

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS

Some Sidelights on the Methods of Procedure and Results.

Paris, May 8. "Do let's see how they vote in France?" was the query put to me by some friends recently arrived from New York. It was Sunday morning, May 6, the day fixed for the general elections of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, which, except in the case of dissolution, take place in France every four years. A fortnight later, Sunday, May 20, there will be second ballots for the candidates who have not obtained more than half of the total number of votes cast in their respective districts. It was a beautiful spring day, and sightseeing began with a drive in an open cab through the principal streets of the capital. What most impressed those accustomed to American elections was the presence of soldiers, bivouacked for the day, with rifles and stacked arms, at all strategic points, such as the Opéra, the Place de la Bastille, the Place de la Concorde and the Place de la République. It is estimated that Paris was occupied by fifty thousand troops while the elections were going on. The second feature of interest was the picturesqueness of the multi-colored political posters, that for a height of three yards completely cover all the public buildings. White being reserved in France exclusively for official government notices, the candidates select various shades of red, yellow, blue, green, orange or violet that seems best adapted to their political convictions. It was astonishing to observe the rapidity with which the electioneering posters succeeded one another. Not only on Sunday, but for the last fortnight, violent discussions and debates between rival candidates were carried on by means of street posters, which often contain as many as six hundred words in large type. For the time being, the whole city has changed color, owing to the onslaught of the billstickers. Walls of the hospitals, theatres and even the churches are transformed into flaming electioneering polemics, frantic appeals and scathing denunciations.

The modest but lugubrious little Morgue has almost disappeared, so deeply and thickly has it been covered with red, blue and green posters. As our little group of New Yorkers stood looking at the Morgue in its carnival attire, a fresh gang of billstickers approached, and in a twinkling of an eye transformed the building into bright scarlet by pasting all over it the declarations and promises of a socialist candidate. Elsewhere, in many instances, before the paste is dry on the first poster, a second billsticker comes along, draws papers of another color from his leather pouch and sticks them neatly and firmly over the first, completely obliterating every letter in the name of the hated rival, and covering insidious promises with ferocious onslaughts upon his public character. After a short drive in another direction our little party passed by the Morgue and found that it had again changed color—this time to a vivid green, vibrating with the political catechism of the candidate of progressive republicanism. In some instances billstickers themselves lose their tempers and free fights ensue, when imprudent bystanders are often drenched with bucketsful of paste. Posters in the quarter of the Central Market, or Halles Centrales, denounced a competing conservative candidate as "a vile crab that crawls backward." In the 5th Arrondissement, or ward, M. Flourès, the outgoing Deputy, was described as "a filthy burglar" (cambrioleur malpropre), and all his actions for the last five years were held up for public opprobrium. A poster in the 14th Ward, in delicate lavender colors, and bordered with elaborate designs of wreaths of May flowers and cyclamen, bears the name of "The Women of Paris." The women waste no time in abusing other candidates or their programmes; they content themselves with making known their own. The first item is naturally woman's suffrage, but the demands of the sex and their intentions cover a great deal of ground, as will be gathered from the items culled at haphazard of mixed juries, accouchement homes for unmarried women, the completion of bridges and canals, increased taxation on empty houses, etc. Public enjoyment of this poster was enhanced by the fact that the women themselves put it up.

Besides the posters, candidates make use of a vast quantity of electioneering literature distributed from house to house. In some wards it may be said to rain leaflets and pamphlets, and some of them are delightful reading. Socialist candidates are undertaking to uphold the salaried worker against the idle capitalists in the present struggle between the two forces. Some of the Church party, who see in the present elections only a struggle between Church and State, have made a reissue of a pamphlet published originally some few years ago, which purports to be a kind of handbook for the use of parliamentary candidates. This little work, after explaining that the candidate must adapt his manner and matter to the audience he is for the nonce addressing, goes on to give heads for discourses. For a meeting of the laboring classes the candidate is prompted to argue that the "Church alone can face without fear modern democracy, which is like an unbroken oak. Seeing the success of the Church in dealing with savages, what may it not accomplish when dealing with Christian workmen?" Then the pamphlet goes on to say: "Prior to 1791 (the date of the French Revolution), in spite of some lamentable and more or less notable defections, Jesus Christ was a French citizen, but the Jew was not. Since 1791, Jesus Christ can no longer be counted as a French citizen, but, on the other hand, the Jew has taken his place." In the elections of 1902 the "Jew peril" was the loudest electioneering cry, for feeling still ran high over the Dreyfus case. Today the Catholic and Liberal Opposition attack with equal fire and fury the "Brose Mason peril" and abuse of the Masonic "Bro" alternates with alarmist denunciation of the anarchical tendencies of certain members of the actual government.

The political meeting is the third and last resource of the organized siege laid by candidates to the electors. All kinds of fantastic promises are made on the hustings. There is the candidate who deplores the depopulation of the country and whose programme will be found to be the only one calculated to combat the evil; the candidate with a special bias for postmen, whose whole parliamentary life will be devoted to ameliorating their condition; a third who is anxious to temper the lot of the Paris cab horse, to check baldness in men, and abolish ground rents. One, the hero for the moment of the 10th Ward, is addressing himself indirectly to the women by putting forward as his programme a revision of the suffrage. Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda fame, proposes to make a man's voting power proportional to his stake in the country. And, as the future of a state is bound up in its children, the colonel proposes to make the family the base of the suffrage, the vote being a family affair. Colonel Marchand's idea is to give a man a vote for himself, one for his wife and not one for every child he may have. This is not quite women's suffrage, though it comes very near to it. When Colonel Marchand propounded his scheme objections were at once put forward that such an arrangement would give the weight of political influence to the most profligate—that is to say, it would favor the lowest class. "So much the better," retorted the orange posters of

the colonel, who were speedily effaced by red posters of the socialist candidate, with the words "One Man One Vote." It is significant to note, however, that Colonel Marchand, who presented his candidature as a Nationalist in the 10th Ward of Paris, secured on Sunday only 7,230 out of the 15,401 voters of the ward, and, this being less than the regulation "one-half plus one," a second ballot will take place on Sunday, May 20. New York observers were amused to find that in several instances men who voted early in the fashionable quarters of the city in order to utilize the ideal spring Sunday for automobile excursions were victims of their own zeal. The rules of election day require that two independent voters must act as assessors at the polls, and the two earliest arrivals on Sunday morning were captured by the "President of the Ballot," and made to serve the whole day gratuitously, never quitting the station until all the votes had been cast. The citizen appointed "President of the Ballot" enjoys for the day extraordinary powers, and he is authorized to make arrests and to requisition the police, and even the army, if he deems such action necessary to maintain order. It was noted that in Paris the voting was not attended by brawls or street fights. Order prevailed everywhere. Each citizen walked quietly to the voting station, and after having his identity and voting qualifications satisfactorily tested took from his pocket a small sheet of white paper, neatly folded and bearing on the inside the name of the candidate and the date, and dropped it into the urn.

As readers of The Tribune have already been apprised by cable, the result of the elections on last Sunday was a sweeping victory for the government, and especially for Senator Clémenceau, Minister of the Interior. It was the triumph of liberal republicanism, free from clericalism on the one hand and perhaps also free from collectivism on the other. The elections of 1889 crushed Boulangerism, those of 1895 asserted the supremacy of the civil over the military power in the state, those of 1902 destroyed the sting of aggressive nationalism, and those of Sunday, May 6, by which 430 out of the total of 586 elections were decided, is a great popular vindication of liberal and agrarian republicanism.

The new Chamber of Deputies will consist of 591 members, but the voting in the electoral districts of the island of Réunion takes place on May 27, and the results from the two districts of Guadeloupe and from the one in Guiana are not known at the present writing. The following table summarizes the voting on Sunday, May 6, in 586 districts, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Includes: Conservatives (Liberal Conservatives) 79, Nationalists 29, Progressives (Republicans) 142, Radical-Republicans 112, Radical-Socialists 77, Socialists 49, Second ballots (to be decided on Sunday, May 20) 159.

Statistics show that on Sunday, May 6, the total number of votes cast was in round numbers 8,900,000, which exceeds the number of votes cast at the time of the last election, in 1902, by about 800,000.

The Radical and Radical-Socialist votes were... 3,100,000. Republican... 150,000. Nationalist... 100,000. Radical-Socialist... 1,170,000. Radical-Republican... 1,240,000. Conservative... 300,000. Nationalist... 380,000.

A comparison of these results with those of the last elections, held in 1902, and allowing for the fact that the Socialists and Radical Socialists were then classed together, shows that on Sunday the Radicals and Republicans gained over 250,000 votes, and that the Socialists gained more than 270,000 votes. On the other hand, the Progressist Republicans lost 270,000 votes and the Conservatives won 400,000 votes. The country awaits with great interest the final verdict, which will be given on May 20.

C. I. B. ATTACKS SUNDAY SPORT. Bishop Worthington Sends Letter to Episcopal Convention. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Omaha, May 17.—Bishop Worthington of the Episcopal Diocese of Omaha, who lives at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, because of ill health, took a sharp fling at golfers, automobilists, etc., in his annual letter to the Episcopal clergy, which was read here to-day to the assembled priests. He says: Divine institutions are neglected if not deserted. It would appear that the command of God, "Remember thy Sabbath," is understood even by the so-called Christians to mean "Go to the country club, swing the golf sticks, test the speed of your automobile, invite your fashionable acquaintances to your elaborately furnished tables, forgetting that your man servant and your maid servant shall rest on this Lord's Day as well as thou."

Hot weather discomforts and irritations—half of them are caused by cheap, ill-fitting underwear. Hot, sticky days do not bother people who wear American Hosiery Underwear. Made of all the best materials, with painstaking care—made to fit any figure—men, women and children; can be had in all weights suitable for all climates. All good dealers have it. Ask to be shown underwear bearing this name.

AMERICAN HOSEIERY UNDERWEAR

Wholesale Dept., 110 Franklin St., New York

BRICK RIOTERS RESTIVE

Employers Make Overtures—Militiamen Close Saloons Again. Coeymans, N. Y., May 17.—Indications tonight point to a settlement, probably to-morrow, of the brickmakers' strike and the return to Albany of the four companies of the 10th Regiment of the National Guard called here by Sheriff Pitts after the riotous battle of yesterday morning at the brickyards of Sutton & Suderley.

The first appearance of defiance to military authority developed to-night, when at least two of the Italian saloons opened in full blast in spite of imperative orders to remain closed. Lieutenant Wheeler's detail closed them promptly.

At the Halfway House, between here and Ravena, the occupants barred the doors at the approach of the militia and refused to open. The building was surrounded and entrance forced. A crowd of Italians fled out, disregarding commands to halt, but the quick click of rifle locks brought them to a stand.

At camp every nerve was tense with vigilance, for the idle brickmakers outnumber the 250 troops more than two to one, and it is well known the haul of firearms secured to-day is insignificant. Many of those who fired yesterday upon the Sutton & Suderley yard had repeating rifles and much of the ammunition seized to-day was for that character of weapon. No rifles of this kind were found in to-day's search.

The employers to-day made overtures to the strikers, offering to concede all demands except recognition of the union. This proposition was taken under consideration by the men and a meeting was in progress at a late hour to-night, the general impression being that the proposition of the employers would be accepted.

Five Italians and one negro were arrested this afternoon and are in the Albany jail charged with riot. One of the Italians will be held on the more serious charge of shooting Fred Southard, the engineer, the man most seriously hurt of the three wounded in yesterday's battle. These arrests followed a house-to-house search in the brickyard colony by the deputy sheriff, under guard of details of troops with loaded rifles. It was a businesslike proceeding and resulted not only in the arrest of all but two of the alleged leaders in the armed attack on the brickyard, but also in the confiscation of a collection of rifles, shotguns, pistols and ammunition. In one house, 670 rounds of shotgun and pistol cartridges were seized.

An interesting incident of the raid was the fact that the first capture was made in the quaint stone house, built nearly 125 years ago by Peter Coeymans, the original settler, after whom this old town was named.

The bulldozers of this city began to feel uneasy yesterday about the strike of the brickmakers along the Hudson, as the supplies of brick for New York buildings nearly all come from those yards. The strike on the part of the American Federation of Labor, with which the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Makers' Union is affiliated, Herman Robinson, the National secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who went to the yards to talk to the men who are on strike, said yesterday he expected to have a conference with the Manufacturers' Association which, he believes, will result in a settlement.

Catskill, N. Y., May 17.—The brickyard employes at Cocksackie went on strike to-day. Fearing trouble at his yard to-morrow, William Fitzgerald, of that place, to-night asked Sheriff Post to send a posse at once. Special deputies will be sworn in for duty at Cocksackie. The men at the Catskill yards are working un-molested.

CAR HITS AMBULANCE—THREE HURT. Driver Likely to Die—Hurry Call to Injured Policeman Ends in Smash-up. While responding to a hurry call yesterday morning the ambulance of the Williamsburg Hospital was struck by a car of the Crosstown line at Driggs avenue and South 4th street, Williamsburg, and the driver, Walter Smith, was so badly injured that he probably died. On the rear of the ambulance were three men, Dr. Barick and Daniger. Dr. Barick was thrown violently to the pavement and received injuries which will confine him to his bed for some time. Dr. Daniger was also bruised about the body, but he was able to continue on foot to the police station of the Williamsburg Bridge, where the ambulance was going when the car hit it. When Dr. Daniger, who had a sprained knee, reached the police station he found that Patrolman Patrick Gallivan, while trying to stop a runaway on the south roadway of the bridge, had been thrown, and that one of the wheels of the wagon had passed over his right leg, fracturing it. After Gallivan had been removed to his home, Dr. Daniger returned to the hospital, where his injuries were dressed.

PUSHES OFFICER OFF AMBULANCE. Doctor Has Lively Tilt with Policeman—Latter Gets Fall. Dr. James A. Bunker, an ambulance surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, had a lively tilt with Policeman Hauptman, of the East 22d street station, yesterday morning, which wound up with his throwing the policeman off the rear end of the ambulance. There is a rule forbidding any one but a clergyman and a physician on the rear end of an ambulance, but this is often relaxed in the case of policemen who arrive on a scene too late to get an accurate report. Dr. Bunker was taking away a servant, known only as "Addie," who drank a quantity of ice at the home of Mrs. William Clark, No. 126 East 16th street. She died a few hours later at the hospital.

Hauptman hurried to the scene, but got there when the ambulance was starting off. He jumped on the rear end, and was about to make some inquiries, he says, when Dr. Bunker pushed him off. Dr. Bunker closed an explanation of the tilt with: "If policemen get fresh, a physician can't afford."

JOINT COLLEGE CONCERT AT HARTFORD. Hartford, Conn., May 17 (Special).—A joint club concert will be given in the Foot Guard Armory, this city, on May 24, by the combined talents of Wesleyan University, Middletown, and Trinity College, of Hartford.

FIRE SWEEPS SUMMER RESORT. Monument Beach, Mass., May 17.—The fire which swept through the summer cottage settlement here to-day, but which was under control at about 5 p. m. Twenty-four cottages and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad station were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$60,000. The loss falls chiefly on residents of Brockton and vicinity.

ACTOR EVADES ACTION BY SAILING. Paul Orloff, the Russian actor, wanted by the police on a warrant sworn out by Caesar Mills, who alleged that he had given \$500 for a place in Orloff's theatre, and was now out of the place and the money, is believed to have sailed yesterday on the steamer C. P. Tietjen, for Christiansund, Sweden. The actor was to have appeared yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Finn in the Essex Market Court, but when the case was called, it was announced by the court officers that Orloff had succeeded in evading legal process by embarking for Europe.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. Macy's. R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices. B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Riding Habits. We are now showing very extensive assortments of Riding Habits in various fabrics, including Broadcloth, Tweed, Oxford, Chevots, Fancy Mixtures, Linen, Crash and Khaki—Semi-fitting Box models or Tight-fitting, with Safety or Divided Skirts.

New Patterns to Tone Up the Men's Custom Tailoring Sale. SACK SUITS MADE-TO-MEASURE. Regularly \$30.00 and \$35.00. Choose from an assortment of 65 patterns—twelve new ones having been added—in fancy worsteds and chevots.

In the Ready-to-Wear Clothing Section We Have for the Week-end a Special Lot of Men's \$20 Sack Suits at \$17.75. TWENTY dollars would be our price for these Suits ordinarily. Elsewhere \$22.50 to \$25.00 is asked.

FRONT 2 1/2 IN. FRONT 2 1/2 IN. FRONT 2 IN. FRONT 2 IN. RACK 2 1/2 IN. RACK 1 IN. RACK 2 IN. RACK 1 1/2 IN.

Another Sale of Unbranded Collars. First Floor, 34th Street. Mavericks—Brand Them Yourself and Take Them for 46c. The Half Dozen. When the Troy manufacturer stamps them with his brand, they are recognized the country over as two-for-a-quarter collars.

Twelve of the most desirable shapes—standing, wing and lock-front. Six illustrated above. Ample quantities ready. Sold only in half-dozen lots. IN ADDITION: MEN'S CUFFS, six pairs, 69c. MEN'S BATHING TIES, made of finest quality silks; sold elsewhere at \$1.00 each; here, 44c.

Boys' Suits and Blouses. Every good reason why the Boys' Spring and Summer outfit should come from this wonderfully-stocked Boys' store. Norfolk Suits at \$4.96. Made of pure worsted fast-color serge, blue chevrot or fancy mixtures.

Summery Frocks For Girls 4 to 14 Summers. At \$2.67—GIRLS' HIGH NECK WHITE LAWN DRESSES, fancy pointed bertha trimmed with embroidery insertion and edging; full skirt with tucked rounce and deep hem. At \$2.74—GIRLS' ONE PIECE SHEEN WHITE LAWN DRESSES, square yoke of Val insertion, with lace ruffle, ribbon belt; full skirt with several rows of tucks and hem.

Misses' Summer Suits. At \$8.24—JUNIOR TENNIS SUITS, made of plain blue and rose chambray; trim with white pique or fancy wash braids; full skirt and deep hem. At \$13.74—JUNIOR WHITE BOX COA SUITS, double-breasted model; notched collar, turn-over cuffs and new pleated skirt; sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18 years.

Forestall Foot Troubles With "Right Shape" Footwear. FOR Children's Feet—Shoes, Oxfords and Ties made over "Right Shape" lasts—designed to shape growing feet along natural lines and to aid nature instead of cramping and hampering—designed expressly for us by an expert builder of Juvenile Footwear.

For Misses and Children—the lines most prominent just now: Tan Calfskin Shoes, with heavy welted soles—sizes 5 to 8, \$1.49; 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, \$1.69; 11 to 2, \$1.99. We are showing full assortments of Shoes, Oxfords, Ribbon and Gibson Ties, in "Right Shape" lasts. WOMEN'S OXFORDS, TIES AND PUMPS. Oxfords, Gibson and Ribbon Ties and Pumps, in patent leather, dull finished kidskin, tan Russia calfskin, white calfskin and canvas; with welted or turned soles and Cuban heels, a pair, \$4.96.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. HEARN. 8, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30 West Fourteenth Street. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27 and 29 West Thirteenth St.

Friday, as Usual, Bargain Day. No Rip Van Winkleism here—We are wide awake all the time attending strictly to business. Some folks, aroused to realization that they must do something to bring trade, try, like many before, to copy our methods. It will take more money than they are willing to lose TO MATCH THE VALUES WE GIVE.

It takes more than a few low priced items TO MAKE A BARGAIN DAY. In all New York there is not another house that would present such a MULTITUDE OF VALUES IN NEW GOODS As are told of below: No Mail or Telephone Orders.

Dwight Anchor Sheets. Surplus of one size only—62x90—For single or three-quarter beds—regularly 33—44. Unbleached Muslins. Mill lengths of 2 to 15 yards—36 inch—extra heavy quality—regularly 7 1/2—4 1/2.

White Crochet Spreads. Full size—Marcelline patterns in medium and allover effects—fringed or hemmed—reg. \$1.25—79. Bleached Sheetings. 2 1/2 yds. wide—extra heavy—no starch or dressing—one of the very best makes—worth 24—18 1/2.

Summer Comfortables. Full size—reversible—Persian Silkline covered—6 inch border—white cotton filling—worth \$2.25—1.29. Feathers by Pound. Pure Live Goose Down and Feather three-quarter down (no chicken or duck mixture)—free from odor—sanitary—cured—value \$1.25—69.

Heavy Cotton Blankets. 10-4 size White & Col'd—were 78—50. Steamer Shawls. finest grade—newest patterns—were \$10.98—6.98. Mercerized Table Damasks. 58 inch—full bleach—high satin lustre—full which will retain after washing—worth 43—27.

White Dress Linens. Pure Linen—36 inches wide—firm cloth quality—for women's and children's wear—reg. 34—19. Hem'd Huck Towels. Union-Linen—full bleach—size 20x40—for hotel and boarding houses—reg. 11—11. All Linen Towellings. 17 inch—bleached—red and blue borders—available for hotel or family use—worth 15—8 1/2.

All Linen Laces. 11 1/2 size Hem'd—8-10 size—Ready for use—value \$1.49—98. Silver Plated Gravy Ladles. Rogers—fancy handles—in silk lined box—worth 49—27. Dinner Knives and Forks. Bone, ivory and cocobolo handles—fine quality steel—best of six each—usually \$1.25 to \$1.50—59.

Dressmakers' Shears. Steel laid—best and straight—7 and 8 1/2 inch—excellent quality—usually 39—21. Centre Pieces. 20x20—hand-made French Reaumur—laminated—deep borders—worth 69—39. All Wool Henriettas. Also Egypt Henriettas—20 leading shades, and cream and black—45 inches wide—regular value 50—54.

English Mohairs. Checks and Shadow Plaids—Bleached—trim with satin—usually 98—44. All Wool Albatross—36 inch, extra crepe—black, white and leading shades—special—29. Large Assortment Dress Goods Remnants. Waist, apron, collar, pocket, leading spring fabrics, including Nun's Veilings, Henriettas, Evidences, Broadcloths and Tailored Suitings—AT FAR BELOW VALUE.

Black Taffeta Silks. "Guaranteed"—heavy rustle finish—bright lustre—for lining jackets, dress skirts, etc.—reg. 49—39. Fancy Taffetas. Checks, Stripes and Plaids, delicate colorings, also gun metal and gray combinations and black and white—regularly 39—41. Satin Foulards. Polka dots and neat figure effects—most desirable colorings for present wear—worth 39—32.

Fancy Mercerized Panamas. Plain and two toned effects, also fancy Brocades—white grounds with cold dye figures—usually 29 and 34—14. Organdy Lawns. White and tinted grounds—with spots, figures and floral designs—variety of colorings—value 12 1/2—5 1/2. Mercerized Foulardines. Handsome variety of designs and colorings—worth 19—6 1/2.