Two Governors, Many Mayors, To Be Named Tuesday

Eyes of Nation To Be on New York City Because of Patriotism Issue

To Indicate War Pulse

Prohibition Involved in Three States — Suffrage Issues Here and in Ohio

Many Mayors and two Governors will be chosen by electors of the country on Tuesday. In New York State, in addition to naming Mayors and other municipal officers, voters will pick an Attorney General, two judges of the Court of Appeals and a full membership of the Assembly. Two constitutional amendments, one extending suffrage to the women of the state and the other revising the method of determining the debt limit of cities, will at the same time be submitted for ratification or rejection.

New York City's four-sided mayoralty fight, involving as it has the war issue and charges that Judge Hylan, the Tammany nominee, and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist nominee, are both nominees of the Kaiser, naturally overshadows all other contests in the state. More than this, the eyes of the whole country are on New York, for as Mitchel, the present Fusion Mayor, is reelected or defeated on a platform of patriotism so will the country feel this city's war pulse.

Mr. Mitchel's name will appear on the ballot as the nominee of both the Fusion and City Democracy parties, and he will have as an opponent, in addition to the candidates named, William M. Bennett, Republican, whose name was placed on the ballot of that party after a recount had disclosed frauds at the primaries.

The candidates for the Attorney Generalship of the state are Merton E. Lewis, Republican, now acting Attorney General under appointment by Governor Whitman; Devoe P. Hodson, of Buffalo, a former Public Service Commissioner of the 2d District, Democrat; S. John Block, Socialist, and William S. Burr, Prohibitionist.

For associate judge of the Court of Appeals both the Democrats and Republicans have renominated the present incumbents, Chester B. McLaughlin and Benjamin N. Cardozo. The other candidates are H. D. Wilcox and Louis B. Boudin, Socialists, and Walter T. Bliss and C. A. Hart, Prohibitionists.

While cities upstate are balloting for Mayors and other municipal officers, each of the five boroughs in greater New York will elect a Borough President, a Sheriff, a County Clerk and a District Attorney. A full Board of Aldermen, a Controller and a president of the aldermanic board are to be elected in the greater city. William A. Prendergast, the present Fusion Controller, is opposed by Charles L. Craig (Tammany). For President of the Board of Alderman the chief candidates are Robert Adamson (Fusion), at present Fire Commissioner, and Alfred E. Smith, Tammany.

In Manhattan the fight for the District Attorneyship is three-cornered. The candidates are Edward Swann, whom Tammany seeks to reelect; William L. Ransom (Fusion) and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan (independent).

Three state Senators are to be voted on—in the 2d, 17th and 51st districts, to fill vacancies.

Supreme Court justices are to be chosen as follows: One in the First Judicial District, three in the Second, three in the Fourth, one in the Sixth, two in the Eighth and one in the Ninth.

The states in which Governors and with them state tickets are to be elected are Massachusetts and Virginia. In Massachusetts Samuel W. McCall, renominated by the Republicans for a third term, is opposed by Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston, Democrat. There is also a full Socialist ticket in the field. And in the 6th Congress District in that state voters will chose a successor to Augustus P. Gardner, who resigned as a Representative to enter the army. The candidates are W. W. Lufkin, who was Mr. Gardner's secretary, and George H. Schofield, Democrat.

Virginia will elect state officers, from Governor down. Nomination by the Democrats there is tantamount to election. Westmoreland Davis heads the ticket.

Kentucky will elect a new House of Representatives, nineteen members of the State Senate, an Attorney General and county and municipal officers. Interest in the election centres almost wholly in the fight for control of the Assembly. Both parties stand pledged to draft a state-wide prohibition amendment, and the legislative contests have revolved about the desire of Democrats and Republicans to determine the form of the amendment.

In Ohio, in addition to municipal contests in which Socialists have figured prominently, notably in Dayton, Cleveland and Toledo, voters of the state will decide whether they would prohibit the sale of liquor by amendment to the state constitution.

New Mexico will vote on a constitutional amendment calling for state-wide prohibition, making, with Ohio and Kentucky, three states in all in which the prohibition issue is directly or indirectly involved.

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How a Child Spends the Day Under Gary School System

Frank S. Hackett, Head Master of Riverdale Country School, After Investigating Work, Says Parents Would Heartily Indorse New Method if They Understood It

A new way of helping parents to understand the twin school system developed in New York City from the so-called Gary plan was suggested yesterday by Frank S. Hackett, headmaster of Riverdale Country School, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City.

"From all the technical explanations of this new school arrangement," Mr. Hackett said, "I do not wonder that parents are confused. Why not tell them just what happens to their own children throughout the entire day? From this they cannot but understand that no change whatever is made in the work upon book subjects, where exactly the same time is devoted in one classroom and with one teacher as heretofore to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, but that what the boy and girl get otherwise in physical training, assembly and soon is additional—an enrichment and an enlivening of the course. Once this is clear to fathers and mothers, they surely will want to waive for the benefit of the children all other issues and keep in power the administration which has brought this boon to the city."

Visits Public School

With this in mind, Mr. Hackett said he had visited Public Schools 39 and 45 in The Bronx, and had observed there what happens throughout the entire school day to typical children—a boy of ten and a girl of thirteen in the one of the twin schools and a girl of ten and a boy of thirteen in the other.

"For convenience," he went on, "let me say that the first two children are attending the Franklin school, and the latter two the Hamilton school—both using precisely the same building.

"Johnny, aged ten, and Mary, thirteen, start at 8:30 o'clock in classroom work—book subjects. They remain with their regular grade teachers until ten minutes to ten, and then go to the school playground for forty minutes. In fair weather this is outdoors, but in storms, in the regular indoor playroom.

"This, to my mind, is one of the least emphasized and yet one of the best features of this new plan—that it gives the children every day about three-quarters of an hour of supervised play. On the playgrounds of England this and many other wars have first been fought, for through learning 'to play the game' the Englishman has developed that never-say-die spirit which has stood for three years between Germany and us. When our boys and girls have all been educated in team work, in individual skill and initiative, through learning under trained instructors the way to play together and to play hard, it will be a fairer day for democracy. There is nothing militaristic about this play; it is just good sportsmanship. I watched Johnny learning how to pitch well, and his friends getting other fine points of baseball, of basketball and of soccer—and this on adjacent streets roped off from traffic, as well as on playgrounds.

Learn Folk Dancing

"Mary also had her forty minutes of physical training at the same time, and this consisted on that particular day of folk dancing, developing grace and agility.

"From the playground they both went at half-past 10 to the auditorium. Here they had another new and splendid kind of training. For forty minutes they sang and listened to Caruso sing. On another day they would have a motion picture lecture upon the industry or the country dwelt upon in the geography lesson or upon some form of animal life or upon good citizenship. This whole field of assembly education is a response to the lesson taught educators by the tremendous interest of children in the 'movies.' It is an offset to the 'movie' habit, because it provides something better and more closely associated with life and with books. For years we have been demanding for our children better music, more general information. Here it is, and it makes all the difference between deadly and lively interest in the book work.

"Now, after two hours and forty minutes in school, Johnny and Mary go home to lunch. If they have brothers and sisters, they, too, go at the same time, for all the children of one family are kept in the one school. Mother, therefore, is not obliged, as has been so often wrongly said, to have meals at all hours.

Back Refreshed and Happy

"At noon Johnny and Mary come back, and from twelve till twenty minutes past two they have the same classroom and the same teacher in book subjects as in the morning. They thus complete the two hundred and ten minutes of old-fashioned school work which every child in the city, except those on part time, has. The great point is that by the break already described they come to the book tasks refreshed and happy.

"Johnny, being only ten, may now go home, or, if mother wishes, he may stay on the playground, if there is room.

"Mary, however, has an additional hour and twenty minutes to spend in the other occupations of the school, so that her day is by that much longer than that of the regular nine-to-twelve and one-to-three children. In these extra eighty minutes Mary learns to do by doing. She has, for example, cooking and domestic science. The day I saw her the lesson was upon the handling of garbage in the home, and it was a splendid appeal to reason for cleanliness. It opened up the whole science of germs, and showed vividly the importance of no dirt in which these terrors may breed.

"From forty minutes of this Mary passed to forty minutes of sensible sewing. In another three months this next class may be millinery, science, drawing or pottery. The children, having these subjects every day for forty minutes, not only learn to use head and hand together, but they find out what special pursuits they are interested in and are not left aimless when they are graduated.

Watch Two Others.

"Now, let us follow Jennie, aged ten, and Bill, aged thirteen, of quite another family, in the Hamilton school—going on all day in just the same building as the Franklin school.

"Jennie, being in any grade below the sixth, say the fourth, and having only five hours a day at school, does not report till ten minutes to ten. She then starts in her classroom, where she works in book subjects with the same teacher till twelve-five, when she and big brother Bill go home to dinner. When they return at one, they have physical training for forty minutes; then forty minutes more in the auditorium, and at twenty minutes after two, they go to their own class-rooms, and work with the same grade teacher until twenty minuters to four.

"The only difference in the day for Jennie and Bill, is that big brother, being older, starts in his shop work at half past eight, and has forty minutes of manual training, followed by forty minutes of printing, or drawing, or science, or pottery, or metal work.

"That," concluded Mr. Hackett, "is absolutely all there is to this new plan. It gives just the same time exactly to the book subjects as heretofore; it makes the personal contact between the pupil and the class teacher closer, because the class units are smaller; it gives the boys and girls in the additional subjects the benefit of teaching by experts in this field, and of variety as well, and it means for the school buildings themselves twice as much use, with far better equipment. In addition to large assembly rooms, shops, science rooms, etc., there will be large playgrounds, swimming pools and other facilities for better health and strength.

Depends on Mitchel

"This is what will happen with the continuance in office of the administration of Mayor Mitchel, who introduced here this enrichment of education for the school children. Otherwise, however, the plan will be transferred, if not abandoned, and we will turn our children back to the humdrum lockstep.

"That is all there is to it," Mr. Hackett said in closing. "I know from my ten years of doing just this all-around type of training under private auspices just what this work-play-study balance does for children, and I assert that it is the duty of every father and mother to preserve it for our city."

Speck of Radium, Lost In Dance, Wanted Badly

If any one picks up a speck of radium rolling about the floor of the Café des Allies, in the Hotel Majestic, he will please return it to W. H. Larkin, of 112 West Seventy-second Street, who lost the treasure when dancing there recently.

Mr. Larkin does not usually equip himself with radium when headed for a cabaret, but this time he had brought along the tiny speck of material in its metal case to show to a friend. After exhibiting it he placed it in his pocket and plunged into the dance.

Apparently the radium did not approve of the fox trot and leaped wrathfully from his pocket, for he has not seen it since.

2 Fusion Meetings To-day

Last night's meetings practically closed the Fusion city campaign. Two meetings are scheduled for to-day at which the Mayor is to speak, but they will be more distinctively Sunday gatherings than regulation campaign meetings. He will speak in the afternoon at Terrace Garden to the Greek voters and in the evening at Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn.

The Mayor will go to Camp Upton for his last speeches to-morrow night. A meeting will be held in the big Y. M. C. A. tent at 6 p. m., and several outdoor meetings at various points in the camp, if the weather will permit. The Mayor's party will include Controller Prendergast, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Martin W. Littleton, Job Hedges, the Rev. Stephen F. Wise, Henry Morgenthau, William E. Walling and Joseph Barondess.

Secretary Lansing Here

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, accompanied by Mrs. Lansing and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis, of Washington, arrived at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday afternoon to spend the week end in New York. The visit had no significance, Mr. Lansing said, being purely social. The party attended a performance of "A Tailor-Made Man" at the Cohan & Harris Theatre last night.

Grand Jury to Sift Alleged Frauds in Fusion Petitions

Assistant District Attorney Seymour Mork, of The Bronx, declared last night that he would place before the Bronx grand jury to-morrow evidence of irregularities in the nomination petitions filed in behalf of Fusion candidates for borough and county offices in The Bronx.

Following an examination of the petitions in the offices of the Board of Elections by Mr. Mork and Ellsworth J. Healy, also an Assistant District Attorney in The Bronx, subpœnas were issued for Emory R. Buckner, Mayor Mitchel's campaign manager; William Hamlin Childs, chairman of the executive committee of the Fusion committee; Coroner Timothy Healy, F. Carter Childs, executive secretary of the Fusion committee, and Richard W. Lawrence, member of the Fusion committee on vacancies.

In addition to these men, the following candidates, whose petitions are under question, have been asked to appear at the Bronx District Attorney's office forthwith:

Thomas W. Whittle, candidate for Borough President; Julius D. Tobias and John Boyle, jr., candidates for justices of the Municipal Court, 1st Bronx District; William Wachtel, candidate for Assemblyman for the 3d Assembly District, and John L. Dunn, candidate for alderman in the 28th District. Summonses have been sent also to John J. Knewitz, Republican county chairman in The Bronx, and Charles L. Ya Halberstadt, secretary of the Republican County Committee.

"We want all these men," said Mr. Mork, "to tell us what they know, if anything, of these frauds. They were frauds and forgeries of the lowest type. Examination of the petitions revealed the fact that names of certain Fusion candidates had been inserted at the heads of various lists of signatures and that a surplus of names on one petition had been shifted to the petition of another candidate who did not have enough signatures."

The discoveries were made yesterday afternoon on information given to Mr. Mork by Simeon Beckerman, who lives at 147 Avenue A., Manhattan. Beckerman says he was hired by Fusion candidates in The Bronx to secure signatures to petitions. He was promised $1,000 for his work, according to Mr. Mork. Nine hundred dollars of this has been paid, it is said. The paying of this money, Mr. Mork declared, was a misdemeanor and the men who juggled the petitions were guilty of felonies. He will seek indictments in all cases. He said:

"Beckerman was employed by John J. Knewitz, Thomas W. Whittle, Eugene J. McGuire, candidate for Sheriff; Patrick J. McMahon, candidate for County Clerk; T. Channon Press, candidate for District Attorney; Bernard Hahn, candidate for Register, and Julius T. Tobias and John Boyle.

"He was hired in the office of Knewitz, who is a city Tax Commissioner in the Municipal Building. All the candidates named above were present at the conference, and they agreed to pay him $1,000. Of this amount he has been paid $900. He says he got a check from Halberstadt, the Republican county committee secretary, for $550; $150 from Whittle, $150 from Knewitz, and $50 from Tobias. Isador Wolschok, Beckerman's partner, turned over the signatures to Halberstadt.

"From our examination of the petitions we found that on some of the petitions which had been circulated for Tobias and Boyle the names of Wachtel and Dunn had been written in ink at the top. In another petition the name of Abraham I. Solomon, a candidate for the Assembly, had been pasted in. A number of signatures had been cut off from a Fusion city petition secured by Beckerman and had been pasted at the bottom of a list of names indorsing Boyle, Tobias, Dunn and Wachtel."

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for the Winter Season of 1917-18 are shown in a wonderfully attractive assortment which comprises many beautiful fabrics. The fur cloths—marvels of the weaver's art—are especially noteworthy.

Among them are silk seal, beaver, mole, broadtail, chinchilla, leopard, fitch and wild cat, any of which may appropriately be used for making street or motor coats or motor robes.

There is also a large and comprehensive assemblage of wool coatings, including plain and checked cashmere velours, crystal cloth and Scotch mixtures.

(Department on the First Floor)

An Unusual Clearance Sale of Women's Boots

consisting of several hundred pairs in lace and button styles, will commence to-morrow (Monday).

An exceptional opportunity will be afforded to obtain boots of excellent qualities

at phenomenal price reductions

All sizes are included in this Sale, but not every size in every style.

(Women's Shoe Dep't, Second Floor)

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(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Little Girls' Frocks

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