DINE AND PRAISE O'GORMAN

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB HAILS NEW SENATOR.

Gov. Wilson of New Jersey Speaks and Gaynor Sends a Letter—New Senator Hopes for Many Reforms From the Party Now in Power at Washington.

The National Democratic Club took its turn last night in the entertainment of United States Senator O'Gorman. Some 600 members of the club got together at the Hotel Astor, and with them were a number of men not members of the club, including Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Senator William E. Chilton of West Virginia, who succeeded Senator Elkins.

Mayor Gaynor had intended to be present, but at the last moment he wrote to the committee:

Nothing would give me more satisfaction than to attend the dinner of the National Democratic Club in honor of Senator James A. O'Gorman and to express my satisfaction there of his selection for the great place of Senator in Congress from the State of New York. The State has a fitting representative in him in the Senate, and we can all feel confident that in the great national questions which are to come up we shall find him on the right side, not an extremist, but one capable of progressing all the time without tearing up everything by the roots before he has something better to plant in its stead.

Stephen Farrelly, vice-president of the club, acting as toastmaster of the dinner, read the letter of Mayor Gaynor and one from Senator Stone of Missouri. Then he introduced Senator O'Gorman.

"At the present time," said the Senator, "the Americna people are looking hopefully to the Democratic party for redress against economic and political conditions which weigh heavily upon them and which cannot be successfully defended. There is a growing and widespread public sentiment that the consumer must be relieved from unjust and unnecessary tribute. New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Ohio, New York and other States have united in the general protest.

"A minority party is seldom able to force the adoption of constructive legislation, and the Democratic party has been in the minority in State and nation for so many years that our opponents have frequently charged that ours is merely a party of obstruction and incapable of construction.

"The pledges of the party have been kept and the record of the House is one of achievement under the leadership of Speaker Clark. In our own State Gov. Dix is directing his best efforts and contributing his Executive support.

"I believe the people of the land want an immediate downward revision of the tariff, that they protest against prohibitive rates that destroy competition, that they demand a parcels post, that they demand the fortification of the Panama Canal, that they demand the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and that they demand that the rights of the States shall be guarded jealously against Federal usurpation. All of these measures I shall support as they arise."

Gov. Wilson advocated a progressive platform and spoke with approval of the choice of New York State in electing Senator O'Gorman.

Senator Chilton said that on account of the importance of the State of New York more interest was taken by the country at large in the recent election of a United States Senator here than was shown in all the contests in the other States put together.

At one time the Democrats throughout the rest of the country lost hope and were afraid that New York might fritter away the great advantage which it held, and therefore they were delighted when the wires announced that the party in New York had united on James A. O'Gorman as the Senator. Senator Chilton said that it was believed by those outside the State that Senator O'Gorman, while owned by no particular faction, was claimed and trusted by all; that he had never been classed as either progressive or conservative, and yet was both.

Others at the speakers' table were Isidor Straus, Perry Belmont, John H. McCooey, John Fox, Alton B. Parker, Charles F. Murphy, Daniel F. Cohalan, Herman Ridder and John W. Keller. Among those at other tables were Robert Adamson, John F. Ahearn, Nathan Bijur, Justice James A. Blanchard, Harry S. Black, George Gordon Battle, Alfred W. Booraem, just appointed Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner; William P. Burr, Charles Blandy, Stephen C. Baldwin, William E. Curtis, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Jacob A. Cantor, Joseph Cassidy, James J. Coogan, Thomas C. T. Crain, Robert J. Collier, Richard Croker, Jr., John Sherwin Crosby, John F. Carroll, Bourke Cockran, William Beers Crowell, Justice Vernon M. Davis, Justice Robert E. Deyo, Justice P. Henry Dugro, Justice Joseph M. Deuel, Thomas L. Feitner, Stuyvesant Fish, Martin H. Glynn, Justice Greenbaum, Major-Gen. Frederick Grant, Charles S. Gehring, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, George Harvey, William B. Hornblower, Justice Ingraham, Samuel S. Koenig, Justice Edward B. La Fetra, Borough President McAneny, William G. McAdoo, Justice McCall, Thomas M. Mulry, Magistrate Joseph F. Moss, Charles F. Murphy 2d, Judge C. Malone, Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen, James W. Osborne, M. Warley Platzek, Francis K. Pendleton, Justice William H. Page, Otto A. Rosalsky, Thomas F. Ryan, Edward M. Shepard, Francis Lynde Stetson, Justice Francis M. Scott, Edward Swann, Luke D. Stapleton, Samuel Untermyer, Marion J. Verdery, Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson, Patrick A. Whitney, District Attorney Whitman, Bartow S. Weeks and Fire Commissioner Waldo.

OHIO R. R. COMMISSION LOSES.

Court Enjoins Effort to Fix Rates for Interstate Freight.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day gave a final decision against the Ohio Railroad Commission in the undertaking of the latter to reduce coal freight rates on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad from 90 cents a ton to 70 cents.

This attempted reduction was for coal shipped from the eighth Ohio mining district to the Lake Erie ports of Huron and Cleveland to be reshipped for other ports on the upper lakes.

The receiver for the Wheeling and Lake Erie, B. A. Worthington, got an injunction preventing the commission from enforcing the reduction on the ground that it was confiscatory and illegal. The Court of Appeals sustains the injunction on the ground that the coal in question was an article of interstate commerce and that the Ohio Railroad Commission is wholly without authority.

FUND FOR GIRLS' HOME.

Only Two Days Remain in Which to Raise Nearly $82,000.

The workers in the campaign of the Brooklyn Y. W. C. A. to raise $400,000 for the erection and maintenance of a home for working girls brought $21,948 in pledges yesterday. The total of the collections is $318,207, and two days remain in which to raise the balance.

If the entire amount is not pledged by May 4 all pledges will have to be returned, according to the terms of the agreement. The plan calls for the payment of one-fifth of each subscription on June 1 and a like instalment in four, eight, twelve and sixteen months. Subscriptions made conditional on the raising of the $400,000 may be sent to the treasurer of the association in Brooklyn.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY

If the effort of the Young Women's Christian Association to provide a home for the working young women of this city is to be successful, $100,000 additional must be subscribed by Thursday evening, May fourth.

Subscriptions have been received for $300,000, but all conditional upon the needed sum of $400,000 being subscribed.

WILL YOU HELP?

Subscriptions may be sent to Clinton L. Rossiter, Treasurer, Brooklyn Academy of Music. Payments at subscriber's convenience, but by September 1st, 1912.

DEMOCRATS SCARED.

Majority a Minority When Westchester Graft Bill Came Up.

ALBANY, May 2.—The majority came within an inch of losing control of the Assembly to-day. Not until the Democrats brought into use what they declare to be the old Wadsworth-Merritt-Phillips steam roller which used to run the Democrats down when they were in the minority was the bill of Senator Fiero proposing to legislate out of office the present Republican Westchester Sewer Commission and give Gov. Dix the right to appoint three Democratic Commissioners and investigate to what extent their predecessors used the sewer proposition as an adjunct to the Westchester Republican county organization saved from defeat.

Senator Fiero's bill came up on the order of final passage after the Assembly had disposed of a big calendar and several Democratic members had wandered out. Majority Leader Alfred E. Smith moved the bill for passage and spoke of the picnic the Republican organization of Westchester has been having for years with the sewer construction patronage. He said, for instance, that inspectors who were good Republican organization men had been inspectors on the job two years before it was begun and when there was nothing to inspect at a salary of $6 a day.

He also discovered from the commission's own report that certain laborers had worked more than thirty-one days in a month and that this was not overtime. In one case at least Mr. Smith said, a name of a laborer was on the same payroll twice.

Assemblyman Goodwin of Westchester opposed the bill, and said the men working on the sewer had been getting paid for nothing more than the work they had done.

Majority Leader Smith moved a close call of the House. The Democrats suddenly discovered that there were not enough of the majority present to pass the bill. The Republicans insisted that a vote be taken.

"We are proceeding under the call of the House," finally declared Speaker Frisbie.

Majority Leader Smith and Chairman James A. Foley of the Cities Committee hunted all through the building for missing Democrats. There was another delay while minority members kept demanding a roll call on the final passage of the bill.

Majority Leader Smith finally made a motion to have the bill go over until tomorrow with the balance of the calendar. A dozen Republicans were on their feet protesting and demanding recognition from the Speaker. Speaker Frisbie insisted that Mr. Smith was recognized, and the Smith motion was adopted.

Mr. Smith declared that the Fiero bill would be made a special order for tomorrow morning and would be passed with Democratic votes.

BRONX BILL MUST WAIT.

"Death Avenue" Measure in Assembly —State Art Commission Proposed.

ALBANY, May 2.—The bill of Assemblyman Mork (Dem., Manhattan), which proposes to establish the county of The Bronx from the territory now comprised within the limits of the Borough of The Bronx, was on the Assembly calendar as a special order for final passage to-day, but was put over until Tuesday next, retaining its place on the calendar.

Assemblyman Cuvillier offered a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to give his opinion of the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, but the resolution failed of adoption by a vote of 35 ayes to 65 noes. Senator Stilwell's similar bill is in committee of the whole in the Senate.

Assemblyman Boylan's bill which requires the New York Central Railroad Company to enter into an agreement with the New York city authorities relative to the disposition of the steam surface railroad tracks on Eleventh avenue by November 1 and gives the city the right to summarily remove the tracks if an agreement is not reached by that time, was advanced to third reading in the Assembly without comment.

A State art commission of eleven members is provided for in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Friedman of Manhattan. Five of the members are to be appointed by the Governor from lists submitted by the Fine Arts Federation of New York, the central New York chapter and the Buffalo chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Before any work of art becomes the property of the State by purchase, gift or otherwise it must be submitted to and approved by this commission.

A bill of Assemblyman Fry's provides for the popular indorsement of candidates for United States Senator. The names of candidates nominated by parties and independent bodies are to be printed on the official election ballot, and each voter may express his choice by voting for one of the candidates.

Assemblyman Foley of Manhattan has introduced in the House the Sullivan Senate bill which relaxes the restrictions against selling liquor in the auditoriums or lobbies of places where exhibitions or performances are going on in New York city by authorizing the Police Department to issue permits for the sale of liquor in all such places, irrespective of the nature of the performance.

Assemblyman Egan has a bill requiring transfers to be given between the subway and elevated lines intersecting at Sixty-sixth street and Columbus avenue in New York city.

Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy introduced a bill to prevent interference with prisoners' choice of counsel in courts of criminal jurisdiction.

Engineer Griffin Gets Back His Job.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Court of Appeals reversed to-day the orders of the Special Term and the Appellate Division and ordered that a writ of mandamus be issued to Gerald S. Griffin to compel reinstatement to his job as assistant engineer in the New York city Department of Water Supply, from which he was removed in April, 1910, under charges of insubordination and neglect of duty. Griffin asserted that the removal was made arbitrarily and against the civil service rules. The court says, in the opinion by Judge Chase: "We can hardly avoid seeing behind this attempt to remove Griffin a background of friction between his superiors."

FANNY CROSBY SPEAKS AT 92

BLIND HYMN WRITER HELPS TO START GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.

Central Figure at the Carnegie Hall Meeting to Inaugurate the Outdoor Evangelistic Work—Clear Voiced, but Frail —The Hymns Sung All Her Own.

The blind hymn writer, Mrs. Frances Jane Van Alstyne, better known as Miss Fanny J. Crosby, was the central figure last night at Carnegie Hall at the opening meeting of the evangelistic committee of New York city, which inaugurates the seventh season of the tent, open air and shop campaign. Miss Crosby is now in her ninety-second year, but she said that she felt as young as when she was engaged in mission work here twenty-five years ago and that she was going to stay young and live to be at least 103. When Miss Crosby was escorted to the platform the vast audience rose and all joined in singing "We're Travelling On," which she wrote many years ago. She has been writing hymns since 1864.

William Jay Schieffelin, who had charge of the big meeting, asked Miss Crosby to speak a few words of greeting to the audience, which numbered near five thousand. As she rose in response to the invitation she seemed frail, but her voice was strong and clear.

"The Empire City," she said, "is dear and preciously dear to me. Bridgeport has fairly adopted me, but I love New York. How this scene carries me back to scenes that are gone and how it carries me back to my twenty-five years of mission work here. When you greeted me so warmly to-night I felt I must weep. I have not always been with you at these meetings, but I have always prayed for you.

"When I arrived here and was entering my hotel some one wanted to know if I shouldn't have a rolling chair. I told them that my legs could carry me yet. I am just as young as when I did mission work here. I haven't grown old one particle. I don't intend to grow old. Those who trust in the Lord shall renew their strength. I've been trusting in the Lord for seventy years. The Lord is my strength and redeemer."

After the applause had subsided al. rose and sang the hymn "To the Rescue," which Miss Crosby had written for the occasion. This was followed by her well known hymn "Saved by Grace," the words of which Miss Crosby recited in the course of her talk. All the hymns which were sung during the evening were written by her.

Among the speakers were Mr. Scheiffelin, Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto *Globe*; the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, the Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church; the Rev. George P. Echman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, the new pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, who delivered the benediction, and the Rev. G. G. Johnson, pastor of the Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, who gave the scripture lesson.

COLD STORAGE PUZZLE.

Senate Committee Thinks It's Solved by Amended Brennan Bill.

ALBANY, May 2.—After visiting cold storage establishments in New York city and up-State districts the Senate Committee on Public Health believes it has solved the cold storage problem. The committee amended to-night the bill which Assemblyman Brennan of Manhattan had passed in the Assembly and reported it favorably in its new dress, which is expected to meet with the approval both of the cold storage merchant and the farmer.

The Brennan bill proposed to limit the period foodstuffs could be kept in cold storage to six months, or if the State Commissioner of Health or the State Commissioner of Agriculture permitted it, to one year. The commission merchants rebelled against the six months clause.

The Senate Health Committee has amended the bill to extend the period to ten months. Butter products alone are excepted and they may be kept in cold storage twelve months.

In its new form the bill requires the stamping of all foodstuffs received by cold storage warehouses with the date of its receipt, gives the State Commissioner of Health authority to inspect and supervise all storage and refrigerating plants, to adopt reasonable rules for the protection of the consumer and to designate persons to inspect warehouses.

All keepers of storage warehouses are compelled to make reports before the 25th day of January, May and September of each year as to the quantity of foodstuffs in their possession.

The bill also prohibits the return of food to cold storage when once released to be put on the market. It must be made plain to the consumer that the foodstuffs have been kept in cold storage.

CITY SECURITIES GOOD.

Bill Permitting Them to Be Held as Surety Bond Passes Senate.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Senate passed to-day by a vote of 33 to 9 Senator Grady's bill permitting the holding of New York city securities in place of a surety bond or money reserve in connection with city deposits and extending to these securities the same benefits through their possession as are accorded the possession of State bonds by financial institutions.

The Assembly passed Assemblyman Walker's bill compelling the licensing of moving picture operators in New York city and Assemblyman Hoey's bill to permit firms and corporations to be licensed agents to procure surplus fire line insurance and to permit the Superintendent of Insurance to license persons, associations and corporations not otherwise authorized to do business in this State to issue policies of surplus line fire insurance in this State.

Reciprocity Hearings Over by May 13.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Finance Committee of the Senate expects to close the hearings on the Canadian reciprocity bill not later than Saturday, May 13, and to report the measure soon thereafter. It will probably be reported without amendment.

TO LET EQUITABLE MUTUALIZE

BILL INTRODUCED THAT HAS EVERYBODY'S APPROVAL.

Gets Rid of an Obstacle by Permitting the Company to Buy Its Own Stock, Much as the Phoenix of Hartford Did to Advantage Twenty Years Ago.

ALBANY, May 2.—Chairmen Timothy D. Sullivan and James J. Hoey of the insurance committees of the Legislature introduced in both houses to-day a bill, drafted in the Insurance Department, making possible the mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. In the Senate the measure went to the third reading.

The bill has the approval of the department, of the mutualization committee of the Equitable and of the voting trustee representing J. P. Morgan, the majority holder of the Equitable's stock. A plan for mutualization has not yet been fully agreed upon, but Insurance Superintendent William H. Hotchkiss was very anxious that enabling legislation should be asked of the present Legislature.

The bill amends two sections of the insurance law. In section 16 it inserts an exception to the present rule that insurance corporations cannot acquire or invest in their own stock, the exception being that corporations shall be allowed to do this in case such acquisition is in furtherance of a plan for mutualization.

The other amendment, in section 95, would make the law elastic where it is now thought to be inelastic. The section was drafted by the Armstrong committee, but its constitutionality has been questioned. As changed by the bill it will simply provide that a stock life insurance corporation may be mutualized by carrying out any plan for the acquisition of its stock which shall be adopted by a majority vote of its directors and approved by a majority vote of its stockholders and its policyholders. In each case the meetings must be called for the purpose and approved by the Superintendent of Insurance in writing.

Thus any of the plans that have been considered may, if adopted in the prescribed manner, be carried through.

A statement from the Insurance Department says:

"These two sections, in connection with section 52—which now authorizes the enfranchisement of policyholders—would provide sufficient statutory sanction for the complete mutualization of this great corporation."

The provisions of the Sullivan-Hoey bill are largely suggested by the procedure whereby, with the assistance of similar legislation, the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was mutualized about twenty years ago. At that time the Phœnix president owned 1,002 of the 2,000 shares of stock and was about to dispose of them. The State Insurance Department and the policyholders got the Legislature to pass a law which was in effect an amendment of the company's charter. It authorized a plan whereby, with the approval of the department and the policyholders, all of the stock could be acquired and paid for out of the surplus of the company. The voting power was invested in the Commissioner of Insurance pending the acquisition of the last share and thus the cancellation of all.

So this company became mutualized without serious shock. Some of the stockholders held out a long time, but ultimately all shares were purchased and cancelled.

"While the problem in the Equitable is magnified many times owing to its being much larger than the Phœnix Life," says the statement of the New York Insurance Department, "it is believed by this department that with the enabling legislation suggested by the bill a plan can be agreed to and carried out which will in a reasonably short time accomplish the same result for the Equitable Life Assurance Society."

When Supt. Hotchkiss went before the Equitable directors at the meeting on April 20, which elected Judge William A. Day president of the society, he reminded them that Gov. Hughes had told him that the mutualization of the Equitable would be the most important work of the Hotchkiss administration. If it was in his power, Mr. Hotchkiss told the directors, mutualization would be accomplished before he went out of office. The directors passed a resolution favoring mutualization and Robert Mather was appointed a special committee on legislation to confer with Mr. Hotchkiss. Conferences in which Mr. Hotchkiss Mr. Mather and the mutualization committee of the directors took part resulted in the drafting of the bill which was introduced to-day.

A tentative mutualization plan that was agreed upon in March provided for the purchase of stock from the holders at cost to them with interest, exclusive of the dividends paid by the company. Mr. Morgan had said that he would cooperate in any plan acceptable to everybody concerned upon being paid the exact amount his stock had cost him, with interest.

54 HOUR BILL PASSED.

9 Hours Work a Day Enough for Women and Minors, Assembly Thinks.

ALBANY, May 3.—After a long debate the Assembly passed to-day Assemblyman Jackson's bill limiting to fifty-four hours the time in any one week women and minors may be employed in factories. An amendment proposed by Assemblyman Bridenbecker to give the State Commissioner of Labor the right to determine whether such employees could not work more hours without endangering their health and granting them the permission to do so was defeated by a vote of 40 ayes to 74 noes.

Assemblyman Jackson insisted that the lives of "the future mothers of this State" would be preserved were they limited to only fifty-four hours a week. Assemblyman Oliver supported Jackson and insisted that the manufacturers were in a great combine to beat the bill.

Assemblyman Jesse Phillips of Allegany said he believed it was an unconstitutional measure; that the Legislature had no right to dictate to a woman how long she should work any more than it should attempt to tell her to mind her own business.

"The path of the legislator is one of pitfalls and dangers," declared Assemblyman Bush of Chemung. "Between the political bosses on one side and the labor unions on the other I can understand what little there is in the life of an Albany statesman."

Mr. Bush said manufacturers in his district were against the bill. He felt that women should be permitted to work as long as they saw fit and that their chief trouble was not in long hours but in their inability to get enough work. Assemblyman B. R. Lansing of Rensselaer insisted that collar manufacturers in Troy alone, employing 19,000 girls, would suffer and probably have to move their factories to States that had no such laws.

Gov. Dix to View New York Piers.

ALBANY, May 2.—Gov. Dix will go on Thursday to New York, where he is to make a midday speech at the annual convention of representatives of Chambers of Commerce throughout the State. Afterward the Governor and the delegates are to be taken on a trip around New York harbor to view the piers which it is hoped may be lengthened.

DIX AMONG HOME FOLKS.

Glens Falls Greets the Governor at Dinner —President Schurman Also.

GLENS FALLS, May 2.—Accompanied by his military staff and seventy-five State legislators and officeholders Gov. Dix arrived here to-night by special train from Albany to attend the eleventh annual dinner of the Glens Falls Club, a social organization, given in honor of the second son of Glens Falls to become Governor.

Before the dinner a public reception was held in the clubrooms, hundreds of Gov. Dix's former associates meeting him. First Deputy Attorney-General Kellogg of this city presided as toastmaster and the following responded:

Gov. Dix, "The Empire State"; F. W. Stevens, chairman of the up-State Public Service Commission, "Problems"; Herbert P. Bissell of the State Lunacy Commission, "The Governor of the Empire State"; Clifford S. Sims, general manager of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, "Matters of General Interest"; Attorney Joseph A. Lawson of Albany, "Sense and Sentiment"; Thomas Carmody, Attorney General, "The Legal Fraternity"; Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, "Parties and Party Government."

ALDRICH PLAN INDORSED.

American Bankers' Executive Council Unanimous for Reform.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 2.—The executive council of the American Bankers Association this afternoon unanimously indorsed the Aldrich plan for monetary legislation.

Ninety per cent. of the members of the executive council were present. The resolution in full follows:

Resolved, That the executive council of the American Bankers Association heartily approves the plan for monetary legislation suggested by the Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, as modified by the Currency Commission of the American Bankers Association. We firmly believe that it is thoroughly practical, fundamentally sound and comprehensive and that if enacted into law it will correct all the principal defects of our present banking and currency system.

At the banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on May 5 the trust company feature of the Aldrich plan will be taken up for consideration.

The Clearing House section reported to-day that a plan had been devised and sanctioned for numbering every bank in the United States. This plan will be utilized in the transit department.

The committee on express companies and money orders reported a plan to communicate to all bankers regarding a new money order.

The standing protective committee reported upon thefts and robberies between September 1, 1910, and March 31, 1911, as follows:

Total arrests prior to September 1, 1910, not disposed of, 57; total arrests since September 1, 1910, 94; convicted, 64; released, escaped, killed and died, 39. Total number awaiting trial March 31, 1911, 48.

LORIMER AND THE SENATE.

Case Likely to Be Reopened and to Take a Lot of Time.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Just as it was at the last session the Lorimer case promises to become the absorbing subject with the new Senate, and this before Canadian reciprocity or the many measures sent over from the House are taken up.

The Senate Committee on Audit and the Control of Contingent Expenses, to which was referred the La Follette resolution providing for a reopening of the Lorimer case, will report it favorably very soon.

Two members of the committee, the chairman, Senator Briggs of New Jersey, and Senator Dillingham of Vermont, voted for the vindication of Senator Lorimer at the last session of the Senate, but even should they oppose the La Follette resolution they would be in the minority, for Senators Clark of Arkansas, Bristow of Kansas and Williams of Mississippi are in favor of it.

It is expected that as soon as the report of the committee is presented a motion will be made to have the La Follette resolution referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which in the last Congress voted to dismiss the charges. This move will be resisted by Senators in favor of reopening the case.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The destroyers Preston, Reed and McCall have arrived at Norfolk, the tug Rocket at Indian head, the yacht Gloucester at New York yard, the battleship Michigan at North River and the collier Saturn at San Diego.

The destroyer Perkins has sailed from Annapolis for Tangier Sound, the tug Uncas from Norfolk for Guantanamo, the battleships Vermont, Minnesota and Mississippi from Philadelphia for Pensacola, the gunboat Castine from Norfolk for Newport, the submarines Severn, Grayling, Narwhal, Salmon, Tarpon, Snapper, Bonita and Stingray from Hampton Roads for Newport and the supply ship Supply from Guam for Kobe.

Social Notes of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The President and Mrs. Taft were dinner guests to-night of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond. Mrs. Taft, accompanied by her house guest, Miss Keyes of Cincinnati, spent the morning at the Capitol and were interested spectators in the Executive gallery of the House.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Italian Ambassador and Marchesa Cusani. Among the guests were Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Scannell.

Woman Suffrage Chairman Agin It.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senator Overman of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, is opposed to legislation that will give the ballot to women.

"I am old fashioned enough to believe that woman can be of greatest usefulness in the home," he said to-day, but he will call a meeting of his committee, so that suffrageties from all parts of the Union can give an opportunity to present their views.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. James E. Maloney, Medical Reserve Corps, honorably discharged from service.

First Lieut. Charles M. Meigne, retired, from duty at Oklahoma University preparatory school, Tonkwa, Okla., and to Milledgeville, Ga., Military College as professor of military science and tactics, June 1, vice Capt. J. Millard Little, Twenty-eighth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Lowe A. McClure, Fifteenth Infantry, from University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., to his regiment.

First Lieut. Beverly C. Daley, retired, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., August 1.

Second Lieut. Robert P. Marbold, Twenty-fifth Infantry, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Lieut.-Col. H. Reese, Engineer Corps, from chief engineer officer manœuvre division, San Antonio, Tex., and to his station.

These navy orders were issued:

Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, to Navy Department, Washington.

Commander Reuben O. Bittler, to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieutenant-Commander G. L. P. Stone, to the Franklin as executive officer.

Lieut. K. Whiting, from Newport News, Va., to command of the Seal.

Lieut. J. M. Poole, from General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., to Cramps Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia.

Ensign H. Jacobs, from the Marietta to the South Carolina.

Midshipman H. V. McCabe, from the South Carolina to the Hancock.

B. Altman & Co.

A SPECIAL SALE OF TABLE LINENS

WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), AS FOLLOWS:

HEMMED LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

AT $2.65 & 3.35

DINNER NAPKINS TO MATCH PER DOZEN, 3.25

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES ALSO PREVAIL ON A LARGE STOCK OF HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK DEP'T. NOVELTIES IN CRETONNE AND TAPESTRY ARTICLES APPROPRIATE FOR SUMMER HOME DECORATION.

ALSO SHIRT-WAIST AND HAT BOXES, CABINETS, PILLOWS, ETC.; STAMPED PIECES, INCLUDING WAISTS, UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, AT MODERATE PRICES.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR BOXES AND CABINETS TO BE MADE TO ORDER TO MATCH HANGINGS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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BRONX OFFICE, 148th St. & Courtlandt Av., NOW OPEN

IN PROGRESSIVE MONTCLAIR

THEY HEAR THAT NEW YORK MUST JOIN MOVEMENT.

Congressman Murdock on the New Issues to Follow Trust Case Decision—Mayor Hinck Would Give Up Job for the Commission Form of Government.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 2.—Congressman Victor Murdock of Kansas at the dollar dinner of the Progressive Republicans of Montclair in Montclair Club Hall to-night said that New York and New England must fall in line for the progressive movement. He said in part:

To all the progressive West, New Jersey looms to-day as the beacon light of the East. Your Legislature, Republican in one branch, Democratic in the other, under the inspiration of your Governor, has passed a set of progressive laws which must challenge the attention of New York and New England. The corrupt practices act is thorough, the primary law real, the Presidential preference provision splendid. These enactments together with the city commission plan, the recall, the public utility board and the employers liability act, mean much to New Jersey, but more to the nation. For now the banner of progress, beneath which we have been fighting in the West, has been hung upon the outer walls, and New York and New England must fall into line.

The change from old political methods to new is coming rapidly and it is well that the change comes quickly. We will soon be face to face with our graver problems, though growing out of syndicate of money and syndicate of labor. Within a month, probably on May 29, the Supreme Court will hand down its decision in the tobacco and oil trust cases. All the greater political issues in the country begin with the final decision of the highest court. So it will be in this case. What will the decisions be? And what as a result will the nation decide to do? Punish mutuality of effort among men? Certainly not. Penalize magnitude of enterprise? No. But starting with those decisions we as a people will begin to frame a new, a more exact definition of industrial right and wrong, to formulate a new rule of practice in the administration of the law. To my mind there can be no doubt about the nature of the new rule. It will permit syndicate of money, syndicate of labor, syndicate of purpose, but it will prohibit syndicate of financial fraud, commercial extortion and industrial tyranny.

Mayor Ernest C. Hinck of Montclair advocated a commission form of government for the town. He said in part:

The progressive movement in politics gained headway in Montclair much earlier than it did in the State of New Jersey, but one of the big causes for rejoicing to-night is the fact that the whole State under its splendid, courageous and progressive Governor—Woodrow Wilson—has now become as progressive as Montclair itself. In my opinion Montclair is to be congratulated on the fact that it knew a real progressive when it saw him and gave such a magnificent vote last November to the greatest Governor New Jersey has had for a generation. If there are any present who object to a Republican Mayor praising a Democratic Governor I want to assure them that I pay tribute to Woodrow Wilson not as a Democrat but as a progressive man, and I speak as one intending, so far as in my power lies, to be the same kind of a Mayor as he is a Governor.

The time has now come when no political party can afford to neglect this progressive movement, for this movement has the support of the great majority of good citizens; it represents their convictions and commands their sympathy and when any political machine refuses recognition to that kind of a proposition the only possible result is the wrecking of the machine.

Now, among the progressive laws recently enacted there is one in which I am especially interested. This is the law whereby any municipality may now adopt the commission or "Des Moines" plan of government. Under this plan, for example, Montclair would be governed by five commissioners instead of a council and a mayor. The commissioners, elected at large by the people, choose one of their number as mayor, but the mayor has no veto. The commissioners administer the affairs of the town very much as the officers of a corporation run its business.

It is progressive politics as applied to a town, and I have come here to say that, although the adoption of this plan of government by Montclair would abolish my own office, I am prepared to urge upon the citizens of this progressive town that we take the lead among all the municipalities of New Jersey in adopting this the most progressive form of town government that has yet been invented.

Th dinner was presided over by Edmund B. Osborne, president of the Essex County Progressive Republican League. Others who spoke were George L. Record, William B. Dickson, former first vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, W. H. Taylor and Harold J. Howland.

New Jury in Wireless Trial.

The trial of Col. C. C. Wilson and the other officials of the United Wireless Telegraph Company in the United States Circuit Court for fraudulent use of the mails, began all over again yesterday as the result of an indiscreet question of Joseph Wolf, juror No. 10, put to Floyd Marshall, a witness. Judge Martin declared a mistrial yesterday and discharged the jury. A new jury was impanelled and the opening address for the prosecution was made.

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