New York Farmers Launch Their Own Political Party

Federation, Based on Labor Union Plan, Formed in Syracuse

Criticise Whitman; Denounce Hoover

Will Demand Actual Soil Tillers Take Places in Assembly and Senate

[Staff Correspondence]

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20.—The New York Federation of Agriculture, framed on the lines of the Federation of Labor, was organized at a largely attended mass meeting of delegates representing farm organizations in practically every county of the state, in the auditorium of the First Baptist Church in Syracuse this afternoon.

While not openly hostile to Governor Whitman, the new federation went on record in favor of abolishing the Governor's Farms and Market Council, and various delegates openly attacked Charles H. Betts, secretary of the council. The new organization started a movement to compel the Governor to retire Mr. Betts, from his position as secretary of the Council of Farms and Markets, as well as from the State Food Commission, of which he is also secretary.

Resolutions strongly opposing price fixing of farm products, either by Mr. Hoover or by the state, were unanimously adopted.

Want Farmer Legislators

The federation repeatedly applauded declarations by H. W. Collingwood, of New York, editor of "The Rural New Yorker," in favor of replacing the lawyers in the State Legislature with actual farmers. There is every indication that the federation will make a drive in all the agricultural counties to compel the old parties to nominate farmers as their candidates for the Senate and Assembly on a platform declaring for doing away with so many state commissions.

The friends of Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, of Ithaca, former dean of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, expected that his speech at the afternoon session would act as a sort of starter of Dr. Bailey's boom for Governor on the Democratic ticket. Dr. Bailey was most cordially received, but his address was wholly along economic lines and as a boom speech was not at all electrifying.

The tentative constitution, which was unanimously approved and ordered submitted to the various farmer organizations throughout the state for consideration, proposes the permanent organization of a federation with four primary purposes, as follows:

To increase the efficiency of farmers' organizations by bringing to their aid the support of every other organization organized for the benefit of farmers.

To Speak as a Unit

To enable the farmers of the state to speak in a united way upon questions of public concern.

To protect the interests of producers and consumers against unfair influences, political, commercial or educational.

To encourage and develop all the interests of rural life, such as education, production, transportation, distribution, sale of products, purchase of supplies and the development of every rural agency which tends to increase the usefulness, elevate the character and increase the efficiency of the farmers of the state.

The basis of representation under the constitution, which is framed much on the lines of the Federation of Labor, is one delegate for less than 500 members, six delegates for 8,000 members and eight delegates for 32,000 members, and in the same ratio for any larger numbers.

Murder Suspect Arrested

Harry J. Friedman, who, according to the police, has confessed that he was a "lookout" at the time Patrolman Samuel Rosenfeld was killed in attempting to stop a hold-up in the 21st Assembly District Republican Club, in Brooklyn, last week, was arrested yesterday by detectives from the Seventh Branch Detective Bureau. He was captured at Grand Street and Driggs Avenue, after a running fight, in which several shots were fired.

The police say that after his arrest he told how he helped plan the robbery of the club, to which he belonged, and watched outside. He said that he met Patrolman Rosenfeld and tried to detain him in conversation, but that the policeman was not in the mood for talking and went in the club to his death.

Friedman gave his address as 721 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. He was charged with murder.

News in Brief

The gymnasium on the sixth floor of the West Side Y. M. C. A. building, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, was ruined by fire of unknown origin yesterday. The damage is estimated at $10,000.

The navy wants musicians for the recruiting landship Recruit, in Union Square. The band now playing there is not big enough. The job pays $30 to $40 a month, with rations, uniform and quarters.

Michael Stapleton, a chauffeur, twenty-one years old, of 140 West Sixty-seventh Street, was held for the grand jury on the charge of second degree manslaughter. He drove a motor truck which fatally injured Beatrice Olswang, twelve years old, of 569 West 179th Street.

Frederick M. Robinson, of 527 West 121st Street, charged with having posed as an army officer and with passing a worthless check, was held by Magistrate McGeehan in bail of $2,500.

Frank J. Simpson, of the McAlpin, Broadway's oldest hotel manager in point of service, to-day celebrates his fortieth anniversary as a hotel executive, and the thirty-first anniversary of his wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson will receive friends at their home, 701 West 178th Street.

"Spiking the Speeder" is the title of an educational film to be shown for the first time to-morrow at the Universal Studios, 1600 Broadway. Chief Magistrate William McAdoo and Magistrate Frederick B. House, presiding in the Traffic Court, will attend.

Postmaster Welling, of Monroe, N. Y., has been asked by Miss Mildred Wright, of Louisville, Ky., to find George Armstrong West, who disappeared a year ago, deserting his wife and children. He has been left $50,000 by a friend who died recently.

At the first election held by the inmates of the Westchester County penitentiary, at Elmsworth, Warren Jordan, the Peekskill attorney convicted of forgery, was chosen chief justice of the inmate court.

Whitman Foes Will Fight His Bone Dry Bill

Brown Says He Is for Temperance; Governor for Prohibition

[Staff Correspondence]

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The fight between Governor Whitman and his foes to-day narrowed down to a line-up on the direct primaries and prohibition. Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate, and the recognized leader of the anti-Whitman forces, announced he was for temperance, but against prohibition. The Governor countered that he was for prohibition in the state and nation. And to the prediction of Senator Brown and his lieutenants that they would introduce and pass a bill repealing the direct primaries, the Governor said he would veto it.

A movement to appease the farmers, which, the Governor's friends believe, will be successful, was started last night when Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck conferred with representatives of the farmers at Syracuse and told them that any sincere objections to any of the members of the Farms and Markets Council would be considered by the Governor. He told the agrarian leaders that the resolutions adopted by the State Grange and two other agricultural organizations recently had been jammed through at the misrepresentation of disappointed officeseekers. These resolutions condemned the council in general terms. There were three, and all were identical in language. When the first one was adopted at Rochester, Senator Brown and other anti-Whitman men were present as guests of the agriculturists.

Two Dry Bills in Senate

The prohibition question was brought to the fore to-day by the introduction of two measures in the Senate. They were offered by the Commission on Taxation and Retrenchment. One was a proposed amendment to the state constitution making the state bone dry after September 20, 1920. The second bill prohibits the sale of all liquors, except wines and beer and ale, after September 30 next, during the war and for six months thereafter. Both measures provide for the manufacture and sale of other liquors for medicinal, scientific or sacramental purposes. The former, before becoming law, would have to be passed by two succeeding legislatures and ratified by the people at the polls.

"These bills," said Senator Brown, "were introduced as the result of conversations with Senators. They were of the opinion that the only way to get the sentiment of the public on the Federal amendment was by means of a referendum."

Senator Brown said the proposed referendum could be submitted to the voters after it had passed this and the Legislature of 1919 at such an early date that there could be no prospect of delaying the effect of the Federal amendment.

Speaking to the bill providing for the sale of wine and beer, the Senator said:

"I believe in temperance, but I do not believe in prohibition, if for no other reason than that prohibition does not prohibit. I believe in limitation and regulation of the liquor traffic. I reduced last year the number of drinking places by about 5,000 through making amendments to the liquor law."

Governor Whitman, when he learned what Senator Brown had said, declared that he thought his position was clear to every one. "As I have repeatedly said," continued the Governor, "I am for prohibition in the state and nation. I could not send in a message to the Legislature, urging them to ratify the Federal amendment, because the Constitution of the United States provides that Federal amendments shall be ratified by the legislatures of the various states.

"It is purely a legislative function, and the executives of the various states have nothing whatever to do with Federal amendments, save to transmit them to the Legislature. That I did. But if I were in the Legislature I would vote for the ratification of the Federal amendment."

The ratification of the Federal amendment is what the temperance and church people are fighting for. They are against submitting the question to a referendum, a move which they characterize as a play to the liquor interests.

The hearings on these various liquor bills will be held Tuesday. The temperance forces will be marshalled by William Jennings Bryan.

The direct primary repeal bill will be introduced Monday night. There was a meeting to-day of the committee of nine Senators intrusted with the work of ironing out the bill, which has been in rough draft for more than a fortnight. Two of the Republican members, Senators Charles W. Walton, of Ulster, and James E. Towner, of Dutchess, bolted. They informed the committee that they were against repealing the direct primary.

Next Draft Delayed By Labor Situation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary Baker authorized the statement to-day that no date has been selected for the beginning of the second draft. Various estimates have placed the time between March 1 and June 1. These are declared to be entirely guesses.

The government's disposition not to disturb the labor situation, particularly on farms at the planting season, is one of the factors entering into the situation.

The provost marshal general's office, it is understood, is disinclined to go ahead with the second draft until Congress has perfected the law by pending amendments to change the basis of apportionment and to authorize the President to call into the military service men skilled in industry and agriculture, regardless of previous classification.

The remaining increments of the first draft will begin to move forward to the camps beginning this week.

It is probable that next month local boards may be asked to forward small increments necessary to replace men going overseas, but the expected summons of 500,000 will be later.

Plans for the second draft, as now under consideration, include calling 100,000 a month, until the second quota is complete. In that way, officials expect to avoid much of the confusion of the first call. The men will report in a steady stream and be assimilated into the military machine before the next lot is received.

It has been definitely settled that the first contingents will be used to fill vacancies in National Guard divisions caused by the withdrawal of men for the organization of special technical units. Similar vacancies in the National Army divisions will have been filled by that time from the final increment of the first draft.

It Happens in the Best Regulated Families . . By BRIGGS

"Kitty" Paid for $30 a Plate Dinner of Partridge Club

Some sidelights on gambling in big New York hotels by exclusive "clubs" were given yesterday by Theodore Titze, assistant manager of the Ritz-Carlton, and James O. Stack, president and general manager of the Imperial Hotel, called as witnesses against the "Partridge Club," under investigation by Judge Wadhams, in the "John Doe" inquiry into gamblers and gambling.

Mr. Titze testified that he had been host to the Partridges during 1915 and 1916, but in May, 1917, Police Captain Duggan had notified him that he must dispossess the club, because it was violating the law. Titze said he had never seen any money taken out of the "kitty." Bills due the Ritz-Carlton, he said, were paid by George T. Bauchle, the president of the club. A more detailed history of the club was furnished by Mr. Stack, of the Imperial, who has been a member for several years.

When they were mere fledglings, Stack said, the Partridges were the guests of Proprietor Reagan for weekly games, and dinner à la carte. Once a month during the winter there was a big game and a big dinner. Stack said the price of the "big" dinner was $30 a plate. Wines and sparkling waters were à la carte, but neither guests nor members paid outright for anything. Stack explained that the bills were paid out of the "kitty." About four years ago, Stack said, he went to the Holland House, and the Partridges flew out of the Knickerbocker and followed him over to Fifth Avenue.

In December, 1916, Stack went to the Imperial, but as there were no suitable private dining rooms in the house the club didn't become his guest again until September, 1917.

Bauchle Head of Club

Stack said George Y. Bauchle, a lawyer of 51 Chambers Street, was president of the club since its inception. He testified that he had seen Nathan Isaac Evens, of the Hotel Biltmore, at the club meetings in the Imperial. Stack also remembered that he had seen former Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien at the meetings, also a man named Heimendinger and a Mr. Pollock and a man named Jacob (surname).

"Now, on January 26 last, when about twenty players were playing chemin-de-fer," asked Mr. Smith, "did you see Heimendinger playing?"

Stack said he believed he did.

"Heimendinger lost $14,000, didn't he?"

"I didn't hear that he lost anything," replied Stack.

"What was the name of the Russian who was playing at that time?"

"There was a Russian with a long name there, but I can't remember."

"Didn't you hear that he lost $25,000?"

"I just heard you say so, but that's the first I ever heard of it."

"Didn't you receive a complaint from this Russian officer?"

"I did not," replied Stack.

It developed that Stack retired from the room at 2 o'clock on the Sunday morning when the Russian officer was supposed to have lost the $25,000, and the loss didn't happen until nearly 3 o'clock.

"Well," continued Mr. Smith, "this man Jacob, whom you say you know, was the man who won the $14,000 from Heimendinger, wasn't he?"

Stack said he was without any knowledge as to the transaction.

Bauchle Ordered From Court

Stack was explaining that the weekly dinners à la carte cost only $6 a plate and that there are sometimes souvenirs given, when Judge Wadhams suddenly turned to Mr. Smith and said:

"Who is that gentleman sitting down there back of counsel's table?"

Glancing in the direction indicated, Mr. Smith replied that it was Mr. Bauchle, the president of the club.

"He is signalling something to this witness," declared Judge Wadhams, "and I want him put out of the room."

Mr. Bauchle turned scarlet and attempted to explain that the court must have misinterpreted some unintentional motion he had made.

"It was very plain to me, sir; very plain. You must leave the room." Bauchle, still flushed, retired.

Stack further explained that he didn't know what the rake-off was at any time, but he recalled that there was a surplus from the "kitty" even when chemin-de-fer was played, and this was divided evenly and placed on the table and played for. Stack at this juncture recalled that he had seen Charles A. Krickl, a broker, of 43 Exchange Place, take the kitty on January 26.

"Bets ranging from $30,000 to $50,000 are lost in a single game in this club, aren't they?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I've never heard of anything like that," Stack replied. "The most I've ever heard of was—well, perhaps $1,000."

"Why," cried the prosecutor, "that amount is bet on the turn of a single card."

Rothstein's Name Mentioned

Thomas J. Canty, a partner of Mr. Bauchle, said he knew Henry Tobin, Arnold Rothstein, Cyril de Cordova, Charles A. Krickl, Max Blumenthal and a man by the name of A. J. Foley. He said de Cordova was a broker of 25 Broad Street. All of them, he said, he had seen playing chemin-de-fer at the meetings. He said he knew Nathan ("Nat") Evens, but didn't know what his business was.

"Did you ever hear that he ran a gambling place at 156 West Forty-fourth Street?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Never," replied Canty.

"In order to pay for the $30 a plate monthly dinners, with wines à la carte, for forty members, it is necessary to raise about $2,500 a night, isn't it?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I shouldn't think that any of the dinners ever cost more than $1,500," Canty replied.

The hearing was adjourned until this afternoon, when, according to Mr. Smith, "Heimendinger" and a few other players, some of whom say they lost large amounts of money in the Partridge Club, will be put on the witness stand.

Assistant District Attorney Smith told newspaper men yesterday that the vice trust in a secret combine with two police officials now in office were plotting to thwart the gambling investigation. Later Mr. Smith said he wished to withdraw the reference to two police officials. He said, however, that there is the same alignment now between disorderly house keepers and gamblers that there was in 1912, when he and Inspector "Honest" Dan Costigan gave them "their big whaling."

Hillquit Wants To Help Wilson In Peace Plans

Continued from page 1

casion to make it known publicly—and if there are any representatives of the Federal government here I wish they would notice well and report it to Washington—that Morris Hillquit offers his services to the War Department or to any branch of the government and stands pledged to do all he can in scattering propaganda in Germany and Austria which will bring about a successful culmination to their strikes."

Prolonged applause greeted this utterance. There could be little doubt that the audience wanted peace—peace at any price—although that expression was avoided.

"During my campaign for Mayor," Mr. Hillquit continued, "we were called traitors for discussing peace. We were rebuked for not standing behind the President. To-day the President stands behind us—three months behind. His address to Congress on February 10 is practically a plea for a negotiated peace."

An interruption of loud applause showed where the audience stood. A more definite index was the passage with only one opposing vote among the three thousand present, of a resolution calling upon the President to bring about an early negotiated peace. In part, the resolution follows:

"We, citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled at Carnegie Hall, give our hearty indorsement to the memorial addressed to the President and Congress of the United States by the national executive committee of the Socialist party, urging this government to take the initiative in bringing about an early negotiated peace upon the broad bases formulated by revolutionary Russia and approved by the popular elements all over the world.

"The war had its origin in class rule and in the conflict of ruling class interests. The peoples have everything to lose by a continuation of the war to the bitter end, everything to gain by a general and democratic peace which would take away from the reactionary forces the power to plunge them into future wars. Such a peace can be reached only through a bold, frank and persistent policy of appealing to the peoples of all lands to break through the barriers of secret diplomacy and official routine, to cast aside the vain hope of reaching a satisfactory settlement through military force, to impose their will upon their rulers and compel the convocation of a peace conference in which the peoples as well as the governments shall be represented."

Democratic Senators Push Suffrage Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Democrats of the Senate favorable to passage of the House resolution for the Federal woman suffrage amendment began a series of conferences to-day to discuss ways and means of gaining support for the resolution among Democratic Senators opposing it.

Members of the conference were said to be preparing to centre their efforts upon Majority Leader Martin and Senators Swanson, of Virginia, and Fletcher and Trammell, of Florida.

Suffrage advocates said they needed only six more votes to insure the necessary two-thirds majority for the resolution.

to-day's conference was called by Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana.

Republicans Name Furlong

Richard Furlong, a Bronx builder and contractor, was designaed last night as the Republican candidate in the special election called for March 5 to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the resignation of Henry Bruckner, elected Borough President of The Bronx on a Tammany ticket last fall.

The designation was made by delegates from the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Assembly Districts, Manhattan, and the 1st, 2d and 3d Assembly Districts, The Bronx, which make up the 22d Congressional District, at a meeting held at the North Side Republican Club, 2261 Third Avenue.

New Liquor Rule For Army to Stop "Bootleg" Traffic

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Revision of the rules prohibiting the sale or serving of intoxicants to officers and enlisted men of the army, announced yesterday, is designed, Chairman Fosdick, of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, explained to-day, to stamp out "bootlegging" outside of the dry zones around military camps. Not only is the old ruling not relaxed, he said, but the revised regulation is much more stringent.

Under the original order, Mr. Fosdick said, only the sale of liquor to officers and enlisted men in uniform was prohibited outside of the dry zones, and "bootleggers" and unscrupulous liquor dealers were enabled to evade the law without violating it technically.

As revised, the regulations prohibit the serving, giving or delivering of intoxicants to an officer or soldier outside the zone, except that in private homes liquors may be served to officers or soldiers who are members of the family of bona fide guests. Persons convicted of violating the new regulations would be liable to a fine of $1,000, or twelve months' imprisonment, or both.

The definition of the term "military camp" has been enlarged in the revised order to embrace training camps of the ordnance and quartermasters' departments and medical officers throughout the United States, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

In making public the new order Chairman Fosdick asked the coöperation of liquor dealers and café proprietors in preventing all sales of liquor to be consumed off the premises. This plan, he believes, will cut off the supply to "bootleggers." Many liquor dealers' associations and individual license holders already have put such a rule into effect, and Mr. Fosdick says the government may make such action compulsory in certain cities unless conditions in those places materially improve.

302d Engineers Will Head Parade Here To-morrow

More Money Needed to Complete Expense Fund of $30,000

A rumor that the parade of 10,000 National Army soldiers in New York to-morrow could not be held because sufficient funds for transportation were not available and which caused consternation in Camp Upton was emphatically denied yesterday by Henry MacDonald, director general of the Mayor's Committee on National Defence. While subscriptions by the public to the $30,000 expense fund have not been up to expectations, Mr. MacDonald said that this would not interfere with the parade arrangements and that the affair will be held regardless of the finances on hand.

Final arrangements for the procession were completed yesterday. The marchers will begin to arrive at 9 o'clock this morning, and the return to camp will start Saturday afternoon. Soldiers who are strangers in New York may obtain tickets for accommodations at Room 602, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre streets. These tickets have been supplied by the Hotel Men's Association.

The Line of March

Secretary of War Baker yesterday wired regrets that he will not be able to attend the parade. Secretary Daniels has been invited to review the marchers. Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson yesterday announced the order of the parade, as follows:

302d Engineers.

153d Infantry Brigade, comprising the 303d and 306th Infantry and the 305th Machine Gun Battalion.

154th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 307th and 308th Infantry and the 306th Machine Gun Battalion.

304th (Divisional) Machine Gun Battalion.

One battalion of the 367th Infantry (negro), belonging to the 92d Division.

Battery A, 306th Field Artillery.

One ambulance company of the 302d Sanitary Train.

The soldiers will parade in heavy marching order, carrying rifles. The 302d Engineers and the 153d Infantry Brigade will start from the 69th Regiment Armory, Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, sharp at 1 o'clock. They will march east on Twenty-third Street to First Avenue, north to Fifty-seventh Street and westward to Fifth Avenue.

At 1:15 the 154th Infantry Brigade will march from the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, to Eighth Avenue, north to Fifty-seventh Street and then to Fifth Avenue. Both sections will rest briefly at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

The colored troops of the 367th Infantry will be formed at an armory that will be later designated and march to Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, arriving there at 1:30. They will afterward follow the 154th Infantry in the parade.

The battery of field artillery will march from Squadron A Armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, down Madison Avenue to Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, and will follow the colored troops in the procession. Forming at the armory of the 1st Field Artillery, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, the ambulance company will march down Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street and later follow the artillery.

When the sections have gathered at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue the march will continue to Twenty-third Street. The sections will then disperse to their starting points.

Draft Boards in Stand

The 1,200 seats in the reviewing stand will be occupied by the members of the 189 exemption boards of the city, with state and civic officials. Members of the Mayor's Committee will not receive tickets. It was announced yesterday that nearly 12,000 requests for these seats have been made.

Edward B. Cochems did a big business yesterday distributing parents' privilege tickets at Room 615, Hall of Records. All relatives of the marchers will be assured of good places in the line of spectators. Relatives of the soldiers who own automobiles will have special tickets entitling them to view the parade from their cars, which may be parked in the less frequented side streets.

Shoes and Ships And Sealing Wax

While you are blaming the Kaiser add one extra curse. He and his war are responsible for the present high price of mice.

So small is the supply and so great is the increase in cost, that the Legislature at Albany is considering an investigation to see if some mouse magnate has not been juggling the market.

In times of peace you could buy a durable, reliable mouse for 10 cents. Mouse merchants now say that a 1918 model will cost at least 70 cents, and that those who are going to get mice had better send in their orders early.

Dr. A. B. Wadsworth, state bacteriologist, has asked for funds to send a commission to study the mouse shortage. Senator James A. Walker has offered to introduce a bill, providing for the establishment of a state mouse farm, probably in the Catskills.

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A Cleveland man has invented an inflatable vest, which, he claims, fills every requirement of the old-fashioned cork lifebelt and fits the average figure much more comfortably. The owner of one of these, he says, if his ship is torpedoed, has only to blow himself up, and then bob serenely over the waves, making faces at the U-boat.

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Curfew shall not ring to-night at Rockville, Long Island. To drop from poetry to fact, the Rockville curfew never did ring. Up to the present time the blast of a steam whistle had notified the inhabitants that it was 8:30 p. m. and time for every one to be off the streets.

Now the city fathers want the curfew to stop blowing. Scores of Rockvillers, they say, have complained that "the darned old whistle" wakes them up.

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In the third divorce suit which he and his wife have fought out in the St. Louis courts, Louis L. Salveter protests against the material spirit shown by his spouse. He testifies that she even put their marital relations on a business basis. Once she left him, he alleges, and would not come back until he had promised her $500. Then, he says, when she did return, she charged him $10 every time he kissed her.

What Is Going On To-day

ONE MEATLESS AND WHEATLESS MEAL.

Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, the American Museum of Safety, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Aquarium.

Dog Show, Madison Square Garden.

Luncheon of the Rotary Club of New York, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 p. m.

Meeting of the Dixie Club of New York, Hotel Astor, 2 p. m.

Meeting of the West End Women's Republican Club, Hotel Astor, 2 p. m.

Meeting of the Daughters of the Empire State, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 p. m.

Address by Maurice Francis Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, on "The Position of the Scandinavian Nations in the War," before the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, 4 p. m.

Lecture by William D. Winter on "Hull Insurance," 55 Broad Street, 3:15 p. m.

Addresses by Congressman P. H. Kelly, Charles A. Towne and others at dinner and dance of the Michigan Society of New York, Hotel Astor, 7 p. m.

Dinner and dance of the New York Southern Society, Hotel Astor, 7 p. m.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden at dinner of the Sulgrave Institution, Hotel Biltmore, 7 p. m.

Meeting of the Irish Women's Council, Hotel McAlpin, 8 p. m.

Entertainment of the Women's Committee on National Defense for soldiers parading to-morrow, Grand Central Palace, 8 p. m.

Discussion on "Non-Essential Industries and How They Can Help Win the War," at meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, 8 p. m.; supper, 6:30 p. m.

Addresses by Senator James W. Wadsworth on "War-Time Conditions," by Senator William E. Borah on "George Washington" and by Congressman Jacob E. Meeker on "Sane Government and Sound Business," at dinner of the Traffic Club of New York, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 p. m.

Address by Everett D. Martin on "What If Washington Had Been a Pacifist?" at public Washington's Birthday Celebration of the New Singing School, Cooper Union, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, 8:15 p. m.

Address by John Haynes Holmes on "The Universal Disarmament," before the Women's Peace Party, People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, 8:15 p. m.

PUBLIC LECTURES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 8:15 P. M.

MANHATTAN

"Ralph Waldo Emerson; or, The Life of the Spirit," Dr. John H. Randall, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

"America: Our Threefold Government," Frank Bergen Kelley, Ph. D., Public School 46, Tenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

"Causes, Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis," Theodore W. Hentgan, Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets.

"Henry W. Longfellow: Life and Poems," Miss Virginia Hawkins, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

"George Washington," Walter V. McCoy, St. Luke's Hall, 485 Hudson Street.

"Sigmund Lanier: The Man and His Work," Louis S. Friedland, Ph. D., Y. M. H. A., 53 West 110th Street.

THE BRONX

"Burke, the Friend of the American Colonies," Thomas McGuigan, Ph. D., Morris High School, 138th Street and Boston Road.

Two Millions Left Columbia By Carpentier

Gold Prospector Stipulates Barnard Shall Receive Half

Public Bequests Many; Relatives Get Little

Will, Made at Ninety-two, Disposes of $3,500,000 Estate

Columbia University and Barnard College, affiliated with it, beneficiaries of large gifts from General Horace W. Carpentier during his lifetime, will receive probably more than $1,000,000 each under his will filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday.

General Carpentier, who died on January 31, at the age of ninety-four, left an estate valued at about $3,500,000. The residue, after bequests to other institutions and to members of his family, is divided between Barnard and Columbia. The testator was an alumnus of the latter institution, having been graduated in 1848. He was formerly a trustee. Besides the residuary provisions made by General Carpentier, he bequeathed further funds to the two institutions, including $200,000 to Barnard College for scholarships and assistance to deserving girls, "not excluding Chinese girls seeking education there." Most of the estate goes to public institutions, relatives receiving only small bequests.

General Carpentier, a gold prospector in the California '49 days, later accumulated a fortune in trade with China, in whose people he came to take a deep sociological interest, contributing freely to their education.

Established Chinese Chair

In 1901 he gave Columbia $100,000 to establish a Chinese chair. In his will he adds to this gift to bring its value up to $300,000, no part of which is to be used for gifts or pensions. The fund is now known as the Dean Lung Fund, and is used for the department of Chinese learning. Also, the general added to the Edward R. Carpentier Memorial Fund sufficient to bring it up to $300,000, and left $50,000 in memory of Dr. Reuben S. Carpentier to Columbia University Medical School.

Other public bequests in the will are: Presbyterian Hospital, $200,000; Pacific Theological Seminary, $100,000; University of California, $100,000; Sloan Maternity Hospital, $80,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $30,000; Canton Christian College, Canton, China, $25,000; American Humane Educational Society of Massachusetts, $5,000, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $5,000. He also left to Saratoga County, for the erection of an infirmary, $10,000, and the Saratoga Homestead Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Patients, $40,000.

General Carpentier said in his will, "that I do not give more to any of my next of kin or heirs at law is not through oversight or failure of memory. It is deliberate and intentional and because in my well considered opinion I have heretofore been fairly liberal in that direction." To sixteen distant relatives and friends the testator left bequests of from $2,000 to $30,000.

Made Will at Ninety-two

The will filed was made in 1916 when the testator was ninety-two years old. "I was presumably of disposing mind," he wrote. "If this will is set aside you can go back to my former will." The latter document was executed in 1912, a codicil being added in 1913. The general also said that in case of any claim by persons not mentioned he or she is to receive $500.

One of those not mentioned is the wife of Sir Bache Cunard, British steamship man, who was General Carpentier's adopted daughter. Lady Cunard was Miss Maude Burt, a noted California beauty and daughter of Mrs. James F. Tichener. General Carpentier adopted Miss Burt upon the second marriage of her mother. In 1894 Miss Burt was reported engaged to Prince Andre Poniatowski. Her foster-father threatened to disinherit her if she married the prince. The engagement was broken and in 1895 Miss Burt married Sir Bache Cunard.

Baby Carriage Vote Here Vital In Special Congress Elections

Getting out the "baby carriage vote" on Washington Heights is the real problem in the coming Congressional elections. Under ordinary circumstances, political leaders say, there would be little interest in these special elections, and the district leaders could tell within a few votes just how the candidates would stand.

It's different now. Nobody knows how the women will vote, or how many of them will vote. Nobody knows whether the "baby carriage vote," which spends the sunny afternoons outside of the home anyway, will take in the polling place in its meanderings, or whether the bulk of the women's vote will be cast by the stenographers and business women who pass the polling places on their way from the subway.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman of the women's committee for the Republican County Committee, is counting on a heavy registration from the "baby carriage vote" if it is a pleasant day on Saturday.

"We shall have a woman outside every polling place who will be ready to take charge of the baby while mother goes in to register," said Miss Boswell yesterday afternoon. "We don't expect a large registration from the mothers on Friday, because the polls do not open until 5 o'clock, and that is too late for the woman who has to get the baby to bed and have dinner ready by the time her husband comes up from work.

"Saturday is the day for the women. They always go out to do their Sunday marketing on Saturday morning, and we expect them to stop in and register.

"We have started a house to house canvass at night in the 21st Congressional District to interest the business woman. Our leaders have organized a staff in every district to visit the business women, who are not so likely to have husbands to remind them of their political duty.

"There will be no women's rallies for women alone. We are going in with the men on all their meetings. We don't believe in treating women any differently from men voters now. Senator Borah is coming up from Washington to speak at one of our rallies. I believe Senator Calder is to speak to us, too."

Republican women leaders have been appointed in every Assembly district in the 21st Congressional District. They are as follows: 11th, Mrs. William E. Wilkinson; 13th, Miss Adele Erb; 21st, Mrs. Robert S. Conkling; 22d, Mrs. M. L. Ogden; 23d, Mrs. Sydney C. Cram.

The Washington Heights district happens to be the best organized from the viewpoint of the women voters, but similar plans are on foot for the other three. A meeting of one thousand Republican women will be held in Brooklyn to-night at 7604 Fourth Avenue. Democratic women are holding similar rallies in their district clubs. The Woman Suffrage party is holding nonpartisan meetings at which candidates of all three parties address the women and answer questions.

Suffrage headquarters entertained yesterday a steady stream of women who came in seeking information concerning where they should go to register and how to tell whether they were eligible to vote or not. They were told that the list of registration places would be printed in the daily papers in time for them to hunt up the laundry or florist shop nearest their homes.

"They all seem to think that this is a general election for women voters," said Mrs. Mabel Russell, of suffrage headquarters, at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street. "You never saw people so disappointed as they are when they find out that only the women in two sections of Brooklyn and in The Bronx and upper Manhattan above 125th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, can vote."

John R. Voorhis, Commissioner of Elections, announced yesterday that women would be obliged to state their exact age when registering.

"It's up to the election clerk then," he said. "If he thinks the woman is camouflaging her age, he will have to ask her the date of her birth. If she can get past the clerk with any age she wants, there's nothing to do about it."

A double number of ballot booths have been ordered, but the women will not have separate ones.