

OTHER STATES LIKE THEIR PRIMARY LAWS

Gov. Sulzer Gets Letters From Officials About the Direct Vote.

DON'T MISS CONVENTION

Experience of Massachusetts Is Duplicated in the South and West.

Albany, June 5. When the Legislature meets in special session on June 10, Gov. Sulzer will confront it with a bill that will direct primary laws well in other States that have tried it.

Frank J. Donahoe, Secretary of State for Massachusetts, says that successful operation of the statewide law adopted in that State is admitted even by those who fought it.

In the two years in which the direct primary system has been in operation in Massachusetts, the two prior years during the same session for a direct nomination of more humane and progressive legislation was put on our statute books than during the entire twenty years preceding.

He says the argument that the expense of running for office in the primary is prohibitive to all except rich men is futile. He cites his own election in the face of opposition from three sources, at a cost of less than \$50, all spent for postage and printed cards, and says that under the convention system he could not have afforded to be a candidate.

Another bad feature of the convention system, in Mr. Donahoe's opinion, is that it handicaps a candidate for a minor State office, inasmuch as the delegates are generally chosen only with respect to their choice for Governor.

Massachusetts in Line.

The Massachusetts law permits the holding of a party convention for the adoption of platform and electing members at large of the State committee. Mr. Donahoe believes that this is the only excuse for a State convention. He concludes:

I have followed Gov. Sulzer's courageous fight for a direct primary law and I am struck by the magnitude of the task and the courage which he has shown to undertake and maintain it because I have seen that he is being opposed by some forces in politics and business that are well entrenched in the Commonwealth for years until we have secured a law which gives the people themselves the right to name their candidates.

In both of Gov. McCarty's of Kentucky, who is absent from the State, and Mr. Hoeman writes that although the primary law will not be tried until August he is convinced that "the people are confident that it was wise, progressive legislation." He points out that the Legislature at the first opportunity kept its pledge to pass a statewide law.

Gov. Elliott W. Major of Missouri.

I cannot understand upon what principle any one can oppose the people in exercising their right. Our State has tried the law and it has met the test and given entire satisfaction, and no man in this State is bold enough to dare for a moment to advocate its repeal. Our officers, both county and State, are nominated at a State primary election, and the would-be political bosses and certain corporate interests which meddle in politics are opposed to direct primaries. It interferes with their manipulations and combinations. They wish to be the guardians of the people and their nominees for them. Let the people by direct vote select their own candidates. That is pure democracy and in keeping with the ideals of a republican form of government. I am glad to see you advocating this just and progressive piece of legislation."

Missouri Extends Law.

To the Missouri Governor's opinion, he added that the Legislature has always been in evidence that some of the candidates for minor offices, but it is regrettable that the vast majority vote of the Legislature, for the sessions of the Legislature, for amendment offered had had the effect of extending rather than limiting the provisions of this law.

Minnesota, which passed the law in 1902, comes word from the Secretary of State, John A. Schmahel, that all the State officers are satisfied with the law.

Senator George E. Chamberlain says, "The direct primary of Oregon has proved satisfactory to our people."

Gov. William Hodges Mann of Virginia writes:

The State primary law is applicable to the States of Virginia and West Virginia. We have been holding a primary for United States Senators for some time and the Legislature has always elected the man selected by the people.

Arkansas, which has always had a primary law, says that the primary has worked well in that State.

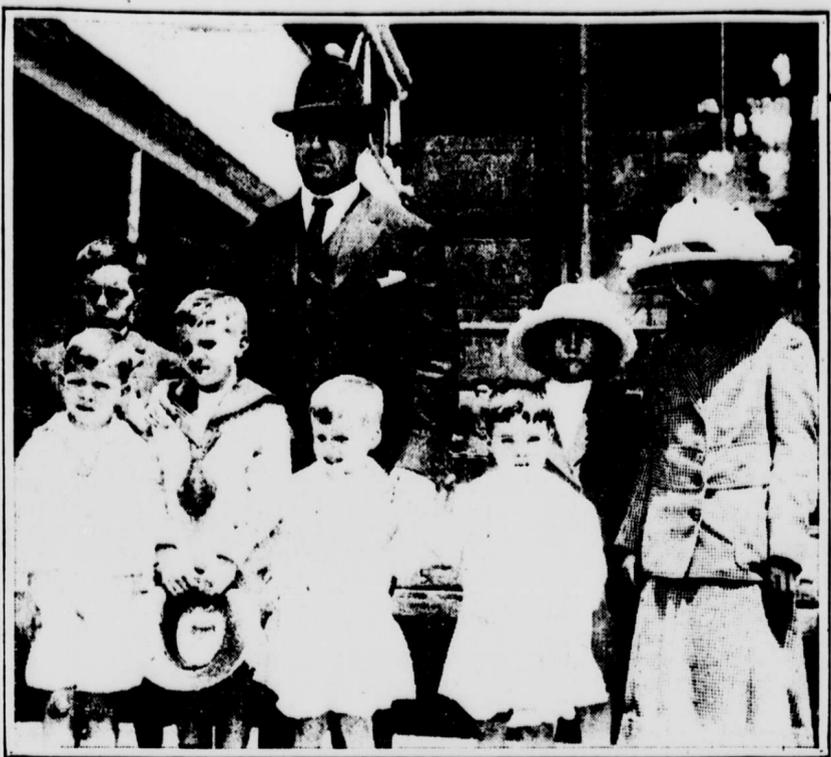
Represented by a letter from Andrew J. Smith, the Governor's Secretary. He says that the primary law in the State of Arkansas, however, it is the practice of the Democratic party to elect every officer, State, county and other inferior officers, all by direct primary elections.

Dr. Benjamin, a Berlin physician who came here with Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann to assist him in exploiting his tuberculosis serum and who broke with Dr. Friedmann recently when Dr. Maurice Sturm and the other members of his "turtlet cabinet" left him, brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel Dr. Friedmann to account for the profit from the sale of the cure and the treatment of private patients.

Dr. Benjamin says that Dr. Friedmann told him of a proposed visit to the United States for the purpose of "helping mankind" suffering from tuberculosis and also for personal gain and profit. He says that Dr. Friedmann agreed to pay all his expenses and a reasonable share of the profit. Dr. Benjamin says that Dr. Friedmann has received \$2,000,000 for the cure, of which part was in cash and the rest in stock of a company formed to exploit the vaccine.

Another death among the Friedmann patients occurred yesterday. John Story of Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, had been treated by Dr. Friedmann in Providence on April 16. His was a second stage case.

Justice Cohalan and His Children, Who Sailed Without Him



COHALAN, 1912, by American Press Ass'n

COHALAN'S CHILDREN SAIL WITHOUT HIM

Justice Stays to Appear Before the Bar Association to Answer Charges.

WON'T DISCUSS HIS PLANS

Greatly Affected as He Bids His Family Good-by at the White Star Pier.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan did not sail for his Irish estate yesterday because he has decided to accept the Bar Association's invitation to answer John A. Connolly's charges that he was a grafter and that he accepted an illegal affidavit.

His seven children left at noon on the steamship Cedric in charge of Miss Margaret O'Leary, the Justice's sister-in-law, and Father O'Leary, a brother-in-law. The Justice accompanied his children to the pier, posed with them for a photograph and wished them an affectionate good-bye, saying he hoped to join them in Glendore within a few weeks.

About fifty of Justice Cohalan's friends who were not aware that he had changed his plans went to the White Star pier to shake hands with him. They were inclined to make a demonstration, but the Justice asked them not to do so. He was obviously greatly affected over the parting with the small Cohalans—Kathleen, Eileen, Conn, Donald, Patrick, Florence and Dermot—all of whom have O'Leary for a middle name, and there were tears in his eyes as the Cedric moved on into the North River.

He declined to answer any questions concerning the Connolly charges or as to what plans he had formed for answering them before the Bar Association. He remains at his home, 20 East Ninety-fourth street.

Bound by their rules, no member of the grievance committee would discuss the Cohalan investigation which commenced on Wednesday, but it was reported that Einar J. Christie, the counsel for the committee, had invited Justice Cohalan to appear before that body. No date has been set for Justice Cohalan's appearance.

The grievance committee met yesterday at 3 P. M. and discussed the Connolly charges for two hours. Connolly did not appear before them. Yesterday Mr. Christie questioned Connolly for an hour and a half. Mr. Connolly repeated his statements that Justice Cohalan, as the price of his influence, exacted 55 per cent. of the profits of the Victor Heating Company from city contracts in 1904, 1905 and 1906; that Cohalan returned these commissions on threat of a suit; that Cohalan, two years later, demanded and received a note for \$4,000 as an inducement to get Connolly a political job; that he was a party to the falsification of an affidavit that accompanied the note, and that he returned note and affidavit two weeks ago on a second threat of suit and exposure.

It is the plan of the grievance committee to question Mr. Connolly and Alfred R. Cruikshank, who was Connolly's lawyer and who prepared the affidavit that Connolly says was altered before examining Justice Cohalan. Mr. Cruikshank will arrive here to-day from Kansas City. At all events, the inquiry is likely to be long drawn out. Justice Cohalan has many influential friends in the Bar Association, some of whom are not at all convinced that his acts justify disbarment and impeachment.

William B. Hornblower, president of the Bar Association, sent this telegram yesterday from his summer home at Litchfield, Conn., to the Citizens Union: "Have asked grievance committee of the Bar Association to investigate the charges against Justice Cohalan." This was the first official announcement that an investigation had been ordered.

ARREST MAN IN HOSPITAL BED.

President Enell of Kendall Co. Accused of Falsifying Books.

George A. Enell, president of the Kendall Nail and Supply Company, with offices in the Flatiron Building, was arrested yesterday morning at his bed in St. Luke's hospital, where he has been dangerously ill for two days. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by Magistrate House in the Jefferson Market police court on the complaint of Mrs. L. Brown, vice-president of the same concern. The warrant charges Enell with "willfully and feloniously, with intent to cheat and defraud, destroying certain books of account and record of the Kendall Nail and Supply Company of 949 Broadway, of which he was an officer, in June, 1912."

Mr. Enell's home is at Port Washington, L. I. He lived at 353 West Eighty-fifth street during the past winter, but moved to the country two weeks ago. When he was taken to the hospital Tuesday he was not expected to live. But it was said at the hospital yesterday that he was convalescing and will be able to leave in a few days.

UNITED FRUIT CO. STRIKE.

Union Tries to Tie Up Ships on Account of Firemen's Grievance.

An agreement between the United Fruit Company and the Marine Firemen's Union having expired recently the company will employ men without reference to union affiliations. The firemen they had six spaniards. The union has declared a strike and the company is hiring new crews in place of the strikers. It was reported yesterday that on account of the strike the steamship Carthage, which sailed from New Orleans for Central America on Wednesday, was delayed for several hours. The Carthage, which is at Pier 15, East River, has engaged a new crew and is ready to sail. The Santa Marta, which has arrived at the United Fruit Company's dock, it is expected, will be able to get a new crew. The wages are those called for by the union scale.

OLD MARINERS' CHURCH TO GO.

Port Society Will Use New Building on West Side.

The New York Port Society will abandon its Mariners' Church, maintained for so many years at Catharine and Madison streets, and centre all its efforts in a new place of worship on the West Side opposite the plaza and Twenty-third street ferries. Last night at the Catherine street church the Rev. Samuel Roul, the society's pastor, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate. His son, the Rev. W. T. Roul, pastor of a Congregational church at Bound Brook, took part.

COBHOUSE OF LIES FALLS, SAYS MAYOR

Drops on Heads of "Nasty and Silly Aldermen" Who Framed Report.

TRIED TO DISGRACE CITY

Curran Makes Public Seven Letters to Refute Gaynor and Waldo.

"All cobhouses fall down at the first jar, and down comes this cobhouse of sensation, lying and scandal," said Mayor Gaynor yesterday referring to the Curran Aldermanic committee who want Commissioner Waldo removed.

The Century Dictionary gives this definition of "cobhouse": "A child's playhouse built of cobwebs, like a house of cards, as a synonym of instability."

Here is the Mayor's statement in full: "What have I to say about the Curran scandal committee dividing down to three yesterday? Why cobhouses fall down at the first jar, and down comes this cobhouse of sensation, lying and scandal, old female and male offenders were called by the committee to retail their careers of shame to twenty years and more. In it all only one act of graft by a policeman within four or five years. The whole object of taking up the derelictions of the last twenty years was in the silly notion that the intelligent people of this city would suppose they were of the present, and therefore disgrace the grand old city. But down comes this cobhouse on their nasty and silly heads."

Curran Fights Back.

Commissioner Waldo's insistence, coupled with the Mayor's statement, had the same effect, that complaints of grafting were not sent to the accused police officers for self-investigation without previous confidential investigation being made, caused Chairman Henry H. Curran and Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee, to make public seven more letters yesterday which the investigators found in the Police Department files and which each of which he says pays \$75 monthly for police protection.

The letter was stamped received at Headquarters on September 6 and the indorsement shows that it was referred to the commanding officer of that inspection district "for his information" on the following day.

On October 21, a month and a half later, the Inspector returned the complaints to Headquarters with the indorsement, "Contents noted and proper police action taken."

A signed letter dated October 5, 1912, giving thirteen addresses of alleged questionable resorts, says that a saloon keeper on Sixth avenue was the collector and go-between for the inspector. This letter was referred to the inspector named on October 9 "for his information."

Brooklyn Inspector Accused.

An undated letter asks if it is not about time that the Commissioner paid some attention to a certain inspector of Brooklyn, and give the addresses of two alleged gambling houses run with-out police interference. The writer says that the inspector had a policeman on his staff who does his collecting for him from the gambling houses and other resorts. This letter was referred to the inspector on May 7, 1912, "for remark."

An older letter, also referring to Brooklyn, bears the date of July 27, 1911. This letter gives the address of a poolroom, says that the proprietor is a close personal friend of an inspector who "hangs out in there."

"This district is full of poolrooms and gambling houses," the letter says, "and the inspector tipped all the places to close up when he heard the gambling squad was coming after them."

UNITED IT IS CHARGED SAID: SELL OUT OR LOSE

Witnesses Tell of Formation of the Big Shoe Machinery Merger.

BOSTON, June 5. Witnesses for the Government at the trial of the suit to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery Company testified to-day of threats being made by President Samuel W. Winslow.

"Nothing but the blue sky is before you if you do not sell out to us," was one of the threats said to have been made by Winslow.

Frank W. Merrick, president of the United Lockstitch Company of East Boston, said that in 1905 when he refused to sell his plant President Winslow said:

"Well, we'll see that you won't make a dollar. We'll make your machines and put them out. You know what happened to Parsons of Marlboro. He refused to sell and we made his machines and put them on the market."

George R. Harsch, president of the Harsch & Edmonds Shoe Company of Milwaukee, testified that when he tried to get some clicking machines other than those made by the United General Manager Wilson of the United told him it would be better if he took the United's machines. Harsch said that he was obliged to pay the United 21 cents a pound for nails that had been offered to him for 7 cents a pound.

Warren F. McElroy, a St. Louis shoe manufacturer, brought cumulative evidence to show that before the formation of the United there were several companies engaged in making each type of shoe machinery and that later these companies were absorbed by the United, which denied that the various types of lasting and wetting machines could do all kinds of work equally well. All the previous witnesses had testified for the Government that the machines could be used interchangeably, and hence that each machine was in direct competition on the market with all the other machines.

Offers Church for Danera.

When the Rev. George Hadley, rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Jersey City, learned that the Danera under the auspices of the school extension committee would be abandoned because the Board of Education appropriation was exhausted he offered the free use of his church hall.

Look At All These Men!

(Said a woman at Wanamaker's yesterday)

Why Aren't They About Their Business?

They were about their business—making money—by taking advantage of the

Sale of 6,245 Suits Out of 30,000

It was an interesting sight. The two clothing stores (Burlington Arcade floor and New Store at 8th Street, corner of Broadway) were filled all day long from 7:30 to 7:30, with men trying on and buying suits.

At times we were overcrowded. We made quite unusual preparations, enlarging the selling space, getting many more salesmen (some from our Philadelphia Store), erecting new fitting rooms and installing an extra tailor shop to make alterations—But.

Who Could Foresee That We Would More Than Double the Sales of Our Largest Clothing Day?

Especially when that other clothing day itself was almost double any day we had before—it was the first day of our sale two weeks ago!

It only shows what is possible in this wonderful city, when a store gets on its mettle.

It Is a Great Spur for the Future

We thought we had a pretty good clothing store. It ranks with the best, of that we are sure.

But New York has set her standard too slow. We shall raise it.

Buying Two and Three Suits At a Time

Many men did just that yesterday. Others who got only one will be coming back today to get another.

Suits like these we are selling at \$23.50, \$18.50, \$15.50, \$13.50 and \$11.50 don't grow on clothing trees everywhere and every day.

In fact they are found only at Wanamaker's now, during this sale.

Found here now because overstocked manufacturers (caused by cancellations due to factory troubles and a late Spring) are unloading through fear of the tariff changes. They don't want to be caught by a falling fabric market with goods on hand.

Visitors to the Sale Today

will find stocks re-assorted and arranged for quick selection.

Stop off at Astor Place Station—in ten minutes you are fitted—and away to your office.

Prices of Suits - \$11.50 to \$23.50  
Value of Suits - \$15 to \$40

\$18.50 and \$23.50 on Burlington Arcade floor, New Building. \$11.50, \$13.50 and \$15.50 in New Store for Men, Broadway, corner Eighth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER  
Broadway at Ninth Street

CITY NOTICES.

William Mead, 8 years old, of 530 East 139th street, coasting down St. Ann's avenue at 189th street on a single roller skate yesterday afternoon, was hit by an automobile truck. His left leg was broken.

Patrick Butler of 1687 Park avenue, a brigeman on the New York Central's drawbridge at 138th street and Park avenue, was struck by a passenger train yesterday afternoon and died before an ambulance arrived.

John Purroy Mitchell's associates on the Board of Estimate, from which he is to retire to-morrow, will give him a dinner next Wednesday night at the Union League Club. Mayor Taft will preside. Earl Mount, driver of the auto truck which killed little Mabel Balmer on May 12, was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree by the Grand Jury in Brooklyn.

Capt. William Tumbridge has purchased three lots adjoining the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, on which an eight story addition to the hotel to cost \$100,000 will be erected.

The Rev. J. Paul Dresser, associate minister of the New York Society of the New Church, has accepted a call to the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church in Brooklyn.

A truck horse fell head first into a seven foot excavation at West Broadway and Canal street yesterday afternoon and was subsequently pulled out uninjured. Traffic was blocked for forty minutes.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE TWO FLAGS."

GRAND OPENING

BUN JAN

MANDARIN RESTAURANT  
SATURDAY, JUNE 7th

VALUABLE LADIES' SOUVENIRS

BEST CHINESE COOK IN AMERICA

BISHOPS WILL NOT MAKE UP.

Banker Calls Reconciliation Report "Damned Nonsense."

James Cunningham Bishop, banker, who was divorced by Mrs. Abigail Hancock Bishop, characterized as "damned nonsense" a report yesterday that as a result of Mrs. Bishop's willingness to permit her husband to have the custody of their seven-year-old daughter, Muriel, the couple would become reconciled shortly.