dexter of Washington, Shively of Indiana, who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations; Hitchcock of Nebraska, and Senator Heyburn of Idaho, Root and O'Gorman of New York and Stone of Missouri.

Senator Heyburn suggested that it would have been a wiser course to terminate the first article of the Russian treaty, which was the subject of the controversy, and leave the other articles in force.

Senator Root warned the Senate of the dangers that necessarily would follow the use of language that Russia might construe as offensive.

"I am clearly of the opinion," said Senator Root, "that the treaty with Russia ought to be terminated and that action should be taken at once so that the termination may come at the earliest day possible under the terms of the treaty itself. I do not think the House resolution addressed to that end contains an adequate statement of the reasons why this Government is constrained to ask for the termination of the treaty, but I do think the language of the House resolution in some respects is unfortunate.

"If our treaty with Russia had been construed as we think it should be it would be adequate to meet the needs of our people and in conformity with the political principles we profess. If that were the case, then I would say it would be appropriate to call upon Russia to go before The Hague and submit the true construction to that tribunal. Then if the decision were against us we might take such course as seemed most wise. The trouble with such a course, however, is that the treaty must always remain troublesome and unsatisfactory. During the last twenty years there has been a great change among all nations toward the subject matter of this treaty and we have shared in that change."

Senator Root showed that down to the time of Buchanan the United States, in common with other nations, had held to the doctrine that the citizen or subject had no power to expatriate himself. That doctrine is still maintained by Russia.

President Buchanan, Mr. Root said, advanced the doctrine of the inalienable right of man to change his domicile and his allegiance. That creed found expression in statutory law during the Administration of Buchanan and since then practically every civilized nation has accepted this principle which, Mr. Root added, "was the answer of these nations to the wave of immigration from their own lands to the United States."

"The maintenance of this treaty and the construction that has been placed upon it," continued the New York Senator, "is wholly inconsistent with the declared policy of the United States. It is inconsistent with the present view of the civilized world and belongs to days that have passed away. We should set ourselves right with regard to our own principles and no longer assent to their negation, which is the practical effect of the maintenance of the treaty with Russia."

Mr. Root severely criticised the language of the Sulzer resolution as it passed the House. "It behooves us," he continued, "to be quite conservative in the use of official language regarding this treaty, lest in a moment of enthusiasm we find words that may come back to plague us. One good reason for stating this notice in simple terms without specifying reasons is that there are millions of Russian subjects of Mongolian blood who to-day are not admitted to the United States. We should not specify reasons that might involve us in the charge of discriminating against a portion of the subjects of Russia whose right of entry into the United States is guaranteed under this treaty."

Continuing, Mr. Root pointed out that the existing treaty was exceedingly limited in its scope. He hoped the Government would proceed immediately upon the negotiation of a new treaty, but if the United States must go without any treaty of commerce with Russia, that, he believed, would be better than the continuance of the present convention.

"The peace of the world," continued Mr Root, speaking partly from his experience as a former head of the State Department, "rests upon studied and careful courtesy between nations. More murders, more assaults between men have been committed as a result of insult than from any other cause. Nations are doubly resentful of insult, for a national affront is an appeal to national patriotism. Accusations, imputations, insinuations, all controversial matters should be excluded. It is enough for us to assert our adherence to our great national principles. If we are to end this treaty and negotiate a new one, we must go about it in a dignified, courteous way. If we seek to open up a controversy it may end no man knows where.

"If we depart from the proper language of diplomacy and offer an insult to Russia the sympathy of every civilized people on the earth will be with the nation that has been insulted and the tremendous power of the public opinion of mankind would be behind a refusal of all the efforts of our diplomacy to secure a new arrangement which may benefit our fellow citizens with whose woes we sympathize. It not only will affect us in this particular case but it will affect the position, the prestige, the good will and credit of our country in all its foreign relations. It will mean the impairment of our cordial relations with Russia, our old time friend, which have been so long maintained. It will leave us with less prestige than we had before."

Senator O'Gorman spoke briefly, advocating the Hitchcock substitute.

"Happily," said he, "we are all agreed upon the main proposition that no foreign Power shall discriminate against American citizens in a contract where we abide by its terms. The only subject of dispute here is whether the resolution we shall adopt will truly state the cause that leads us to take this action. We cannot let any foreign country discriminate against our citizens on account of religion, yet there are those who advise us not to state that fact as a cause why we object to discrimination.

"Our forefathers declared the equality of all men before the law and declared for absolute freedom of religious belief. This was a stride in human progress never before made in history. It was the first time in fourteen centuries that church and state had been severed and kept separate. The crowning glory of this republic is our freedom of religious belief. Are we, a people 90,000,000 strong, loath to avow our adherence to this principle of our government?

"The pending resolution of the committee may not misrepresent that fact, but it surely does not tell the truth. It declares that the present treaty is not responsive to the present needs of both governments. Who ever heard Russia make any remonstrance. For forty years we have protested against her unreasonable attitude, and now, at a time when we believe the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted and that this treaty ought to be terminated because we cannot give any foreign Power the right to discriminate against our citizens, because of the religion they profess, are we unwilling that that Power should know our reasons for that action?

"Religious freedom is one of our fundamental principles. I would blush for the Senate if we cannot tell Russia that we will not permit discrimination against our citizens on that ground. I speak as a friend of Russia. I have not forgotten the ties that bind us to the country, but I must vote for the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska."

It was after 7 o'clock when the vote was taken.

MRS. BAUDOUINE WEDS AGAIN.

Gets Divorce in Reno and Becomes Bride of Montgomery H. Clark.

RENO, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Mai Alden Chatterton Baudouine of New York, who got a divorce here from John F. Baudouine last Saturday evening, was married to-day at Oakland, Cal., to Montgomery H. Clark, said to be a civil engineer of New York.

Mrs. Baudouine on Monday took a train for San Francisco, where she met Clark and to-day the pair got a marriage license from the County Clerk's office at Oakland. They were married at noon by Justice of the Peace John Quinn at his office in the presence of two court officers, who acted as witnesses.

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RUSSIA NO LONGER BITTER

TAFT'S ACTION COUNTERACTS ANGER OVER SULZER.

No Likelihood, However, of Speedy Negotiation of a Treaty More Favorable to Jews—"Retch" Backs Up American Course—Germany Vituperates.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The action of President Taft in notifying Russia through Mr. Guild, the American Ambassador here, of the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 has simplified the situation. The bitterness and anger aroused by the Sulzer resolution as passed by the House have entirely disappeared.

The consensus of opinion here, however, is that considerable time must elapse before any attempt can be made to negotiate a new treaty which will wipe out the absolute veto of passports now possessed by the Minister of the Interior.

The abrogation of the treaty, which is regarded here from the most serious viewpoints, will have an immediate effect upon Russian politics. The abrogation will coincide with the patriotic centenary fêtes of 1912, and the National and Conservative parties are angered.

The *Novoe Vremya* has denounced the abrogation as part of a scandalous campaign in which Russia is made a pawn in a foreign election game. The official paper, the *Rossiya*, is silent.

The *Retch*, which voices a more advanced view than the *Novoe Vremya*, describes Mr. Taft's action as correct. It says it is a friendly and moral rebuke which Russia cannot escape. It not only touches the American difficulty but also the horrible ill treatment of Jews generally in Russia.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Pan-German organ *Die Post* describes the action of President Taft with regard to the abrogation of the Russian treaty as "a piece of political impudence unparalleled in the history of even shirt sleeved diplomacy." It says that Mr. Taft is assuming the role of moral censor of the world in endeavoring to prescribe for Russia how she shall manage her internal affairs.

The article attributes to Mr. Taft's action either a parvenulike seeking or else that self-importance which, it says, is the hallmark of American diplomacy. The other alternative is that it is an act of revenge for the treatment accorded to Mr. Shuster, the Persian Treasurer-General, by Russia in her demands upon Persia.

It concludes that Washington as a capital is not Rome and says that when America poses as Jupiter Tonans old Europe only smiles at the political manners of a land that is without culture.

MORSE, REBUFFED, HOPES ON.

Hears of Taft's Refusal of a Pardon From His Daughter.

ATLANTA, Dec. 19.—"Well, let's hope it is for the best, for we know all hope is not yet gone," said Charles W. Morse to-day when told that the President had refused his plea for a pardon. Morse tried to give a little comfort to his weeping wife and daughter, who had sought his bedside at the post hospital at Fort McPherson to let him know what had been done by the President.

The news was broken to him by his daughter, who broke down and sobbed as she handed him a message from Washington which told the story.

Morse collapsed at first, but soon rallied and tried to comfort wife and daughter. Mrs. Morse, against her doctor's order, had left a sickbed to be with her husband when the news was broken to him.

The local physicians who have been attending Morse are surprised at the official action announced to-day. F. L. Seely, editor of the Atlanta *Georgian*, the closest friend of Morse in Atlanta, said: "Mr. Morse's friends had been confident that the official report would show his condition so grave that the Government authorities would be inclined to grant a parole or pardon, as it is believed he can hardly live a month under confinement. In fact doctors have said Morse cannot long survive."

When the news was received in Atlanta this morning friends of Mr. Morse carried it to Mrs. Morse, who has been sick in bed for four days and has been unable to visit her husband. She was selected as the best person to bear the news, so with Morse's daughter she entered an automobile and drove to the hospital.

For an hour or so she conversed with the prisoner on cheerful topics, talking of the future and of the bright hopes it held for them all. Then the strain became too great and the fatal message from Washington was handed to the prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Taft will take no action for the present upon the application of Charles W. Morse, the former New York banker, for a commutation of his fifteen years sentence to the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for violation of the national banking laws. According to a report from the army surgeons at the post hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., to which Morse recently was removed from the prison hospital, his condition is not critical. His health is about the same as when he entered the prison two years ago.

CHRISTMAS IN A FORGOTTEN HOME

It is only a dream day when the children hope and wish and finally wonder why the great holiday is not for them.

Amid gaiety and carols the hearts of the friendless and forgotten, both old and young, become sad as the warning day blights their hopes.

Recall your childhood days long enough to imagine how you would have felt if you had been forgotten on Christmas morning. Picture then, if you can, the face of a child who with perfect faith in the Patron Saint's generosity had scampered at the peep of dawn to the hearth to open the Christmas stocking, only to find it—empty.

You can put some of the glad spirit of Christmas into these homes by sending a contribution to

ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer,
Room 211, 105 East 22nd St.
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

WAYS OF THE FATHERS BEST

UNDERWOOD ADVISES STICKING TO CONSTITUTION.

Tells Catholic Club's Guests That It's Safe to Trust Congress to Carry Out the Real Wishes of the People—Wickersham Talks on Equal Opportunity.

As Job E. Hedges said at the Catholic Club last night, how are you going to make the people do what they ought to do when they don't know what they ought to do and have to be told? Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the majority in the House of Representatives, said that the best way was to have a true representative government and no referendum. Attorney-General Wickersham, who took a little different point of view, said that the whole thing was a matter of equal opportunity. If only there was an end to special privilege then no one need worry about the people.

It was the first dinner this season of the Catholic Club. There were 300 or so members at the dinner, which was held in the banquet room of the club at 120 West Fifty-ninth street.

With President Michael J. Mulqueen at the head table were Mgr. Mooney, Mgr. Brann, Mgr. Hayes, Justice Edward E. McCall and Frank S. Gannon. Elsewhere were Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Dowling, Justice Giegerich, Representative Fornes, Judge Mulqueen, Justice Gavegan, Judge Mayo, Representative Hamill, John G. O'Keefe, Representative Patten, Col. Louis D. Conly, Frank P. Cunnion, Representative Townsend, James Butler, Joseph D. Carroll, Representative Conry, John D. Crimmins, Michael J. Drummond, Joseph S. Auerbach, Edward D. Farrell, James E. Gaffney, Dr. A. L. Goodman, Frank J. Goodwin, John A. Henneberry, Willie Hoppe, the billiard player; Isaac Hopper, Brian G. Hughes, the joker; John C. McCall, Patrick F. McGowan, James E. March, John F. Martin, Francis L. Minton, George McDonald, John F. O'Rourke, Henry Ridder, Sheriff John S. Shea, John C. Sheehan and Thomas F. Smith.

Mr. Underwood had waited in town since last Saturday, said Mr. Mulqueen, in order to be present at the dinner. When his turn came to speak the diners got to their feet and cheered him.

Mr. Underwood said that he didn't intend to speak on political matters. He wished rather to avoid them, though they lay in profusion close to his hand. He did, however, make uncomplimentary reference to the theory of the referendum, asserting that it was subversive of the whole manner of government to which the people of the United States are accustomed.

Mr. Underwood got down to business after he had sketched in some detail the origins of representative government and the guarantees to liberty embodied in the Constitution. He has no implicit belief in the rule of majorities unchecked by constitutional limitations. Often this rule results in the loss of individual liberty.

"It is now proposed by some," he went on, "that we shall in part abandon the representative government enacted by our Revolutionary fathers and adopt a system that in the end would establish a direct democracy, when the ultimate power to make laws would be placed directly in the hands of all the people and the independent judiciary intended to protect the constitutional guarantee of individual liberty would become subservient to the will of the majority through political compulsion."

Mr. Underwood said that his experience as a legislator led him to the conviction that Congress will always respond to the mature sentiments of the people. He spoke of the record of recent Congresses in passing legislation wanted by the people—for the Panama Canal, for railroad rates, pure foods and irrigation. The response might not be as swift as under the referendum plan, but it was more permanent. He has little faith in petitions, thinking that signatures do not reveal the true sentiments of the people. He went on:

"If there are evils in our government as it exists to-day it is not in its organic form. It is due to the failure of those in office to honestly, fairly and justly perform the duties imposed upon them. The remedy is plain and the way is clear. The people should drive from the places of power and responsibility the unfaithful servant and elect those who will be faithful and true to the trust imposed upon them.

"You tell me that the people cannot elect honest and faithful servants. I tell you that the masses of the people are far better judges of men than they are of measures, and are far more likely to select an honest man than an honest measure."

In the interval between the speeches the members of the club drank standing toasts to Archbishop Farley and to President Taft. A reference which Mr. Underwood made to the administration of Mr Cleveland was enough also to bring out a half minute of cheering for him.

Mr. Wickersham, who was down for a speech on equality of opportunity, said that when the fronts of Fifth avenue houses were shorn away nobody raised a shout of injury to business, even though it was rough on those who lost their house fronts. With Fifth avenue as a starter, Mr. Wickersham told how all must bend to the law, no matter what the individual disquietude resulting from the impartial administration of the statutes. The upshot would be that all would be more prosperous in the end.

"There is but one power under our system of government," he said, "which is adequate to protect the individual citizen from the unfair competition of great associations clothed by the States with corporate form and authority to engage in business on a huge scale. That is the power vested in the Federal Government by the Constitution to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations."

The States can't regulate in the nature of things, Mr. Wickersham went on, so the nation must act to enforce equality of opportunity.

"Freedom of trade and commerce does not mean freedom to destroy competitors by unfair methods," he went on. "We cannot continue a nation of free men if the right of any man to pursue his chosen livelihood is held at the will and pleasure of any other man or group of men. I do not mean for one moment to minimize the tremendous advantage to the country of cooperative effort, whether it be in matters of religion or philanthropy or business; but when cooperative associations, in whatever form, become so extensive and so powerful as to secure to their members a power which is or may at will be used to destroy the right of the individual citizen to engage in trade and commerce on the same terms as every other citizen, then it is the duty of the Government to lay a restraining hand upon that organization and say 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.'

"The enforcement of the law against unlawful restraints of trade and monopolies, which is the sworn duty of the executive officers of the Federal Government, is attended with much outcry by those who have too long enjoyed unfair advantages over their competitors, the end of which they now see. But be not deceived by their clamor, neither the law nor the enforcement of the law is directed against legitimate business enterprise."

Job Hedges was down for a speech on "Common Sense and the Fathers." He jobbedgeed the two previous speakers for a few minutes, saying that Mr. Underwood ought to be recorded many more hours, saying only one, and this Mr. Hedges wished to go elsewhere.

The Rev. Terence J. Shealy, S. J., spoke of the danger of socialism to American institutions.

COLUMBIA STUDENT MISSING.

John O'Brien Has Not Been Seen for Eight Months—Mother Gone Too.

Eight months of searching have failed to reveal a trace of John O'Brien, a student in Columbia University, who disappeared last May from Hartley Hall, one of the University dormitories. His disappearance was not made known at the time by the university authorities, for it was believed that he had absented himself only for a few days and would return shortly. He did not appear, however, before the university closed and it was then assumed that he would be back when college opened in the fall. His only known relative, his mother, has disappeared too.

O'Brien entered Columbia in the fall of 1907. When he went away an examination was made of his registration blank and the information was obtained that he came from South Orange, N. J. A friend went to the address given, but could not find any one by the name of O'Brien that had ever lived there.

It was learned that a few days before disappearing O'Brien had asked a friend to accompany him to his grandmother's house in one of the Sixties off Park avenue. On the way to the house O'Brien told this friend that he was the chief beneficiary under the will of a distant relative who had recently died in England and that he had expected to get a fortune. The trip to the grandmother's house, he said, was part of a scheme to have him relinquish some of this fortune. He had been asked to call at the house at 10 o'clock, but instead he was going at 11, when he said the lawyer who was engineering the deal would not be around.

At the house O'Brien left his friend in the parlor and went upstairs and was gone for a considerable period of time. After about an hour and a half he came down stairs and called to his friend that it was time for them to get back uptown.

"I had to fight against the biggest temptation that has ever come to me in my life," said the missing student as they reached the street. "The lawyer was there after all and he asked me to sign a paper giving up my claims to the legacy I told you about in return for a sum of money which would enable me to live without working for the rest of my life. They had a certified check waiting for me, but they couldn't persuade me to take it."

This was all that O'Brien's companion could get out of him. They returned to the university and O'Brien was not seen for a day or two afterward. Then he turned up at the same friend's room and asked him to let him have a suit case, as he was going out of town for a day or two. He got the suit case and also an evening suit and that was the last heard of him.

O'Brien was paying his own way through college. He was a handy man for Dr. Tombo of the alumni council office and also did a lot of work for Dean Frederick P. Keppel of Columbia College and for the American Association for International Conciliation, which has an office at Columbia. He was well known and well liked by the students, and although he was a member of the class of 1911 he would not have received his degree until June of next year.

In addition to being an athelete he was interested in the student periodicals and in that way got his job on the *Alumni News*.

In personal appearance O'Brien was about 5 feet 8 inches in height and was well built. He has brown hair and parted it in the middle. He stammered.

ROOSEVELT RECEPTION, TOO.

Not Making Any Speeches—Back to Oyster Bay at Night.

Col. Roosevelt won't do any speechmaking for some time to come. He told several of his callers at the *Outlook* office yesterday that he would like very much to accept their invitations but that it was out of the question. If he accepted one invitation he would have to accept a hundred, he said, so he had decided to refuse all.

The Colonel went to Oyster Bay after receiving thirty visitors. His secretary said that none of the callers was on a political mission and that none of them talked politics. Thirty is about the average number of callers, although now and then the number jumps up and there is a long line tailing out into the hallway from Col. Roosevelt's office.

He had for his guests at luncheon yesterday Franklin Lane, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Gen. James A. Drain of Washington, who edits a military publication; John C. Greenway, who was in the Rough Riders under Col. Roosevelt's command, and Bishop Arthur Selden Lloyd of Alexandria, Va., the Coadjutor Bishop of that State. Bishop Lloyd urged the Colonel to pay a visit to Virginia, but the Colonel said he couldn't.

Among those waiting in the anteroom was former Representative William S. Bennet. Mr. Bennet didn't want to say why he was calling on the Colonel, but it developed later that he wanted to engage the Colonel's sympathies for a boys' home.

"I'm not in politics any more," said Mr. Bennet. "I'm just plain William S. Bennet, practising as an attorney. Just wanted to say howd'y to Col. Roosevelt."

At the last Republican State convention Mr. Bennet wasn't working with the Colonel. He wanted to be the candidate for Governor, but the Colonel wanted Henry L. Stimson, now Secretary of War, and got him.

None of the others waiting in the anteroom would admit that they were there to urge Col. Roosevelt to say something about 1912—a topic which is frowned on about the *Outlook* offices anyway.

WETS WIN IN BAY STATE.

North Adams, Lowell and Lawrence Vote to Continue Sale of Liquors.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Three Massachusetts cities, North Adams, Lowell and Lawrence, held elections to-day and they all voted for license, as they did a year ago.

North Adams reelected Mayor Charles L. Frink, Republican, in a three cornered contest and chose a Republican city government. The majority in favor of license was 734. Last year the majority was 7.

A big vote was cast in Lawrence, it being the first city election under a new charter by which party names were eliminated. Michael A. Scanlon was the successful candidate for Mayor, his majority over Michael J. Sullivan being close to 2,000. Four Aldermen and four members of the school board were chosen. There was little change in the size of the majority for license.

In Lowell, where also the first election under a new charter was held, the successful candidates will work next year under a commission form of government. Party lines were not supposed to exist, but the Democrats were the big winners. James E. O'Donnell was elected Mayor over Col Percy Parker, his majority being nearly 1,000. Three of the four Aldermen-at-large and four of the five men elected to the school board are Democrats, although not so designated on the ballot. The majority for license was a little smaller than last year.

THE Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the bid and asked prices with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.—Adv.

BRIEF FOR DOTY SUBMITTED

IT CHARGES COMMISSIONER BULGER WITH PREJUDICE.

Health Officer's Lawyers Say Bulger's Conclusions Are Nothing but Statements of the Charges Made—Allegations of Unfairness All Through.

A brief in reply to Commissioner Bulger's recommendation that Dr. Alvah H. Doty be dismissed from his post as Health Officer of the Port was submitted to Gov. Dix yesterday by Dr. Doty's counsel, O'Gorman, Battle & Marshall and George S. Scofield. The review of the Doty administration which THE SUN printed on Monday was intended to supplement the brief.

The lawyers parallel each of Judge Bulger's findings with their own interpretation of the testimony taken at the hearing and conclude that the testimony shows:

That Dr. Doty has administered the affairs of Quarantine upon a high scientific plane and with methods which have won the approval of leaders of the medical profession, and with the greatest efficiency but at the same time with a due regard to the interests of commerce.

That the hospitals at Hoffman and Swinburne Islands have been properly administered.

That the business affairs of Quarantine have been properly and economically conducted.

"We regret to say," the Governor is told, "that the report of Commissioner Bulger seems to show a strong personal feeling and prejudice against Dr. Doty. The report abounds in the most violent and extreme language. The commissioner has in practically every instance taken the word of discharged employees, of ignorant and hysterical immigrant women and of witnesses who were concededly of the lowest character as against the testimony of distinguished physicians and of staff physicians and trained nurses at Quarantine. His so-called 'conclusions' are nothing but a statement of the charges to be supported by such evidence, entirely disregarding the evidence on the other side.

"He gives no credit to Dr. Doty, so far as we can see, for any single act. The condemnation is so sweeping as to evince conclusively the absence of any proper discrimination. We earnestly beg that the Governor will bear these considerations in mind."

The brief accuses Commissioner Bulger of "astounding misstatements," one of them being that Dr. Doty left New York to avoid the service of a subpœna demanding that he testify at the hearing. Judge Bulger, the lawyers say, refused to let into the record Dr. Herman M. Biggs's statement that Dr. Doty was sick and "utterly worn out" because of his labors at the time of the cholera scare. Moreover, according to the brief, the commissioner had told Mr. Battle that he would not issue a subpœna and would leave it entirely to Dr. Doty and his physician as to whether or not he would attend the hearing.

"We think that this instance is illuminating as showing the condition of the commissioner's mind and feeling in this case, as well as his actual conduct," is the comment of the Doty lawyers.

Most significant as to the prejudice of the commissioner, the Governor is told, was an interview with him printed in a newspaper long before the hearing was finished. The newspaper story said:

"What kind of Quarantine is this?" continued Mr. Bulger. "I wish that I were free to speak my mind about such a condition of affairs. But I was instructed to make my report to Gov. Dix and not to the press. Nevertheless I wish some courageous newspaper would take up the scandalous condition of affairs existing at the Health Office of this port and show it up." * * * Judge Bulger said there was nothing he could do to remedy conditions and added: "But the man who can do it mighty quick is Gov. Dix. It merely requires a touch of his pen to remove Dr. Doty and install in his place a man who will see that we have a decent Quarantine."

"We do not understand that Mr. Bulger has ever denied this interview," observe Dr. Doty's counsel, "although we believe that he has denied that it was intended for publication."

ANOTHER TERM FOR TAFT.

Otto T. Bannard Proposes It and Republican Diners Cheer.

Attorney-General Wickersham was able to give five minutes last night to the diners at the Hotel Savoy who gathered as loyal Republicans, almost two hundred of them, in honor of leader William Chilvers, who last month returned the Twenty-ninth Assembly district to the Republican fold. Mr. Wickersham devoted his brief time to lauding President Taft and the latter's administration of "substantial achievements."

Otto T. Bannard, the toastmaster of the evening, proposed a toast to Mr. Taft, "our President and next President." Then after the cheers died down he gravely remarked: "I was wondering if you were coming out for him in January or in June."

"His only fault," the toastmaster continued, "is that he is not a clever politician and I admit it. I can see a better politician who is not now present."

Although the guest of honor, Mr. Chilvers had been implored by the dinner committee, he admitted, not to make a long speech because of the "heavy talent invited" but just to "say a word of thanks and sit down." He did. The talent then took up the remainder of the night. It included Samuel S. Koenig, Herbert Parsons, Lloyd C. Griscom, Robert C. Morris, Julius M. Mayer, John Henry Hammond, Assemblyman Thomas S. Coleman and Alderman Ralph Folks.

CHOICE OF STATE CHAIRMAN.

Norman Mack Sees C. F. Murphy and Gov. Dix Is Coming To-day.

Norman E. Mack, Democratic national committeeman for the State and chairman of the national committee and the State committee, cut short his vacation in Mount Clemens and arrived in New York city yesterday afternoon unexpectedly. Gov. Dix is to be in town to-day, and it is expected that a new State chairman will soon be selected. Mr. Mack accepted the place several months ago as a stopgap. Quite a formidable list of up-State Democrats suggested for the place was printed in THE SUN last week, but as the days have gone by this list has been trimmed down to Herbert Bissell of Buffalo, George M. Palmer of Schoharie or Charles E. Treman, State Public Works Commissioner. Mr. Mack saw Mr. Murphy yesterday, and to-day the Governor and all hands are to take up the subject. It seems to be the general agreement that Mr. Mack's successor should be named before the Legislature convenes the first week in January. Chairman Mack said at the Knickerbocker Hotel that there may be developments to-day.

Taft Declines Invitation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Taft has declined an invitation to attend a peace dinner to be held by the Hamilton club of Chicago on January 7 next. The President has sent a letter expressing his regret at his inability to accept the invitation and commending the purpose of the dinner.

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CASSIDY OUSTED IN QUEENS

DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP GOES TO ALDERMAN DUJAT.

Deposed Boss Put Up No Fight and Moved His Successor's Nomination by Acclamation—No Further Meetings at Cassidy's Club—Dujat a Connolly Man.

Joseph Cassidy was beaten last night in his fight to retain the leadership of the Democratic party in Queens by the election of Alderman Alexander Dujat, a close friend of Borough President Maurice E. Connolly, as chairman of the Queens county committee at the reorganization meeting of that body in Cassidy's clubhouse in Court Square, Long Island City. The defeat was administered by the committee which he labored and spent money to elect at the primaries last September. This was the first meeting of the new committee. Thirty-six out of the forty-five members were present.

Cassidy had no desire to have his weakness exposed. His opponents said they had thirty-two of the forty-five votes. Cassidy sought to go down with colors flying and he made the motion that placed Dujat in nomination by acclamation. He delayed making the motion, however until Dujat's nomination had been seconded by a committeeman from every ward.

Cassidy then took the floor.

"Gentlemen of the committee, as chairman of this committee I have fought with you for six years. My interests have been your interests and the best interests of the Democratic party. The new Borough President has announced that if some one was selected as chairman of this committee acceptable to him he would see to it that the patronage of his office was given to this committee. I think at this time it is my duty to the men who have stood by me in all my fights to agree to anything that will tend to bring about harmony and the ultimate success of the party. I believe that this can be done by working in harmony with Borough President Connolly. I therefore move that the nomination of Alderman Dujat as chairman of this committee be made by acclamation."

Those who looked for denunciation were disappointed. So was Cassidy if he looked for applause. The motion was put and carried without a dissenting voice.

This was followed by the unopposed election of Joseph P. Powers as secretary. Powers served as Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings. In the last election he ran for Alderman in the Sixty-seventh Aldermanic district on the Cassidy ticket and was defeated by Otto Gelbke, Republican. John Thoetel, Jr., of Flushing, also known as a strong Cassidy man, was elected treasurer, and Fred M. Fittes of Far Rockaway sergeant-at-arms.

There remained another blow in store for Cassidy and whatever sympathizers he had present. Following a resolution providing for the appointing of a committee of five to draft rules for the committee a resolution was introduced taking the future meetings of the committee away from the Cassidy clubhouse. The resolution provided that the next meeting of the committee be held in the North side Democratic Club in Corona. President Connolly lives in Corona and this organization is considered his club. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote and the new committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman.

Politicians from all points of Queens gathered at Cassidy's club in anticipation of the committee's reorganization. For days it had been a foregone conclusion that Cassidy was beaten. Those having the fight in hand had the assurances of more than thirty members that they would oppose Cassidy, while several who did not want to openly oppose him volunteered to absent themselves. The only question last night was how badly Cassidy would be beaten and how he would take being ousted from the organization which he has dominated off and on since his first election as Borough President in 1902. District Attorney-elect Matthew J. Smith, the only man who m Cassidy saved out of his ticket last fall, was in an anteroom of the clubhouse waiting to hear the result.

With a plan carefully prepared in advance there was no delay or hitch in the programme. As chairman of the outgoing committee Cassidy called the meeting to order and Bernard Suydam was made temporary chairman. Then in quick order Alderman Edward Brady of Far Rockaway, one of the supporters of Cassidy for President of Queens at the time of the removal of former President Gresser, placed Alderman Dujat in nomination for chairman. In quick succession followed committeemen from the various wards seconding the nomination, and Cassidy closed the scene of his own downfall.

According to present plans Cassidy is to be stripped of every vestige of his power in the Democratic party in Queens, and it is said that later a move will be made to compel him and Matthew J. Goldner, who at present hold title to the Democratic clubhouse in Court Square, to turn it over to the trustees of the club.

There was considerable speculation in Queens last night as to Cassidy's future standing as a Democratic State committeeman and also as to his standing with the Democratic organization in Manhattan.

CONTRADICTS LORIMER VOTER.

Witness Says Legislator Did Tell Him He Intended to Get Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Last week D. D. Brownback, a Republican member of the Illinois Legislature who voted for Lorimer, denied acquaintance with Leslie Taylor, a lawyer of Taylorsville. He denied many other questions purporting to show that he had been influenced unduly in his vote for Lorimer.

This morning Taylor was on the stand and contradicted Brownback, whom, he said, he knew well. Taylor related a circumstantial story of how Brownback had told him his election had cost a lot of money and he proposed to get it back.

The session of the committee was adjourned indefinitely to-day because of the discussion in the Senate of the Russian treaty resolution and because some members of the committee expect to leave to-night for the holidays.

FREE PAPER FROM CANADA.

Customs Court Will Probably Pass on Question of Validity of Importations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It is likely that the United States Customs Court will be obliged to settle the question over the payment of duty on wood pulp and print paper made from wood cut on unrestricted land in Canada. Under section 2 of the Canadian reciprocity act, which has been operative since July 1 last, wood pulp and print paper from Canada is admitted free of duty and several foreign Governments, notably Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, have formally asked the State Department for the admission of their wood pulp and paper free of duty under the favored nations clause. No action has yet been taken on these requests.

Until further notice collectors of customs will continue to collect the former rate of duty upon wood pulp and print paper from foreign countries.

President Taft and his advisers feel that there is a question whether Congress in enacting the Canadian reciprocity law actually intended to make section 2 of the act operative independent of the fate of the rest of the measure. Another consideration which has been discussed by Mr. Taft's advisers is whether the paper industry should be exposed to the competition from foreign countries when other industries get the benefit of a protective duty. Mr. Taft and his advisers feel that the most satisfactory method of disposing of the question will be to have the case disposed of by the United States Customs Court.

The Treasury Department has received many protests from importers against the payment of duty on wood pulp and print paper from foreign countries. It is probable that a test case will be taken before the United States appraiser at New York and appealed to the United States Customs Court here. The decision of the court will be final.

A bill is already pending before Congress to repeal the reciprocity act.

FAVOR A NEW ARMY BILL.

Stimson and Wood Will Offer Substitute for Hay Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—At to-day's meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs Representative Hay of Virginia and Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, agreed that the row over the reorganization of the army should go over until after the holiday recess. On January 3 the committee will hear Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. Wood, who in the meantime will prepare reports of their views on the Hay bill.

The Secretary of War and the General Staff will submit a bill for the reorganization of the army to provide for two divisions of troops in the Philippines and Panama and four in the United States, with a plan of concentration of troops and abandonment of posts.

On the questions involved in the Hay bill, increase in the term of enlistment from three to five years, the prohibition of a change in the uniform of the army without the authority of Congress, the abolition of increased pay for foreign service and the consolidation of the pay department, quartermaster's department and commissary department into the bureau of supplies and the transfer of the authority of the Inspector-General's office and the Adjutant-General's office to the Chief of Staff's office Gen. Wood and Secretary Stimson disagree with the Hay bill, which is approved by Adjt.-Gen. Ainsworth.

Senate Passes Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Before proceeding to the consideration of the Russian treaty resolution the Senate passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying a total of $2,972,753, of which $558,000 was added in the Senate.

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MARRIED.

STILES—BEEBE.—On December 18, 1911, at 202 Quincy st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Grace B. Beebe to Lynn D. Stiles.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, December 19, 1911, at his residence in this city, John Bigelow. Funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th st., Friday morning at half past 9 o'clock.

ENO.—At her home, 1771 North H st., Washington, D. C., on December 19, Alice Rathbone Eno, wife of William Phelps Eno. Funeral notice later.

GLASBY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, December 18, 1911, Sara Stull, wife of Joseph F. Glasby.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1284 Waverly place, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, December 21, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

PHILLIPS.—Lillian Phillips, aged 41 years. Funeral at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241-243 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL, Bldg.)

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St. Chapels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.