. | Rain or snow and colder to-day. To-morrow, unsettled and colder. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1914. | * * PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

DRUGGED, CARL SAYS, TO MAKE HIM 'CONFESS'

Youth Held for Attacking M. H. Ellis Tool for Detective, He Declares.

MONEY AND DRINK FORCED ON HIM

Insists Story of Shooting Was Suggested to Him While Irresponsible.

MOTHER CONFIRMS IT

New York Agency Denies Accusation of "Frame-Up"—Youth's Story Voluntary.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Somerville, N. J., Jan. 20.—Paul H. Carl, charged with trying to kill Monroe H. Ellis, declared to-day in the county jail here that his "confession" was framed up by a detective, who had kept him in a state of intoxication since last October. In that time, he said, the detective paid him $12 a week to "show him the sights of Stroudsburg, Penn." The boy's mother has retained detectives to learn how the New York agency had induced Carl to say he was guilty.

Learning of Carl's statement, the agency issued to-night a denial of the truth of the boy's accusation. This is Carl's statement:

Showed Weil the Town.

"Near the middle of October a detective by the name of Jack Weil came to Stroudsburg and boarded at the Lackawanna House. He called at my mother's home and asked if I was in. She said 'Yes' and he came in. Weil informed me that he was a promoter for the Massachusetts Construction Company and asked me to show him about the town. I did so on certain days, for which he paid me, and on other days he always waylaid me on the street and forced his money and attentions on me.

"I had never drunk more than an occasional drink of beer, but he kept me incessantly drinking. He was with me practically every day until he took me to Philadelphia, on or about December 28, when we stopped at Doone's and the Hanover hotels. He always had a bottle of whiskey with him and kept me under its influence. He paid me $12 a week and expenses.

"Not long after I met Weil I began to lose weight, and now weigh fifteen pounds less than three months ago. I then began to do things which are now unexplainable. My eyes were hazy and I could scarcely read. My mother tells me that I was not myself. This condition grew upon me. I was completely baffled by Weil. I would nod my head to everything he suggested. He was constantly after me to drink, and talked about criminal jobs and deaths.

"Weil introduced me to 'Billy' Hart and Harry Ray, in Philadelphia, about January 1, and I have an indistinct recollection of their asking me, at Weil's suggestion, about the story of the shooting of Mr. Ellis. I don't know why I acquiesced, but now coming back to my normal condition I realize that I must have been under the influence of some drug.

Insists Story Was Suggested.

"Remember, please, that I did not originate the story; it was suggested to me by Weil and I acquiesced. Weil

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PICK HUERTA'S SUCCESSOR

Lind and Magon Believed to Have Chosen de la Barra.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Vera Cruz, Jan. 20.—It is believed in official circles to-night that the result of the conferences between John Lind and Señor Magon, ex-Minister of the Interior, who is here as the agent of Huerta, will be that Señor de la Barra or Señor Gamboa will take Huerta's place soon, preferably the first named.

Huerta, it is said, will then place himself in the field to fight the rebels. All the military governors will be replaced by the former civil ones.

TO FIGHT ALTMAN TAX

Executors Say Foundation Is Exempt as a Charity.

Contending that the Altman Foundation, chief beneficiary in the will of Benjamin Altman, the drygoods merchant who left $50,000,000, is a charitable institution, the executors will fight the effort of the state to collect a tax on the money, the tax being estimated at $1,000,000.

To take steps to collect the tax the Surrogate has appointed John V. Coggey as appraiser and George E. Weller attorney to Coggey. Hearings to determine Mr. Altman's holdings in the Altman company will begin within three weeks.

The executors take the stand that as other charitable organizations are exempt from taxation, the rule should cover the Altman Foundation. On the other hand, the State Controller says that the charitable end of the foundation is not the main feature; its purpose, he insists, is to conduct a private enterprise.

RICH PAIR BURNED TO COVER CRIME

Bodies of Retired Sea Captain and Wife Found in Ruins of $50,000 Home.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuckerton, N. J., Jan. 20.—Their charred bodies found in the smoking ruins of their $50,000 home, near this place, late this afternoon, the police believe that Nicholas Shepherd, a retired sea captain, seventy-six years old, and his wife, seventy, were murdered by thieves, who fired the house to cover up the traces of their crime.

The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock this morning by Dr. Conover, of Manahawkin. The firemen's efforts were futile. Captain Shepherd, whose wealth was estimated at almost $500,000, amassed his fortune at sea, and his home contained costly antiques, paintings, statuary and objects of art which he collected in his trips around the world.

HENRY FORD CUPID'S AID

Profit Sharing Brings Many Auto Workers to Altar.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Detroit, Jan. 20.—Alex. Stewart, Detroit's marriage license clerk, declares that Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, has furnished the answer to the question, "Why is it that thousands of young men of the present day refuse to marry?"

Within the last week fifty of the employes of the Ford Motor Company have married and established homes.

WILL BEQUEATH 2 BRAINS

Dr. Spitzka to Leave His and Father's for Analysis.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Wide interest which has developed in medical circles as to the disposal of the brain of the late Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, neurologist and anatomist, was temporarily set at rest to-night by Dr. Edward Anthony Spitzka, son of the deceased surgeon.

"I know of no person capable of properly performing the analysis and study of my father's brain," said Dr. Spitzka. "Perhaps one may come forward later on, and if so I shall willingly turn the brain over to him.

"My idea has been, however, to have the analysis deferred until my death, then I will leave directions as to what disposal is to be made of the brain. My purpose in doing this is to afford an opportunity for the comparison of our brains and also ours with those of other members of the family."

TROT ACQUIESCENCE TO BAN ON TANGO

Church Dancers Read Edict on Programme, Then Some Gayly Do as They Please.

Well, they tangoed in spite of the edict; lots of 'em did it.

The euchre and reception at the 69th Regiment Armory last night, under the auspices of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, drew out probably 1,500 persons, many of whom danced. The programme bore, in large, black type, the following legend (definition of legend, as given by Worcester's Dictionary, "A fictitious or doubtful narrative"):

"In deference to the wishes of the fathers, our guests are requested to dance only the waltz and two-step. The floor committee (yellow and white badges) are empowered to enforce this request."

Even so. They were empowered. But they did not see everything that took place.

"If I know what the tango is," said a man with a very wet hat, "I believe I could put my hands on a couple engaged in that pastime at this moment."

"I see 'em myself," replied a guard.

They didn't make it offensive, but they tangoed. That's all.

DR. APPLEBY SUES AMERICAN BARONESS

Former Minnesota Professor Wants $20,000 Paid on Pearl Necklace.

WON $50,000 AT MONTE CARLO IN ONE YEAR

Son of Archdeacon Denies He Gambles and Refuses to Disclose System.

London, Jan. 20.—Dr. Ernest Villiers Appleby, formerly lecturer at the University of Minnesota, to-day astonished the Court of King's Bench with stories of his successes at Monte Carlo. He was giving evidence in a suit brought by him to recover $20,000 from Baroness May de Pallandt, an American woman.

Dr. Appleby said he did not gamble, but, he added: "I exchanged money at the tables and made money every year by my investments there. One year I made more than $50,000 profit." Dr. Appleby added that he was a sure winner in the way he played.

Judge and counsel tried to get an inkling of Dr. Appleby's system, but the plaintiff told them they wanted to know too much. Baroness de Pallandt also entered the witness box and told the court that Dr. Appleby had not worked for years. "He only gambles," she added. She said the doctor gave her a necklace, on which she had borrowed $15,000 from Miss Schafer, an American, whose address she refused to give.

Denies She Is Fugitive.

In her cross-examination the baroness said her maiden name was Maria Dugas. She emphatically denied that she had been committed for trial on a charge of larceny at San Francisco or that she was an absconder from justice.

The dispute over which the suit arose was a sequel to a chance meeting of the plaintiff and the defendant in 1903 on a train running between Chicago and New York. This led to the infatuation of the plaintiff.

Dr. Appleby, in his pleadings, declares he gave to a Paris jeweller notes in payment for a string of pearls desired by the baroness, who had agreed to indemnify him.

The baroness denies this statement, and says if there was any such agreement it was founded on an "immoral consideration." She counterclaims the sum of $29,000 alleged to be due to her by Dr. Appleby.

According to the testimony, Dr. Appleby was anxious to marry the baroness, but she had refused, saying she did not want to do so. The Parisian jeweller had sued Dr. Appleby on the notes which the baroness had refused to meet, and the present suit followed.

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—Dr. Thomas Villiers Appleby, husband of the late Cornelia Day Wilder-Appleby, of St. Paul, a son of former Archdeacon Appleby, of the Episcopal Diocese of St. Paul, former University of Minnesota professor and a relative of the Duke of Clarendon, who has brought suit in London to recover $20,000 from Baroness May de Pallandt, was widely known here.

Mrs. Cornelia Day Wilder-Appleby died in January, 1903. By an ante-nuptial agreement, made in Philadelphia, Mrs. Wilder-Appleby promised Dr. Appleby an annuity of $10,000, provided he remained single. The residue of her estate was left to charity. Dr. Appleby sought to have the will set aside on the grounds of public policy, and the litigation lasted from 1903 to 1910. The executors eventually obtained a decree, permitting them to commute the annuity, and Dr. Appleby was given the lump sum of $140,000. He left St. Paul in 1909, and has since been living in London. The estate left by Mrs. Cornelia Day Wilder-Appleby amounted to about $750,000.

Mrs. Wilder-Appleby was the only daughter of the late Amherst H. Wilder.

Continued on third page, sixth column.

BEARDSLEY MAKING IT PAY

Business Too Good for Besieged Farmer to Surrender.

Mayville, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Doubt was expressed to-night by persons who talked with Edward Beardsley, the besieged Summer Dale farmer, that he would walk to Mayville jail to-morrow and submit to arrest for the shooting of John G. W. Putnam, poormaster.

Beardsley has been reaping a harvest of dollars by signing picture postcards and posing for his photograph. He said to-day that he hated to give up the revenue.

CARNEGIE POSES FOR FILM

Also Gets His Voice Embalmed at Edison Studios.

Andrew Carnegie's voice was embalmed and his picture taken for posterity yesterday at the Edison studios, Decatur avenue and Oliver Place, The Bronx. The iron master talked on "Peace" for the phonograph, and assumed several characteristic poses for the films.

Before taking his place as an actor in the "movies" Mr. Carnegie looked up from his five feet of manhood into the face of Edward Mylish, a Scotch actor, who is six feet three, and marvelled that Scotchmen grew so big in this country. He also saw moving pictures made, and under the guidance of Manager Horace Plimpton watched a couple of armies fight an old battle over again. He was interested, too, by the development of the love story of "Mary of the Vine Clad Cottage."

MRS. VANDERBILT TO WAR ON DRUGS

Orders Rigid Investigation to Learn How Heroin and Cocaine Are Sold.

TO BE NATIONAL IN ITS SCOPE

Safety with Which They Are Handled Due to Court Differences, It Is Said.

Stirred by reports of the promiscuous sale and use of cocaine and heroin, due to either the failure of the police to enforce the laws or of the courts to interpret them, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, sr., has directed Ernest K. Coulter to make a searching investigation into the situation and begin a hard-hitting campaign against the evil, not only in this state but in all others.

"When the facts were called to Mrs. Vanderbilt's attention," said Mr. Coulter yesterday, "she was horrified. She said she was convinced that the evil had become so alarming, despite the laws, that it had become a public menace.

"Although we have not gone far enough yet to be able to say just what constructive measures are needed in this state, several facts stand out. One is that, although the Brooklyn magistrates interpret the laws to include heroin, which is a derivation of morphine, the Manhattan courts do not do so. All that is necessary for a defendant to say is that he had heroin and he is discharged at once. I think this can be corrected by writing the word 'heroin' specifically into the statute. Magistrate Krotel recently told me the courts were practically helpless in this matter.

"Again, there is the question of preparing the evidence. When an arrest is made a sample of the drug is sent for analysis to the chemical experts of the Department of Health. James P. Atkinson, chemist of the department, tells me that his men are swamped with work and can't find time to do all the work.

"During 1913 they had over 15,000 specimens of all kinds to examine, of which over 2,200, suspected as cocaine, heroin, morphine or other poisonous drugs, came from the police courts. If the courts knew they could get quicker action as to these analyses there would be twice as many cases disposed of as now.

"Why not give the Board of Health more power and greater facilities for this? Convictions cannot be obtained until they get the returns on these samples. I am to have a conference to-morrow with Chief Magistrate McAdoo on the police court phase of the question.

"Under present conditions, although there is a strong law against cocaine, one man told me the other day he could get it thirty different ways without difficulty, as it is peddled openly in the streets. Dr. Jackson R. Campbell, of the Department of Corrections, describes the situation as alarming, there being recently nine cases of boys sent to the Harlem prison, arrested in a poolroom.

"Three of these boys were so addicted to heroin and cocaine they were almost crazy after spending a night in jail. In one Bronx court there are from three to four boys a day brought in, arraigned either as drug users or handlers of drugs."

Although this situation might be improved by the better enforcement of the laws and the including of heroin in the statute, Coulter thought solution lay in national laws, either under the interstate commerce laws or by the bonding of cocaine and other drugs, as whiskey is now bonded, placing the control of the supply absolutely in the hands of the government.

Coulter said the work he was doing for Mrs. Vanderbilt would go thorough-

Continued on third page, fourth column.

SHOCK KILLS GIRL ELECTRICAL WORKER

10,000 Volts Pass Through Body as She Touches Switch, Creating Short Circuit.

In attempting to shut off the current after completing a wire test yesterday in the plant of the Goodyear Insulating Company, at 131st street and Park avenue, Irene Roche, eighteen years old, was killed when 10,000 volts passed through her body. In touching the switch she had forgotten to remove her hand from the wire, and a short circuit was created.

It was not part of the girl's duty to turn the current on or off, but the man in charge of the switches was at the other end of the room, and she was anxious to get through with her work, as it was almost quitting time.

Her scream as she felt the shock was heard by the girl at the next machine, Elizabeth Sanderman, of No. 2410 Second avenue. Miss Sanderman quickly pulled the emergency cord which shuts off all the power in the plant. Dr. E. W. Hall, of No. 63 West 126th street, endeavored to bring back life by artificial respiration, but found he could do nothing.

Miss Roche lived with her mother at No. 1999 Third avenue.

The woman, grief stricken, ran from her home to the East 126th street station when she heard that her daughter's body had been taken there. Ever since her son was shot in a strike riot four years ago, Mrs. Roche told the policemen who tried to comfort her, she had a presentiment that Irene would meet a violent death. Often she begged the girl not to work in the Goodyear plant, and, indeed, at one time wrote to the girl's employers asking them to discharge her daughter.

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT, SR.

WOULD LEARN WHY MACMONNIES LAGS

Commissioner Ward Wants to Know Status of City Hall Park Fountain.

Cabot Ward, Park Commissioner, began an investigation yesterday to find out what progress Frederick MacMonnies, who lives in Geverney-Vernon, France, has made on the Angelina Crane fountain for City Hall Park, for which he was awarded a contract almost five years ago and on the signing of which he got a retainer of almost $10,000. So far as could be learned, not even a drawing has been received by the Park Department in that time.

In the last two years frequent inquiries have been made as to the status of the work on the fountain, which is to cost approximately $60,000. In 1912 Commissioner Stover tried to find out what Mr. MacMonnies had done since May 3, 1909, when he got the contract. After much delay he received word that the work was progressing. The matter was brought to Mr. Ward's attention yesterday.

"I shall begin an investigation at once," he said, "to see what data and correspondence the Park Department may have on the matter. When that is done I shall at once find out what Mr. MacMonnies has done."

According to the contract on file in the Finance Department, no time limit was set on the completion of the fountain, which is to take the place of the one now in the park. On August 27, according to the contract, MacMonnies received $9,177 60 as a first payment. He was supposed to get $10,000, but $822 40 was deducted to pay the first premium on a $20,000 life insurance policy which the contract stipulated he should take out in favor of the city in case of his death. A like amount has been taken out of the bequest each year since then to pay the premium, which is charged to the sculptor.

When MacMonnies delivers the models he is to get an additional $5,000. On the completion of the stone work and basin in City Hall Park he is to get $20,000, and on the completion of the bronze work and its acceptance he is to get $10,000 more. On the completion and acceptance of the entire fountain he is to get the remainder.

The Angelina Crane bequest turned over to the city amounted to $53,439 28. This was increased to $60,000 by action of the city authorities, provision being made that the balance was to come out of "Sinking Fund Redemption No. 1." In this fund the interest has been deposited.

Mr. Ward was surprised when he learned that there was no time limit set in the contract.

MacMonnies has spent many years in France. His studio is there and he signed the contracts for the fountain in Paris. It was to Geverney-Vernon that Stover directed his letters, which were answered in a way the former park head thought far from satisfactory.

In March, 1912, the aldermen lost track of the fact that the present fountain site in City Hall Park had been set aside for a new one and gave it for a statue of Thomas Jefferson, for which purpose Joseph Pulitzer contributed a large sum. Mr. Stover showed the board the error of its ways in this connection, and it was decided to place the Jefferson statue just west of the main entrance of City Hall.

Mrs. Angelina Crane died on September 20, 1904. Her will was contested by relatives, but the city won.

COAST LINE'S "FLORIDA SPECIAL." 27th Season of Florida's Finest Train, 12:38 noon. 3 other Ltd. Trains Daily: 9:15 A. M., 3:34, 9:30 P. M. 1218 B'way. —Advt.

MORGAN TO KEEP ART COLLECTION

Denies Rumor That He Will Dispose of Treasures Acquired by Father.

There have been persistent rumors in art circles recently that J. P. Morgan intended to sell the collection of art treasures left to him by his father, with the exception of the books and folios. In view of such rumors Mr. Morgan made this statement to a representative of The Tribune yesterday:

"There is nothing sold, or to be sold, now," he said. "I am going to get advice as to the placing of the various collections, and I have no statement to make at the present time. There may be some things that I will eventually dispose of, but there is nothing to be done now. When I make up my mind just what to do, I shall go ahead and do it. Of course, the art dealers are anxious to get hold of a lot of things."

Mr. Morgan did not intimate what he might dispose of, or when he expected to decide the matter. Some of those close to Mr. Morgan said, however, that they were sure he had no intention of disposing of any considerable part of the collections. He had always expressed a willingness to dispose of some duplicates in the collections, and other odds and ends, but nothing of any great value, it was said.

The Morgan collections, including the paintings and rare art treasures of unequalled distinction, valued at $60,000,000, are housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Except for thirty-one paintings which have been on exhibition for a year, the treasures have not yet been placed on public view. The directors of the Museum set apart the new wing "H" for the bulk of the Morgan collections, and expect to have 4,100 articles on exhibition the last part of this month or early in February.

Mr. Morgan expressed the desire in his will that his son would make his collections permanently available for the instruction and pleasure of the people.

WEALTHY WOMAN BURNS TO DEATH

Recluse Said to Have Had $30,000 in Clothing Which Flames Strip from Her Body.

Miss Mary Shannon, a recluse, who is said to have kept a fortune in bills and government bonds hidden in her dress, was burned to death last night while she slept in her room, in the home of Mrs. Edward Thompson, in Fifth avenue, New Rochelle.

The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil lamp, and was discovered by Mr. Thompson. He was severely burned about the hands and feet attempting to rescue the aged woman. William A. Hubbard, motorman of a Fifth avenue trolley, left his car and carried Miss Shannon out on the roof of a porch while her clothing was burning. He could not beat out the flames, and her clothing was burned from her body before the firemen arrived.

Miss Shannon was fifty-six years old and was said to have been worth $30,000. It is believed the money and bonds were burned with her clothing.

Army Flyer Breaks Record.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 20.—Lieutenant W. R. Talliaferro, of the army's first aero corps, flew continuously from San Diego to Pasadena and back as far as Elsinore to-day. The distance covered—200 miles—is an American distance record, so far as is known here.

Lieutenant Talliaferro was forced to descend because he ran out of fuel.

WILSON FINDS BIG BUSINESS READY TO OBEY

Urges Moderation in Trust Message and Confers with Leaders.

APPROVES BILLS ALREADY DRAFTED

Details of Measures as Agreed To Presented by The Tribune.

CONSERVATIVE TONE WINS WARM PRAISE

Comments of Legislators Show That Congress Is Likely to Indorse Programme.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WOULD CURB TRUSTS

Prohibition of interlocking directorates.

Supervision of railroad finances by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law.

Establishment of an Interstate Trade Commission.

Punishment for violations of law to fall on persons responsible, rather than on business organizations.

Prohibition of holding companies.

Private persons to have the right to found suits for redress on facts and judgments proved and entered by the government.

(The full text of the President's message will be found on fourth page.)

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 20.—After President Wilson had delivered his anti-trust message to Congress to-day he called a conference at the White House to-night, at which a programme for legislation to carry out the administration's purpose was adopted, and the main details of the anti-trust bills were agreed upon.

An eleventh hour decision was reached that the anti-trust bills should be introduced in the House in tentative shape only, and that hearings should be held on these tentative drafts, which, however, are the administration measures to-day.

The House Judiciary Committee, three of whose members conferred with the President and Senator Newlands, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to-night, has prepared bills with the following essential details, which have been indorsed by President Wilson and are in accordance with the views outlined in his message to-day:

Dissolution agreements hereafter made with trusts shall be subject to the approval of the Attorney General, the courts and the Interstate Trade Commission. In the absence of approval by these governmental agencies the Attorney General shall bring suit.

Personnel of Trade Commission.

The new Interstate Trade Commission will absorb entirely the existing Bureau of Corporations, and the director of that bureau will be the chairman of that commission, and will hold office for a term of seven years. The remaining four members of the commission are to be appointed for terms ranging from two to six years, and their appointments are to be made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The bill relating to the prohibition of interlocking directorates becomes effective two years from date of passage. Other bills supplemental to the Sherman anti-trust bill shall become effective on the date of passage.

Not a syllable is changed in the Sherman law as it is to-day, and the administration anti-trust programme includes only amendments thereto.

The interlocking directorates bill prohibits absolutely interlocking directorates among national banks and railroad corporations, railroads and mining and steel companies, and among competing industrial corporations, or such corporations which should be competitive. The director of an industrial corporation is allowed to be a director in a non-competitive concern.

Monopoly Defined.

The bill covering the definition of monopoly is practically the same as that enacted by the New Jersey Legislature last year as one of the "seven sisters." It will define monopoly as follows:

"A trust is a combination or agreement between corporations, firms or persons, any two or more of them, for the following purposes, and such trust is hereby declared to be illegal and indictable:

"To create or carry out restrictions in trade or to acquire a monopoly in interstate business or commerce.

"To limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity.

"To prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, sell-