HUGHES SAFER, SAYS PARSONS TO SUFFS

Tells Women Their Best Chance Lies With the Republicans.

ROBINS RAPS AT WILSON

"I Shall Take No Easy Promises, No Academic Words," He Declares.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 9.—The forty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage party ended to-night at a meeting which was decidedly an anticlimax. So many of the delegates boarded trains for home at the close of the afternoon session that there were not enough left to make much of a show in the new Nixon Theatre.

The sight of the many empty seats seemed to have a depressing effect on the speakers, Herbert Parsons of New York and Raymond Robins of Chicago. Their addresses sounded singularly tame after the storm and stress of the week's debating and the enthusiam of Friday night's meeting.

Mr. Parsons lost no time in telling the suffs his politics.

"I am sorry," he said after Dr. Anna Howard Shaw had introduced him, "that Dr. Shaw did not explain what I am—an active, partisan Republican."

The woman suffrage plank in the Republican platform, he told the audience, "was not all they could have wished it, but it gave him a vantage ground to talk from."

Splendid Chance in New York.

He assured the suffs that he believed they had a splendid chance to win New York in 1915.

"You only lacked one-sixth of the votes you needed last year," he said. "Get that one-sixth, win New York and then the Federal amendment is certain.

"The candidate who supports you is entitled to your recognition of his service. I believe your best chance lies with the Republicans. Your best chance lies with us, especially for the Federal amendment."

"Whichever party gives us the vote," Dr. Shaw assured Mr. Parsons, "will find us not unmindful of the service."

Mr. Robins, the Progressive leader who is working for Hughes, made a long speech, chiefly about the social injustices of the age.

"This is the woman's age," he said, "and I shall go the limit for that which promises the most speedy enfranchisement of women. I shall take no easy promises, no academic words."

For Speedy Enfranchisement.

Mr. Robins said he had once "sat at the feet of Thomas Jefferson," but that he now believed in the collective government of the Republicans. Part of his speech was devoted to Germany, which he said he loved. There was enthusiastic applause and cheering when he declared for "the method that would bring the most speedy enfranchisement of women."

With not a dissenting voice, with the Democratic women mild as doves, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt put the National Woman Suffrage Association on record to-day as pledged to a resolution which means practically the same thing as the resolution against which the delegates fought so stormily the last two days. In its accepted form it reads:

Resolved, That the forty-eighth annual convention of the N. W. S. A. instructs its Congressional committee to concentrate all its resources upon a determined effort to carry the Federal amendment through the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress. It pledges the support of the State organizations and authorizes the national board to take such direction of the work in the States as may be necessary in its judgment to accomplish this end.

"The whole trouble was that Mrs. Catt's first resolution was too raw and blunt in its wording," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, Mrs. Catt's right hand worker.

Mrs. George Bass of Chicago and her cohorts say the board has given way and that the adopted resolution is different not only in wording but in meaning. So everybody is happy and agreed that the National is going to keep along in its old non-partisan path.

Will Spend $800,000.

The $800,000 collected at the meeting last night is to be put right in the field to push the Federal amendment in the present Congress, and that its passage is not impossible since President Wilson's speech at the New Nixon Theatre was asserted by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. "His words will have a great effect upon Democratic legislators," she said.

"I think it possible that it may pass the Sixty-fourth Congress. Do I regard what he said as bearing upon the Federal Amendment and as a promise? I do. It was as clean a promise as man ever made, and I think he means it. He might have promised more, but we would have known that he couldn't do it. I don't see now, after what has been said by both candidates for the Presidency, how any Republican or any Democrat, either office holder or voter, can refuse to support the Federal amendment for woman suffrage."

Wilson's Speech Pleases.

Miss Mary E. Dreier, sister of Mrs. Raymond Robins, who introduced yesterday the resolution to have the N. W. S. A. "support only those candidates who support the Federal amendment," said she was delighted with some parts of Mr. Wilson's speech. Mrs. Robins's resolution was voted down as anti-Wilson.

"I was delighted when the President told us that he had come to fight with us," she said. "I wish he could have said more, but I am glad that he said as much as he did."

But "Big Boss" Mary Garrett Hay feels that he said all he could. "He made as strong a speech as the President of the United States could make," she declared. "In his position he could go no further. He stated in no unmeasured terms that he had come to fight with us. Our policy had been settled and he knew it. He knew he had adopted a platform providing for extensive Federal amendment work. And so it is enough for me to have him say that he had come to fight with us."

"It was a delightful speech," said Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, former member of the board. "And he went just as far as he could go without seeming to copy Hughes. It was delightful to the suffragists to hear a politician who had reached his belief in us through intellectual processes. We don't often hear that kind."

The sense of the national board and of the delegates seems to be that both candidates for the Presidency can be depended upon to do all they can for the Federal Amendment. It is plain, however, that they have more confidence in Wilson's ability to manage his party than in Hughes to manage his.

"Lodge, Penrose and other enemies of woman suffrage are now the steerers of the Republican party," Dr. Shaw said. "And the question is, would they steer Hughes or would he steer them? If he could apply the party lash as Wilson can it would be all right, but we remember that when he was Governor of New York he couldn't control the bosses, though to his credit he wouldn't give in to them."

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who argued for a policy of nothing but Federal work in the three cornered debate on Wednesday, said that after listening to Mr. Wilson she would not be surprised to see the amendment pass the present Congress.

"He has an open mind," she said, "and I believe the size of his audiences of women here and the character of those who spoke from the platform with him was a revelation that showed him much."

Officers for the coming year were elected to-day. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was reelected president. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri was made first vice in place of Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, who was obliged for family reasons to leave the board. Mrs. Stanley McCormick of New York is second vice. Miss Esther Ogden of New Jersey third vice. Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith of Kentucky is recording secretary and Mrs. Frank J. Shuler of Buffalo, N. Y., corresponding secretary, taking the places of Mrs. James W. Morrison of Michigan and Miss Hannah J. Patterson, who were obliged to resign; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers is treasurer, Miss Heloise Meyer first auditor and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs second auditor. Miss Meyer also will act as chairman of the Congressional committee.

The national board has decided to have a national organ. It will be formed by consolidating several existing suffrage papers, including the *Woman's Journal*, published in Boston.

2,500 RY. INVESTORS SEEK PROTECTION

Campaign Started by John Muir Receives Approval of Savings Banks.

The campaign recently inaugurated by John Muir of John Muir & Co. to bring investors together to obtain mutual protection against the possible effects of recent railroad legislation is meeting with great success. Not only have responses been received from more than 2,500 stockholders in railroad companies, but officers of savings banks have given the movement their hearty approval.

A plan is now under consideration whereby the savings banks throughout the country will cooperate with the committee in informing their depositors that unless specific assurance is obtained that provision will be made for the protection of the net earnings of the railroads, the equity of savings bank investments in railroad securities is likely to be seriously impaired.

Mr. Muir was induced to form this committee for the protection of the interests of the holders of railroad securities, because it became evident in the recent negotiations between the President, the railroad brotherhoods and the railroads that there was an urgent necessity for demonstrating the fact that the ownership of the railroads of the country is not vested in a few rich people, but that, on the other hand, among the security holders are hundreds of thousands of average Americans who have put their savings into railroad securities in the belief that they would yield a fair return on the investment.

The following letter, which was received from a vice-president of a savings bank, is representative of the sort of communications which are received from many like institutions:

"I notice the formation of your association, and since it is in the line of that for which I have been urgent for many months, I beg to welcome it and to congratulate you.

"But that I am too advanced in age I would long ago have attempted to start some like organization, only my thought was also to invite the inclusion of sympathetic outsiders.

"I have in my charge the stocks of nine different railroads, of but one as much as 100 shares, in some only a few shares; besides those owned by myself these include such as belong to four others, one a minister, the other four women. While recognizing my inability to do much, I would gladly help to enlarge the committee's influence.

"I regret that our President of (U. S.), whom I once greatly admired, should have proved to have acted with so great unwisdom.

"THOS. ERSK'N CARSON,

"Vice-President of Provident Savings Bank of Baltimore."

The membership of the committee is as follows: John Muir, New York, chairman; William K. Ewing, San Antonio, Tex.; H. H. Winston, Washington; C. McConnell, M. D., Hogansburg, N. Y.; J. A. Fagan, Minneapolis; Carl W. Pierce, Massillon, Ohio; J. Edward Sommers, St. Louis, and Paul Mack Whelan, 61 Broadway, New York, secretary.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Waldorf-Astoria—Mr. and Mrs. Pirie Allen, Wading River, N. Y.; Miss E. Staples, Chicago; Robert H. and Mrs. Keiser, St. Louis; J. E. Crosbie, St. Johns, N. F.

Claridge—J. P. Bickell, Toronto; E. M. Baum, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Martin, New Orleans; W. C. and Mrs. Stanley, Buffalo.

Belmont—Thomas E. Lyle, St. Louis; A. J. Welch, San Francisco; Mrs. Robert Grant, Jr., London; Henry White, Washington; John Mark, Minneapolis; F. P. Plummer, Denver, Col.

Astor—The Hon. John Barrett, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. David Lubin and the Misses Dorothy and Grace Lubin, American Institute, Rome, Italy; Alfonso and Mrs. D. Lonso, Havana; Hisomu Sonobe and Katautaro Yamada, Tokio, Japan; Emilio Rodriguez Teller, Buenos Ayres; John and Mrs. Anderson, Milwaukee; Lawrence A. Wilson, Montreal.

McAlpin—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Shannon, Waterbury, Conn.; I. W. and Mrs. Ruler, Boston; R. Watson Moore, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kane, Portland, Ore.; C. F. McCord, Jr., Kansas City; John Dornette, Jr., Cincinnati.

Knickerbocker—Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hoover, Akron, Ohio; F. M. and Mrs. Cooke and Miss E. Wright, Akron, Ohio; A. C. Hubbard, Mobile, Ala.; B. M. Hyde, Rochester; R. A. Pfeiffer, Detroit, Mich.

Manhattan—S. M. and Miss Dora M. Conger, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. P. E. and Mrs. Zartman, Winona Lake, Ind.; F. S. Jackson, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. Bates, Easton, Pa.; Henry Peck, London; M. S. and Mrs. Graham, Lansing, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ward, Pittsburg.

Vanderbilt—H. G. Naylor, Denver, Col.; L. C. Hanshbrough, Salem, Va.; M. J. Carroll, Chicago; W. H. Wayland, Pittsburg; C. A. Reynolds, Montreal.

Marie Antoinette—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Atchinson, Chicago; Dwight and Mrs. Warfield, Cincinnati; T. W. Tift, Tifton, Ga.

Plaza—S. B. Eckart, Detroit; W. Ewing Harvey, Baltimore; John F. Ott, Chicago; F. Worthington Smith, Locust Valley, L. I.; S. S. Brinsmade, Des Moines, Iowa.

Netherland—J. G. Henshaw, Providence, R. I.; C. W. Lowe, New York city.

Ritz-Carlton—A. B. Clark, Pottsville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Mullin, Cambridge, Mass.; William and Mrs. Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; Livingston Fryer, New York city.

Murray Hill—David Gardner, Chatham, N. Y.; A. W. Comly, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Norton, Lakeville, Conn.; F. Wall, Montreal, Canada.

Park Avenue—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Campbell, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles Arnold, Miami, Ariz.; G. H. Goschwind, New Haven, Conn.; F. and Mrs. Palmer, Boston; P. M. Hensel, Syracuse.

Stratford—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Whitney, Philadelphia; F. C. Miranda, New York city.

Herald Square—G. A. Worthen, Halifax, N. S.; R. A. Stewart, Omaha; W. J. and Mrs. Warwick, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murray, Exeter, N. H.; C. A. and Mrs. James, Albany; C. B. Hudson, Rochester.

Imperial—E. L. Henderson, Cincinnati; C. L. Harper, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Berry, Syracuse; J. C. Tate, Charlotte, N. C.; C. P. Whipple, Binghamton; T. J. Ryan, Salt Lake City, Utah; Frank S. Richeson, Richmond, Va.; A. I. Michell, New Orleans.

Grand—John V. Parker, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mansfield, San Jose, Cal.; B. F. Thompson, Baltimore; C. W. and Mrs. Edwards, Albany; E. W. Carroll, Richmond, Va.

Hotel Woodstock—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitmore, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Barnett, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Waterman, Putnam, Conn.

Hotel Ansonia—Francisco Pla and family, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; A. B. Wolf, Chicago, Ill.

WILSON WORRIED BY ATTITUDE OF BERLIN

Administration Concerned at Germany's Interpretation of Revenue Bill.

ALLIES TO REPLY SOON

Ambassador Gerard to Keep Government Advised Meanwhile of Submarine Plans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Lansing announced to-day that the joint reply of the British and French Governments to the President's last note on interference with American mails will be ready some time before the end of the month. The reply to a great extent will be a reaffirmation of the Entente Allies' contention that military necessity demands maintenance of the censorship of mails.

Particular effort will be made, however, to lighten the burdens for neutrals and improvements in the methods of censorship will continue to be exercised wherever possible without affecting the efficiency of the censorship itself.

The statement by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War, that "it is not likely Great Britain will change her blacklist policy at the request of the United States," was an item of diplomatic information which was unwelcome at the State Department, and the admission by Lloyd George, Secretary for War, that the British censorship of mails is used to help British trade also was decidedly displeasing. But it is understood that the Administration is particularly concerned over the fact that Germany regards the retaliatory measures in the revenue bill as simply part of an "electioneering campaign" and not to be taken seriously.

Retaliatory Legislation.

It had been hoped here that the retaliatory legislation would please Germany and be hailed in Berlin as the first move in a campaign to check the British blockade. In one sense the legislation was designed to comply with the German insistence that the United States take measures against this blockade as a price for the suspension of Germany's submarine campaign.

Berlin has been patiently waiting for this Government to heed Germany's implied demand in this matter and Administration officials believed that the retaliatory measures would be construed by the Berlin Foreign Office as the first movement in that direction.

It is pointed out that the political charge emanating from Germany is not made in any official or semi-official newspapers, but in the *Vossische Zeitung*, an independent newspaper. Ambassador Gerard will be counted upon to assure the Foreign Office that the Administration is now really ready to do something effective. He will use his influence to offset the impression that the retaliatory measures are, as the *Vossische Zeitung* states, merely for election purposes.

Gerard to Keep U. S. Advised.

Meanwhile Mr. Gerard will keep this Government advised as to the threatened dangers from a renewal of German submarine warfare. It is known that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is constantly obtaining more support for his arguments in favor of a renewal of the old submarine campaign. The sinking of the British ship Kelvinia with twenty-eight Americans on board by a mine or submarine has greatly worried officials here. One view entertained in Administration circles is that it is necessary for this Government to adopt a stiff attitude toward Great Britain and the Entente, regardless of the principles involved or the cost to the nation, in order to avoid the consequences of a threatened break with Germany over a renewal of the old submarine campaign.

Secretary Lansing said to-day that he had noted the statement of Lloyd George with reference to the use of the censorship to help British trade, but he gave no indication as to whether the State Department will act in the matter. It is believed, however, that the Administration will take this question up diplomatically without even waiting for the British and French reply on mail seizures.

Unsupportable, Is View.

There were many evidences that the policy Lloyd George suggested was viewed here as unsupportable in international law. Discussion of the subject brought out the suggestion that although the Phelan amendment denying use of American mail, cable, telegraph and express privileges to citizens of foreign countries interfering with American mails was stricken out of the retaliatory legislation recently passed by Congress, the measure as enacted contains authorizations which might be construed as broad enough to allow the President to retaliate against unfair use of the censorship.

Many officials believe that if it can be shown that British firms have an unfair advantage over American firms because of legislation passed as a result of information gained illegally from the censorship the President could forbid importation to this country of the products of whatever industries are affected. As the disputed illegal use of the censorship looked to the raising of a tariff wall against neutral commerce, and as this wall would be laid by industries rather than by individual companies, American retaliation, it is argued, could be pushed as far as desired.

TRADE ACTIVITY URGED.

James A. Farrell Warns Nation to Prepare for Commercial War Now.

Stimulation in export trade in the goods required in time of peace must be America's weapon against the economic alliances which the European nations are forming for mutual assistance after the war, is the conclusion reached by the National Foreign Trade Council. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is chairman of the council, which presented a report yesterday, giving the results of its study of the situation creaied by the new policies of the belligerents. The report says in part:

"While some authorities contend that the commercial preferences in the Paris resolutions of the Entente Allies are impractical and will flatten under pressure of the dependence of European nations upon each other, including their enemies, the present fact is that two economic alliances have been created, for the war abrogated the most favored nation relation between the powers now enemies. The Paris resolutions declare the Allies agree that the benefit of the most favored nation treatment will not be granted enemy powers during a number of years. How far will 'war after war' obtain?

"Investigation reveals that the United States in the last normal year before the war, 1913, sent 77.61 per cent. of its exports to the belligerent countries and derived 72.83 per cent. of its imports from them. Therefore, any sweeping change of tariff, navigation or financial policy of either group of allies may seriously affect the prosperity of the United States, in which foreign trade is a vital element."

In view of the fact that the foreign trade of this country has increased in a world of relaxing trade restrictions, the report says that if either the allied or the Central economic alliance seek by differential tariffs to prefer each other, a discrimination against the products of the United States is bound to be created.

That more treaty making will be in progress in the five years after the war than in any similar period of the world's history is the forecast made. In this respect it is pointed out that many of our treaties with foreign powers are ancient and out of tune with modern ideas and therefore the State Department should immediately provide skilled resources for the study of the situation.

Regarding the allied policy of direct subsidy to foreign trade, the report says:

"The recovery of a portion of the American gold reserve which supports an unprecedented structure of domestic and foreign credit is essential to the restoration of European prosperity after the war and this would logically seem to be one effect of the economic alliances now being devised and and the plans being laid for more intensive competition which will bring back the trade which by the curtailment of European production and competition has given American merchandise a greater access to European markets and a larger share of neutral markets.

"A violent reversal of the flow of gold would rudely disturb the structure of domestic bank credits reared upon it. The primary safeguard must be a stimulation of exports of the merchandise required in peace to take the place of the abnormal demand for munitions and abnormal export of other articles. A diminution of our present inflated export trade is inevitable, but the danger is that European cooperation and trade preferences may be carried so far as artificially to restrain American foreign trade and carry it below our normal equity in world commerce."

AMBULANCE DRIVERS BACK.

Two of Three Returning Americans Decorated by France.

The French liner Chicago, which arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, three days late, brought two young American ambulance drivers who had been awarded a special French decoration, "the cross of war with the palm," for conspicuous bravery at the Verdun front. They are George Fish of Los Angeles, Cal., and Louis C. Hammond of San Francisco. With them was Kenneth T. White of Chicago, another driver.

Bernard Flurschein, buyer and European representative of a large Fifth avenue firm; Dr. Phillip Kilroy of Springfield, Mass., who inspected the medical establishments at the French front for six weeks; Stephen Carrara, Italian Minister to Cuba; Hunter Wykes, a New York broker, who bought the American rights to a new aeroplane engine; Mrs. William Gould, known on the stage as Belle Ashlyn, and Miss Edith Featherstonhaugh of Montreal, who had served in the canteen for the French at Verdun, were also on board.

OSBORNE GETS "BAD BOYS."

Will Try to Reform Them in Mutual Welfare League.

OSSINING, Sept. 9.—Warden Osborne returned to Sing Sing prison to-night, bringing with him six convicts from Clinton prison. Two of them have exceptionally bad records and will be enrolled at once in the ranks of the Mutual Welfare League to see what effect reform methods will have on their characters.

One of the men is Charles O'Connor, known as "Soap Box Handy," who broke out of Clinton. The other is Jimmy Green, who weighs 300 pounds. He was known as the "bold bad man of Ossining" and had three times escaped from Sing Sing before he was transferred to Clinton to be put in solitary confinement for two years.

TO HURRY WOMEN'S PENSIONS.

New Ashbrook Law Will Call for $12,000,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Pension Bureau is taking steps to carry into effect at once the Ashbrook widows' pension law just enacted by Congress, which provides that widows of soldiers of the civil war, Mexican war and the war of 1812 shall receive $20 monthly pension provided they married the soldier before June 1, 1905.

The pensions of those already on the rolls at $8 and $12 a month will date from the passage of the act. New pensions will date from the date of application. It is estimated the law will call for the expenditure of from twelve to fourteen million dollars a year and that more than 30,000 widows will benefit by it.

SPOKANE MAIL FRAUD TRIAL.

Five Officials to Face U. S. Prosecution in October.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 9.—Trial of five officials of the Northwestern General Trading Company of Spokane, and its subsidiary organizations, on charges of using the mails to defraud will begin, according to the expectation of the attorneys to-day, in the United States District Court here, in the October term.

The Northwestern General Trading Company of Spokane is not connected with the Northwest Trading Company, having offices in Seattle, Chicago and the Orient.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

EDWARD J. DE COPPET, died April 20, 1916 (Appraiser Harry Kopp); total assets, $1,561,246; net estate, $1,476,588. Andre De Coppet, son, was named as sole beneficiary under the will. Mrs. Pauline De Coppet, widow, was made a legatee in the event Andre De Coppet did not survive the testator. Mrs. De Coppet received a dower interest amounting to $12,767 in the realty. Assets: 302 West Eighty-fifth street, appraised at $25,000; 201 West Eighty-fourth street, $35,000; 318 West Eighty-fifth street; cash on deposit with De Coppet & Doremus, account of capital in business, $688,241; interest, $8,604; cash on deposit with De Coppet & Doremus, personal account, $55,899; interest, $698; notes and mortgages, $31,930, and stocks and bonds, $767,475. Among the larger items of securities were: Bonds Central Foundry Company, appraised at $9[illegible]40; bonds Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railway, $29,640; 200 shares Union Pacific common, $24,677; 200 shares Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway common, $20,455; 200 shares Southern Pacific Company, $28,987; 300 shares Canadian Pacific, $30,137; 1,000 shares Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation preferred, $92,500; 700 shares Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation common, $44,450; 500 shares Montana Power Company common, $62,400; 200 shares United States Rubber Company first preferred, $32,400, and 50 shares National City Bank, $22,400. The decedent was the senior partner of the firm of De Coppet & Doremus, brokers, 42 Broadway.

ADOLPH GOLDMARK, died April 20, 1915 (Appraiser John J. Lyons); total assets, $165,199; net estate, $157,992. Mrs. Ida Goldmark, widow, got $155,992, and Lucy M. Goldmark, daughter, received $5,000.

MRS. JOSEPHINE LEAVITT CRANE, died November 2, 1915 (Appraiser John J. Lyons); total assets, $104,484; net estate, $101,637. Mary Emma Crane, daughter, was the beneficiary.

GEORGE NEWTON STEINMETZ, died December 19, 1915 (Appraiser Frank K. Bowers); total assets, $296,336; net estate, $295,686. Mrs. Lotta G. Steinmetz, widow, was the beneficiary.

CHARLES G. BALMANNO, president of the Mechanics Bank, who died last March, left a net estate of $28,102.53, according to the tax appraiser's report filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. The widow receives $12,187. Two daughters each get $7,957 in trust. The estate consists mainly of stocks and bonds.

GEORGE W. K. TAYLOR, who died March 5 last, left property valued at $606,577. His widow, Mrs. Anna M. Taylor, is given the entire estate.

JAMES LEFFERTS, who died on November 5, 1915, left a net estate of $220,197. Mrs. Carrie M. Lefferts, widow, is bequeathed the bulk of the estate. Upon her death it is to revert to her two daughters. Five charitable organizations are each given $100.

AITKEN CLEANS UP AUTO RACING CARD

Wins All Three Events in Harvest Meeting on Indianapolis Speedway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—This was a big day for Johnny Aitken in the Harvest Automobile racing meet at the Speedway. Aitken makes his home here and he proceeded to celebrate his return by winning all three of the events contested—the big final at 100 miles, the second race at 50 miles and the 20 mile curtain raiser.

Aitken's time for the hundred miles was 1:07:06.4, an average of 89.44 miles an hour. Hughie Hughes was second, Wilbur d'Alene third and George Buzane fourth.

With only two laps to go, Rickenbacher was leading, when his right rear wheel collapsed and he was put out of the race.

In the 50 mile race Hughie Hughes was second, Louis Chevrolet third and Wilbur d'Alene fourth. Aitken led the field practically all the way. Aitken's time was 32:40.33, an average of 91.83 miles an hour.

In the first race, at twenty miles, Aitken was closely followed by Howard Wilcox, who was second. L. Chevrolet was third and Hughie Hughes fourth. Aitken's time was 12:37.35, an average of 95.08 miles an hour.

AFRICAN LABOR FOR FRANCE.

Ten Thousand Being Recruited for Unloading Ships.

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, Sept. 9.—Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the South African Union, announced to-day that an arrangement had been made to send 10,000 natives to France for dock labor. The natives will be organized into five battalions of 2,000 men each, under military discipline with trusted officers.

Gen. Botha said the scheme was the result of a request made by the natives to be allowed to assist in Europe as they had done in German Southwest Africa and German East Africa.

Safe Blowers Get $300.

A safe in the Williamsburg office of the New York Telephone Company at 223 Havemeyer street, opposite the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge, was blown open early yesterday by two burglars, who obtained about $300 and escaped a cordon of police by going through a lunch room on the Broadway side of the block. They left their tools.

JERSEY QUARANTINE WORKS A HARDSHIP

Village Boards Refuse to Issue Health Certificates to Departing Children.

RETURN IS THUS BARRED

Paralysis Epidemic Nearing End and Federal Officers Prepare to Quit.

The wave of quarantine regulation in New Jersey following the decline of the infantile paralysis epidemic in New York and its spread southward has complicated travel in that State, according to Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Banks said last night that Jersey cities and villages are refusing to issue health certificates to their own residents travelling out of town. Children have been allowed to come to New York without certificates, Dr. Banks said, and when they attempted to return they have been held up.

Thoroughly convinced that the epidemic in New York city is dying out, the health officers on Dr. Banks's staff will quit the city by the end of the week, it was announced yesterday. "I shall close our station at Stapleton, Richmond borough, on Monday, and the other stations will be closed in a few days," said Dr. Banks.

Cost to City Exceeds $1,000,000.

The total cost to the city of the epidemic will exceed $1,000,000, although the exact figures have not yet been compiled.

New cases reported to the Health Department were four above the daily average for the week, being fifty-five. There were but ten deaths, the lowest figure since July 5. Following is a table showing the new cases of infantile paralysis for the week ending yesterday:

	Cases.	Man.	Brx.	Bkn.	Qns.	Rch.
Sunday	51	23	9	13	5	1
Monday	49	22	7	9	9	0
Tuesday	47	15	8	12	6	2
Wednesday	53	26	10	10	5	2
Thursday	61	20	14	10	7	0
Friday	48	23	6	11	7	1
Saturday	55	24	8	14	9	0
Totals	351	163	62	79	41	6

The deaths were as follows:

	Deaths.	Man.	Brx.	Bkn.	Qns.	Rch.
Sunday	20	11	0	4	5	0
Monday	16	4	2	8	2	0
Tuesday	21	9	4	7	1	0
Wednesday	22	9	2	8	2	0
Thursday	28	7	4	11	3	1
Friday	15	8	1	3	2	1
Saturday	10	3	0	3	3	1
Totals	152	51	14	46	18	3

Columbia May Defer Opening.

Owing to the continuance of infantile paralysis, the opening of Columbia University, set for September 27, may be delayed. The matter is now being discussed by members of the faculty and word is awaited from President Butler, who is in the West. Private schools in and about the city are also considering postponing their openings.

The athletic centres of the Board of Education will be opened next Monday. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, director of physical training, announced yesterday. A plan has been worked out by which the youngsters not only will get their usual exercise, but will help in policing and inspecting streets about the schools in the sanitary campaign.

Children coming from districts infected with infantile paralysis will be excluded. The rest will be formed into clubs as usual, each with a captain, assigned to different streets in the neighborhood. All boys and girls entering will be registered and inspected for health and cleanliness and those who fail to pass will be sent home.

Reports of thirty-two new cases of infantile paralysis and three deaths from sections of the State outside New York city, were received yesterday by the State Department of Health. This was a decrease of seven cases over the report of the previous day.

Fifty-three new cases were reported by the New Jersey State Health Department yesterday, ten of which were in Newark. There are now 3,032 cases in the State. An investigation of charges that officials of Wildwood, N. J., a seashore resort, neglected to report outbreaks of the disease, was begun yesterday by the State authorities in Trenton.

PARALYSIS RECORD.

Day's Deaths and New Cases as Reported by Boroughs.

Deaths and new cases of infantile paralysis reported by the Health Department yesterday follow:

DEATHS.

Manhattan.

Isidor Pargun, 263 East 165d street; Gerard O'Leary, 316 East Thirty-fourth street; Francis Merino, 36 East Fourth street.

The Bronx.

None.

Brooklyn.

Joseph Vasili, 100 Atlantic avenue; Harold Kitz, 220 Marion street; Daniel Edelman, 257 Saratoga avenue.

Queens.

C. Dibrateio, 142 Fisk avenue, Winfield; Grace Lawlor, 442 Gherardi avenue, Woodhaven; Joseph Spinella, 5 South avenue, Corona.

Richmond.

Joseph Golgede, 1662 Castleton avenue, West New Brighton (Swinburne Island).

NEW CASES.

Manhattan.

Margaret Bangas, 513 East Twelfth street; Jacob Rhinehard, 606 East Eighteenth street; Ulionice [illegible] Fifteenth st.; Helen [illegible] teenth street; Pete [illegible] avenue; Lulue Angelica [illegible] eighth street; Evelyn [illegible] Seventieth street; Amos [illegible] East Seventy-fifth street; [illegible] 340 East Forty-eighth street; [illegible] ker, 399 East Eighty-eighth street; [illegible] Dolan, 1970 Park avenue; [illegible] 229 East Eighty-second; [illegible] Buckley, 235 West Fifty-ninth; [illegible] Coughlin, 261 West 107th; [illegible] Asha, 1491 Amsterdam; [illegible] Weinstein, 693 West [illegible] Grunstein, 61 West 109th; [illegible] Madford, 56 West [illegible] Dorothy Bonner, 52 [illegible] James Kabelkin, 44 [illegible] bert Mochalch, 212 [illegible] street; Frank Mungo, 2[illegible] Lena Mangeso, 2012 [illegible] Hording, 253 East [illegible]

The Bronx.

George Goodwin, [illegible] Anna Dernberg, 525 [illegible] Harold Lehmann, [illegible] Sadie Kamins, 417 East [illegible] Tielman, 1706 Boston road; [illegible] 1654 Simpson street; [illegible] East 168th street; Flora [illegible] Clay avenue.

Brooklyn.

Helen Armlonoinke, [illegible] street; Nathaniel Davis, [illegible] street; Edward M[illegible] street; Goldie Smith, [illegible] ley Wright, 429 Bleecker street; [illegible] man, 1293 De Kalb avenue; [illegible] mer, 126 Sumpter street; [illegible] Malta street; Marion [illegible] street; Arnold Weeks, [illegible] street; Bradley Sherman, [illegible] fourth street; Eva [illegible] enth avenue; Alfred Bohm, [illegible] avenue; August Bowers, 775 [illegible] nue.

Queens.

Margaret Bradley, [illegible] Long Island City; Vicino [illegible] avenue, Astoria; Edward [illegible] Woodward avenue, Ridgewood; [illegible] Green, 61 Chamberlain [illegible] Grace Lawler, 442 Gherardi [illegible] haven; L. Freidman, [illegible] avenue, Rockaway Beach; [illegible] 29 North Chase street, Rockaway; [illegible] Walter Rockenbach, 8 [illegible] street, Rockaway Beach; [illegible] 142 Fisk avenue, Winfield.

$1,250 LOST AND RETURNED

Interborough Restores Money Left in Car to Owner.

W. J. O'Connor went for a banner of East Norwalk, Conn., yesterday at the lost and found department of the Interborough Rapid Transit company at 820 Eighth avenue. He went there yesterday with his son and received a package containing $1,250 which he had lost in a Fifth avenue elevated train in Brooklyn last Tuesday and left the office with a single word to you."

It was all part of the well-to-do and found department. Bernard Dorn lost his loss last Tuesday. Within a few minutes after he had discovered the young woman, who refused to give her name, pushed a bundle through the window to Agent J. A. MacFall at Nevins Hall station, saying she had picked it up in a Brooklyn train. It contained a lot of gold and silver certificates.

Aitken Wins on Goodyear Cords

Peugeot Driver Captures 300-Mile Cincinnati Sweepstakes at Speed of 97.06 Miles an Hour

Three hundred miles—over a new course—at the scorching speed of 97.06 miles an hour—here is a test of tire stamina leaving no element of quality or construction untried!

Yet Goodyear Cords stood up under this grinding, wearing, punishing pace—stood up under it to a victorious finish.

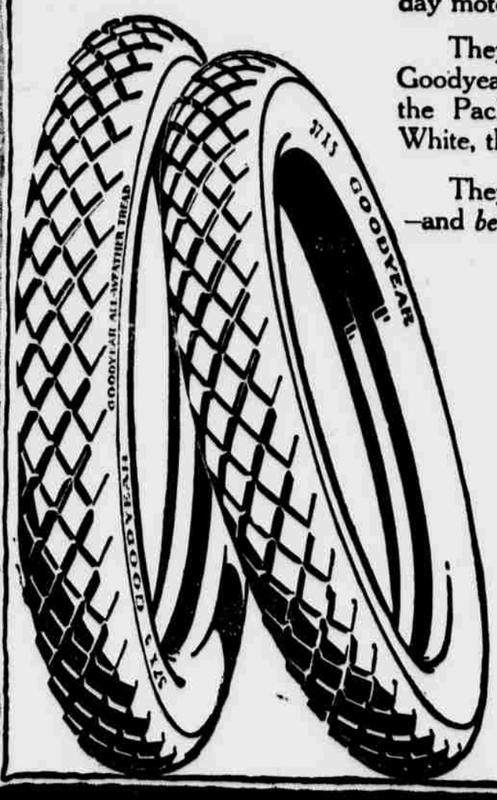
They carried Aitken and his Peugeot straight to first honors.

Aitken's Labor Day victory at Cincinnati, supported by the series of remarkable racing records achieved with the aid of Goodyear Cords in the past few months, offers additional proof of the superior stoutness, speediness and endurance of these tires.

The same stoutness, speediness and endurance are advantages experienced by Goodyear Cord users in every-day motoring.

They are the qualities that led to the adoption of Goodyear Cord Tires as standard equipment on the Franklin, the Packard Twin-Six, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White, the Haynes Twelve, the Stutz and the MacFarland.

They are the qualities that make these tires higher-priced—and *better*.



The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR AKRON TIRES

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.