

P. R. R. STRIKE AVERTED

CONTROVERSY SETTLED BY MEDIATION BOARD.

Agreement Between Railroad Company and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Reached.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The threatened strike of locomotive engineers on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines west of Pittsburgh has been averted through the efforts of the National Board of Mediation, composed of Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor.

When the controversy was submitted to the Board of Mediation the situation was serious. The engineers on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh had voted to strike unless they could obtain what they considered a proper redress of their grievances. Through the efforts of Mr. Knapp and Mr. Neill the parties to the controversy were brought together. In the preliminary conferences it appeared unlikely that an agreement could be reached, because the controversy involved principles in the policy of the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad from which the officials did not see their way clear to recede.

After careful consideration of the statements of the engineers and the railroad officials Mr. Knapp and Mr. Neill proposed a plan of adjustment which eventually proved to be satisfactory to both sides.

At a conference late to-day with General Manager Park, Grand Chief Warren S. Stone and Assistant Grand Chief Charles Burgess of the Brotherhood and the board of adjustment, Mr. Knapp and Mr. Neill submitted a plan of agreement. It was accepted by both sides, and the acceptance was made binding by an exchange in writing.

After the conference Mr. Knapp and Mr. Neill issued a statement embodying the agreement between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

This statement recites that the general manager refused to entertain certain requests made by the general committee of the engineers, on the ground that the requests had not been passed upon by his subordinates as required by a rule of the lines involved. It adds that the representatives of the engineers assert that the requests were presented to the division and general superintendents, and investigation has shown that some of the requests were presented to the division superintendent in December, 1907, while others were not. It then continues:

In view of these facts, which are substantially conceded by both sides, we recommend that the committee eliminate from their petition to the general manager such requests as have not been submitted to the division superintendents in accordance with the rule, and that if desired they be taken up in regular course with these subordinate officers.

The statement then declares that if the appeal taken on the remaining requests in 1907 was abandoned, or if conditions have so changed as to warrant such action, the general manager would be justified in requiring that the requests be again presented to the division superintendents. It recommends that the general manager waive all question regarding the appeal and take up for settlement the matters which have been passed on by his subordinates.

It is further recommended that, in order to avoid future complications and friction, a reasonable time be fixed within which an appeal to the general manager may be taken, and a similar limit within which subordinate officers shall pass on requests submitted to them.

INSANE WOMAN HEIR TO \$500,000.

Children of Mrs. Mary Voorman Get Over \$1,000,000—Case in Court Many Years.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—The Superior Court handed down a decision yesterday giving Mrs. Mary Voorman, widow of Henry Voorman, who has been for thirty-three years an inmate of the Stockton insane asylum, property from the estate valued at \$1,000,000.

Her children get over \$100,000 by the same decision. The case has been in the courts for many years.

REALTY DEALER SOLVENT, HE SAYS.

M. L. McLaughlin Claims Petition Against Him Is Result of Quarrel.

Michael L. McLaughlin, the Brooklyn real estate dealer, against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, said last night that the proceedings were the result of a personal quarrel and that he was entirely solvent.

"I am worth as much as I ever was," he said. "This is only a personal fight between another man and myself, and will never come to trial. Even if it should come to trial there is no likelihood of the petitioner winning. I am worth to-day many times more than the amount of all my debts. The things they claim I owe are owed by the McLaughlin Real Estate Company, whose estate is worth \$200,000.

The petitioner is Joseph A. Finch, who says McLaughlin owes him \$150 on an assigned contract.

RUPERT HIGGINS HURT.

Son of Covent Garden Co. Director in Taxicab Accident.

Rupert Higgins, son of Henry V. Higgins, director of the Covent Garden Opera Company, was cut about the face by flying glass last evening when the taxicab in which he was riding ran into another taxicab and then into a coupe in Fifth avenue. The collision happened in Fifth avenue, just above 43d street.

In the other auto was Albert Foster, of No. 65 West 54th street. He, too, was cut by broken glass. Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, coroner's physician, and Mrs. O'Hanlon were in the coupe. They were shaken up, but otherwise uninjured, and Dr. O'Hanlon was able to treat the cuts of the two injured men.

Joseph Sundeel, chauffeur of Mr. Higgins's taxicab, was locked up in the East 51st street station on a charge of reckless driving.

Mr. Higgins is staying at the Belmont. He came to this country to be best man at the wedding of his brother Cecil to Miss Ethel Crozier on Tuesday.

CATTLE DISEASE REPORT.

No Cause for Alarm Now, Says Commissioner Pearson.

An important notice and warning to all farmers, stock dealers and others interested in the livestock industry of New York state, issued by R. A. Pearson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, has just been received by Henry H. Kracke, assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, at his office at No. 25 Park. Thus Mr. Pearson says in his letter to Mr. Kracke that the dangerous foot and mouth disease may have made its last outbreak, or he says, it may, in fact, be only slumbering at many places, and he urges that from every point of view it is important to bring the disease to an end in the shortest possible time.

"This is not an occasion for alarm," says Commissioner Pearson, "providing all persons co-operate in the ways indicated. The disease does not often affect human beings, and is seldom fatal."

The stockyards at East Buffalo, he wrote, have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at great cost. It is believed that they are to-day as safe as ever. Thus far the disease has appeared in twenty-eight herds in Western New York. Affected animals have been killed, including 25 calves, 29 sheep and 125 swine, valued at about \$15,000.

"To-day," Mr. Pearson writes, "only three affected herds are known to be alive in this state, and they will be destroyed as soon as possible. A large number of shipments going out from East Buffalo when the yards were infected have been traced to their destination, and the disease, fortunately, not found, but every such shipment not traced by an expert must for the present be regarded with suspicion. Some of these shipments have been widely dispersed, the animals having changed hands several times. They are being traced as rapidly as possible."

EFFECT OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

State Board of Charities Spent \$3,000,000 More During Last Year.

Albany, Dec. 4.—According to reports submitted to the State Board of Charities, it is estimated that the business depression of last year involved an increased expenditure on the part of the state for charitable purposes of more than \$3,000,000, a sum largely in excess of that of other years.

During the fiscal year which ended September 30, 225 cases of shipments not reported and nine per cent were investigated in New York City alone; nearly twice as many as that of the preceding year. Of this number 363 were removed from the state, 455 having been sent back to their former homes in foreign lands as paupers unable to maintain themselves in this country.

The available appropriation for the removal of state and alien poor was exhausted in the early summer, and as a consequence several hundred removable poor were maintained at the expense of the country, city and private charitable institutions.

LOSS BY PORTLAND FIRE, \$500,000.

Flames Break Out Anew on the Cormishan, Which Is Badly Damaged.

Portland, Me., Dec. 4.—After the firemen had brought under complete control the fire which destroyed two of the eight piers of the Grand Trunk Railway here early to-day, the flames, which had communicated to the Cormishan line steamer Cormishan, alongside, broke out with renewed vigor, and before they were subdued they caused damage estimated at about \$200,000 to the vessel and her cargo.

Officials of the Grand Trunk company stated that the loss on the pier, together with the contents of the burned sheds, would reach at least \$200,000, and perhaps \$300,000, making the total loss caused by the fire approximately \$500,000. The Cormishan was to have sailed for Liverpool to-morrow.

VACANT CHAIR AT DINNER.

Physician Refused to Attend if Smoking Was Permitted.

One chair was not occupied at the dinner given last night at the Hotel Astor by the alumni of the New York Medical College and the Flower Hospital for Dr. Royal S. Copeland, and the dean of the college. It had been reserved for Dr. Charles G. Pease, who refused to attend any dinner where smoking was permitted with women present.

"I presume that the members of the dinner committee," he wrote to the secretary, "who are so enslaved and morally and mentally dulled by tobacco poison that they could order tobacco to be supplied to the guests, while having at the same time full knowledge that ladies would be present, will have no regard for my protest."

Dean Copeland made a plea for more substantial support, not alone for the New York Homeopathic College, but for all medical institutions of that school. He said that his college was growing, the freshman class being the largest in years.

SIMON AT CITY GATES

ENTERS, CAPITAL TO-DAY. Haytiens Fear Arrival of Leaders May Bring War.

Port-au-Prince, Dec. 4.—General Simon, with his army, is at the gates of Port-au-Prince, only awaiting the morning to enter the capital triumphantly at the head of his six thousand men. Had it not been that to-day was Friday—a day that to superstitious Haytiens is one of ill omen—the fifteen miles separating them from the capital would have been covered by this evening.

The delegation sent out from Port-au-Prince yesterday met General Simon to-day at Carrefour, where he is lodged at the Villa Monrepa, a fine house built by ex-President Hippolyte. The general assured the delegates that his men were well disciplined, and would make a peaceful entry into Port-au-Prince.

Among the lower classes General Simon is highly popular. The better classes are more reserved in their opinion of him, and would have preferred a man more refined than he for the Presidency. They are resigned, however, to accepting General Simon.

The city is tranquil, and from the country districts there have come no reports of disorder. The committee of public safety has reorganized the municipal police force. A number of new police stations have been established, and there is good reason to believe that henceforth order will be maintained throughout the entire city. The night passed quietly.

Various political parties which have in the past attempted to overthrow the government are perfecting their organizations, which have become more or less operative. General Sam is here, and the arrival of General Firmin and General Fouchard is expected. The presence of these leaders in the capital may bring about complications. There are fears that the northern part of the republic may be arrayed against the southern section over the choice of a President. There is a strong element in favor of Clemenceau Leconte, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs. General Simon, however, has the distinct advantage of being at the head of a well organized and equipped force, and he seems to be master of the situation.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The State Department has sent to Minister Furness, at Port-au-Prince, instructions which will govern his attitude during the transition period in Hayti. His suggestions are expected to have weight in determining the policy of the future government, and his advice and assistance will be at the disposal of the new administration. A cautious policy which will respect foreign interests will conduct much, it is said here, to a stable condition of affairs and render unnecessary any interference by the American government.

The American war vessels now at Port-au-Prince will be kept there, so that foreign interests will be protected in case of need.

Dispatches from the minister to-day pointed out that Legitime was merely chairman of the Committee of Public Safety. When General Simon arrives in Port-au-Prince the committee will arrange for a special session of Congress, and the details of a government will then be worked out.

LEADERS SEEK SPOILS.

Generals Firmin and Fouchard on Way to Hayti.

St. Thomas, B. W. I., Dec. 4.—Over one hundred political Haytian refugees, including General Antenor Firmin, who headed the revolt in 1902 and another in January of this year, have left here for Hayti.

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 4.—General Fouchard, the Haytian revolutionary leader, sailed to-day for Port-au-Prince.

Cape Haytien, Dec. 4.—General Cincinnati Leconte, Minister of the Interior in the late Cabinet of President Nord Alexis, now an aspirant to the Presidency, will arrive here on Sunday. Partisans are preparing a demonstration in his honor. General Leconte will be permitted to land, but every effort will be made to repress any demonstration which threatens the peace of the city. The regular forces here will be reinforced by disciplined troops from the interior.

THE BEACHING OF THE CROYANT.

Haytian Gunboat's Officers and Men Joined Simon at Jeremie.

Word of the grounding of the Haytian gunboat Croyant on a shoal off Jeremie, Hayti, was brought to port yesterday by Captain Boldt and the officers of the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Sigismund, which arrived from Santa Marta and the West Indies. The Croyant, formerly the old Admiral, of the Atlas Line, was deserted by all on board, including the captain, who joined the forces of General Simon, the revolutionary leader, who recently ousted Nord Alexis, the President of Hayti.

The Croyant was sent along the coast to shell one of the strongholds of the insurgents, and it is generally believed that the crew were sent there in sympathy with General Simon's men, whom they joined after beaching their gunboat.

PRESIDENT HAD NO NARROW ESCAPES

Reports Said at White House To Be "Pure Inventions."

Washington, Dec. 4.—Recent stories connecting the President with narrow escapes from accident by being run down by automobiles, messenger boys and a fire engine, have resulted in drawing from the White House an official statement characterizing the stories as "pure inventions." The statement follows:

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GOODRICH OUT OF POLITICS.

Beveridge's Plan for Party Reorganization in Indiana May Not Be Opposed.

(By Telegrams to the Tribune.) Indianapolis, Dec. 4.—State Chairman Goodrich to-day announced that he was out of politics, and it is understood that the statement was given out in order to set at rest any doubt as to Vice-President Fairbank's intention to remain in control of the party organization. Since the recent election there has been a strong demand among Republicans for reorganization, and those who have visited President-elect Taft say he concurs in the plan.

Senator Beveridge is regarded as the logical head of the party, and the coming retirement of Mr. Goodrich is considered to mean that there will be no fight against the Senator's plans for reorganization. Goodrich has been state chairman eight years.

BUFFALO MINE ADDITIONS COMPLETED.

Announcement has been made that additions to the mill of the Buffalo mine at Cobalt have been completed and that the mill is now treating eighty tons a day. The former capacity was about thirty tons. The output of the mine for the coming year is estimated by President Denison of the Buffalo Mines Company at nearly two million ounces of silver. President Denison has just received returns from two cars of ore sent out recently to the Copper Cliff smelter. One car was exceptionally high grade and returned over 5,000 ounces to the ton, or a net of \$70,000 for the car. The other car was concentrates, averaging 1,000 ounces to the ton.

C. U. AND THE MAYORALTY

Mr. Cutting Says Organization Will Be Active Without Candidates.

The Citizens Union will be on deck with ideas, advice, financial aid and moral pressure in the next mayoralty campaign, but will not have any candidates. This is the declaration generally made from remarks by President R. Fulton Cutting, yesterday, in discussing the political outlook.

"The executive committee of the union has had several meetings," said Mr. Cutting, "and we have discussed the part we should take. But at present it is too early to speak definitely of plans. However, the issue seems to be the election of a city administration, which a partisan administration does not seem to be able to give."

"Are the conditions favorable to an anti-Tammany victory?" "The conditions," said Mr. Cutting, "are favorable to the election of candidates for office at the next election, whose qualifications will assure the public that they will administer their offices efficiently and honestly and not in the selfish interest of any political organization."

"Will there be a fusion as in recent campaigns?" "I do not believe the campaign should be run by a central committee representing various organizations," said Mr. Cutting. "There will not be a fusion of the parties as they had it before. We hope there will be co-operation of all the people who desire to bring about the election of candidates who will give an efficient and honest administration of the city's affairs."

"I rather hope that the Republican organization will allow the independent bodies to take the initiative. I do not believe that any partisan organization will be the controlling factor in this campaign. The Citizens Union has a skeleton organization, and that is all it wants. We have no intention of getting a big enrollment, as in 1901. Many persons joined then because they thought we were going to win, and they could get something out of it. I hope we shall not have such a large enrollment."

"The kind of an organization to do our work," "The public sentiment behind the movement is the force that will decide the election. We rely on public sentiment and hope that it will be aroused. The Citizens Union will not go out of campaign with the idea of getting anything out of it. Please make that plain."

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MCARREN HOLDS KINGS.

Senator and Lieutenants Win Fight for Committee Re-elections.

The fight against Senator Patrick H. McCarren, which began in the organization meeting of the Kings County Democratic general committee last Tuesday, was carried into the organization meeting of the county executive committee at the Thomas Jefferson Building, in Court Square, Brooklyn, last night. After the stormiest session in years McCarren and his lieutenants were re-elected officers of the committee.

The feature of the meeting was the change of front of Michael E. Butler, leader in the 12th Assembly District and the most influential leader in Kings County except McCarren. On Tuesday evening Mr. Butler voted with McCarren under protest. Last night he voted against him when he ran for re-election as chairman of the executive committee. McCarren received twenty-two votes, while there were six against him. The adverse vote was those of Butler and the five anti-McCarren leaders who were elected at the last primary.

Although Butler voted against McCarren he stood with him in killing two resolutions, introduced by Thomas R. Parrell, anti-McCarren leader in the 19th Assembly District, and James P. Sinnott, anti-McCarren leader in the 22d Assembly District. Sinnott wanted the Democratic party officials appointed by the Assembly district leaders, instead of by the county leader.

After McCarren had won Butler jumped up and said: "I can no longer remain in active sympathy with a policy of disunion, and with a leadership contemptuous of everything which I believe Democratic."

He then tendered his resignation as a district leader, whereupon Farrell shouted: "We don't want to lose Mike Butler, boys. Let's adjourn." An adjournment immediately followed, and no action on the resignation was taken.

MR. HITCHCOCK SEES MR. SHERMAN.

Long Talk of Little Significance, Says Former—Other Leaders Confer.

Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican National Committee, had a long talk yesterday at the Hotel Hamilton with Vice-President-elect James S. Sherman, but he said that it had no particular bearing on politics. Mr. Hitchcock will be here two or three days before returning to Washington.

State Chairman Woodruff, William L. Ward, national committeeman, H. C. L. Leconte, and Lieutenants Woodruff, William L. Ward, Jr., of Albany, were at the headquarters of the state committee at the same time talking state politics. It is understood that Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the state committee, will serve again as secretary of the State Senate, and that Ray B. Smith, of Syracuse, will succeed to the chair of the Assembly.

RAINES EXPECTS ROOT'S ELECTION.

Says Choice Without Contest Will Help Republican State Organization.

Albany, Dec. 4.—Senator John Raines, of Canandaigua, was in Albany to-day on his way to Washington, and called on Governor Hughes to pay his respects. He said legislative matters were not discussed. Senator Raines said that in his opinion the choice of the Legislature as United States Senator succeeded Senator Thomas C. Platt.

"Now that Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Fassett have withdrawn from the United States Senatorial race," said Senator Raines, "I can see no reason why Mr. Root should not be chosen. His election without a contest, in my opinion, will benefit the Republican state organization."

Senator Raines said he was a candidate for re-election as temporary president of the Senate. No opposition, so far as known, has developed in his leadership of the Republican majority. Senator Raines said that the usual courtesy of permitting the Lieutenant Governor to name the various Senate committees would be extended to Horace White, Lieutenant Governor-elect. There will be a number of changes in chairmanships, due to the fact that several members who have headed important committees for years were not re-elected. Senator Raines intimated that years of service would be an important factor in making up the various committees.

DINNER FOR JAMES S. SHERMAN.

Charles H. Duell Host of Many Prominent Republicans of State.

Charles H. Duell, Presidential elector-at-large of the Republican national ticket, former justice of the court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and former Commissioner of Patents, gave a dinner last night at the Union League Club for Vice-President-elect Sherman that called together many of the prominent Republicans of the state. Those present were ex-Governors Odell and Black, Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the national committee, Francis Hendricks, Representative W. V. Cocks, ex-Representative Emerson, Representative George R. Malby, State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, William L. Ward, George R. Sheldon, Representative George N. Southwick, William Barnes, Jr., George W. Aldridge, Charles G. Bennett, secretary of the United States Senate, Representative George W. Fairchild, Representative J. Van Vorst, son of the host, Charles H. Young, Colonel John T. Mott, C. L. Stone, Representative E. V. Bresland, Representative W. S. Bennett, Louis A. Coolidge, Richard S. Sherman and E. P. Warfield.

No order should miss the new serial, "The King and the Man," now running in the SUN-DAY TRIBUNE. Intensely dramatic and of timely interest.

An Exhibit of Rare Black Opals

We have placed on exhibit in our private showroom our collection of dark opals—the most wonderful and beautiful of all opals—representing our purchase of the entire last year's output of the famous Lightning Ridge Mine in New South Wales. We cordially invite the public to see this collection, which consists of unset gems and of simple and elaborate articles of jewelry.

"Black Opals bring good luck."

Marcus & Co.

Jewelers and Goldsmiths. 5th Avenue, Cor. 45th Street, New York.

ROADS' PROFITS SMALL

Harriman Deplores Discrimination Against the Rich.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—E. H. Harriman, in a letter read before the American Mining Congress to-night, entered into a general defence of railroads. He upheld the dividends paid, asserting that farmers, bankers and manufacturers make double and quadruple the profits made by railroads. He resented discrimination against a man simply because he is rich, asserted that freight rates have been continually lowered and urged fair treatment toward transportation lines. The letter follows in part:

"Many of the original investors in railroads lost a large part of their capital. The risk was greater than they thought. But while these investors lost, the country profited. There is a widely circulated expression that the railroads charge too high a rate of interest on the traffic they carry. It is equally true that they do not charge what the traffic will not bear."

"The managers and stockholders of railroads in this country realize that they must make rates that will admit the justice of return upon the railway line to compete with those located along other railway lines. They also realize, and you will admit, that the railroads are owned by the freight haulers, the industries, the shippers, the railroad to do its work properly and yield fair returns to the original investors of this country whose savings have helped to build and improve the railroads."

"Let me call your attention also to the fact that as the country is developing and as the railroads are developing freight rates have been diminishing."

"The people of this country desire to be fair, and they desire to see all interests treated fairly. The impression exists that the railroads are owned by a few rich men, and it is contended that because these men are rich they can stand a restriction to a small return on their investment. But the fact is that the railroads are not owned by a few rich men."

"The opinion that those who invest their means in a 'fair rate of interest' upon the cash value of their property, and that the maximum permissible interest on such investments, is inconsistent with the highest principle of justice in the distribution of investments. In 1900 the farmers of this country received the return of 9 per cent on their investments. In the same year a net return of 19 1/2 per cent, while the average net return upon the railroads was scarcely 4 per cent. As a single additional basis of comparison, I may add that during the last forty years the dividend of national banks in the United States have averaged 5 1/2 per cent. No year has this average gone below 4 per cent. The last year it was 6 per cent. National bank dividends have averaged 10 per cent."

"Let us not forget that we are just beginning to realize the possibilities of this country's growth, and the transportation facilities should be such as to aid rather than retard that growth. It is not dealing in specific prohibitions, but the best solution of the country's problem is to have a population of 112,000,000 people and a yearly coal production at the time now being yielded by the railroads of about 1,200,000,000 tons."

In closing Mr. Harriman commended the improvement of inland water transportation facilities as a means of relieving raw material products and distributing over the country heavy manufactured goods. He said that the best solution of the country's transportation problem is to have a population of 112,000,000 people and a yearly coal production at the time now being yielded by the railroads of about 1,200,000,000 tons."

"I do not myself consider that the granting of suffrage to women would, under the existing conditions, be any improvement in our system of government. On the contrary, I think it would rather reduce than increase the electoral efficiency of our people. I am inclined to think, however, that if the women of the United States, or any very large majority of them, should really come to want the right of suffrage for themselves, they would not merely get it. For the purpose of exercising the right of suffrage, if they should ever get it, and for the purpose of determining intelligence in government, it is not the women of the country generally ought to have and to seize the opportunity for a greater degree of education in this connection and in the practical art of government than they have had up to this time."

President Butler took the reference to political education in this letter as a text for some remarks of his own, but failed to clear up his own position in regard to woman suffrage, a question about which there has been much dispute.

WOMEN AND BALLOTS

(Continued from first page.)

"Mrs. Snowden, who is wife of the Member of Parliament for Blackburn and leader of the woman suffrage movement in Great Britain, when she arrived yesterday from Washington to address the meeting in Carnegie Hall was deeply interested in the letter from President Roosevelt."

"We have had to thank the anti-suffragists for doing a number of things that have aided the cause of woman suffrage," declared Mrs. Snowden, "but we are now more deeply grateful than ever for their service in placing President Roosevelt publicly on record in our favor. I called upon the President at the White House yesterday. I found him in the midst of an unusually hard day's work. I was glad to see the impression of the man at work. I was charmed with him, and I think he has the most fascinating of personalities. I regretted not having time to discuss with him the subject that is nearest my heart always. I had understood until Dr. Abbott read to-day's letter that the President was opposed to suffrage."

"I told Mr. Roosevelt of the esteem in which he is held by my fellow countrymen for the stand he has taken in so many great causes. I told him that I myself had taken inspiration from his example. He spoke most kindly of the English people, and said he was looking forward with great interest to his forthcoming trip abroad, including, as it does, a lecture at Oxford."

"Immediately after the lecture the suffragettes proceeded to 44th street and Sixth avenue, followed by many of the 'antis,' and these held a meeting of protest."

"Every woman in that audience," said Mrs. B. Bormann Wells, the British suffragette, "was either a woman of independent means or supported by a husband. The five million working women of the country were unrepresented, and therefore the gathering could not be considered in any sense representative of the women of the country."

"There was much excitement yesterday over an 'anti' pamphlet which argues that 'free love' is the logical outcome of a desire to vote. How this pamphlet came into circulation in New York is a matter of dispute. It was said to emanate from the new National League for the Civic Education of Women, but that body yesterday disclaimed all responsibility for it, and intimated that it might issue a statement on the subject in the course of a few days. The name of the writer, however, appears upon the pamphlet. She is Mrs. Caroline Fairfield Corbin, president of the Illinois Suffrage Association."

Mrs. Corbin argues that the suffrage movement leads to socialism, and quotes socialist writers to show that "love is the only marriage recognized by socialism."

The Equal Suffrage League held its regular meeting at the Hotel Astor in the afternoon, after which Mrs. Edward Lauterbach began a debate, which lasted until evening, by asking whether or not the members of the league thought that women should serve on juries. It was maintained that it was the constitutional right of every one to be tried by a jury of his peers, and that women, therefore, should be allowed to serve. There were many arguments advanced on both sides of the subject, but as one woman remarked after the meeting, "The ladies who took the affirmative side of the debate easily had the best of it."

The letter from Secretary Root indorsing the anti-suffrage movement having previously been read by President Butler of Columbia, Dr. Abbott said: "I agree heartily with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Root, but I cannot agree so entirely with our other great statesman. His letter represents a common masculine opinion, both in its mild approval of woman suffrage in the opening sentence, and in its strong presentation of the arguments against woman's suffrage which occupy the rest of the letter."

"The 'anti' part of the audience took its cue from this mild approval and manifested no enthusiasm, but the suffragettes left no doubt of their disapproval. They were not given a word."

At this point the police interfered, for the suffragettes were coming; but they were not to be suppressed, and later on Dr. Abbott was interrupted by Mrs. B. Bormann Wells and Mrs.

Advertisement for Underberg Bitters, featuring a bottle image and text: "The Best Bitter Liqueur Underberg The World's Best Bitters. Has a world-wide reputation and a sale. The favorite Tonic-Cordial for over sixty years. Try it. Sold Everywhere. LYTLES BROTHERS, U.S. Agents, New York."

Advertisement for The "Noel" Nursery Table, featuring a table image and text: "The 'Noel' Nursery Table. Complete with every requisite for the baby. For Sale by LEWIS & CONGER, 136 and 132 West 42d St., New York."

Sofia Lobinger, Mrs. Wells told him that he would become a suffragist in time, and Mrs. Lobinger told him that there were fewer divorces in the suffrage states than in any others. Again, when Dr. Abbott quoted Elizabeth Cady Stanton's liberal views about marriage and divorce the suffragettes applauded. When the suffragette applause had subsided he added: "I cannot approve any sentiment which, when a man has sworn to protect and support a woman till death, absolves him from the obligation if he can find an affinity that pleases him better, or, as in one actual case, has money enough to enable him to live in idleness."

Secretary Root said in his letter: "I do not myself consider that the granting of suffrage to women would, under the existing conditions, be any improvement in our system of government. On the contrary, I think it would rather