

BRYAN CONFERS WITH MURPHY'S FOES HERE

Only Dispensing Inspiration, Says Malone After Talk at Biltmore.

SECRETARY SEES MAYOR

Evades Admission That Either Call Has Political Significance.

Secretary of State Bryan called on Mayor Mitchell yesterday morning and had a half hour talk at the Biltmore last night with Collector Dudley Field Malone, who is quietly organizing anti-Murphy pro-Wilson Democrats with the idea of changing the party leadership in this State.

Politics was discussed at both these meetings, and although he would not admit it there were indications that Mr. Bryan's interest in the fight of the New York independents is more than casual.

Mr. Bryan said he had no purpose in coming to New York except to attend the dinner of the American Asiatic Association last night.

"I do that," he said, "because it is my duty as Secretary of State. I have attended for the same reason four other dinners of a similar nature—the Pan-American dinner, the dinner to Dr. Miller, Secretary of State for Brazil, and the Canadian Society dinner."

"And are you not also interested in the reorganization of the Democratic party here?" a visitor asked.

"I think," Mr. Bryan carefully replied, "that my interest in such matters cannot always be measured by what I say. Since my first nomination for the Presidency I have made it a point not to discuss political affairs of individual States."

"May we assume then that Mr. Malone's visit to your rooms has no political significance?"

Here Mr. Malone, who had just come in, spoke up, saying, "I'm here to see Mr. Bryan about an entirely different matter. I've come for inspiration."

Mr. Bryan laughed and remarked, referring to Mr. Malone's promotion from Third Assistant Secretary of State to the New York Collectors office, "He's one of my boys, but he deserted me. When I looked about his management of the Custom House to-day I wondered if that was what attracted him from his more humble quarters in Washington."

When the two men had finished their talk and Mr. Malone was leaving the hotel he said that he was not free to reveal anything they had discussed.

"But," he added, "you must remember that for sixteen years Mr. Bryan was the leader of his party in this country and one of the things he was noted for was keeping it free from the influence of gentlemen of high finance and low politics. He has ideas and ideals which are peculiarly valuable to all those who are working in a common enterprise."

"They get inspiration from him," quipped a reporter.

"Inspiration," said Mr. Malone. Earlier in the day, when Mr. Bryan was leaving City Hall, he was asked if he had come to New York to review the political situation with the Mayor and Mr. Malone.

"I didn't even know you had a political situation here," he countered.

Mayor Mitchell said that as the head of a non-partisan administration he could not take any active part in the fight against Murphyism.

"Dudley Malone," he said, "seems able and willing to carry on such a fight, and I wish him luck. The movement has my entire sympathy, but I do not want to appear as dragging the city administration into political warfare."

Secretary Bryan met yesterday a man who didn't know his face. Mr. Bryan called at the Custom House and asked if Collector Malone was in.

"Name, please," said the doorman in the Collector's ante-room.

"Bryan."

"Not William J. Bryan?"

"The same," replied the Secretary of State. And then when he got past the portals he found that Mr. Malone was not in the building. So Mr. Bryan, having left word for Mr. Malone to call the Biltmore later, went shopping with his wife.

BRYAN DOESN'T BOOM GOETHALS.

Mitchell Still Confident He Will Get Canal Builder.

When Secretary of State William J. Bryan called at the City Hall yesterday Mayor Mitchell seized the opportunity to tell him how much New York needs Col. Goethals as Police Commissioner.

BLEASE BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Objects to "Social Equality" Instruction at Negro School.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 26.—Negro youths at the Port Royal Agricultural School are being taught "social equality," according to Gov. Cole L. Blease, who has sent a special message on the subject to the Legislature, with a demand for an investigation and laws to prohibit the instruction.

The governor bases his action on a little card which he says he understands is being distributed among the students of the institution. The card reads as follows: "I am not ashamed of my race; rather be proud to be as the Lord made you. Be thankful for your great gift of song, for the fortunate race characteristics of cheerfulness, patience, optimism and faith, which with proper education should make the best race of farmers in the world."

Blease declares that "social equality" is being taught in the foregoing and appeals to the Legislature as follows: "The eyes of you are we yet to have negro men marrying white women and white men marrying negro women? Or are we right now to put up the red flag that these people know that they must stop?"

EXPORTERS FREEZE AS BRYAN EXPLAINS

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who by their performance will justify the confidence of foreigners in the representations of our Government and the confidence of our own Government in them. We must apply eugenics to international trade."

Mr. Bryan's Reply. Mr. Bryan in reply said he came to testify to President Wilson's deep interest in these things and in the representation of our Government and the confidence of our own Government in them.

"I do not underestimate the importance of these trade relations, and I commend his words to those whose attention has been or will be turned to the subject. I appreciate also the liberality of opinion he has shown in discussing these questions upon which different conclusions may be reached by those dealing with the subject."

"The new Administration in withdrawing approval from the Chinese loan did not question the good faith or good intentions of the American negotiators in increasing our influence, prestige and commercial power in China. The President believed that a different policy was more consistent with the long run benefit and that it would in the long run be more advantageous to our commerce."

"It would not be fair to attribute a falling off in trade, to which reference has been made, to the change in policy, because the new policy has not yet had time to bear fruit, even if political conditions had been entirely favorable."

"The interests of American citizens will be protected everywhere, but I am only saying what the President himself has said when he insisted that every American going abroad should carry the American ideals of business. The President is not lessening trade, but getting ready to expand it. He insists that there shall be a saving of seed before there is a reaping of the harvest, and that there shall be a dollar's worth of service given for every dollar collected. But if any one thinks that it is the duty of this Government to stand back of unfair dealings, that person will be disappointed."

New Banking Law to Aid. Mr. Straight has called attention to one step already taken which means much for American trade, viz. the authorization of international banks. We have long needed such a law, and I am sure that our foreign trade will be stimulated not only in the Orient but also throughout South America by the new law, which permits banks here to establish branches throughout the world.

"Mention has also been made of the new tariff law in the promotion of foreign trade. This influence can hardly be appraised at this time because its operation has only just begun."

"In that one reform the President has done more to extend trade in foreign countries than has ever been done by the promise of battleships to back up contracts."

"Another factor must not be overlooked: The President has outlined a third reform whose influence cannot be bounded by national lines. He has declared war upon private monopoly, and this means the investment of capital that has heretofore been frightened away from industrial fields. If the new policy results in a reduction in the size of corporations that have become overgrown, it will mean a larger number of independent and competing enterprises, and this competition will mean a better article at a lower price. In proportion as industries rest upon their own merits rather than upon legislative favor, just in that proportion will they be strengthened for successful competition with competing industries throughout the world."

"The President in his policies thus far announced has laid even a broader foundation for the extension of our trade throughout the Orient. He is cultivating the friendship of the people across the Pacific. He has already spoken a word of hope to the Filipinos."

"The people of China have long regarded the United States as a friend, and the attachment has been strengthened by the prompt recognition by this Government of China's political aspirations. Although less than a year has elapsed since the President took oath of office, he has had an opportunity to prove to Japan his respect for her position and achievements and his friendship for her people."

SINCLAIR CRITICISES ASTOR. Says He Accepted Wrong Data and Left Points Unanswered.

Upon Sinclair has written to Vincent Astor a reply to the letter which Mr. Astor wrote giving the reasons why he does not believe in socialism.

Mr. Sinclair says that Mr. Astor in accepting the statements of the American Federation of Labor concerning the conditions of workers has taken the word not only of an organization not in sympathy with socialism but one which represents practically 2,000,000 workers, whereas there are 15,000,000 workers in the country exclusive of women and children employed in gainful occupations.

He says that the American Federation of Labor is narrow and selfish and that there is a question whether the condition of the workers is growing worse or is merely not improving so rapidly as the condition of others. "The cost of commodities in this country," he says, "has increased 40 per cent in the last ten years, and no labor leader dares to assert that wages have increased anything like so much."

Mr. Sinclair argues that it is not merely a question of figures but of actual sights and cries of agony which he himself can bear witness to. He refers again to the Chicago Stock Yards, insisting that the conditions he described years ago are still the same. He says the American Federation of Labor will not improve the conditions in Chicago and in other lines of industry. "The overworked and underpaid postal employees," he continues, "are an apt reformer, by the decree of Roosevelt, continued by another ardent reformer, President Wilson."

Mr. Astor, Mr. Sinclair says, has failed to answer all of the latter's arguments.

'SELF-LAUDATION' HIT BY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Takes Steps to Stop Articles About Doctors in "Lay Press."

CENSORS ADMIT FAILURE

Executive Board Too Reports It's Hard Task to End Publicity.

The Medical Society of the County of New York took action last night to prevent the "rapidly increasing number of publications in the lay press concerning the professional activities of many prominent members of the society," which it looks upon as "self-laudation rather than public health education." Resolutions were adopted requesting the members "when giving information to the lay press to do so in an impersonal manner."

The resolutions followed the reading of a report by Dr. Frederic E. Sonder, second vice-president, of an investigation made by the committee minors at the request of the board of directors. The censor complained that no competent evidence could be obtained to prove that the articles were not in part at least inspired by the member described in them. The board also deplored their occurrence and confessed its inability to put a stop to them.

The executive board then made an investigation and reported last night that the "task of enforcing the code against deliberate advertising had become an exceedingly difficult and practically impossible one."

Says Doctors Write Articles. "Some of these articles," the report says, "are written by the physician himself and others by a lay author whose name is mentioned in the majority of instances it is difficult to decide if the article is written by the physician or by some one else. Some are profusely illustrated, showing the patient at work in office, laboratory, clinic or hospital."

The publications are divided, according to the report, into three classes: Those designed for the publicity of an institution, those concerning modes of treatment, and those concerning one man. While the first two, the report admits, may be for other purposes, yet "there is unfortunate prominence given to one or more physicians whose pictures usually appear in the article and whose personal success is exploited."

The gratuitous distribution of books written by physicians on matters of hygiene, diet, etc., are also frowned upon, as well as many of the lectures given by physicians.

"There are many instances," the report adds, "in which malpractice, but a cloak for personal aggrandizement."

The executive body holds that this is all advertising matter, whether or not some articles appear without the knowledge or consent of the man who deplores the language of the code, "they defy the traditions and lower the tone of the profession."

Can't Stop Self-Laudation. "It is not the duty nor the intention of your board of censors," the report continues, "or of your executive body to suggest action in this matter, but it is their duty as the result of complaint to bring it to your attention, with the comment that this body deplores its occurrence and is unable to stop what is believed to be self-laudation rather than public health education. The public demands information on the progress of medical science and it has a right to do so. This information should go to the public, but what is printed should be the substantial truth and not the possibly immature ideas of an enthusiast, who may awaken false hopes and by the unsuccessful outcome of his efforts lower the confidence of the public in the profession."

The resolutions adopted at the close of the reading of the report, besides requesting the members to give information in an impersonal manner, if of a nature that the society expected its members to conform strictly with the well known principles of medical ethics. The resolutions were adopted unanimously and with much applause.

One of the members in discussing the report said it was high time something of the kind was done, but he was sorry that the Medical Society of Kings County had been the New York society to do it. He regretted the fact that the society was not more aggressive and moved for a committee to trace such publications to their source and mete out punishment to the offenders.

FIRE IMPERILS WOMAN OF 97.

Miss Toke, Lawyer, Unable to Get Her Out—Fireman Does.

Fire in the sub-cellar of the Rossmore, a four-story apartment house on 11th Avenue, just west of MacDougal street, drove a score of tenants into the street and excited the residents of Washington Square at 8 o'clock last night.

When the janitor ran through the apartment house yelling "Fire," Miss Mary Toke, a lawyer who lives on the second floor, ran up to the third floor to help Mrs. M. C. Rembaum get her mother, Mrs. Euphemia Crum, into the hall. Mrs. Crum is 97 years old. The hall was soon filled with smoke and Miss Toke, unable to get Mrs. Crum downstairs, told Fireman Sullivan of Truck 5. He carried the aged woman to the street.

On the first floor of the house live Mrs. T. C. P. Gardner and Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn A. Barron.

Chief Kenyon and his firemen put out the fire before it could get to the first floor. The damage was \$1,000.

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Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pain from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

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TEN INDICTED AS 'BANKRUPT RING' Continued from First Page. with the alleged plan of the defendants to conceal assets. While Sarfaty, Boyle, Wood and other Assistant United States Attorneys have been probing various bankruptcy cases in the campaign that Mr. Marshall had ordered, much progress was made yesterday in the bankruptcy case of Joseph Samuels & Co., manufacturers of millinery, braids and embroideries. The firm failed recently for more than \$500,000 and assets of only \$30,000 were discovered. An inquiry was started by Alexander S. Webb, president of the Lincoln Trust Company and trustee in bankruptcy, who has been working on the affairs of that company. Isidor J. Kresel of Jerome, Hand & Kresel and Mr. Clarke of Buckner & Howland visited the Federal Building to report results of their investigations. The investigation which Mr. Marshall is making to rid the city of the unscrupulous lawyers and business men who make a specialty of defrauding creditors, is receiving the aid of District Attorney Whitman. The new bureau established by Mr. Whitman for the investigation of commercial cases, with Arthur Train at its head, is supposed to cooperate with the United States Attorney. The United States Attorney's campaign has received the hearty endorsement of the Federal Judges. They discussed it yesterday among themselves and with at least one of Mr. Marshall's assistants in the absence of Mr. Marshall in Washington.

The Store is opened daily at 9 A. M. B. Altman & Co. Extensive Reductions have been made in the prices of a number of choice single pieces of Women's French Lingerie in rarely beautiful designs, combining the finest materials with the most exquisite neediwork. Included are Night Robes, Chemises, Combination Garments, Drawers, Petticoats and Princess Slips; also a collection of exclusive novelties in Breakfast Jackets of silk, chiffon, lace and embroidered crepe de Chine, all of which are of the most recherche description and are now marked at surprisingly large price concessions. B. Altman & Co. The Dressmaking & Tailoring Department Women's Tailor-made Suits and Dancing Frocks made to order at the special price of \$67.00 (Models for Dancing Frocks shown on Seventh Floor). Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

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