

The Sun

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New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Prospects.

There is much reason to think that the real estate men who argue against the construction of bridges or tunnels connecting New York, that is to say Manhattan Island, with New Jersey are taking a parochial and mistaken view of the prospects that such links with adjacent territory would create. Their notion seems to be that facilitating the settlement of nearby New Jersey by making access to the metropolis easy might lead to the depopulation of the latter, or at least would retard its denser population. Thus the interests of real estate owners and dealers would be put in jeopardy.

On its face this is a paradox. It might be said that the very reverse was true. When the so-called McAdoo tubes were in course of construction and newly opened there was no small hostility manifested toward them in the nearer cities and towns of New Jersey on the ground that they would operate to the great advantage of New York. It was admitted that they would bring population to New Jersey, but it was feared that they would divert the vast bulk of retail business to the metropolitan stores. The fear has proved to be not without foundation. Certain business interests in all the municipalities this side of the Passaic have been languishing condition since the tube placed the shopping centre of Manhattan within fifteen minutes of their homes.

The fact is New York runs the risk of far more serious losses to real estate and all other interests through failure to provide New Jersey with easy access to her centres of business and amusement than any likely to accrue from the centrifugal movement of population. One or two things may be taken for granted: A certain proportion of the metropolitan population will always seek the suburbs. Dislike of the crowd, quest of better accommodations at moderate cost, the health of children, love of the open, garden life, will drive tens of thousands out through northern New Jersey's pleasant townships, even though they have to use the ferryboats for generations to come. Secondly, there will always be a vast number, probably a majority of all the people, whose hearts beat in rhythm with that of the great city, who will cling to its canyon streets and the apartment lives that line them so long as there is standing room on the island. Not a tunnel to the Elysian Fields nor a bridge to the summit of Olympus would tempt them forth.

It may be concluded, therefore, that there is little or no ground for the fear that mankind will cease to increase and multiply in New York because it is made easy to flit to and fro between here and New Jersey. On the other hand it seems plain that by improving to the limit the means of communication those families which settle across the Hudson may be made invaluable contributors to our business and wealth, and where these interests are enhanced in general real estate cannot suffer much. The real peril would lie in so restricting intercourse that the New Jersey settlements should be compelled to develop great centres of their own, such as Newark already is, to the great loss and detriment of New York.

Under Willett's Counsel's Moral Leadership.

Nothing could be more natural than the appearance of the counsel for WILLIAM WILLETT, JR., to lead an attack on the newspapers of Kings county. All of Mr. WILLETT's troubles originated in a newspaper office. Were it not for the newspapers he probably would be a Justice of the Supreme Court to-day instead of occupying the humiliating and embarrassing position to which he has been condemned, we shall not say by a jury of his peers, but by a jury of honest citizens.

Mr. WILLETT concluded a tight little bargain with Curly Joe Cassidy by a nomination to the Supreme Court. Mr. Cassidy delivered the nomination. All was tranquil and serene until one WILLIAM BRANT, owner of a newspaper, exposed the transaction. Its authors tried to bluff Mr. BRANT by having him arrested for criminal libel. Mr. BRANT refused to be bluffed. Instead he proved his charges, and ultimately WILLETT, Curly Joe and another were

tried and convicted for their corrupt political dealings. Such being the facts, can WILLETT and Curly Joe be blamed if they favor a reformation of the press and advocate a considerable curtailment of its liberties? How different would be their situation if the press lived down to the same standard of honor they so vividly exemplify; how much happier they would be if the press could be bought in the way a nomination for the Supreme Court could be bought, or intimidated as a politician can be intimidated!

Finally, how fitting it is to find their counsel leading gallantly the fight for curtailment of the liberties of the press, filling that conspicuous post the natural modesty of WILLETT and Curly Joe alone prevents them from assuming! How awe inspiring will their counsel be when he advocates their restrictive measures before the Legislature! And how sustaining to his contentions will be the ever present thought that WILLETT and Curly Joe are with him in spirit if unavoidably absent in person!

A Cabinet Minister for Women.

A proposal made a couple of months ago by S. M. MITRA, the eminent Hindustani journalist, for a new portfolio in the British Cabinet, to be devoted to the interests of women, has been taken up enthusiastically by Lady BYRON, whose activity in the feminist cause is both energetic and sane. She has no illusions as to the outlook for the votes for women cause. She thinks it very doubtful whether female suffrage in England would ever mean equal suffrage and she frankly admits that since the leaders of neither political party care enough about woman suffrage to make it a Government measure, it is "only foolish for us [English women] to throw dust in our own minds by trying to believe we shall soon get a thing which we know in our heart of hearts is still very far from realization."

She finds the Cabinet Minister for Women plan just the thing to bridge over the period of weary waiting. It is progressive, practical, educational to both the men and the women. It will satisfy in some degree the unsatisfied cravings of the latter; will give them "practical equality of opportunity at the topmost rung of the political ladder"; it will allow them at once to have "a potent voice in national affairs." At the same time it will appeal to the masculine nature by its foundation on expediency rather than in abstract justice, which is the shibboleth—understandable by men—of the votes for women agitation. It will further eliminate the hackneyed objection to the suffrage demand in that it does not involve any woman's taking part in the rough and tumble of political life.

The plan itself appears to have many practical qualities. It contemplates a new department of women headed by a Cabinet officer, a man, in fact a man of high standing in statesmanship. Besides, there is proposed an advisory council of eight women and four men, with a proper staff of subordinates. This department is to take cognizance of all matters in which women are concerned. Their employment and labor, their economic and social needs, problems of housing, education, family life and marital relations, the protection of young girls and children, perhaps many moral issues would be the subject of study and active work. On such topics the Minister for Women would be the spokesman of the sex in Parliament. Through the system, the crystallized opinion of the female sex would express itself in useful legislation.

Lady Byron in advocating the new idea in an article in the Nineteenth Century devotes much space to proving the useful intervention of women of high rank in British politics from the days of the Wittengomot down to the GRONIGANA Duchess of Devonshire. She deplores the fact that no peeresses' association has been brought into existence in later days to keep the tradition alive, and she proposes that their ladyships now adopt the Woman's Minister proposal as an opportunity to get back into active political life. The measure to realize the plan, she thinks, might well originate in the House of Lords, affording proof that that body is awake and progressive despite popular ideas to the contrary. Having got through that house its prospects in the Commons would not be bad. Many would accept it as proudest to assume for years the intolerable conditions at present resulting from woman's inextinguishable resistance to the worn-out principle of classifying her as nobody in the eye of the law.

Muse's Charms.

When HANS VON BULOW began to write about the prima donnas of the baton he did not realize the great importance which the conductor was ultimately to assume in the world of music. He referred, moreover, to symphony conductors rather than to the men who preside over the orchestras of opera houses. Yet both may to-day be truthfully described as more important than the prima donnas of the voice.

The appearance of two conductors in the news of the day leads us to recall another phrase of Von Bulow's, that a tenor is not a man but a disease. Since the conductor has acquired his present importance may he not be put more or less definitely into the class of the tenor? One conductor laments the inefficiency of the forces under his control and declares that his failures are due to the lack of material with which to produce the results possible to him under more favorable conditions. He is retiring from the theatre and his desire to do for his artistic reputation all that was still possible is comprehensible enough in view of the nature of the musical temperament. To delight, however, a year in advance in the declaration that he proposes to leave the foremost opera house in the world, seems still stronger

proof that the conductors are rapidly making themselves eligible for the definition of the tenor which VON BULOW invented. ANTONIO TOSCANINI receives a yearly compensation so princely as to be a source of amazement in the European cities. He presides over the most efficient orchestral and vocal forces in the world. He is in practical control of the musical activities of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Were anybody but a musician in consideration the manners involved in an announcement a year and a quarter before the expiration of his contract, and without any invitation on the part of the directors to decide so long in advance, that he would not return to the Metropolitan Opera House would seem unusual. But in the case of the famous conductor who seeks out a chronicle of operatic small beer to announce that he will not come back to the theatre which has honored him more than any other in the world, in which he has grown rich through his emoluments and in which he is enabled to reveal his powers at their best, under the circumstances one may only decide that the conductor as well as the tenor comes under the terms of VON BULOW's famous definition.

The health of the general officers of our small army is always a matter of concern, particularly at this time when armed intervention in Mexico is a possibility. There have been rumors that Major-General J. FRANKLIN BELL, one of the most valuable officers in the service, is ailing. According to a letter from Manila printed in the Army and Navy Journal General BELL is as rugged and strenuous as ever. He plays polo on the Pasay field two or three times a week (he is past fifty-eight), fires out signals, and is as good as any other in the service, and "does more work than any two or three staff officers." Much the same story could not doubt be told of other Generals in the service. Most of them live a simple and a Spartan life and are always fit.

A False Tale of New York Denied.

Within the last month an effort has been made to create the impression that, with regard to the condition of nonemployment existing in New York, the city authorities had made inadequate provision to care for those who were without resources. The statement that hungry, cold and homeless men were turned away from the municipal lodging house because of lack of room has been frequently repeated. New York has been depicted not only as heartless but as woefully short-sighted in an important detail of city housekeeping.

That these allegations were untrue has been obvious to all who had even a slight acquaintance with the facts. Yet they have persisted, and gained credence even with some persons of intelligence. On this account the subjoined explicit and unequivocal declaration is of interest:

"At no time, at least since the present administration came in, have applicants to the municipal lodging houses been turned away."

This specific denial is made by JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner of Charities. The period since the present administration came into office covers the months of which greatest complaint has been made. The refutation of the falsehoods that have been forced into circulation deserves the attention of all who have been deceived thereby.

On the Avoidpools of Taxicab Inspectors.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission by advertisement inviting applications for examination for the post of taxicab inspector includes among the requirements the following:

"Applicants must be at least 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weigh not less than 150 pounds. Required age, between 21 and 40 years."

Must a taxicab inspector be grave, portly, no friend of exercises of the body? If he projects heavenward sixty-seven inches why must or ought he be clothed with 108 pounds or more? Might not that mass of flesh be "too too solid"?

According to the tables of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors the average weight of a male of 5 feet 7 inches is 142 pounds between the ages of 15 and 24; 147 from 25 to 29; 150 from 30 to 34; 152 from 35 to 39; 155 from 40 to 44. According to the same table a man of 5 feet 8 inches doesn't weigh 103 pounds and he is 50. A man of 5 feet and 9 weighs 162 from 35 to 39. Even a man of 5 feet 10 weighs only 164 from 30 to 34; 5 feet 11 inches don't pull down 164 pounds until 25.

Is it expected that the vexations of a taxicab inspector will be so great that he should be ample, well padded, with a surplus fat fund to draw on? Are lanky young giants or smaller men of middle age to be encouraged? The matter is of interest in an age of dieting and athletics. Even folks that take their exercise by proxy laud slenderness in others. Won't it be a bad example to the trained and thin policeman to see a tendency to amplitude in taxicab inspectors?

It had been hoped that after the eclipse of Big Bill Edwards a more aesthetic and less ponderous standard of official municipal architecture would prevail.

ably reported to-day by the Naval Affairs Committee.—Washington despatch. The Senate bill provides for the creation of Vice-Admirals only, and it will be argued that as other navies carry Admirals on the active list the United States might as well run the chances of a conflict in present and future days. It is good enough logic, but how low does Mr. PATTON expect full Admirals to be satisfied with the pay of officers they outrank? His bill provides that the Admirals are to command the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets. If it becomes a law Congress will soon be called upon to pay for the fixed responsibility.

The health of the general officers of our small army is always a matter of concern, particularly at this time when armed intervention in Mexico is a possibility. There have been rumors that Major-General J. FRANKLIN BELL, one of the most valuable officers in the service, is ailing. According to a letter from Manila printed in the Army and Navy Journal General BELL is as rugged and strenuous as ever. He plays polo on the Pasay field two or three times a week (he is past fifty-eight), fires out signals, and is as good as any other in the service, and "does more work than any two or three staff officers." Much the same story could not doubt be told of other Generals in the service. Most of them live a simple and a Spartan life and are always fit.

Hardly any great surprise will be felt at the indignation expressed by our Senators at Albany over the tactics of WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, the imported superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. ANDERSON's fight is no longer whether prohibition measures shall be enacted by the Legislature, but rather whether legislators may by browbeating and bulldozing be coerced into fathering bills which their intellects and consciences do not approve and for which they have no mandate from their constituents.

Movies for sea-scooters.—Headline.

Is there no escape? State convention to be high class.—SUN headline. It ought to be of pretty fair quality at \$500,000.

Perhaps Judge INGRAHAM exaggerates the adverse criticism directed against "higher court decisions" where the Appellate Judges decide as the law and not as the mob. The press and the public are as well as the public's ears. But there is nothing yet in our history to show that the vast majority of the people desire anything other than the "reign of law."

Now the shippers begin to wonder whether it will be really to their advantage to have the express companies, for all their faults, eliminated from the coasting trade. The express companies are being made that they fill a need. They collect, they deliver, they are liable for loss and damage. Perhaps a dawning perception of their real services will arouse a new public sentiment regarding them and even the zeal of official reformers may curb itself before forcing them to the wall.

FATHER OF FREE LUNCH.

To ALVAREZ OF NEW ORLEANS belongs the Unfading Laurel. To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: An editorial article in The Sun of March 13 announced the death of the Hon. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin of Chicago and spoke of his claim to be "the father of the free lunch." Mr. Mackin was 73 years old at the time of his death, March 12. Free lunches have been a recognized epicurean and gastronomic institution in New Orleans since 1847, four years before Mr. Mackin was born.

The inventor of the free lunch was one Alvarez, who ran the barroom in the old St. Louis Hotel of New Orleans. Many cities have patterned after the Crescent City the habit of giving free lunches to their employees and all signally failed to give the free lunch menu of Nouvelle Orleans. In the old anti-bellum days most of the business in New Orleans was carried on in French. Business men found themselves too far away from their homes to take the time and trouble of dining with their families, and they got out for a snack. To gratify this large class and secure their custom Alvarez inaugurated free lunches with drinks at the St. Louis Hotel barroom; his example was followed by the other hotels of the city. Business men found themselves too far away from their homes to take the time and trouble of dining with their families, and they got out for a snack. To gratify this large class and secure their custom Alvarez inaugurated free lunches with drinks at the St. Louis Hotel barroom; his example was followed by the other hotels of the city.

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A Good-flesh Cabinet.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: Your "Friendly Advice to Mr. McKenna" is admirable. But will it be taken? I think not. Mr. McKenna and his associates in the present Liberal Government of England seem to be really afraid of the suffragette. The same timidity characterizes them in their dealings with the Orangemen. If they do not stiffen their backs they will certainly fall, and will deserve to fall, for a timid Government is only a Government in name.

Apply Pie Order.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: I have heard it suggested that the expression "apple pie order" is a corruption of the French "cap-a-pie," meaning "head to foot." For instance, a knightly armor was said to be armed cap-a-pie. The transition to the general idea of fullness or completeness would be easy.

New England's Marshall Nicks.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: The reason for the expression "apple pie order" lies in the fact that the New England woman always cut her apples in slices or three corners pieces, the pie being cut in the following manner, around the outside edge of the pie, then filled in the centre promiscuously. After dusting with sugar and spicing the top, she pinched and pinched around the edge. This line was a strong New England trait, a love for orderliness in bureau drawers, as in apple pie.

FROM A RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: Obnoxious ideas that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have been weak and wobbly in dealing with the Mexican situation is a mistaken conception of a year's persistent work to overthrow the Government of Mexico because they in their infinite wisdom and virtue did not approve of it.

It should say that they have shown tremendous strength and purpose in setting the railroad men and others against the judgment of other nations, that of our former Ambassador to Mexico, that of the State Department's authority on international law, against the crying necessities of millions of poor Mexicans, the opinion of ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans in Mexico, as well as all the lessons of experience and history. They have been strong and persistent to the point of perversity. That they have been entirely wrong is another matter. That they have gone to the extent of forming an alliance with the I. W. W.'s and bandits of Mexico and virtually handed them arms and ammunition is a disappointing mistake. The conditions in Mexico which they profess to abhor shows the strength and determination of their policy. Nothing weak and wobbly about that.

It seems to me that we have been grossly taken in by those words "watchful waiting." If intervention, which is war, results it will not be due to the weakness of the Administration, but to the hysterical clamor of the present total compensation to the railway company \$16 a day.

DECLARED POTATOES.

A Brooklynite recalls fondly the Labors and Tutors of His Youth. To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: Can you give me the address of the man who won't let potatoes from other countries come into this because, he says, they are diseased and wholly unfit to associate with our potatoes and he doesn't want our potatoes and his to become contaminated? He says that they are unfit for human beings to eat.

What a kind hearted man he must be, as I can't find his address. Now, I am a law abiding citizen and a decent married man and I give you my word that I will not attempt to do anything rash when I meet him. I just would like to "argue" with him and show him what a little he does know about potatoes and point out the errors of his way to him, but he would not let me be the fellow who is causing us people in Brooklyn to pay the grocers ten cents a quart for our potatoes, and what potatoes! Heaven forbid that foreign potatoes should be allowed to come in, but he could ever be half as bad as the ones we are forced to buy.

When you try to cook them (mind you, I do not mean to get into the outside and undone in the middle or on the outside, and some have cores in them like golf balls or baseballs, and I guess balls are made out of bats cores or of that kind of stuff). They can't cook you in the eye like potatoes of yore, because most of their eyes are out of business.

The spring training of the baseball players always reminds me of the spring training of the potato patch. The potato patch is play, mine was work, and mighty hard work at that, and just when the suckers were "biting good." The first thing was to spade up about an acre of ground, and get the patch, then pick stones, rake the patch, make rows, cut potatoes for seed, then plant them and cover them up, and do all this nights after school, and on Saturdays too; and all this time the suckers were "biting good." There are terrible bullies and very unreasonable to their young at times. You couldn't skip through your work with any kind of ease, but you knew what you could do and you did it.

Now back to potatoes. When they came up I had to hill them, hoe them, pick potato bugs in a pan with kerosene oil in it; turn the leaves over and over, and pull off the leaf with them on, "chuck" in the old tin, spray the vines with some old bug poison that dad mixed up. By the time the potato patch all groomed up and ready to get started, I was a "tutor." Some time in June I'd hear from mother: "Before you go to school go dig me a mess of potatoes," and when I came home I'd find a mess of potatoes, and there would be a big dish of potatoes, with a snow, as dry and mealy as they could be. I'd smash a plateful and swim them with butter, and then I'd hear dad say: "Young man, you're a good boy, but you're not a potato or potatoes on your butter!"

"Yes," mother would chime in, "and butter now is ten cents a pound, and we're eating high on it to two pounds a week now!" "Well, was the happy days," but we didn't know it.

Will you kindly give me that potato fellow's address? ANXIOUS. BROOKLYN, March 14.

Mr. Wheeler's Questionnaire.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: Some months ago Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, on behalf of an organization describing itself as the Men's League Opposed to Woman Suffrage, sent me an elaborate questionnaire relating to woman suffrage. It is reported that this questionnaire was sent to all the male members of the faculty of the universities and colleges of New York State. It consisted of no less than forty-six different interrogations, and consequently much time must have been spent on the replies and doubtless much valuable information collected.

WATCHFUL WAITING.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: The almost universal idea that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have been weak and wobbly in dealing with the Mexican situation is a mistaken conception of a year's persistent work to overthrow the Government of Mexico because they in their infinite wisdom and virtue did not approve of it.

It should say that they have shown tremendous strength and purpose in setting the railroad men and others against the judgment of other nations, that of our former Ambassador to Mexico, that of the State Department's authority on international law, against the crying necessities of millions of poor Mexicans, the opinion of ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans in Mexico, as well as all the lessons of experience and history. They have been strong and persistent to the point of perversity. That they have been entirely wrong is another matter. That they have gone to the extent of forming an alliance with the I. W. W.'s and bandits of Mexico and virtually handed them arms and ammunition is a disappointing mistake. The conditions in Mexico which they profess to abhor shows the strength and determination of their policy. Nothing weak and wobbly about that.

DECREASING THE DOSE.

An Original Plan for the Gradual Solution of "the Liquor Problem." To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: Prohibition does not prohibit. The net result of high license seems to equal that of low license. No license is followed by an increased increase of habit forming drugs other than alcohol.

When a victim of drug addiction presents himself for treatment the drug is not withdrawn from him at once, but the amount of the drug which he receives is gradually reduced. The volume of the dose remains the same, because as the drug is decreased the diluent is increased. Finally the drug is deleted and the patient is delighted when told that he has had a "good break."

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Its Practices in Maryland Denounced by a Grand Jury. To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: An individual imported from Maryland into New York is trying to conduct a campaign in Albany in the interests of liquor in New York and elsewhere. So pernicious were the acts last year of his infamous in Talbot county, Md., that the Grand Jury of that county returned this verdict against him.

We think and believe it fair to truth and justice to state that the practice of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland in attacking the names and character of our State officers is not only a violation of the law, but a disgraceful and unwarranted attack just before election takes place, and without sufficient evidence to justify them in their charges, is reprehensible, and some means should be found to prevent a repetition of the same.

Sabbath Day Point.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: A correspondent of THE SUN, Mr. William W. Kline, says that Sabbath Day Point on Lake George got its name because Abercrombie landed there with his army on July 5, 1758, which was the Sabbath, and held his army there.

Abercrombie's Landing.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: In THE SUN of March 11 I asked how and when Sabbath Day Point on Lake George got its name because Abercrombie landed there with his army on July 5, 1758, which was the Sabbath, and held his army there.

Masculine Routine.

To the Editor of The Sun.—Sir: The writer of the letter "Household Routine" of woman's sad lot expects her to do monotonous housework. Let her use her brain in the study of philosophy, and the monotony will cease.

HOPE TO WIN BUFFALO CHARTER IN ALBANY

Referendum Advocates Expect to Force Repassage Against Fuhrmann's Stand. DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPLIT

Meetings to Be Held in Lake City if Mayor Writes Disapproving Message.

BUFFALO, March 15.—SAYING that the certain Mayor Fuhrmann will disapprove the bill referring to the people of Buffalo at the next general election the proposed commission charter for the city, the advocates of the referendum bill are preparing a demonstration in force at Albany when the measure is in hand for legislative action again.

The charter referendum advocates say they expect to make such a case at Albany that repassage will be quite certain. They expect no difficulty in the Assembly. The Senate passed the bill in substantially its present form three times, and until this year the Assembly blocked it. Plans are also making for public meetings in Buffalo if the Mayor writes a disapproving message. The advocates of the bill have already decided to urge one hundred citizens to Albany to urge repassage.

The city is stirred in every election district by the bitter fight that has been waged before Mayor Fuhrmann during two days of acrimonious discussion. The charter referendum men have been dubbed "dynamite" and "impractical reformers." They have been criticized by responsible officials for extravagance and waste in city expenditures, inability to fix responsibility for municipal errors and the so-called "reform" of the Mayor's administration. His friends have argued the merits of the bill to the voters to pass upon the proposed charter.

Senator George B. Burd will be one of the Albany delegates to go to Albany to counteract the expected disapproval of the bill by the Mayor. Mr. Burd said to-night: "A disapproval by the Mayor in a case like this is a challenge to the moral right of the people to govern. How can the Mayor say the city disapproves, in the language of the Constitution, the bill which he has introduced and approved or disapproved of the people at a general election?" Mayor Fuhrmann closed his hearing in ill humor. His administration had been criticized and by responsible officials charged. He was hushed at times. "He said he had never before been so insulted," the advocates of the bill said. "He said he had never before been so insulted," the advocates of the bill said. "He said he had never before been so insulted," the advocates of the bill said.

DR. DAVIS TALKS OF REFORMS

Protection of Young From Old Offenders First Step, She Says. Classification of prisoners is the important thing in reform work, Commissioner Katherine M. Davis said in a speech before the Assembly on the reform of the State Prison. She said that the State Prison was an enthusiastic auditor of the work of Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon. She said she had started to work out the reform classifications, she said, but needs a lot of help. She said she had a farm before she saw the man who was a reformer.

WOMEN TO AID NEEDY

Form Society to Give Professional Service Free. A group of professional women, all college graduates, met at the Women's Municipal League at 46 East Twenty-ninth street Saturday night and organized the "Needful Women Aid Association," which is intended to furnish legal, medical, dental and other professional services to women in need of them and who cannot pay for them.

ARRANGE LECTURES ON CANCER

Medical Experts Will Tell Public About Possible Cure. The American Society for the Study of Cancer has arranged for three public meetings at which speakers will stress upon the hope of cure which is in the early recognition and prompt treatment of the disease.