

DEMOCRATS TRY OPEN HEARING ON PLATFORM

Resolutions Committee at Syracuse Meets in Public for First Time in State.

LISTENS TO MANY VIEWS

Meanwhile a Sub-Committee Will Put Together the Real Planks and Report the Result This Morning.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Syracuse, Oct. 1.—Forced to be the example of the Republican convention and the insistence of Thomas Mott Osborne, the first open session of a resolutions committee of a Democratic convention in this state was held this afternoon. To-night a sub-committee on draft is going through the work of considering the suggestions that were made, although the platform was really whipped into shape by Senator O'Gorman and others yesterday.

The sub-committee will read its platform at another open session of the full committee to-morrow morning.

Senator O'Gorman, not being a delegate to the convention, could not go on the resolutions committee. The sub-committee is composed of Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman; Representative Francis Burton Harrison and Frederick H. Allen, of Westchester; Robert E. Whalen, of Monroe; Delos Cosgrove, of Jefferson; T. Harvey Ferris, of Oneida; M. Z. Haven, of Onondaga; Harry W. Killeen, of Erie; Wallace S. Fraser, George Gordon Battle and John B. Stanchfield, of New York, and Thomas Mott Osborne, of Cayuga.

As appointed at first, Mr. Osborne was not on the committee, but it was whispered to Senator Wagner, chairman of the full committee, that Mr. Osborne had some suggestions to make, and it might be well to let him get them out of his system in the secret meeting of the draft committee rather than to have him fight for them on the floor of the convention. So the committee was increased to permit the appointment of the head of the opposition.

The resolutions committee listened to suggestions for about two hours. Austen G. Fox, on behalf of the joint judicial committee of the Bar Association of the state, argued in favor of a bipartisan judiciary. He was supported by Abram L. Elkus, who thought it would be a good thing to take the candidate for the Court of Appeals nominated by the Republicans and name a Democrat for the second place who could be accepted by the Republicans as their second candidate.

Asa Bird Gardner, of New York, opposed the proposition. "Why should we lose this chance to elect two men to the Court of Appeals," he said, "when the court has been Republican for the last fifty years?"

W. W. Farley, of Broome, and Henry P. Keith, of Nassau, also opposed the suggestion.

Thomas Spratt, of St. Lawrence, a brother of Maurice C. Spratt, of Erie, who, it is said, will be the man named by the Democrats if they carry out the bipartisan arrangement, spoke in favor of the idea.

Robert S. Binkerd, of the City Club, of New York, argued in favor of a real home rule plank, one that would insure to all cities complete control over their affairs.

E. A. Moree, representing the State Charities Aid Association, argued in favor of a public health plan.

Assemblyman Louis Cuvillier, of New York, wanted a declaration in the platform for the appointment of at least one man on each Public Service Commission from among active railroad workers.

Julius Henry Cohen, of New York, argued for a separate ballot without party designation for all judicial candidates, as advocated in the Republican platform.

John Martin, of Richmond, presented tentative planks for workmen's compensation, one day of rest in seven for workmen, the reporting of industrial accidents and diseases, and a more effective public intervention in labor disputes.

There was no open discussion on direct primaries, except that Frank Mann, of Brooklyn, said he wanted a more liberal law than the present one.

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JOS. HEINRICHS

DEMOCRATS WAITING FOR MURPHY'S WORD

Continued from first page. of canned Sulzerism than an ordinary person could assimilate in a lifetime. It runs all the way from placards with his picture and appropriate legends to a volume of his speeches, with a biographical sketch and other important information of similar nature, to the extent of 304 pages.

If Murphy really could keep his hands off the convention and let the delegates do what they chose, Sulzer almost certainly would be nominated. He is regarded as a radical by the up-state men in many sections. He is known by the Tammany men to be good enough for them. He has had a record in public life which the Democrats figure would make good campaign material, and he has not made many enemies in his years of political existence.

Justice Gerard's Chances. Justice Gerard is blessed with money and social position. He has lively political ambitions, and is not averse to parting with his money to further them. He is rather a favorite to-night with Tammany men, who figure that if Dix is to go they might just as well have somebody of the Gerard "silk stocking" variety of Democrat from New York City.

Justice Dowling and Martin Glynn seem subject to a common handicap—the fact that for some reason Murphy is afraid to nominate an Irish Catholic. He has talked to scores of persons on that point alone, seeking every shade of opinion as to its advisability. He seems to have the feeling that it would be more dangerous this year than in an ordinary year. The fact that the Progressives nominated a Jew does not make any difference to him. Aside from this matter, Dowling and Glynn are conceded to be clean and able and figure as favorites in the discussion of available.

There is any quantity of loose and fluent gossip about candidates for minor places on the ticket. It is the best judgment of those who have talked most with Murphy that if an up-state man—Dix, perchance, or some other—be nominated for Governor, the present state officers will be renominated. If Dix goes, Lieutenant Governor Conway may be renominated. He is said still to have great aversion to renomination on a ticket with Dix. If a New York man be chosen for the head of the ticket there will be a complete new ticket. Senator Harvey Ferris is mentioned prominently for Lieutenant Governor in such a case.

Opposition to Murphy. Opposition to Murphy in the second session of the convention to-morrow seems assured. There was a foretaste of it to-day in the meeting of the committee on permanent organization. Alton B. Parker was the Murphy selection for permanent chairman. Frank Mott, of Chautauque County, without warning, suggested the name of Senator O'Gorman. There were not enough organization men present at that time to hold Mott down, so a hasty adjournment was taken, and the other members of the committee were drummed up and the fight was continued half an hour later.

Mott put his O'Gorman suggestion to a vote. He was beaten, 37 to 5. This was merely a move of the anti-Murphy men to force the committee on record.

Senator O'Gorman declared to-night that the use of his name was entirely unauthorized and without his knowledge. He said he was not a delegate, and so was not eligible for the office of permanent chairman. Moreover, he was one of the conferees who originally suggested Parker's name.

Not in the least dismayed by this, the handful of anti-Murphy men say they will have a candidate to-morrow to present against Parker. This candidate, it is altogether probable, will be Mayor Sague, of Poughkeepsie. They want a chance to say on the floor of the convention some of the things about Parker which William J. Bryan said at Baltimore. They want to put into the convention record a statement of their belief that Murphy and Parker are nothing but corporation tools, and, as such, are carrying the Democracy of the state along a course leading to defeat on Election Day, and leading to probable defeat for Wilson in this state. When they get that they will take Wilson and Straus, in all probability. That is what many of them say privately they intend to do.

There has been much talk to-day about unit rules and Murphy's freeing the delegates from unit rules. It is an interesting sidelight on Democratic knowledge of the election laws and the amendment made to them by the Tammany Legislature of 1911. Under the election law at present there does not exist any such thing as a unit rule. The law stipulates that each delegate's name must be called in voting on nominations, and he must rise in his place and vote for his candidate, although the chairman of an Assembly district delegation may announce the vote of his delegation. Any delegate, though, may challenge that announcement and have himself recorded as he pleases.

Thus this convention, if its members actually represent the people, will be sustained by Tammany's own law in nominating the man desired by a majority of the delegates. But it has manifested no intention up to date of nominating anybody except the man desired by Murphy, when it can learn who that is.

VERBAL TILT ENLIVENS OPENING OF CONVENTION.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Syracuse, Oct. 1.—Begun with no great degree of enthusiasm, the first session of the Democratic State Convention to-day ended with a sharp verbal tilt between Senator Robert F. Wagner and Thomas Mott Osborne. The usual opening prayer was omitted.

Senator Wagner had offered the formal

WOMEN WATCHING SYRACUSE

Suffragists Think It High Time New York State Democracy Should Say Plainly What It Means to Do.

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER. The question agitating the suffragists of the Empire State at the present moment is whether the Democratic State Convention will put a woman suffrage plank in its platform. A few hours will decide whether this shall be the only one in New York which fails to contain such a plank, just as the Democratic candidate for President is the only one of the five who has refused to declare himself in favor of the franchise for women! If the Democrats can afford to stand on such a record the women can afford to have them do so.

This party, however, more than all others, should stand for woman suffrage, because it shouts somewhat louder than the others for the rights of the "people." During Mr. Bryan's last campaign for the Presidency the whole country was placarded with big posters, "Let the People Rule!" When the women inquired if he was in favor of allowing them a voice he answered that he had never given the subject any special thought, and he has said practically the same thing during the last few months. Why should he make it a matter of "special" prayer and fasting? If he really believes in the rule of the "people," how can he exclude women? From the time Woodrow Wilson started out to be elected Governor of New Jersey he put his own particular brand on the slogan, "The People Must Rule," and it is still working overtime. Does he mean it literally or is he using it in the "academic" sense?

Women are People. If these two gentlemen had campaigned before Chief Justice Taney's famous or infamous "Dred Scott decision" in 1857—and they are still living in that age in their ideas on woman suffrage—their position would not be so incongruous. That decision was in effect that "people" and "citizens" were those who possessed the franchise, and it was swept away by the Fourteenth Amendment to the national Constitution, which declared that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens thereof."

Women, therefore, are "citizens"; the Supreme Court of Massachusetts some years ago declared them to be "persons" and the case was not appealed to the United States Supreme Court. If they are constitutionally and legally "citizens" and "persons," they may probably be classed as "people" and, if so, then when a candidate and a party adopts as its rallying cry, "The People Must Rule," it necessarily includes women as well as men. If they are not willing to do this, then the women must insist that they adopt as their slogan, "The Men Must Rule," and that they put on all their banners, "Let the Men Rule." It would make them ridiculous, to be sure, but they will be the laughing stock of the country anyhow if they continue to keep up this farce about the "people ruling" when what they actually stand for is that one-half shall rule the other half absolutely without giving it so much as a chance to consent.

Resolution for the appointment of a committee on resolutions, when Mr. Osborne's tall form rose at the side of the hall. "Mr. Chairman," he called, as he held a piece of paper high over his head, "I wish to offer an amendment to that resolution."

Immediately some perturbation was apparent in the vicinity of Charles P. Murphy, who was well aware that Mr. Osborne, the head of the opposition, was determined to make all the trouble he could.

Martin H. Glynn, the temporary chairman, was obliged to recognize the man from Auburn, though Mr. Osborne strode to the platform without waiting for an invitation.

Chairman Glynn wanted to keep him from talking, but Mr. Osborne insisted on reading his amendment himself.

"My amendment is," he said, "that all meetings of such committee (the resolutions committee) be held in the open."

There was every evidence that Mr. Osborne had a bitter speech struggling for utterance. There had been hisses as he took the platform, and they broke out again.

Senator Wagner, after a hurried word with Mr. Murphy and Representative John J. Fitzgerald, of Kings County, broke in with the announcement:

"I will accept that amendment. I am sure there is no question that we are all anxious to permit any one who has anything to suggest for the platform to state it in public."

Still Mr. Osborne wanted to speak, but Chairman Glynn suggested that as the amendment had been accepted there was no occasion.

"I congratulate you on the change of heart that Senator Wagner has had overnight," said Mr. Osborne, as he left the platform, a broad smile on his face.

There were more hisses, and Senator Wagner exclaimed: "I don't care to enter into any controversy with the gentleman from Cayuga. I desire to say, however, that the statement that the gentleman has just made is untrue. I have always been for open sessions."

The reference of Mr. Osborne was to the fact that at the meeting of the state committee last night Senator Wagner had opposed a resolution making it the sense of the committee that the sessions of the resolutions committee should be open on the ground that it was none of the business of the state committee.

When the resolution, with Mr. Osborne's amendment, was put to a vote half the delegates did not respond. There were some ayes and a few noes, but the proposition had received the approval of Mr. Murphy and the chairman declared it carried.

The convention was called to order at 12:45 o'clock, three-quarters of an hour late. There was little sign of life among the few delegates in the hall until Charles P. Murphy marched in at the head of the Tammany delegation. He did not get a greater reception than did Joseph J. Murphy, of Troy, who arrived a little later. The Troy Murphy had about three hundred rosters from his home city here in the interests of the candidacy of Mayor Cornelius F. Burns for the nomination for Governor.

There was no objection to the suggestion of Martin H. Glynn for temporary chairman. The applause that marked his appearance and broke out at intervals during the speech was not of the quality that gave any indication that the convention might be stamped for him for Governor.

One pleasing feature of Mr. Glynn's remarks was that they took not more than an hour and forty minutes to deliver. His delivery was facile, and he tickled the audience with clever characterization of Colonel Roosevelt, but the speech did not reach any great depths.

"We are here to ratify the nomination of the next President of the United States," said Mr. Glynn. That, of course, was a cue for the convention to go into

WOMEN WATCHING SYRACUSE

Suffragists Think It High Time New York State Democracy Should Say Plainly What It Means to Do.

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER. It is high time for the Democratic party of New York State to say what it means and mean what it says. It can better afford to let Tammany Hall dictate its candidate for Governor than to let it forbid a plank in the platform to give women the only chance possible to them—a referendum of their case to the voters for decision. If this is not Democracy what is the meaning of the word?

The Amusing Anti-Suffragists. Can anybody tell exactly where the women of the Anti-Suffrage Association stand on this question? After the Republican convention adopted a plank calling upon the Legislature to submit the question to the voters they expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied. "Of course, we are pleased," their national president, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, is quoted as saying. "We have always wanted a referendum to the people, and we got what we wanted. . . . But we hope and believe the franchise will not be bestowed upon us, and we are going to Albany this winter, as usual, to work hard against any law looking to the amendment of the Constitution in this respect."

Mrs. Dodge shows some lack of knowledge in saying that they will "work hard against any law as to amending the Constitution." The Legislature has no power to enact a law on the subject. All it can do is to adopt a concurrent resolution to submit a constitutional amendment to the electors. The Republican convention declared in favor of its doing so, and Mrs. Dodge said this was exactly what the anti-suffragists wanted, but in the same interview she announced that they would go to Albany, as they had been doing for years, to prevent the Legislature from granting what they "always had wanted." Now, all that the suffragists are asking of the Democratic convention is to reconsider this same thing, and the "antis" have a delegation at Syracuse to prevent it if possible!

Mrs. Dodge also said: "If the franchise is bestowed upon the women of New York State I shall be first at the polls. All anti-suffragists will be because they are conscientious!" If Mrs. Dodge and her cohorts were not "first at the polls," they would be different from the anti-suffragists in any other state where the franchise has been granted. They always vote at the first opportunity and keep on voting whenever they have a chance. The woman in a certain California city at whose house an anti-suffrage society was formed when the amendment was pending started out to form "Taff clubs" among the women as soon as the ballot was granted, and is now a political "boss" in her district! The fight for the franchise is rather a serious affair and the mission of the "antis" is to give it a touch of gayety and humor.

The Prohibitionists of New York declared for woman suffrage at their state convention last week. Socialists and Progressives have demanded a referendum. Whereabouts in the procession do the Democrats propose to take their place?

paroxysms of cheering. It did nothing of the kind. There was clapping, but of the variety that might be heard at some sewing circle in Lowellville.

Charles F. Murphy sat quiet during every outburst of applause that followed the mention of Governor Wilson's name. Once he scratched his nose, and at another time played with his eyeglasses. But he clapped as loudly as he could when Governor Dix was mentioned.

Chairman Glynn devoted much time to attacking Colonel Roosevelt, much to the delight of his hearers.

"He is the chameleon of the political world," said Mr. Glynn, "but some day he will burst trying to match the hues of his contradictory statements. T. R. thinks he ought to be President because he is the noblest man in the land."

After the appointment of the usual committees, during which the Osborne incident occurred, the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

WOMEN TEACHERS IN CLASH

Foes of Miss Ennis Win Fight to Oust Her as Secretary.

Probably the most exciting executive session that the women teachers of greater New York have ever held was included in last night's annual meeting of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, held in the assembly hall on the eleventh floor of the Metropolitan Building, 23d street and Fourth avenue.

Trouble has been brewing in the ranks. It is said, ever since the teachers' convention in Chicago, concerning an attempt by certain members to oust Miss Isabel Ennis from the secretaryship of the association. How well the opposition succeeded was shown when the report of the nominating committee was made and it was found that the name of Miss Ennis, who had served as secretary more than six years, was omitted from the ticket and that of Miss Lillian I. Powers substituted.

The executive session for discussion preceding the election of officers for the coming year occupied nearly two hours, and in that time Miss Ennis, the president, Miss Grace Strachan, and other speakers were seen through the glass entrance doors gesticulating excitedly while addressing the three hundred or more women present, many of whom also addressed the chair, occupied by Miss Honor E. Quinn, chairman of the nominating committee.

Miss Strachan announced at 11 o'clock that Miss Ennis was defeated by a vote of 47 to 29. The following officers were elected: President, Grace C. Strachan; vice-president (Manhattan), Anna E. Gano; vice-president (Brooklyn), Anna B. Moriarty; vice-president (The Bronx), Mary A. Curtis; vice-president (Queens), Anna E. McAuliffe; vice-president (Richmond), Clara I. Watson; secretary, Lillian I. Powers; treasurer, Marianna Dowse.

M'CLUSKY GROWS WORSE

Consultation of Physicians Over Inspector's Illness Called.

The information that Inspector George McClusky's condition had grown rapidly worse yesterday and that a consultation of physicians was called during the afternoon was given out last night at the inspector's home, No. 23 West 70th street.

A clergyman who was seen entering the house furnished the basis for the rumor that the serious turn yesterday had led the family to have the last rites of the Church administered. This was denied last night, although it was admitted that if the inspector's condition had not improved by to-day such a course might be taken.

Dr. Namcock, the police physician, is in charge of the case. He declined to give out the names of the physicians whom he called in consultation.

SUFFRAGISTS SUSPECT DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

They Warn Resolutions Committee at Syracuse Not to Leave Out Their Plank.

APPEAR IN FIGHTING TRIM

"Antis" Also Receive Hearing, and Dr. Mary Walker Advocates a "Constitutional" Plan of Her Own.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Syracuse, Oct. 1.—Fearing that the Democratic platform will not contain a woman suffrage plank, although many leaders here had given their grounds to believe that such a plank would be adopted, the advocates of the cause appeared before the resolutions committee this afternoon in fighting trim, and told the Democrats they would not leave out the suffrage plank if they had any political sagacity left.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Women's Political Union, fearing treachery, asked that before any suffrage plank be submitted to the convention the women be permitted to pass on it.

"You know," she argued, "that there can be a joker in every act of words." Suffrage leaders who attended the Saratoga convention as well as this drew a contrast between the treatment received from the Republicans and that from the Democrats.

"One would think these Democrats," said one suffragist, "regarded women as mere chattels, not entitled to any consideration."

Opponents of woman suffrage were heard first. Dr. Mary Walker, who is opposed to the methods pursued by the suffragists, was also heard.

Objects to Any Plank. Mrs. George Douglas Miller, of Albany, leader of the "antis," representing the New York State organization opposed to woman suffrage, said they would prefer to have no mention of the subject made in the platform.

"However," she continued, "if there is to be a plank on suffrage, we would like to have it confined to a declaration submitting the question to a referendum vote."

Miss Harriet May Mills was the first speaker for the suffragists. She said they would be satisfied with a plank reading:

"We advocate the submission of the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment to the people in 1915."

Arguing in favor of the plank, Miss Mills said:

Democrats, you must do this if you wish to remain Democrats. You say that you believe in the voice of the people. If you do you can't leave us out. We have voices that should speak for themselves. The question is if we are to have a democracy or an aristocracy of sex. I am not allowed to vote and I am a Democrat to the backbone.

Mrs. Margaret Livingston Chanler Aldrich, a sister of Lewis Stuyvesant

Chanler, was the next speaker. After arguing in favor of the plank, she ended by saying:

"I am by inheritance and conviction a Democrat, and I don't believe that I would have to turn to the Republican or Progressive parties if I should get a vote."

In beginning her argument, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch turned to Senator Wagner, who was presiding, with the remark: "I want to have at least one eye on the chairman, because I regard Mr. Wagner as one of our worst enemies."

Warns the Democrats. The Democratic leader smiled, and Mrs. Blatch continued:

"You will have the fight of your lives if you don't put something about us in your platform. I urge the political wisdom of adopting this plank. Other political parties have dealt with it, and you have got to. I ask you to do it for your own political salvation. You are lost if you don't."

Mrs. Blatch pointed out that their plank only asked for submission of the suffrage question to the people in 1915, but it meant that the Legislature should pass resolutions to that effect next winter.

Just at this moment the members of the committee looked up to see Dr. Mary Walker standing beside the chairman, struggling to take off her overcoat, which was part of her man's garb, and exclaiming:

"We don't want anything of the kind! We don't want men to vote in regard to the rights of women. In doing that they are doing an unconstitutional act."

Dr. Walker went on to say that the federal Constitution provided for equal rights for all, and in passing laws restricting suffrage the states had done something that was unconstitutional. What Dr. Walker advocated was that the Legislature adopt a resolution acknowledging the right of women to vote.

The doctor would have talked longer, but Senator Wagner reminded her that many others wished to speak. She went on talking, and finally one member of the committee handed her silk hat to her and another her coat. When her umbrella was passed to her she left the floor, still talking.

COLONEL'S PARTY DIVORCE

Marshall Says Republican Non-Support Was Reason.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 1.—"Some of us have been so engrossed in making a living, and a few of us in making money, that we have paid no attention to liberty," said Governor Marshall, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, here to-night.

Speaking of Colonel Roosevelt, who, he said, had secured a divorce from the Republican party for non-support, Governor Marshall said:

"Roosevelt's platform is paternalism on one side, socialism on the other and in the middle nothing."

"T. R." ON CHESTNUTS

Boys Said They Grew That Way Till Sweating Process Was Revealed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Winsted, Conn., Oct. 1.—Boys are showing chestnuts bearing the letters "T. R." in white on the dark colored shell. They maintained the chestnuts grew that way until a boy revealed the secret process of putting letters on the nuts.

The letters "T. R." are cut out of paper and pasted on the chestnuts while they are white and then are put back in the open burr and sweated until the shell is dark. The shell beneath the paper letters remains white, thus producing white letters on the dark shell.

B. Altman & Co. ARE SHOWING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FUR & FUR-LINED OUTER GARMENTS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON, ALL OF WHICH ARE CUT ON THE LATEST APPROVED LINES. INCLUDED ARE GARMENTS OF RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, CHINCHILLA, ERMINE, MINK, BROADTAIL, KARAKUL AND HUDSON SEAL. ALSO MOTOR COATS IN A LARGE VARIETY OF FURS, AND FUR-LINED COATS OF SCOTCH WORSTEDS AND ROUGH MIXTURES. FUR NECKPIECES AND MUFFS MADE UP IN ALL THE DESIRABLE PELTS. FUR TRIMMINGS IN THE FASHIONABLE WIDTHS. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FUR COATS. Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York. FOUNDED 1856 BROKAW BROTHERS MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS American energy puts Clothes to a hard test. Men who keep the wheels of progress turning are never still long enough to give their Clothes much rest. We have made Clothes for hustling New Yorkers for more than fifty years and we know that workmanship counts for every bit as much in a Suit as quality of fabric. We use only the most dependable materials and put them together in a way that insures permanency of shape, fit and style. Fall Suits \$18 to \$50 Astor Place & Fourth Avenue SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY