Women's Vote Was Patriotic, Say Leaders

Democratic Victory Called Indorsement of Wilson War Policy

Local Issues Believed Submerged at Polls

Mrs. Tiffany Declares Result Was Rebuke to Senate Republicans

Was it President Wilson or Tammany Hall?

Did the election of four Democrats Representatives prove that the women of the city stood solidly behind the Democratic Administration in the conduct of the war, or did it prove that Tammany Hall had been more energetic than its opponents in organizing the women voters? These were the questions that interested politicians of both sexes yesterday, and, like all political questions, were answered in a variety of ways, no definite conclusions being arrived at.

Miss Adeline Sterling, secretary of the Woman Suffrage Party, who is herself a Democrat, although the organization is non-partisan, was emphatic in her declaration that the women cast a patriotic and not political votes.

Calls It Patriotism

"It was the patriotic issue which appealed to the women," she said. "They demonstrated their desire to stand behind the President and forget purely political issues. I say this from my general knowledge of how the suffragists of the city feel and from my particular knowledge of conditions in my own district, the 14th Election District of the 13th Assembly District. There I know that practically no electioneering was done by the Tammany Hall leaders among the women. I didn't do any myself, and I am known as a Democratic worker in the district."

Suffragists generally agreed that the vote demonstrated a commendable independence on the part of women voters, many of those who would normally have been Republicans voting the Democratic ticket in order to stand behind the President and stolidly resisting the plea to vote for Mrs. Mamie Colvin on the ground that she was a woman.

"We've squelched that silly idea that we women would stand for a woman just because she was a woman," said Mrs. John Blair.

"The men thought there would be a large complimentary vote for Mrs. Colvin, but we women knew better. We don't approve of women running for office, except when the woman has a definite reason or is a better candidate than any of the men. Mrs. Colvin is a good woman, and a bright woman, but prohibition as an issue is not strong enough to interest the women. They knew it was practically settled in this country, anyway. Besides, they knew Mrs. Colvin could not possibly win, and they did not propose to waste their first votes that they worked so hard to get."

The only demurring voice in the general chorus in praise of the "patriotic vote" cast by the women came from Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, chairman of the Borough of Manhattan of the Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Tiffany toured the entire 21st district in her automobile on Tuesday morning and discovered the Democratic women workers out in much stronger force than the Republicans.

"It looks to me as if Tammany had a grip on the women voters that the Republicans failed to get," she said. "The poor people of the country are as a rule, I suppose, friends of President Wilson, because he has shown himself their friend so many times. It may be that this was the influence working in the minds of the voters yesterday, but I believe from what I saw that it was political work done in the districts by Democratic workers that determined the result. I believe that many voters did not consider the war issue at all, but were influenced by local conditions."

Although women generally expressed themselves as delighted with their treatment at the polls, declaring "politics was so polite it was painful," and that "voting was much milder than buying sugar," Mrs. Charlotte M. Littlefield, Democratic leader of the 1st Assembly District of Brooklyn, started yesterday on a crusade to clean up the polling places.

"Voters were obliged to stand ankledeep in hair in barber shops, and to inhale deadly germs in old furniture and upholstery stores," she said. "If the voting places were in public schools women would have a guarantee of their sanitary condition and the state would save something like $80,000 in rent. If this is a form of political graft it should be abolished, and I am going to start a crusade against it."

Calls Republicans Rebuked

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the State of New York, saw in the election of four Democratic Representatives a rebuke to the Republican party for the attitude of certain prominent Republican Senators toward the Federal amendment.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, chairman of the National Woman's party for New York State, came up from Palm Beach, where she has been campaigning among the millionaires for funds to push the Federal amendment through the Senate, in time to comment on the New York women's vote. She differed with Mrs. Laidlaw over the party responsibility for the delay in the Senate.

"Every day Republican Senators are making speeches, with 'Bring out that amendment' as the keynote," she said, "and the Democratic party persists in its policy of hesitating and compromising. I trust that the women's vote in New York will serve as a reminder to them that women are no longer politically helpless, and will hold responsible any party that blocks or postpones justice to women."

Republican party leaders were inclined to attribute the Democratic victory to a laudable and patriotic desire on the part of voters, male and female, to uphold the President. Democratic leaders, however, insisted that the victors had been favored by the feminine voters because Tammany had the best organization.

United States Marshal Thomas McCarthy won three suits of clothes on the victory of Jerome F. Donovan in the 21st Congress District. Hence, his opinion may be taken as authoritative. The Marshal said:

"The Democrats got the majority of the women voters because of a better organization. The school teachers and other women city employes voted, and they all dragged their relatives to the polls. Nine out of ten poor people in New York are Democrats, and the poor are thoroughly aware of the value of their ballots. Suffrage is sure going to be a fine thing for the Democratic party."

Democratic Executive Chairman John H. McCooey, of Brooklyn, gave the women full credit for the victory. He pointed out that 90 per cent of the registered women voted, and compared this showing with the male vote, only 30 per cent of which turned out.

"The women are behind Woodrow Wilson," said Mr. McCooey, "and I am thoroughly pleased with the result of their discrimination at the polls."

Samuel S. Koenig, president of the New York County Republican Committee, insisted yesterday that women hadn't followed party lines. "We didn't have a chance in any of the districts. The women showed a keen desire to support the President with their ballots."

John J. Lyons, who managed the campaign of John Bolles, candidate of the Republican party in the 21st Congress District, held this view also.

"The women had a chance to vote for either man and still support the President, but they evidently selected the man who represented the President's party."

Goldsoll Held In Theft of $6,000,000

Continued from page 1

Broadway his figure was a familiar one, and "money was no object," people who knew him declare, at Goldsoll's parties. In November, 1916, he went back to France, but not into the army. Early in 1917 he returned to the United States and made his appearance again along Broadway. He rented five cottages at Saratoga for the racing season and sported four high-powered Rolls-Royce cars.

It was the lavish scale upon which he was living that first aroused the suspicions of Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to this country.

Goldsoll was dealing with five big automobile concerns here. When first accused of taking commissions from these firms for trucks purchased through J. P. Morgan & Co. on order from Paris, the French interpreter readily admitted the accuracy of the charge, but protested that he recommended the machines to the government, and that the acceptance of a commission in the circumstances was simply an ordinary matter of business.

Yesterday, however, Attorney General Becker pointed out that the French law specifically prohibits officers from doing any such thing. He also called attention to the disproportionate size of the commissions Goldsoll received.

"It has been published," he said, "that these ranged from 5 to 25 per cent. As a matter of fact, our investigation shows that the smallest commission Goldsoll got was 7½ per cent, while the highest mounted up to 30 per cent."

Tardieu Caused Inquiry

Interesting developments, Mr. Becker also suggested, will be forthcoming at the trial in Paris. Following Captain Tardieu's recommendations for investigation, the French police searched last December the apartments Goldsoll had occupied in Paris and obtained many illuminating documents. It was a few weeks after this that Captain Tardieu requested District Attorney Swann to begin an investigation into Goldsoll's transactions here. This initial investigation was somewhat mysteriously called off the next day.

Mr. Becker disclosed yesterday that the latter action was taken at the request of Ambassador Jusserand, who wished the Attorney General's office to handle the matter, and feared that too many cooks might spoil the broth.

Goldsoll gave out many statements at this time, and surrounded himself with a battery of lawyers, headed by John B. Stanchfield, of this city. He also volunteered to make further statements to numerous officials, including Governor Whitman. Before he could be cross-examined, however, he had left New York for Palm Beach.

Commenting on the statement of Goldsoll's counsel that the accused man bought heavily of Liberty bonds, Deputy Attorney-General Becker said last night:

"It is true that Goldsoll did buy Liberty bonds. Altogether he bought about $3,000,000 worth of them. But he sold about $2,000,000 worth within a fortnight of the time of purchase. At one period he was selling them at the rate of $100,000 worth a day. This action of his may have considerable to do with the sudden drop that came in their market value. I do not wish to charge that Goldsoll tried to bring about the slump deliberately. However, as a matter of fact, he personally lost money by the transaction and his motives are rather obscure."

Mr. Becker added that a good deal of confusion has centred about Goldsoll's correct name, no less than four different spellings being given. Goldsoll is, he declared, the original spelling. After his return to this country, however, he explained, the accused man got the Supreme Court to allow him to change the spelling to Godsol, on the ground that the former form was "too German sounding."

Technically, then, according to Mr. Becker, Goldsoll's name is right in France when spelled in that way, but should officially appear in America as Godsol.

Political Antagonism Reason for Arrest, Declares Stanchfield

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Charged with the embezzlement of several million dollars from the French government in dealings with American motor truck manufacturers, Frank J. Goldsoll is in jail here to-night, awaiting extradition proceedings, which will begin March 8.

Preliminary arrangements for his release in the custody of a marshal were held up by order of United States Commissioner Hitt, and Goldsoll was remanded to jail.

The prisoner declined to comment on the case, but his counsel, John B. Stanchfield, of New York, talked freely, asserting that Goldsoll's arrest was due to political antagonism. The French ministry, he said, looked with disfavor on Goldsoll's close affiliation with Albert Thomas, former Minister of Munitions, who was the real objective of the prosecution.

Agents of the Department of Justice have had Goldsoll under surveillance for some time, it is said. He came to Washington from Palm Beach Monday and took quarters at the Powhatan Hotel. To-day he was called to the Department of Justice and placed under arrest there.

Since there can be no extradition for an offence committed in this country, Goldsoll was arrested at his hotel here on a warrant technically charging the larceny of $200 in France. He was to have been arraigned this afternoon, but proceedings were stayed for two weeks at the request of his attorneys.

Counsel for Goldsoll declared that extradition proceedings will be resisted vigorously.

"We propose showing," they said, "that Mr. Goldsoll's activities, instead of being of a criminal nature, were of a character distinctly helpful to France in the war she is waging against the German invader.

"We contend that he had the full right to conduct business with France, even though he was a soldier in her army. He served for more than a year as a private, being honorably discharged for physical disability."

"Goldsoll has been a large contributor to the war charities of this country and of France," said his attorney, "and, in addition to being a liberal subscriber to French war loans, has purchased heavily of Liberty bonds.

"We also purpose showing that the controlling factor in causing the prosecution of Mr. Goldsoll is political and that a drive is being made at Albert Thomas, formerly Minister of Munitions, through Mr. Goldsoll. Thomas is a Socialist and his name is always mentioned as being among the possibilities for the Premiership. In attacking Goldsoll, Thomas is besmirched. There have been several indications given that Thomas is the real objective."

McAdoo Shorn Of Power Over Stock Issues

Continued from page 1

wants to take over the German docks and piers in New York. We have them now. Why spend millions for them when we are straining to get the money we need for fighting?

"We are the richest nation in the world, and were the last to enter the war, but we are harassed to meet our obligations, while our allies, with only 40 per cent of our resources, are not.

"We have made the capital city of this nation worse than a mining camp.

"I would like to bring a halt to the opinion that this struggle for the Republic is an orgy for gold.

"We are losing half of the efficiency of the ships we have. They should make a trip to France and back in thirty-five days. They take seventy.

"The United States has not come to a realization of the seriousness of this war. Labor hasn't. Capital hasn't.

"It hasn't been demonstrated yet that popular government can survive. The danger is we have more concern about our political future than the future of the country.

"I am thinking more about the country to-day than I am about my succession to the United States Senate."

In beginning his speech Senator Harding said that the war finance bill was premised on a false assumption.

"It says," he declared, "that it is for the purpose of financing industries connected with the war. As a matter of fact, every industry connected with the war is financed by the department of the government which it is serving.

"The Shipping Board has been financing shipyards so liberally it would drive a sober financier to drink in peace times. The War Department has been financing munition manufacturers; the navy has been doing the same.

"With a little coördination between the executive and legislative branches of the government we might accomplish something along the line of seeing how we could save instead of seeing how we can spend.

"The drain of this excess profits tax," said Senator Harding, "will wipe out every dollar of the reserves in the banks of Ohio. As a result, the next bond issue will not go over the top, as the others have done heretofore. No matter how patriotic the people may be, if they have not the money they cannot buy bonds."

Senator Harding advocated a modification of law so that excess profits taxes might be paid in monthly instalments, instead of under the present plan, whereby payments must be made in full before July 1.

Following is the text of the language agreed on by the Senate vesting power to approve or disapprove, but not to vote, security issues:

"SECTION 7. That for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war and providing for the public security and defence through the restriction of unnecessary capital expenditures, there shall be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, a capital issues committee, to consist of five members, of whom at least three shall be members of the Federal Reserve Board. Such committee may, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by it from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, investigate, pass upon and determine whether or not the sale or offering for sale or for subscription or any issues or any part of any issue of securities hereafter issued the par or face value of which shall be in excess of $100,000, is compatible with the public interest.

"Issues of shares or securities heretofore made, only a part of which have been sold or disposed of prior to the approval of this act, shall not be affected here.

"The terms during which the several members of such committee shall respectively hold office shall be determined by the Federal Reserve Board with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the compensation of the several members of such committee who are not members of the Federal Reserve Board shall be $7,500, to be paid by the corporation. Shares of stock of any corporation or association without normal or par value shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to be of the par value of $100 each.

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to borrowing of any person, firm, corporation or association in the ordinary course of business as distinguished from borrowing for capital purposes nor shall it apply to borrowing to renew or refund indebtedness existing at the time of the approval of this act.

"This section shall not be construed to apply to any securities issued by any railroad corporation the property of which may be in the possession and control of the President of the United States.

"Nothing done or omitted by such committee hereunder shall be construed as carrying the approval of such committee or of the United States of the legality, validity, or worth of any security."

The compromise substitute was drafted by Senator Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, and offered by Senator Swanson, of Virginia, Democrat, after Secretary McAdoo had given his approval.

Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, explained that, in effect, the new provision would retain the present voluntary committee plan, and, with the influence of the Treasury Department, stock exchanges and banks supporting it, would prevent flotation of securities which the committee disapproved.

For the clause penalizing violation of the capital issues committee's orders or regulations, a substitute was adopted providing penalties of $1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment for violation of the law, excluding the committee's rules.

With these compromises, attained after much heated debate, only comparatively minor amendments remained to be disposed of and the bill's passage to-morrow was regarded as assured.

The Senate, without a record vote, accepted an amendment by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, which would authorize the finance corporation to advance money to building and loan associations. The Senator said there were 6,800 associations in the country, with 3,300,000 members, which the amendment would affect.

An amendment, offered by Senator Calder, of New York, providing for the extension of aid to fire insurance companies, was tentatively accepted, but Senator Smith, of Georgia, reserved the right to demand a vote on it later.

Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feelin'? . . By BRIGGS

Russian Count Who Attempted Suicide Lost $26,400 Gambling

If the time ever comes when luck changes for Russia, among those who ought to be found first in line is Count Nicholas Iserguine. Then the count may recover some of the $26,400 which he lost while patronizing exclusive gambling clubs in New York City since he was sent here about fourteen months ago to assist the Czar's Minister of Finance in raising United States loans.

After his big loss at chemin-de-fer in the Olympic Club at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, the count lost his nerve and shot himself through the chest in his apartments, 9 East Forty-seventh Street. He recovered, however, and was called to the stand yesterday to tell Judge Wadhams in the John Doe gambling inquiry about his misfortunes.

Bad Luck Pursues Count

Bad luck pursued the count straight from Petrograd, where he played baccarat, chemin-de-fer and bridge whist, to New York. His average daily losings at bridge, as he played it in the New York Club, at 20 West Fortieth Street, and at the Bridge and Whist Club, 5 Columbus Circle, was $250, and he played every other day, he said. Good luck came but twice. On November 29 last he won $1,500 at chemin-de-fer in George Y. Bauchle's Partridge Club in the Hotel Imperial. Fortune smiled on him the next time a month later, when he won $2,500 from the Partridges. Meanwhile Nicholas Romanoff had been experiencing a run of hard luck over in Petrograd and Minister of Finance Barrk was forced to cover, leaving Count Iserguine and a hundred or more like him in the United States on a wobbly financial footing.

To cap the climax came that stunning loss of $26,400 in the Ritz. The count wrote his check for his losses and gave it to John Shaughnessy, president of the club, according to his testimony yesterday, and with an aching head and heavy heart he retired to his bachelor apartments, at 9 East Forty-seventh Street. A few hours later an ambulance from Flower Hospital carried him away with a bullet hole in his right chest.

In his cultured way the count referred to this distressing circumstance in a low voice, and, turning to Judge Wadhams, he requested that he be excused from going into the details on the ground that it was "an accident" and had no bearing on the subject matter of the inquiry. Judge Wadhams, after a whispered conference with Assistant District Attorney Smith, who was examining the count, decided to spare the witness the embarrassment of answering any more questions along that line.

The count for eighteen years was an inspector of state savings banks for the Imperial Russian government. Then he was sent to New York, he said, to assist in putting through the American loans to Russia. It had always been his custom in Petrograd to carry large sums of money around in his pockets. Having no reason to suspect the dishonesty of New Yorkers, he set out one day to walk from his apartments down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square to call on the Russian Consul General. The Boy Scouts were having their first parade at the time, and the avenue presented a most interesting spectacle for the count. Later he learned he had been relieved of $1,700 by some pickpocket. The count appealed to Police Commissioner Woods.

The news of the count's reverses at 10-cents-a-point bridge in the New York Club and the Bridge and Whist galaxy on the Circle travelled, because it wasn't long before he was in receipt of an invitation from George Y. Bauchle, president of the Partridges, to sit in at one of the big monthly games at the Imperial. The count couldn't recall having been introduced to Mr. Bauchle, nor did he know who suggested his name to that patron of draw poker and chemin-de-fer.

The evening of January 15 last found him plunging on a $50 bank at chemin-de-fer and making sensational side bets with Mr. Shaughnessy's little circle of twelve or fifteen experts until 2 o'clock in the morning of the next day, when he withdrew a ruined man.

"It wasn't a high bank and I didn't play much. It was a run of hard luck," the count said, in explaining the occasion of writing his check for $26,400 to Shaughnessy.

Questioned by Mr. Smith as to his bank account in the Second National, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, the count hastened to explain that Shaughnessy, after he had heard of the "accident" that befell the count, acquainted him with "more liberal terms of settlement" of his debt of honor.

Everybody Got His Money

"You say you lost nine out of every ten games at bridge whist in the Bridge and Whist Club," said Judge Wadhams. "Tell me who got your money?"

"Who got my money?" echoed the count ironically. "I might suggest that you consult the membership list of the club.

The count was unable to recall who got his $26,400 in the Olympic Club. He recalled having seen Mr. De Mecado, a Dr. Loewe and a Mr. Strauss there.

George Y. Bauchle waived examination when arraigned before Judge Wadhams, charged with maintaining a room for gambling at the Hotel Imperial. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Bauchle has retained as counsel former Judge W. K. M. Olcott.

The John Doe inquiry will be resumed this afternoon, with the examination of more witnesses against Leon Sobel, of 215 Manhattan Avenue, charged with violating the tenement house act, in knowingly leasing apartments to disorderly housekeepers.

Mayor Hylan Back From His Vacation

At Once Declares Himself in Favor of Municipal Ownership

Mayor John F. Hylan, refreshed by his vacation at Palm Beach, returned to the city last night, arriving at the Pennsylvania Station at 9:59. He had broken his trip from the South by a short stop-over in Washington. His wife, daughter and Preston P. Lynn accompanied him. Grover A. Whalen, his secretary, and Sergeant O'Hara, his brother-in-law, met him at the station.

The Mayor when first questioned confined himself to the assertion that he had enjoyed a good time and was glad to be back. When asked if he had not something to say concerning politics he remarked:

"Nothing to say, but I rejoice in the victory of the four Democratic Congressmen in this city yesterday. It shows that the people of New York are upholding the hand of our great President in this war to liberate the nations of the world."

The Mayor, when told that there was to be a public hearing on the Wagner-Donohue bill on municipal ownership in the Aldermanic Chamber on Friday afternoon, said:

"I hope the people of New York will be present at that meeting in great numbers. We are suffering from intolerable conditions from the transportation companies, and those in favor of municipal ownership should let the Legislature know how they feel

"It is not a question of the city acquiring these public utilities immediately. What we want is that the Legislature should pass this measure to give us the power to acquire them when we are able to do so. Adoption of this measure will at least serve to convince corporations that the city has the power to deprive them of their franchises, and that may serve to make them give us better service."

Mayor Hylan said he would be at the City Hall this morning ready for work.

Soldiers to Go to College

New York University's Engineering School will soon begin the training of 100 soldiers of the National Army to fit them for service in France as mechanics in the aviation forces.

All equipment of the Engineering School will be at the service of the soldiers, whose course of instruction will be directed by officers of the Signal Corps. The course will run from April 1 to October.

Twenty of the men will be trained as gas engineers, twenty as mechanics, thirty as electricians and twenty more will receive special instruction in woodworking.

Chicago Gloomy Until Lakes Station Is Named

CHICAGO, March 6.—Visions of a Chicago as dry as the Sahara Desert following the first announcement of the government's intention to abolish the sale of liquor within five miles of naval training stations and camps resulted to-day in the hurried calling of conferences of hotel men and saloon keepers.

The first interpretation of the order was that, because of the location of a naval camp at Grant Park, in the heart of the city, it would affect all downtown Chicago. Later reports, which specified that it applied only to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in this district, dissipated the gloom. The Great Lakes Station is thirty-five miles from Chicago.

News in Brief

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Ryan, professor of political science, Catholic University, Washington, will give a series of three lectures on "Population and Poverty" at Fordham University School of Sociology, Woolworth Building. The first will be given Saturday and the others on succeeding Saturdays.

Susan Scherer, sixteen years old, has been missing from her home, 523-B East Eighty-fifth Street, since Sunday last. The police have sent out a general alarm for her.

NEW HAVEN.—Mrs. Williston Walker, of this city, has been reelected president of the Woman's Congregational Home Missionary Union of Connecticut, now holding its thirty-second annual meeting here.

Shoes and Ships And Sealing Wax

A skunk which played 'possum has temporarily broken up the newly made home of Wallace Kirkudbright and his bride, near Preakness, N. J.

With the air of Daniel Boone, Wallace brought his apparently quite dead quarry into the kitchen yesterday and displayed it amid the dubious congratulations of his wife.

"Are you sure it is dead?" she queried fearfully.

"Sure it is," quoth Kirkudbright, and tossed the supposed carcass upon a table.

It wasn't.

It is now, but the bride has gone home to her mother while her new husband and her new kitchen are renovated.

• • •

Jennie, who has been homeless since Williston Hall, at Mount Holyoke College, burned down, has at last found a new residence. Jennie, who was named by the Holyoke girls, is all that remains of an Indian squaw who lived, it is believed, at the time the Iroquois roamed through Massachusetts, leaving disaster in their wake, until they were finally supplanted by the New York, New Haven & Hartford. She is now living in a temporary structure and appears no worse for her exposure.

• • •

The kids are playing marbles and the river's soft with haze and in the café's window is displayed the bock beer sign, and the season seems much pleasanter than spring in other days, for we've yet to hear a hurdy-gurdy wheeze "Die Wacht Am Rhein."

• • •

All good things may go by threes, but listen! A couple in Chicago have been married just three years and live in a third floor flat and yesterday triplets were born to them.

Drys Won't Merge With New Party; 51 Delegates Bolt

100 Other Prohibitionists Announce They Will Join Nationalists

CHICAGO, March 6.—Fifty-one delegates to the Prohibition National Convention bolted to the new National party, and approximately one hundred others, including the national committee chairman, Virgil G. Hinshaw, signified their intention of joining the new party, which was formed by Socialists who bolted from the St. Louis convention.

Earlier in the evening the delegates had voted to coöperate with the National party in furtherance of certain mutual aims, but rejected a proposal for a complete merger.

The action was taken because of failure of the Prohibition party convention to vote for a merger with the National party.

The fifty-one bolters, led by National Convention Chairman H. P. Faris, of Missouri; W. J. Calderwood, of Minnesota, and State Senator E. E. Lobeck, of Minnesota, formed outside the convention hall while the National party was in session, and in loud voices proclaimed their desire to join that party. A secretary was appointed to take their names, and, after paying dues and receiving membership cards, they were admitted to the convention and allowed to vote.

In addition to the individuals who bolted, it was announced that a number of states would completely disband their Prohibition organizations and join the national party. Delegates from the following states announced that their state conventions would take this action—Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Kansas, Oregon, Washington and North and South Dakota.

Delegates predicted that many other states would take similar action.

Majority Favored Merger

On test votes to-day the majority of the Prohibition party delegates clearly stood in favor of the merger, but it was impossible to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary. Later several resolutions were introduced in an effort to reach an agreement satisfactory to the delegates as a whole, but it was impossible to pass any of them.

The split did not come as a complete surprise, for the merger faction had given warning on the convention floor that it intended to join the National party in event the merger resolution failed. It was not generally believed, however, that the split would be so complete.

The Prohibitionists, although defeating every attempt in the convention to authorize a complete merger, voted to "coöperate with the National party. The resolution to this effect was introduced as a compromise by Dr. Charles Scanlon, of Pittsburgh, who led the anti-merger attack. This measure did not in any way meet the approval of the merger faction, and it was impossible to gain even a majority for it until it was certain that a two-thirds majority in favor of the merger could never be reached.

Merger Faction Yields

The merger faction then, worn out by two days of bitter debate, yielded and the resolution passed by a vote of 203 to 75. The convention then adjourned and the Prohibition National Committee went into session.

After it became apparent that a large number of prohibitionists would bolt, a resolution was brought before the committee by anti-merger delegates suggesting that it place an interpretation upon the Scanlon resolution which would amplify it. The committee then sent its interpretation to the National party convention saying that the prohibition's committees, state, local and national, could withdraw candidates at any time in favor of national candidates and that any one who bolted to the National party could retain his membership in the Prohibition party if he so desired.

Spargo, Temporary Chairman, Outlines Nationalists' Aims

CHICAGO, March 6.—The National party, formed by a group who bolted from the Socialist convention in St. Louis because of its alleged disloyal stand, transacted only routine business at its national convention here to-day. John Spargo, of Vermont, was appointed temporary chairman and committees were named. Adjournment then was taken pending the decision of the Prohibition party on the question of merging with the National.

Approximately a hundred delegates were present, including many former members of the Progressive party. Mr. Spargo, who made the opening address, explained the aims of the party.

Drys Win Victory In Assembly; Face Defeat in Senate

Favorable Report Adopted Bringing Vote on Tuesday

Passage Is Unlikely

Socialists Spring Surprise by Balloting in Favor of the Test

[Staff Correspondence]

ALBANY, March 6.—A line-up of wets and drys is assured next Tuesday by virtue of the Assembly's adoption of the Judiciary Committee's favorable report on the Hill-McNab resolution to ratify the Federal bone dry amendment.

The minority report, urging the Legislature not to ratify the amendment, was lost by a vote of 91 to 53. Elihu Tuckerman, Republican, of New York, who filed the minority report, urged all the arguments advanced at the recent hearing by Samuel Gompers, of Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas and other anti-prohibition leaders, as reasons for the Legislature refusing to ratify the amendment.

Charles O. Pratt, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declared that there was no reason why the Assembly should not go on record on the question, and to the surprise of the Democrats and Republicans the Socialists voted solidly against accepting the minority report. The Socialists will vote against ratification next Tuesday, but their action to-day was based on the theory that there shall be full discussion of all important measures.

Practically all the Democrats voted for the minority report, with a few scattering Republican votes from the cities.

On motion of Simon Adler, majority leader, the bill was set down for special order for next Tuesday. A close call of the House will be ordered, insuring a full vote of the 150 members.

Those who lined up with the wets to-day were:

Democrats: Barra, Bloch, Brackett, Braun, Burr, Curley, Decker, Donnelly, Donohue, Farrell, Flynn, Goldberg, Hamill, Kiernan, Klingmann, Larkin, Leininger, McArdle, McCue, McDonald, McElligott, McGarry, McKean, McKeon, McLaughlin, Mead, Miller, Morris, O'Hare, Patrzykowski, Sarlselberg, Shannon, E. A. Smith, H. E. Smith, Sutherland, Taylor, Twomey, Winter.

Republicans: Amos, Bourke, Caspfield, Ellenbogen, Fitzgerald, Malone, Mead, Mitchell, Murphy, Taylor, Trahan, Tuckerman, Welsh, Williams.

The drys do not believe that they have any chance of ratifying the amendment in this Legislature. Even should the Assembly vote for it, the Senate will block its passage there, is the prediction of the legislative leaders. Senator William H. Hill, who is fighting for its passage in the upper House, said to-night that he believed the resolution had more than a fighting chance in the Senate.

Gives $10,000 in Honor Of Suffrage Picket

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 6.—One hundred dollars for every White House picket who went to jail went into the coffers of the women's party to-day in the gift of Colonel W. B. Thompson. Ninety-seven pickets served time, and Colonel Thompson rounded out the check, making it for $10,000. This is said to be the largest contribution ever made at one time to the organization. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has given much more, but never so much all at once.

Colonel Thompson recently returned from Russia, where he developed a strong sympathy for the Bolshevik movement, and, on his return, urged its recognition by the United States government.

What Is Going On To-day

LIGHTLESS NIGHT.
ONE MEAL WHEATLESS.
Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Brooklyn Museum of Safety and the Aquarium.
Auto Show, 23d Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.
Meeting and lunch of the Atheneum Club of New York, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 a. m.
Meeting of the Daughters of the Empire Sun, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 a. m.
Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, noon.
Addresses by Lord Reading and James M. Beck, "Unity Against Germany," at the lunch of the Merchants' Association of New York, Hotel Astor, 12:30 p. m.
Lunch of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Hotel McAlpin, 12:30 p. m.
Address by P. Whitwell Wilson on "A Bird's Eye View of London Under War Conditions," Alexander Cairns on "Food Conservation" at luncheon of the Rotary Club of New York, Hotel McAlpin, 12:15 p. m.
Meeting of the Daily Food Alliance, Hotel Astor, 2 p. m.
Meeting of the New York Legislative League, Hotel Astor, 2 p. m.
Meeting of the Southland Club, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 p. m.
Address by George Kennan on "Revolutionary Russia" before the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, 4 p. m.
Meeting of the Hampton Institute, 5 East Sixty-eighth Street, 4 p. m.
Concert by the Women's Auxiliary of the New York Port Society, 166 Eleventh Avenue, 8 p. m.
Lecture by Dr. Theron W. Kilmer on "First Aid," Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, 8 p. m.
Reception of the New York City Association of Women Principals for the new school building, Washington Irving High School, 4 p. m.
Lecture by Roy W. Miner on "Our Newest Possessions in the West Indies, the American Virgin Islands," American Museum of Natural History, 8 p. m.
Archbishop of York at patriotic meeting of the Committee of One Hundred and Fifty, Carnegie Hall, 8 p. m.
Discussion on "The Prevention of Diseases in Industries" at meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, 8:30 p. m.
Address by Dr. Tovokichi Iwasaki on "Conditions in Russia and Japan's Connection With the Present War" at the meeting of the New York Southern Society, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:30 p. m.
Lecture by Dr. T. Iwai Hinata on "Is Christian Science a Product of India's Philosophy?" before the Ivy Leaf Chapter of the Pamphilians, Sorosis Hall, 229 Lenox Avenue, 8:30 p. m.
PUBLIC LECTURES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 8:15 P. M.
MANHATTAN
"Shakespeare's 'King Henry V,'" Henry J. Schofield, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
"The History of the Novel," Professor J. D. Crabtree, Troop, Public School 40, 922 St. Nicholas Avenue.
"Protecting Our Greatest City Against Contamination," Putnam A. Bates, Public School 34, East Fifty-seventh Street.
"Getting Acquainted With the World," Louis Fletcher Johnson, L. H. D., Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street.
"France and the French," Louis Friedland, Washington Heights Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th Street.
"The Inner Relationship of Voice and Speech," Frank K. Miller, M. D., Public School 165, Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue.
THE BRONX
"The Foundations of Astronomy," Garrett P. Serviss, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.