

the franchise I would be in favor of it. At present there exists in my mind considerable doubt. In certain states which have tried the experiment, states in the Rocky Mountains where there is no great concentration of population to cope with, equal suffrage has not been a failure. It has not done, I think, any distinct difference, though it is possible to say that it has shown some improvement in the conduct of public affairs. Permit me to say that the task before you in establishing your political rights is not in convincing the men, but in convincing your own class.

That is my confession of faith on this subject. I am glad to welcome you here and recognize you as a class of women earnest in your desire for political recognition and earnest and high minded in the cause of good government. Even if I disagree with you, not in principle, but in the application of it to the present situation, I hope you will not deem me ungracious in saying as much as I have. I came here with the understanding by your committee as to what I probably should say. They knew that I would not subscribe to all you advocate. I trust your convention will be all you hope for, and I know that it cannot but be productive of good.

The President then shook hands with the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association, and other leaders, and left the hall, accompanied by Captain Bull. The delegates rose as the President was escorted from the hall.

Delegates Resent the Incident. After the session many of the delegates expressed themselves as humiliated over the hissing incident. Miss Elizabeth Hauser, of New York, said: "I think the demonstration was outrageous. Of course the President did not make a good woman suffrage speech, but we regret the hissing exceedingly."

After the President had left the hall Dr. Shaw replied to some of the criticisms which he had made against votes for women. She declared that she would "draw the voting line horizontally, not diagonally, and exclude from the privilege of voting not only ignorant women, but also illiterate men." This, she thought, would help the political situation to right itself.

Officers of the association expressed deep regret that the President of the United States should have been treated "so deplorably," but they pointed to the fact that a majority of the audience was made up of outsiders, not delegates to the convention, and said that the former were responsible for the hissing.

Mrs. Avery, the first vice-president, said that "under any consideration, no matter what he said, there should have been enough respect among those present not to hiss the President. It was an unintentional, spontaneous outburst, although that is not sufficient excuse to make it entirely forgivable."

Other officers expressed themselves by the same views. One of the delegates, however, announced herself as one of those who started the hissing, "after which," it was said, "the strangers with their arms standing along the walls took it up."

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, endorsed the suffrage movement and dared any man to get up on the floor and answer his arguments. Some man who did not rise shouted "tyranny!" and the delegates laughed.

"Without apology," said the Senator, "I face the prejudice of men of ten thousand years in advocating suffrage for women. Even if the entire race of man contradicts me, I still assert that woman is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

At the close of the session it was announced that a public demonstration will be made by the delegates in the open air to-morrow afternoon. It will be in front of one of the public buildings, probably the Capitol. Harriet Stanton Blatch will have charge.

The convention is beyond all comparison the largest the association has ever held. The president, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, had the "great pleasure," she said, "of being nearly killed in getting into the hall," for it was barely large enough to hold the delegates, while the Washington public stood in the aisles, sat in the windows and clamored vainly for admittance at the doors. There are seven hundred delegates and alternates, representing every part of the country, and among them are twelve men duly accredited from the Men's League for Equal Suffrage in New York and Baltimore. These delegates represent a membership of fifty thousand, an increase of thirty thousand since last year. But in spite of the unprecedented character of the occasion there may be breakers ahead.

May Be Trouble Ahead. "The 'divine discontent of women,'" as Dr. Shaw intimated in her annual address, is working itself out in a manner not altogether divine. Not only is there much discontent in the national association, but there is a great fear that it may be overshadowed by the young bodies that have sprung up over night. These are the Equal Franchise Society, under Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, starting locally, but now national; the Woman Suffrage party, under Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, still local, but threatening to become national; and the Political Equality Association, under Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, which is also extending its borders. In the National Association there is a strong feeling that the present convention will determine whether the older body is to hold its place among the younger ones, or yield to them. Future policies will be expressed at the election, but those opposed to the present administration have not yet fixed on a candidate.

There is a decided boom, however, for Professor Frances Squire Porter, the present corresponding secretary, particularly among the college women. If her boom goes through, it will doubtless mean a change in the national headquarters, now in New York and largely maintained by Mrs. Belmont. Dr. Shaw is a candidate against Mrs. Mackay and Mrs. Belmont, both of whose names have been mentioned in connection with the presidency, are not here, greatly to the disappointment of many of the delegates.

The Delegates Welcomed. When Dr. Shaw's gavel fell, calling the convention to order, the delegates were warmly welcomed to the capital by local suffragists. As the first act of business the report of the committee on church work was read by Chairman Mary E. Craigie, who said that the committee in the last year had endeavored to induce clergymen and church people to make a study of the moral and ethical side of the woman suffrage question, and of its relation to the moral and social reform work of the churches.

Rachel Foster Avery presented the report of the committee on petition to Congress. The petition, which will be handed to Congress within a few days, advocating the enfranchisement of women, will be the first appeal of this kind, the report said, for more than a quarter of a century.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, said the petition probably would be presented to Congress on Monday, and the delegates would be heard.

The progress of woman suffrage in several states was detailed by the state presidents of California, Elizabeth Love Watson, Connecticut, Elizabeth D. Bacon, and Illinois, Ella Seass Stewart. Representative A. W. Rucker, of Colorado, one of the four states where women vote and a delegate to the convention, also spoke.

A Campaign of Publicity. Suffragist literature in the book stores, on the news stands and every other place where other literature is found is one of the plans of the national propaganda, the convention was told in the report of Mary Gray Peck, headquarters secretary. A suffrage newspaper is among the probabilities, and Miss Peck said: "If we don't publish a suffrage paper soon somebody else is going to step down into the Bethesda of suffrage journalism before us and come out strong and healthy while we stay paled on the brink."

In the last year more than half a million leaflets and booklets have carried the doctrines of woman suffrage far and wide, the secretary reported, and it has been found that the majority of people who call for the printed matter are willing to pay a small sum for it.

A steady, consistent, organized, persistent campaign of education and publicity, Miss Peck asserted, would win the cause for the women with absolute certainty.

DEMAND THAT BILBO QUIT Vardaman Men Walk Out of Mississippi Chamber. Jackson, Miss., April 14.—In open session to-night the State Senate, by an overwhelming vote, demanded the resignation of Senator Bilbo. Senator Hebron, president pro tem., then resigned, and was followed from the chamber by several other Senators, also supporters of Vardaman. Senator Bilbo then began an address in his own defence.

By a vote of 28 to 15, only one vote short of the required two-thirds majority, the Senate earlier in the evening had failed to pass a resolution to expel Bilbo, who recently asserted that he accepted from L. C. Delaney a bribe of \$645 to change his vote from Vardaman to Percy for United States Senator. The acceptance of the money, Bilbo explained, was to obtain evidence of irregularities in connection with the Senatorial election.

INCOME TAX VOTE TUESDAY Assemblyman Brennan, of New York, Declared Elected—Bills Passed. Albany, April 14.—Assemblyman Murray, author of the resolution ratifying the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution, put it over until Tuesday on account of the absence of many of the members. Mr. Murray said he had eighty-six votes pledged for the measure yesterday, when its consideration was cut short by a motion of Assemblyman Oliver to adjourn.

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The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections reported unanimously that Assemblyman Thomas A. Brennan, of the 42d New York District, had been duly elected, and is entitled to his seat, which was contested by Samuel C. Shin, the Republican candidate.

The Assembly passed the Lee bill providing for a hospital and industrial colony for inmates for New York City, a measure backed by the State Charities Aid Association.

The Assembly also passed the Allen Insurance Department bill, requiring domestic fire and marine companies to have a cash surplus of at least 50 per cent of the capital stock and requiring from a foreign insurance corporation an additional deposit with the department of \$200,000. The bill also provides for an investigation by the superintendent of domestic companies at least once in three years and other companies once in five years.

The Assembly also passed the Green bill prohibiting the administering of liquor to patients in state tuberculosis hospitals, except on prescription of the official physician, and the Smith bill, making more stringent regulations touching the sale and possession of cocaine and allied products.

TO TRANSFER WESTCHESTER Haines Wants County Under Jurisdiction of 1st District P. S. Board. Albany, April 14.—Assemblyman Haines, of Westchester County, to-day introduced an amendment to the Public Service Commission law placing Westchester County under the jurisdiction of the commission of the 1st District. This bill was drafted and introduced at the request of the Yonkers Chamber of Commerce.

"Westchester County now is under the jurisdiction of the 2d District, or upstate Public Service Commission," said Mr. Haines. "Geographically it is in the metropolitan district. Its trolley lines enter New York City, great railway improvements are being made which include Westchester County and New York City in their scope. As the law now stands, on any question affecting Westchester and New York City both commissions have to act. It would be much simpler to have all authority vested in the New York City commission."

NO ACTION ON SUFFRAGE BILL Toombs Plans to Have Assembly Go on Record on Question. Albany, April 14.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee met to-day, but took no action on the Hill-Toombs woman suffrage bill, which the suffragists have been endeavoring for weeks to have reported. Assemblyman Toombs said to-day that unless the committee acts next week he will move its discharge from further consideration of the measure. Such a motion would put the members of the house on record for or against the bill.

The general Governor Charles is expected to support the efforts of Mr. Toombs in his endeavor to secure an expression of the attitude of the Assembly on the proposition.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR. Albany, April 14.—Governor Hughes has signed these bills: Mr. Wood's, amending the public health law to provide for the inspection of state institutions by the State Commissioner of Health. Whenever required by the fiscal Supervisor of State Charities the Commissioner of Health shall make an examination of the sanitary conditions of institutions, reporting to the fiscal supervisor.

Mr. Colne's, amending the large canal act to provide for bascule or swing bridges when recommended by the State Engineer and approved by the Canal Board.

Mr. Goldberg's, making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for not more than five years, to poison a horse, mule or domestic cattle, or to expose poison where they can get at it.

HEADS LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL. Albany, April 14.—The appointment of Dr. William L. Russell as superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital, at Brookline, to succeed the late Dr. Oliver M. DeWitt, was announced to-day by the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The appointment of Dr. Russell as superintendent of the hospital, and Dr. Russell will assume charge next month. He was formerly assistant physician at the Long Island State Hospital, and for nearly seven years has been medical inspector of the State institutions.

TO PROTECT WATER SUPPLY Frawley Bill Gives New York City Commissioner More Power. Albany, April 14.—A bill introduced by Senator Frawley to-day would empower the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of the city of New York to make regulations not inconsistent with those of the State Department of Health for the protection from contamination of all public supplies of potable waters and their sources within the state which constitute a part of the public water supply of the city. The present provision for the inspection by local officers of permanent sources of water supply is extended to apply also to temporary sources.

The requirement for representatives to the State Board of Health is made not to apply to New York City. The New York City commissioner is empowered to himself summarily to enforce compliance with regulations and abate or remove the cause of any violation or nuisance created.

WILL ONLY WORK AS MAYOR Emil Seidel Will Turn Over Business to Eyrup. Milwaukee, April 14.—Emil Seidel, the Socialist Mayor-elect, will carry out in his personal affairs for the next two years the ideals of the Socialist-Democrat party in conducting his business on a co-operative plan. When he goes into office next week he will relinquish, for the entire period that he is in office, the business of the Milwaukee Pattern Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer and chief stockholder, as well as actual manager. His employees, twelve in number, will run the concern for him and share the profits. When he comes out of office Mayor Seidel will return to the business, which he expects will not deteriorate while he is attending to his political duties.

BETTING BILLS PUT OVER To Be Held in Assembly for Senate Amendments. Albany, April 14.—The Agnew-Perkins anti-oral bookmaking bills, which appeared on the third reading calendar of the Assembly to-day, were put over until next Wednesday, on a motion by the introducer. It is the intention to bring the bills in the Assembly, it is believed, until the amendments are made to them by the Senate Codes Committee. These amendments will then probably be offered to the Assembly when the bills are reached next Wednesday. The Senate committee was working on the bills this afternoon, and it was said afterward by one of its members that they were having a hard job getting the proper wording. It is believed to be the intention to word the anti-oral betting bill in such a way that it will not interfere with private betting.

In the Assembly the motion by Mr. Perkins to put over the bills was vigorously objected to by a number of Democratic members. Assemblyman R. H. Clark, of Sheephead Bay, declared that the introducer did not dare to let the bill come to a vote for fear it would be beaten. The motion was carried by a vote of 35 to 24, which seemed to indicate a lack of votes sufficient to pass the bills then.

SENATE FAVORS PROBE for a large number of Assemblymen to vote squarely on the proposition of state supervision of telephone and telegraph companies, though they desired so to vote. They could only vote on the motion to discharge a committee from further consideration of the bill embodying that proposition, and to discharge a committee against the wish of its chairman was legislative heresy. Thus for two years a fair vote on that bill was denied, under rules and precedents. This year the Assembly is about to pass the measure without any fuss. Meanwhile, various telephone companies have increased their capitalization by many millions of dollars, having been favored by this legislative delay.

There has been much speculation to-day about the make-up of the committee. It is taken for granted that Senator Cobb or Assemblyman Merritt, or both, will be on it. Other Republican Senators whose names have been suggested are Agnew, of New York; Hinman, of Binghamton; Davenport, of Clinton; Hamilton, of Ripley; Chautauqua County; Newcomb, of New York, and Davis, of Buffalo. The Democratic Senator probably will be Senator Harte, of Long Island City; or Byrne, of Staten Island; or Schulz or Wagner, of New York. Among Republican Assemblymen mentioned in the gossip are Parker, of Salem; Lee, of Brooklyn; McInerney, of Rochester; Whitney, of Saratoga; Conklin, of New York, and Jesse Phillips, of Andover, Allegany County. Many legislators think a high class Democrat should be chosen for counsel, to take away any partisan tinge, and some of them are talking about James W. Osborne, who acted as counsel for Senator Benn Conger in the Alldis bribery case.

FORTUNE NEAR A SUICIDE

Henry A. Dickinson Ends Life in a Bridgeport Hotel.

VALISE HELD \$1,000,000 Friends and Relatives Puzzled by Federal Silverware President's Act.

While stocks and bonds valued at about \$1,000,000 lay in a valise beside the body of Henry A. Dickinson, president of the Federal Silverware Company, of No. 129 Chambers street, who committed suicide in Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, yet only 68 cents were found in his pockets.

Mr. Dickinson's body was found on Wednesday in the Hotel Stratford, following his suicide by shooting on the previous day, but it was not until yesterday morning that his business associates in this city were informed of his death.

Mr. Dickinson was sixty-three years old, and lived at Bretton Hall, 8th street and Broadway, in this city. He was not in financial difficulties, according to his friends, and his death remains unexplained.

Mr. Dickinson left New York two days ago, ostensibly bound on a business trip. He visited his sister at Portland, Conn., and on Sunday night left for Bridgeport, where he registered at the hotel. He called at several places, according to his business schedule.

Frank B. Miller, secretary of the Federal Silverware Company, and Dr. William G. Hartley, of No. 24 East 24th street, yesterday went to Bridgeport and identified the body.

Investigation showed that after Dickinson had retired he rose from his bed, attired in his nightgown, and, using a small hand mirror to guide his aim fired a shot into his right temple. The bullet imbedded itself in his brain and must have caused instant death. His hands still firmly grasped the mirror and revolver when his body was discovered.

Dickinson's body was found by a hall-boy, who had knocked several times on his door in response to inquiries for him, without response. The door was finally forced open.

When he arrived at the Hotel Stratford he called on Dr. G. S. Ford, the hotel physician, and asked to be treated for indigestion. The treatments continued on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights, then Dr. Ford told his patient that he would not see him further treatment. He did not see Dickinson alive again.

An identification blank in one of Mr. Dickinson's pockets showed that he had a sister in Portland, Conn., and a friend, Thomas Adams, in Baysboro, Long Island. There were no other names whereby the suicide could be identified, and it was some time before the authorities in Bridgeport could get into communication with the relative and friends.

Miss Glinda Dickinson, a sister, who lives at Portland, Conn., said that her brother visited her on Wednesday last week and stayed at her home until Sunday night, when he announced that he had important business in Bridgeport which necessitated his presence in that city. He appeared to be in good health, according to Miss Dickinson, and made no complaint of business troubles. Miss Dickinson could find no cause for her brother's actions.

At Bretton Hall it was said last night that Mr. Dickinson had moved there four years ago and that few friends visited him there. Although the man's home was generally in Bretton Hall, he was generally absent from the city three or four days every week, on which occasions he was supposed to be attending to the outside interests of his firm.

Mr. Dickinson last night took the telephone from the hotel and called over to the out-bridgeport last night that arrangements had been completed to bring the body to this city to-day. He added that Mr. Dickinson had had no financial difficulties, and that the only possible explanation of his act could be the fact that he had continued to brood over his wife's death, although it had occurred more than fifteen years ago.

Approved by Finance Committee. The resolution was drafted by a subcommittee of the Finance Committee, composed of Senators Cobb, Agnew and Harte, and was submitted to the Finance Committee and approved at a special meeting before the Senate convened to-day.

After Senator Cobb had moved the adoption of the resolution, Senator Travis, of Brooklyn, said that while he would vote for it he believed that the Governor should have representation on the committee. He said he realized, however, that such a provision could not be made in a concurrent resolution, the rules of the Senate barring such a procedure, but, nevertheless, he was of the opinion that the people of the state would be better satisfied if a proposition were adopted such as he had indicated. For this reason he said he would introduce later a bill providing for an investigation by a commission, whose membership would include citizens as well as legislators.

Senator Travis on Monday night offered a resolution which provided for the appointment of an investigating committee of nine, three citizens to be appointed by the Governor, three Senators by the Lieutenant Governor and three members of Assembly by the Speaker of the House.

Resolution Referred to Committee. When the resolution was handed down in the lower House, whether it was sent immediately, Assemblyman Bennett, of New York, arose to move its immediate adoption, but he was reminded by Speaker Wadsworth that under the rules the resolution must go to the committee on Ways and Means, since it involves an appropriation. The resolution was so referred.

"I am certain," said Senator Cobb, after the adoption of the resolution, "that the joint committee when it is named will get to work as expeditiously as possible immediately after the Legislature adjourns. Of course, if conditions arise during the committee's investigation which would call for an extra session of the Legislature it is within the scope of the resolution to have the committee report at such a special session, providing the Governor saw fit to call one."

"If there are any evidences of corrupt practices in any state department, the committee will give every verified complaint due consideration and it deserves. There is to be no heating about the bush or delays of any kind—the committee can go just as far as it likes, within its own discretion, acting upon all matters that may be presented to it in proper form."

Senator Josiah T. Newcomb, who introduced a resolution providing for a general investigation, congratulated Senator Cobb for his part in drafting the resolution.

"I can't see that any better plan could have been devised," said he, "and I hope the committee when named will go right to the very bottom of all this corruption, talk and sift thoroughly all charges of every nature, to the end that all sources of corruption shall be eliminated from the state government. I am sure this is the intention, and I commend the resolution most heartily."

SENATE BILLS REPORTED Albany, N. Y., April 14.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported the bills introduced by Senator Davis at the request of District Attorney Whitman of New York, granting immunity to persons reported in the action of the Governor and Senate, and does hereby urge the Republican members of the Assembly from New York County to give their united support to the necessary concurrence of the Assembly.

The committee that drafted the resolution was composed of President Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman; Colby H. Woodward, vice-chairman; B. W. B. Brown, Joseph Levenson, William Childers and Thomas W. Whittle.

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Continued from first page.

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Text of the Resolution. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That a joint committee of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five members of Assembly, to be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, shall investigate and report as to the propriety of the course of legislation within the State of New York. The said committee shall have power to investigate and report as to the propriety of the course of legislation within the State of New York, and also all charges and matters which have developed in the recent investigation had by the Superintendent of Insurance, together with the business methods, operation and management of fire insurance companies and their relation to legislation, and shall also have power to investigate any specific charges, duly verified, which may be submitted to the said committee pertaining to legislation, and shall also have authority to investigate any other matters or things pertaining to the Legislature or the departments of the state, evidence of which may come to the knowledge of said committee and which discloses corrupt practices, or any matters which in the judgment of said committee warrant an investigation.

The committee shall elect its own chairman and vice-chairman, and shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all books and papers; to employ counsel, stenographers and other clerical assistance, to sit anywhere in the State of New York, and shall also have all other power usual or necessary in cases of legislative committees, including the adoption of rules for the conduct of its proceedings. The actual and necessary expenses of the committee in carrying out the provisions of this resolution, not to exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the funds appropriated by the Legislature for the contingent expenses thereof, upon the certificate of the chairman and vice-chairman of said committee.

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