CASSIDY AND WILLETT MUST GO TO PRISON

Convictions for Accepting and Offering a Bribe Upheld.

WALTER, GO-BETWEEN, GAINS A REVERSAL

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The convictions of Joseph J. Cassidy, ex-Democratic leader of Queens, for accepting a bribe and of William Willett, Jr., for offering a bribe for nomination to the Supreme Court were upheld by the Court of Appeals to-day. They must each serve one year in prison. Both are out on bail.

The conviction of Louis T. Walter, who was accused of acting as the go-between for Willett and Cassidy and was sentenced to serve three months and pay a fine of $1,000, was reversed, because he was forced to give testimony in the Willett trial against his protest.

Willett, it was charged, agreed to buy the Supreme Court nomination for $25,000, and the deal was disclosed through loans made by him.

With Cassidy he appealed from the judgment of conviction on the ground that the statute relating to corrupt position and authority refers only to persons in official position or authority, and that the indictment did not state facts constituting a crime where the person receiving money held no official position.

The opinion of the court in each case was written by Judge Chase, in which all the Judges concur.

Willett was nominated by the Democratic judicial convention in the Second Judicial district of Brooklyn on October 6, 1911, for Justice of the Supreme Court. At that time Cassidy was chairman of the Democratic general committee in the county of Queens, and Walter was an intimate friend of both Willett and Cassidy.

The Court of Appeals' opinion says:

Section 775 of the Penal Law seeks to prevent a corrupt bargain by a person in a position or exercising authority which can be used to influence a party convention as a body and thus bring about a nomination. Such bargain is within the express language of subdivision 3 of said section 775 when read in connection with the first and last words of the section independently of the other subdivisions thereof.

When so read the section is plain and unambiguous and does not require or permit of construction. If Willett had paid Cassidy and Walter a sum of money on Cassidy's promise to procure by influence or otherwise through a public officer an appointment or nomination that the public officer had the power to make his criminal liability under the statute would not be disputed.

We think the statute should be construed to include a promise or cause by the same influence or otherwise a nomination to public office by a political convention.

Both Cassidy and Willett were notified yesterday by District Attorney Cropsey that their convictions had been sustained, but they were not taken into custody last night. It was agreed that they should surrender themselves at Mr. Cropsey's office this morning, and it is likely that their trip to Sing Sing will begin immediately thereafter.

That no further effort will be made by Robert H. Elder, counsel for Cassidy and Willett, to delay the imprisonment of his clients under the sentences meted out to them was indicated in a statement made at his office yesterday afternoon.

Willett is out on $40,000 bail, Cassidy on $30,000, and Walter on $5,000 bail.

Sultan Wins Appeal in Suit to Recover $10,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Court of Appeals decided to-day that the Sultan of Turkey is entitled to $10,000 life insurance left by H. S. Tavshanjian, who died leaving $500,000 and the life insurance to his mother in Turkey. The mother died intestate before the money had been paid to her, and under the laws of Turkey the money is vested in the Sultan, who sued to recover it.

City Loses in Suit Over Lease of 103 Park Row.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Court of Appeals has decided against the city of New York in the controversy with John N. Burns, as administrator, over a lease of 103 Park Row. The city of New York leased to John Dikey the lot now known as 103 Park Row in 1811.

The lease was renewed every twenty years. When the lease expired May 1, 1911, the city refused to renew it.

CIVIL SERVICE MEN RESIGN

Two Democratic Commissioners Leave the State Board.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Democratic Civil Service Commissioners, Chairman Jacob Neu of Brooklyn and Dr. Adolph Wolff of Manhattan, have tendered their resignations to the Governor, to take effect on February 1.

It is Gov. Whitman's idea to reduce the salaries of two of the Civil Service Commissioners from $5,000 to $3,000 and leave the chairman with the $5,000 salary the place now carries. To do this he will need legislation.

Gov. Whitman said to-night that he was hopeful of persuading Samuel Ordway, president of the State Civil Service Commission, to accept the chairmanship of the new State civil service commission. Mr. Ordway will be in Albany to-morrow for a conference with the Governor. Gov. Whitman hopes to have his own civil service commission in action by February 1.

BARGE CANAL 80 PER CENT. DONE

Ultimate Cost Will Be in Excess of $101,000,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The State barge canal is 80 per cent. completed and the larger part of it should be ready for operation by the opening of navigation in 1916, according to the report of ex-State Engineer John A. Bensel to the Legislature. The ultimate cost of the canal will be in excess of the estimate of $101,000,000 because of the damages entailed by its construction.

TO REVERSE BLEASE ON MILITIA.

New South Carolina Governor Will Reinstate Soldiers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12.—The South Carolina State Legislature convened today with 100 new members, who were swept into office on the wave that defeated Gov. Cole L. Blease and elected Richard I. Manning, his successor. The latter will be inaugurated next Tuesday and it is regarded as certain that he will reinstate the State militia, ordered disbanded yesterday by Gov. Blease.

In his last annual address to the Legislature, Gov. Blease asked investigation of reports that convicts paroled by him were held in peonage.

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STATE SENATE FACES BIG FIGHT TO-NIGHT

Finance Committee Chairmanship Sought by Sage and Whitney.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany will be named chairman of the Senate Finance Committee to-morrow night when the Legislature reconvenes, unless Gov. Whitman asks Lieut.-Gov. Schoeneck to name Senator George H. Whitney of Saratoga county, thus settling the only fight of consequence attending the organization of the Legislature. Senator James A. Emerson of the Warren-Essex-Clinton district is out of the race, leaders say.

Friends of Senator Whitney say that of the thirty-three Republican Senators he has the pledges of nineteen.

Organization men assert that Senator Sage has enough support to insure his election. Senator Brown, Republican leader, will have Senator Sage's name on his slate when he hands it to Lieut.-Gov. Schoeneck to-morrow night and the friends of Mr. Sage declare the Lieutenant-Governor also will name Mr. Sage as chairman of the committee.

Organization men say they cannot see any reason for interference by Gov. Whitman. They say Senator Whitney is an adherent of Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, who was favorable to Hinman for Governor.

Much of the Republican legislation designed to oust Democrats from important State places and reorganize various departments now in control of the Democrats is expected to be introduced to-morrow night. One of the bills to be put in the Assembly provides for a reorganization of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. Three Commissioners are to be provided for at salaries of $5,000 a year. Ex-Senator Martin Saxe and Frank Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord of New York city have been mentioned.

Other legislation will be aimed to abolish the office of Fire Marshal; abolish the Department of Efficiency and Economy; reorganize the Boxing Commission; reorganize the State Board of Claims, and create an additional board of three members to help clear the calendar of the present board; organize the State Highway Department; amend the civil service commissions law so that the terms of the Commissioners will expire with the Governor who named them, and reducing the salaries of all but the chairman from $5,000 to $3,000.

The Legislature also is expected to provide for the investigation of the Public Service Commissions, sought by the Governor.

BETTER HEALTH WORK URGED.

Dr. Biggs and Council Offer Plan to Gov. Whitman.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Whitman received to-day the State Public Health Council, headed by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health, who urged the need for larger health units, making necessary fewer health officers, at a consequent saving to the taxpayers and improvement in local health work.

He said that the efforts of the council to improve the State's health service through the enactment of an adequate and up to date sanitary code had shown the need for more efficient, better trained, better paid health officers, who could afford to devote more time to the work and who should be required to do so.

Gov. Whitman said that he was in entire accord with the council's recommendations and would give his full support to legislation to accomplish the desired result.

Besides Dr. Biggs the council consists of Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, Mrs. Elmer Blair, Albany; Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, New York; Homer Folks, Yonkers; Prof. Henry N. Ogden, Cornell University; Dr. Wilhelm Gaertner, Buffalo, and Delancey K. Jay, secretary.

TWO CLAIMS BOARD PLANS.

Whitman Virtually Abandons That Outlined in His Message.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Whitman has virtually abandoned the plan outlined in his message to the Legislature of creating a State board of claims made up of Supreme Court Justices assigned to this class of litigation. There was such opposition to the plan from the judiciary that the Governor is prepared to discard the idea.

The Governor said to-tay that there are now under preparation two bills relating to the board of claims. Each of these abolishes absolutely the present Board of Claims.

The first bill provides for a court of claims made up of three Judges appointed by the Governor and three members to be appointed by the Governor to assist in the work as a second division of the court until the claims calendar is cleared up.

The second measure provides for a court of claims of three Judges, with a second division made up of Judges assigned by the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court upon stipulation with the Attorney-General. Mr. Whitman said he was not advocating any one of the bills, but merely was interested in some comprehensive plan of disposing of the large numbers of claims now pending against the State.

G. F. STRINGER, JR., BURIED.

Bankruptcy Petition Filed About Same Time as Funeral.

The body of G. Franklin Stringer, Jr., was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday. At about the same time a voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court in Brooklyn by the dead man's father, G. Franklin Stringer of 1609 Ditmas avenue, Flatbush. Both events were the direct results of the younger Stringer's unfortunate flier in wheat.

On Saturday Franklin Stringer, Jr., killed himself. He had learned that the suspension of the brokerage firm of Stringer & Co., to which he and his father belonged, had become inevitable. The petition in bankruptcy indicates how heavy the losses were, there being only $106,687 assets to meet liabilities of $413,752.24. The father's personal liabilities are $149,976 and his assets $39,954, according to an individual petition.

P. & O. Ship's Passengers Landed.

TOKIO, Jan. 12.—All of the passengers and crew of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Nile, which was wrecked on a reef in the Inland Sea yesterday morning, arrived at Kobe to-day on the Japanese steamship Fukuju Maru. The passengers included seventeen Europeans.

House Defeats Equal Suffrage Resolution by Vote of 204 to 174

Continued from First Page.

straightout contest in behalf of the Democratic organization of the House.

The suffrage cause was directed by Representatives Mondell and Campbell of Kansas, Republicans, and Representative Taylor of Colorado, a Democrat.

With three exceptions, all the members from suffrage States voted for the Mondell resolution. Representative Kindell of Colorado and Representatives Baltz and Graham of Illinois fought equal suffrage despite the fact that women now vote in their States.

When Speaker Clark rapped for order at 11 o'clock in the morning nearly every seat on the floor of the House was occupied and the galleries were packed. It was woman's day and few men appeared.

The women opposed to equal suffrage, headed by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, had seats in one section of the public gallery. In another section sat members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, an organization that has been active in pushing the question into partisan politics, and members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association were scattered through all the galleries.

The first arrivals appeared about 8 o'clock and waited patiently for the galleries to be thrown open an hour or so later. The yellow and purple banners and sashes of the suffragettes gave the galleries a dash of color. Broad satin sashes were worn by members of the Congressional Union.

Among those in the Speaker's gallery were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Mrs. Pethic Lawrence of London. Dr. Shaw was applauded as she took her seat.

The proceedings started tamely. Everybody present knew the Mondell resolution was marked for defeat. Fifty or more members spoke on the resolution. In the main those who opposed equal suffrage based their arguments on the doctrine that this is a question for treatment only by the States. They also insisted that the demand for reform came from a minority of women and that the great majority found no way to voice their opposition.

Those who spoke for equal suffrage insisted that the right to vote could not in justice be denied to women and that as civilization advanced the demand for the franchise was bound to become irresistible.

Mr. Mann's Speech.

"I realize that there are strong and powerful arguments on both sides of the question of woman suffrage, but the tendency of the world everywhere is toward enlarging the grant of power to those who shall control the destinies of the nation," said Representative Mann.

"No one denies the intellectual power of woman to make proper use of suffrage. I believe the time has come in this country when we must safely say to those who are in intimate relation with us all through life: 'We ask you to help us in the management of the affairs of this nation, in the hope that we may make progress still greater in the future than we have in the past.'"

Leader Underwood opposed Federal suffrage on the ground that it would interfere with the rights of the States.

"The question that confronts the House to-day is the greatest question that this body can consider," said Mr. Underwood. "It is asserted by those who advocate the right of the women of this country to vote that it is a right on their part.

"I deny that the exercise of the franchise is a universal right. It is no more a right to exercise the franchise than it is a right possessed by men or women to hold office.

"As the floor leader of the majority of this House on this occasion I have a right to speak for my party. The Democratic party has not been silent on this question. It has not attempted to say what should be done in California or in New York or in Alabama.

"There is no question that is more fundamental in the history of the Democratic party than that each State in this Union shall govern its own franchise.

"At one time in my own State universal suffrage was granted to the people of Alabama, and that portion of my State that suffered the worst from it were the good women and children of the State.

"This right of suffrage is going to move just as fast as the conditions of the people who seek this privilege warrant them in exercising it. If you try to drive it faster than that you but court disaster and the wreck and ruin of some portions of the country."

In the principal speech for suffrage Representative Mondell, author of the resolution, said:

"We are told in high and influential quarters that this is a question for the States and not for the nation. That seems to be the favorite pretext just now for the sidetracking of great questions.

"The stupid and threadbare argument that the exercise of the elective franchise will have an unfavorable effect upon the character of women, expose them to undesirable contact, destroy the finer fibre of the sex and put in jeopardy their natural charm has been utterly refuted by the experience of every State and nation which has enfranchised its women.

"If political methods anywhere are brutalizing and contaminating they ought to be remedied in the interest of all the people, and the most effective remedy is to be found in the enfranchisement of women."

Representative Dies of Texas declared his opposition to equal suffrage.

"I am opposed to this resolution," said Mr. Dies, "because it would thrust the ballot into the hands of millions of negro women in the South and force unsought political burdens upon millons of home makers throughout the land."

Representative Bowdle of Ohio, a Democrat, who succeeded Nicholas Longworth in the House and who in turn will give way to Mr. Longworth in the new Congress, made a speech in opposition to woman suffrage that kept the House in an uproar for an hour and was hissed by women in the galleries, and even by opponents of the measure.

"It is claimed that the interest of women in the affairs of State has grown greatly and that they now ponder deeply matters political," said Mr. Bowdle. "Since coming to Washington I have secured some data on the subject. It must be evident that the best evidence of a person's interest in a subject is his reading. The results of my observations were surprising.

"The score stands 2,344 to 71 in favor of the 'old man' as a reader of the evening paper and 496 to 59 in favor of the 'old man' in the matter of reading newspapers in the morning. A strong boy could carry all the daily papers required by the intelligent ladies of Washington."

WOMEN ASK DELAY.

Do Not Want Legislature to Act on Amendment Now.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Suffrage leaders in New York are not sure whether or not they want the present Legislature to pass their proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution, because the constitutional convention in April might also consider the suffrage question and submit it to the people in some other form. It is said also that the women fear their amendment will be voted down by the people should it be submitted alone. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, suffrage leaders, have asked that action by this Legislature be postponed.

Senator Root will be consulted by the suffrage leaders this week. He is expected to be chairman of the constitutional convention.

Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman, Republican leader of the Assembly, said today that Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Catt had sent him letters asking that no action be taken until further word is received from them.

Assemblyman Hinman has already introduced the woman suffrage resolution, which passed the Legislature in 1913. Under the Constitution, proposed amendments must be passed by two consecutive Legislature before being submitted to the people.

Legislative leaders, who were surprised at the latest move of the suffragists, may call a conference to ascertain whether they will defer to the wishes of the suffragists or give them the resolution, whether they want it or not.

RECORD OF THE HOUSE VOTE ON SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The vote on the Mondell resolution for an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting suffrage to women was as follows:

For Suffrage.

Adair, Indiana.
Alexander, Missouri.
Anderson, Minnesota.
Anthony, Kansas.
Austin, Tennessee.
Davis, W. Virginia.
Baker, N. Jersey.
Barnhart, Indiana.
Bathrick, Ohio.
Bell, California.
Borchers, Illinois.
Borland, Missouri.
Britton, Illinois.
Brown, New York.
Bryan, Washington.
Buchanan, Illinois.
Butler, Pennsylvania.
Campbell, Kansas.
Carr, Pennsylvania.
Casey, Pennsylvania.
Chandler, New York.
Church, California.
Clancy, New York.
Cline, Indiana.
Connolly, Kansas.
Copley, Illinois.
Crampton, Michigan.
Crosser, Ohio.
Curry, California.
Davenport, Okla.
Decker, Missouri.
Dietrich, Mass.
Dershem, Penn.
Dickinson, Missouri.
Dillon, South Dakota.
Doolittle, Kansas.
Drucker, New Jersey.
Eagan, New Jersey.
Edmunds, Penn.
Evans, Montana.
Farr, Pennsylvania.
Ferguson, N. Mexico.
Ferris, Oklahoma.
Fess, Ohio.
FitzHenry, Ill.
Fordney, Michigan.
Foster, Illinois.
Fowler, Illinois.
Francis, Ohio.
Frear, Wisconsin.
French, Idaho.
Gallagher, Illinois.
Gallivan, Mass.
George, New York.
Gilmore, Mass.
Good, Iowa.
Gorman, Illinois.
Graham, Penn.
Green, Iowa.
Griest, Penn.
Guernsey, Maine.
Hamill, New Jersey.
Hamilton, Michigan.
Hamlin, Missouri.
Hart, New Jersey.
Haugen, Iowa.
Hawley, Oregon.
Hayden, Arizona.
Hayes, California.
Helgesen, N. Dakota.
Helvering, Kansas.
Hensley, Missouri.
Hill, Illinois.
Hobson, Alabama.
Howell, Utah.
Hughes, W. Virginia.
Hulings, Penn.
Humphrey, Wash.
Johnson, Wash.
Kahn, California.
Keating, Colorado.
Keister, Penn.
Kelley, Michigan.
Kelly, Pennsylvania.
Kent, California.
Kettner, California.
Kiess, Pennsylvania.
Kinkaid, Nebraska.
Kinkead, New Jersey.
Kirkpatrick, Iowa.
Knowland, California.
Lafferty, Oregon.
La Follette, Wash.
Langley, Pa.
Lindbergh, Minn.
Lloyd, Missouri.
Logue, Pennsylvania.
McAndrews, Illinois.
McGuire, Oklahoma.
McKellar, Tenn.
McKenzie, Illinois.
McLaughlin, Mich.
MacDonald, Mich.
Madden, Illinois.
Maher, New York.
Maher, Michigan.
Mann, Illinois.
Martin, South Dakota.
Metz, New York.
Mitchell, Mass.
Mondell, Wyoming.
Morgan, Oklahoma.
Moss, Indiana.
Mott, New York.
Murdock, Kansas.
Neeley, Kansas.
Neeley, W. Va.
Nelson, Wisconsin.
Nolan, J., California.
Norton, North Dakota.
O'Hair, Illinois.
O'Shaunessy, R. I.
Palmer, Pa.
Patten, Pa.
Peterson, Indiana.
Phelan, Mass.
Porter, Pa.
Prouty, Iowa.
Raker, California.
Rainey, Illinois.
Reilly, Conn.
Roberts, Mass.
Rogers, Mass.
Rubey, Missouri.
Rucker, Missouri.
Rupley, Pa.
Russell, Missouri.
Sabath, Illinois.
Scully, New Jersey.
Seldomridge, Col.
Sells, Tennessee.
Sherwood, Ohio.
Sims, Tennessee.
Sinnott, Oregon.
Stemp, Virginia.
Smith, Idaho.
Smith, Maryland.
Smith, J. M. C., Mich.
Smith, Minnesota.
Smith, New York.
Smith, S. W., Mich.
Steenerson, Minn.
Stephens, California.
Stevens, N. H.
Stone, Illinois.
Stout, Montana.
Stringer, Illinois.
Sutherland, W. Va.
Taggart, Kansas.
Tavener, Illinois.
Taylor, Colorado.
Taylor, New York.
Temple, Pa.
Thompson, Oklahoma.
Thomson, Illinois.
Towner, Iowa.
Treadway, Mass.
Vare, Pennsylvania.
Volstead, Minnesota.
Walters, Pa.
Williams, Illinois.
Woods, Iowa.
Young, North Dakota.
Total, 174.

Against Suffrage.

Abercrombie, Ala.
Adamson, Georgia.
Aiken, South Carolina.
Ashbrook, Ohio.
Aswell, Louisiana.
Bailey, Pennsylvania.
Baltz, Illinois.
Barchfeld, Pa.
Barclay, Kentucky.
Bartholdt, Missouri.
Bartlett, Georgia.
Beakes, Michigan.
Beall, Texas.
Blackmon, Alabama.
Booher, Missouri.
Bowdle, Ohio.
Brockson, Delaware.
Broussard, Louisiana.
Brown, W. Va.
Browne, Wisconsin.
Browning, N. J.
Brumbaugh, Ohio.
Buchanan, Texas.
Bulkley, Ohio.
Burgess, Texas.
Burke, Pennsylvania.
Burke, South Dakota.
Burke, Wisconsin.
Burnett, Alabama.
Byrnes, S. Carolina.
Byrnes, Tennessee.
Calder, New York.
Callaway, Texas.
Candler, Mississippi.
Cantor, New York.
Cantrill, Kentucky.
Caraway, Arkansas.
Carew, New York.
Carlin, Virginia.
Carter, Oklahoma.
Cary, Wisconsin.
Clark, Florida.
Cody, Maryland.
Collier, Mississippi.
Connolly, Iowa.
Conry, New York.
Cooper, Wisconsin.
Cox, Indiana.
Crisp, Georgia.
Cullop, Indiana.
Danforth, New York.
Davis, Minnesota.
Dent, Alabama.
Dies, Texas.
Difenderfer, Penna.
Dixon, Indiana.
Donohoe, Penna.
Donovan, Connecticut.
DoolING, New York.
Doremus, Michigan.
Doughton, N. Carolina.
Driscoll, New York.
Dupre, Louisiana.
Eagle, Texas.
Edwards, Georgia.
Esch, Wisconsin.
Estopinal, Louisiana.
Fairchild, New York.
Fields, Kentucky.
Finley, S. Carolina.
Fitzgerald, New York.
Flood, Virginia.
Floyd, Arkansas.
Gard, Ohio.
Gardner, Mass.
Garner, Texas.
Garrett, Tennessee.
Garrett, Texas.
Gerry, Rhode Island.
Gill, Missouri.
Gillette, Mass.
Gittins, New York.
Glass, Virginia.
Godwin, N. Carolina.
Goeke, Ohio.
Goodwin, Arkansas.
Gordon, Ohio.
Goulden, New York.
Graham, Illinois.
Gray, Indiana.
Greene, Mass.
Greene, Vermont.
Gregg, Texas.
Griffin, New York.
Gudger, N. Carolina.
Hamilton, New York.
Hardy, Texas.
Harris, Alabama.
Harrison, Mississippi.
Hay, Virginia.
Heflin, Alabama.
Helm, Kentucky.
Henry, Texas.
Hinds, Maine.
Holland, Virginia.
Houston, Tennessee.
Howard, Georgia.
Hughes, Georgia.
Hull, Tennessee.
Humphreys, Miss.
Jacoway, Arkansas.
Johnson, Kentucky.
Johnson, S. Carolina.
Kennedy, Connecticut.
Key, Ohio.
Kindell, Colorado.
Kitchin, N. Carolina.
Konop, Wisconsin.
Korbly, Indiana.
Langham, Kentucky.
Lazaro, Louisiana.
Lee, Georgia.
Lee, Pennsylvania.
Lemoot, Wisconsin.
Lesher, Pennsylvania.
Lever, S. Carolina.
Lewis, Maryland.
Linthicum, Maryland.
Lieb, Indiana.
Lobeck, Nebraska.
Lonergan, Conn.
McGillicuddy, Maine.
McGuire, Nebraska.
Mahan, Connecticut.
Miller, Minnesota.
Montague, Virginia.
Moon, Tennessee.
Moore, Pennsylvania.
Morgan, Louisiana.
Morrison, Indiana.
Mulkey, Alabama.
Murray, Oklahoma.
Oldfield, Arkansas.
Page, N. Carolina.
Page, Massachusetts.
Park, Georgia.
Parker, New Jersey.
Parker, New York.
Patten, New York.
Platt, New York.
Plumley, Vermont.
Post, Ohio.
Pou, North Carolina.
Price, Maryland.
Quin, Mississippi.
Ragsdale, S. Carolina.
Raioh, Indiana.
Reyburn, Texas.
Reed, N. Hampshire.
Reilly, Wisconsin.
Riordan, New York.
Rouse, Kentucky.
Sherley, Kentucky.
Sisson, Mississippi.
Slayden, Texas.
Sloan, Nebraska.
Small, N. Carolina.
Smith, Texas.
Sparkman, Florida.
Stafford, Wisconsin.
Stedman, N. C.
Stephens, Mississippi.
Stephens, Nebraska.
Stephens, Texas.
Stevens, Minnesota.
Summers, Texas.
Switzer, Ohio.
Talbott, Maryland.
Talcott, New York.
Taylor, Alabama.
Taylor, Arkansas.
Thatcher, Mass.
Thomas, Kentucky.
Tribble, Georgia.
Tuttle, New Jersey.
Underhill, New York.
Underwood, Alabama.
Vaughn, Texas.
Vinson, Georgia.
Vollmer, Iowa.
Walker, Georgia.
Wallin, New York.
Walsh, New Jersey.
Watkins, Louisiana.
Watson, Virginia.
Weaver, Oklahoma.
Webb, N. Carolina.
Whaley, S. Carolina.
Whitacre, Ohio.
White, Ohio.
Wingo, Arkansas.
Winslow, Mass.
Witherspoon, Miss.
Young, Texas.
Total, 204.

SUFFRAGISTS MEET TIGERS.

Tammany Captains at Reception Give Election Pointers.

Almost a hundred suffragists of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district and a dozen Democratic captains of the same district attended a reception at the home of Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, 1044 Fifth avenue, last night. The women invited the Democrats to the reception to get pointers on how to win votes.

As Dr. Mary Halton, suffragist leader of the district, who was one of the speakers, expressed it: "We are only amateurs. The Tammany captains are noted the world over and they can show us how to make converts." She said that a number of the Democratic captains had volunteered to take the suffragists on canvassing trips.

Thomas E. Rush, Democratic leader of the district, was present. Mrs. John S. Crosby, president of the New York Democratic Women's Club, outlined the work of her organization. It was announced that the Republicans of the district will entertain the suffragists next month and that the Republican captains will then explain how they succeed in getting votes.

Suffrage Ball February 9.

The Women's Political Union will hold its annual entertainment and ball Tuesday evening, February 9, at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street, according to an announcement made yesterday. Before the ball there will be an exhibition of modern dancing by several well known professional dancers. It is hoped to raise $5,000 toward the campaign expenses for 1915.

Miss Pankhurst to Speak on War.

Miss Christabal Pankhurst will speak to-night at Carnegie Hall on "Real Common Sense About the War." Among the boxholders will be Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Lady Duff Gordon, Princess Lazarovich, Mrs. Francis de Lacy Hyde, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Charles Crane, Miss Grace Strachan, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, Adolph S. Ochs and Capt. White.

ARMY INCREASE BILLS DRAWN BY WAR COLLEGE

Senators Also Hear From Garrison Reserve Enlistment Plan Is Failure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—That the bills pending in Congress looking to the increase of the army were drawn by the War College was admitted to-day by Secretary Garrison, who appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to discuss and explain the measures. The Secretary was accompanied by Gen. Mill, acting Chief of Staff; Adjt.-Gen. McCain, Quartermaster-General Aleshire and other members of the staff and their assistants.

Secretary Garrison told the committee that he thought it wiser to recruit skeleton regiments up to their maximum strength than to create new skeleton regiments and that the present authority for reserve enlistments was not a success. "In twenty months we have had but sixteen enlistments," said he.

The Secretary renewed his recommendation of a system that would permit him to discharge at the end of one year soldiers who may show that they have attained proficiency. He said that he had in mind a plan of finding where former regular soldiers were located, and listing those capable of military service, and then try to get authority to put them on a reserve payroll and recruit them, with the right to call them into action when needed.

Senator du Pont said there would always be difficulty in enlisting in the United States as long as there prevailed such disregard for the uniform. He intimated that labor organizations might be at the bottom of the matter.

Secretary Garrison said he was hopeful that even the present war would arouse in Americans higher respect for the uniform. He did not agree with Senator du Pont that the matter could be corrected by legislation. He said it would have to be by education of the people.

Half Day Yields Stevens $33,308.

Although yesterday marked the opening of the ten days campaign to raise $1,360,000 for the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, the fifteen squads of volunteer workers who met at the noon luncheon in the Machinery Club reported that $33,308 had been collected during the half day. This amount added to the $666,827 announced at Monday night's dinner, makes the grand total to date $700,135, and leaves $659,865 to be collected in the nine remaining days.

WILSON DENIES PLEA FOR A SECOND TERM,

Silent on Plans, but Says Indianapolis Speech Was Bid for Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The word was passed out to-day after a conference at the White House this morning between members of the Senate Sub-Committee on Finance and the President that a movement is on foot to end the struggle between the President and his party leaders in the Senate over appointments. Steps are being taken, it is said, looking to harmonizing the situation in New York.

The subject matter of the conference was the nomination of George E. Hampton of Bridgeton, N. J., to be Internal Revenue Collector for the Camden district of New Jersey. This nomination was made by Secretary McAdoo without consulting either New Jersey Senator. Senator Martine is leading a fight against the confirmation of Hampton and Senator Hughes will vote to confirm.

The sub-committee that called at the White House, composed of Senators Stone, Thomas and Johnson, are the Democrats in the committee who have the Hampton nomination to report upon. The talk, however, related to general patronage matters.

The President was reported as conciliatory, announcing, for example, that if any Senator would say that a certain appointment was personally offensive to him he would not make it. He added that Senator Martine had never declared the Hampton nomination offensive.

MRS. C. N. JUDSON BREAKS HIP.

Former Brooklyn Y. W. C. A. President Hurt in Fall.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Charles N. Judson, former president of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, on her way to deliver a lecture here to-day, fell and broke her hip.

At Mrs. Judson's home, 12 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, it was said last night that word had been received that she was being cared for at the home of a friend in Hartford and that she was resting as well as could be expected after such an accident.

WILSON WILL MAKE PEACE WITH SENATORS

White House Conference Paves Way for Ending Patronage Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Wilson said this morning that he did not have his personal political fortunes in mind when he made the statement in speech at Indianapolis last week which was widely interpreted as an announcement of an intention to seek a second term. Mr. Wilson said that when he declared that the people of the country soon might have opportunity to pass upon the deeds of his administration he was thinkink solely of the administration and not at all of himself.

This information was divulged at his regular weekly interview with the newspaper correspondents. The President was asked, following his disclaimer, if he would state his ideas regarding the second term plank of the Baltimore platform. It was pointed out that Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, in an interview last week had said that the Democratic national convention had full authority to repeal this plan if it saw fit to do so. The President asked to be excused from talking about himself.

The effect of the President's remarks in this connection was to create no definite impression as to what his plans are. It was felt that he intends for the time being to continue to keep his own counsel about his political plans and let the public speculate as it will. It was apparent, however, that he had not thought this morning of discouraging any boom that may be under way to promote his candidacy.

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON HERE.

Sole Survivor of Antarctic Journey Will See President Wilson.

Sir Douglas Mawson, leader of the Australasian Antarctic expedition of 1911-14, arrived yesterday by the Cunarder Orduna to lecture here on "Racing With Death in Antarctic Blizzards." He was the only survivor of a sledging journey in which Dr. X. Mertz and Lieut. B. E. S. Minnis lost their lives.

Sir Douglas will go to Washington tomorrow and will be presented to President Wilson by the British Ambassador. He will lecture there twice under the auspices of the National Geographic Society. He will lecture at Aeolian Hall, New York, on Sunday evening, illustrating his talk with still and motion pictures said to be the most remarkable ever taken in the Antarctic.

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announce that, while they are constantly receiving large importations from the fashion centers abroad, they are at present making a special feature of

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Fashionable Dress Silks Made in America

B. Altman & Co. have introduced for the approaching Spring season, and are displaying in their Silk Department, a charming range of New Colors, distinctively American in nomenclature as well as in the exquisite Silks which have been manufactured purposely to introduce them. These Silks are absolutely American—woven, dyed and finished in the United States.

Model Gowns featuring these Silks and Colors have been specially designed in B. Altman & Co.'s o n ateliers and are now being made in their workrooms.

The Gowns will shortly be displayed in the Department for Special Costumes, on the Third Floor.

The new colors are:

Palm Beach — Oregon Green
Tuxedo Brown — Delaware Peach
Arizona Silver — Newport Tan
Gettysburg Gray — Piping Rock
Rocky Mountain Blue

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street, cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th Street
Grand Street, cor. Clinton Street
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th Street

BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue, cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue, cor. Rockaway Ave.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE