WANT MITCHEL TO HEAD TICKET AGAIN

Anti-Tammany Forces Start Movement for Another Fusion Campaign.

CONFIDENT OF SUPPORT

Mayor Refuses to Discuss Situation, but Friends Believe He Will Run.

With the national campaign now out of the way, it became known yesterday that a strong movement has been started to bring about the renomination of Mayor Mitchel on a fusion ticket similar to the one he headed successfully in 1913. Although the matter has only been brought up in an informal way by some of the men who made fusion possible three years ago, the responses so far received indicate that there is every possibility that the anti-Tammany forces will again be combined with the Mayor at the head of the ticket.

Mayor Mitchel refuses to discuss the situation one way or the other, but several of his close friends have expressed belief that the Mayor will run again if given the same kind of support as three years ago. That he will get this support is not doubted in the least by the men who directed the fusion campaign of 1913.

Leaders for Mitchel.

Although some Republicans are inclined to believe a straight out and out Republican ticket can be victorious at the forthcoming municipal election, it is known that the local Republican leaders are prepared to support Mr. Mitchel's second candidacy. Those who favor a straight party ticket point to the greatly reduced Democratic plurality in the greater city at the recent election as proof that the Republicans, with a strong candidate, could regain control of the city government.

The big Republican leaders, however, point to the fact that Mr. Mitchel would stand a far better chance of being reelected than a straight Republican candidate, because he could bring to his support not only the independent Democratic voters and the Progressive voters, but also would have the Administration in Washington behind him.

They further argue, as do also the Democrats in favor of the Mayor, that Mr. Mitchel can go before the people on an excellent record of accomplishment during his term in office. His popularity was never greater than at present, they point out, and with these factors in his favor he would make a much stronger candidate than could be put up either by Tammany or by the Republican organization.

Fusion Committee Planned.

Plans are under way, it was learned, to form another fusion committee similar to the Committee of 107 which nominated the Mayor three years ago, and in addition it is planned to bring into existence a citizens' committee to act as an auxiliary campaign committee. In this committee it is proposed to bring the foremost business and professional men of the city who favor the Mayor's candidacy, regardless of party affiliations. It is believed by the Mayor's friends that the leading men of the city in all professions will consent to join this committee.

Inasmuch as the most active advocates of a straight Republican ticket come from Kings county it was said yesterday that some of the Mayor's friends had sounded out the sentiment of United States Senator-elect William M. Calder, who carried the greater city over his Democratic opponent, and found Mr. Calder heartily in favor of a fusion movement with Mayor Mitchel as the standard bearer.

Tammany men are watching the situation closely. The choice of their candidate for Mayor will depend entirely on whether Mr. Mitchel runs again or whether a straight Republican ticket is put in the field. The men most mentioned as the probable Democratic candidate are Sheriff Alfred E. Smith and State Senator Robert F. Wagner. There is also talk of Ambassador Gerard and George Loft.

WOMEN BOOST REFO'RM.

Democrats Organize for Ideals in National Legislation.

There will be no lack of ideals in the White House and in Congress during the next four years if the women have their way. An organization was formed yesterday in the home of Mrs. M. Leon Graves, 471 Park avenue, to boost reform legislation at Washington.

The name of the organization is the National Woman's Democratic Progressive League. Miss Virginia Potter is temporary chairman; Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, temporary secretary, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson are on the executive committee. Headquarters are soon to be established in Washington and there are to be branch headquarters in each State.

G. O. P. SELLS FURNITURE.

Spirited Bidding When Headquarters Are Dismantled.

There was more activity yesterday in Republican national headquarters, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, than at any time since the news came that California had gone for President Wilson. An auction sale was held of the office furniture and rugs and the bidding was almost as spirited as the cheers of the Republican leaders in the same rooms on the night of November 7, when Mr. Hughes's election seemed assured.

William R. Willcox, National Chairman, visited the headquarters for a brief period. He is still waiting for the official count in California.

Charles E. Hughes spent the day in retirement in the Hotel Astor. He took a walk up Broadway in the morning and spent the afternoon at his correspondence.

McCORMICK DENIES RUMOR.

Chairman Intimates He Will Not Be in Wilson's Cabinet.

Vance C. McCormick, Democratic national chairman, arrived in the city yesterday on his way to New Haven to see the Yale football team. Mr. McCormick is chairman of the football committee of Yale and is exhibiting almost as much interest in the condition of his college team as he did in the recent campaign.

He said all the details of the Democratic campaign had been cleaned up with the exception of raising the $300,000 deficit in the treasury. He expressed confidence that this amount would be contributed quickly.

His attention was called to the many reports that he would become a member of President Wilson's Cabinet after March 4. He denied these reports with a good natured smile.

"My address for the next four years will be Harrisburg, Pa.," he laughed. "I am going back to the simple life."

Just the same, the opinion prevails in political circles that Mr. McCormick can have a Cabinet place if he desires.

WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN HARD ON WORKERS

Four Leaders in National Fight for Suffrage Now Ill as Result.

READY TO GIVE LIVES

Miss Alice Paul Tells What Was Accomplished in Way of Winning Votes.

The campaign of the Woman's party has been hard on its soldiers. The breakdown of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, now so ill in Los Angeles, is due to her work as speaker. It is said that even when she became so exhausted that she fainted on the platform she would insist on going back to the charge as soon as she was revived.

Miss Doris Stevens, a young and brilliant member of the party, is about to undergo an operation in San Francisco. Several weeks before she finally succumbed she had to live at the hospital, going out for the speeches each day. Miss Beulah Amidon, another speaker, is ill in the West, and still another, Miss Emily Perry, is down with heart trouble in Washington, D. C.

But Miss Alice Paul, who was trained in Mrs. Pankhurst's school, will not admit that the price is to be considered. They have enlisted to free women, she said, and must be ready to give their lives if need be.

Mrs. William Colt of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage will give a dinner at the Women's City Club tonight in honor of the campaigners of the Woman's party who worked to defeat President Wilson in the States where women vote. A number have returned East, including Miss Paul, who directed the campaign, and is full of enthusiasm for what she insists was a brilliant success.

Vote in West Analyzed.

"Every woman we could reach voted against Wilson," she said. "If it hadn't been for us there would have been a Wilson landslide. Women all over the West were for the President because he 'kept us out of war,' but when we spread the knowledge that he 'kept us out of suffrage,' they rallied to our side.

"California, Washington, Colorado, Utah and six other suffrage States went for Wilson, yes, but it was because of the male Progressive and labor and farmer vote. In most of those States the men outnumbered the women two to one. The narrow margins by which Wilson carried some of them were due to the veering of hosts of women who would normally have supported him.

"The only suffrage State in which the returns can be really analyzed is Illinois, for that is the only place in which the ballots are counted separately. Several weeks before the election Illinois was conceded to Wilson. Democrats and Republicans agreed that the great woman's vote there would go to the Democratic candidate for his record on peace. Able women were working for him—Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell, Ella Flagg Young, Mrs. George Bass and many others were on his side.

Situation in Illinois.

"But we threw our speakers, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and a dozen others, into Illinois, telling the women it was their duty to help their unenfranchised sisters by punishing the Democrats for not putting the Federal amendment through Congress. And see what happened! More than 70,000 more women voted there against Wilson than for him. He received 58,578 fewer women's votes in that State than Hughes. The combined Socialist and Prohibition vote in Cook county alone among women was 10,783. Thousands of women throughout Illinois pledged themselves to refuse support to the President as long as he opposed the national enfranchisement of women, telling us that nothing but this cause could turn them from the man who had kept this country peaceful and prosperous.

"The Woman's party did this. It put the Democrats on the defensive, causing them to make their campaign almost wholly an attempt to combat the Woman's party work. We didn't care who was elected. We are not pro-Hughes or anything else except just pro-woman. And we turn to the coming session of Congress full of hope, confident that the loss of more than a third and nearly one-half the electoral votes of the suffrage States is a thing that will make Mr. Wilson realize woman's power. The Democrats will not care to encounter this opposition again, and they will give us the Federal amendment."

HUGHES LEAD IN MINN. 425.

Tabulation Sheets of 57 Counties Recorded at State House.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—Charles E. Hughes's lead in Minnesota stood tonight at 425. With fifty-seven counties' tabulation sheets recorded at the State House, and unofficial records from the remaining twenty-nine, the total Wilson vote is 178,813, for Hughes 179,238. Hennepin and Ramsey county returns showed only slight changes.

Latest returns on United States Senator were Daniel W. Lawler, Democrat, 111,126; Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, 173,109; W. D. Calderwood, Prohibitionist, 65,854.

WILLCOX TUSKEGEE CHAIRMAN.

Named to Take Seth Low's Place on Board of Trustees.

William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, was elected unanimously yesterday to succeed Seth Low as chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Mr. Willcox has been a member of the board for ten years.

From a special improvement fund of $250,000, anonymously donated, the trustees appropriated sums for various important developments at the institution. The next meeting will be held at Tuskegee, April 5, 1917.

$2,000,000 FUND ASSURED.

Subscriptions to Jewish Philanthropic Societies Increase.

Felix M. Warburg announced at his home last night that 3,800 persons have subscribed to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies $500,000 more than they gave last year to the individual societies.

At the same rate, he said, the $2,000,000 fund is assured. Plans were made to reach 25,000 Jews who have not yet subscribed.

Rates for Austrian Loans.

BERLIN (by wireless), Nov. 16.—The forthcoming Austro-Hungarian 6 per cent. war loan, according to the Overseas News Agency, will be issued at 97.70. The 5½ per cent. loan, redeemable at 105 in two years, will be issued at 96 per cent. The subscriptions for these loans will run from November 23 until December 27.

RED FIRE FOR WILSON BY VOTELESS PATRIOTS

Washington Parades Under Torches to Welcome President Back Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Democracy of the District of Columbia burned a red streak the length of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House to-night in celebration of President Wilson's triumphant homecoming.

In an old fashioned torchlight procession the flower of the Democracy, as represented by several thousand office holders and admirers of the President, burned their welcome. Old Washingtonians from Texas, Virginia, New Mexico and other parts of the country, some of them in top hats and ulsters, some mounted and others afoot, joined in the procession.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, with members of the Cabinet and their families grouped about them on a stand erected in front of the White House, reviewed the long line. Many women marched, one of whom, representing Miss Democracy, was in flounces and poke bonnet.

There were many more thousands of Washingtonians standing along the line of march shivering and shouting as the torchbearers went by. District Democratic clubs, the Women's Wilson Union, the Women's National Democratic Club, departmental organizations and plain Washington citizens without a vote made up the parade, at the end of which were automobiles caparisoned in bunting and bearing more red lights.

WINS $25,000 FROM NEW YORK 'HERALD'

Jury Gives Damages to City Official in Libel Action.

A jury before Justice Hotchkiss of the Supreme Court returned a verdict yesterday for $25,000 damages against the New York *Herald* in favor of Tilden Adamson, director of the bureau of contract supervision, who sued the newspaper for $100,000 on the basis of three alleged libellous articles published in the early part of November, 1914, criticising the salary increase of Adamson and George L. Tirrell, director of the bureau of standards.

Adamson and Tirrell had been instrumental in putting into effect the salary standardization scale, which called for reductions in the pay of minor city employees. The articles represented that the increases of the two officials' salaries from $6,000 to $7,500 a year were put through in the 1915 budget and passed on October 31, 1914, by "trickery." The articles, it was maintained by Adamson's counsel, reflected on him by indicating that the increases had been obtained at the eleventh hour from the Board of Estimate without sufficient consideration by that body.

Mayor Mitchel, called as a witness by the plaintiff, declared that the letter from Adamson recommending his own raise and that of other members of his department had been received early enough and that he had thoroughly discussed it with Comptroller Prendergast. Due to the pressure of business, however, it was not taken up by the board, he said, until the very last.

He said that the other members of the board agreed with him in the belief that Adamson deserved the increase. Testimony bearing this out was given by all the Borough Presidents, by Comptroller Prendergast and by George McAneny, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen. Witnesses for the defence were Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; Joseph Haag, secretary of the Board of Estimate, and City Clerk Patrick J. Scully.

After the case had gone to the jury about noon yesterday they were called back into court two hours later for instructions by Justice Hotchkiss, who told them that the article published on November 12 had some bearing on compensatory damages. Twenty minutes later they brought in their verdict for the plaintiff. It is expected that the case will go to the Appellate Division.

U. S. SHIPBUILDING SETS NEW RECORD

Yards Have Capacity Orders for Two Years, Naval Architects Are Told.

The shipbuilding boom in this country has never before been equalled, members of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers were told yesterday by their new president, Stevenson Taylor, at their annual meeting. All the shipyards have orders to capacity for the next two years, he said, and it will not be until that time that the world's shipping will have reached the tonnage of before the war.

These years of prosperity for the American shipbuilder will remove all doubt of his ability to meet foreign competition, Mr. Taylor said, provided the new shipping board adopts the policy of creating an American merchant marine. Before the war many of the big shipyards were in the hands of receivers or undergoing reorganization, he pointed out, but the war proved their opportunity and they grasped it.

The average production of the world's shipyards from 1910 to 1914 was 2,740,000 tons gross a year, of which Great Britain launched 1,650,000 tons, Germany 330,000, the United States 253,000 and France 121,000 tons, said Mr. Taylor. In the year ended June 30, 1915, the entire tonnage of merchant vessels of the world amounted to 49,262,000 tons. Of this 5,000,000 have been destroyed, 12,000,000 commandeered and 4,400,000 interned, leaving only 57.2 per cent. of the normal tonnage, which he said readily accounted for the present high freights and the high values placed on old vessels.

American shipyards now have under contract 1,500,000 of steel and 50,000 tons of wooden vessels to be completed within two years, he said. One-third of this tonnage, however, will fly foreign flags, most of it going to Norway.

Mr. Taylor closed by saying that if the United States wishes to regain its once formidable place on the seas it must do it now.

Other papers of a technical nature were read at the meeting.

Freshies Win Princeton "Spree."

PRINCETON, Nov. 16.—By taking all three bouts the freshmen this evening won the historic cane spree of Princeton from the sophomores. R. H. Pentz won the bout in the lightweight class, L. F. Page in the middleweight and L. C. Holmes in the heavyweight. The wrestling matches for the cane were held in front of Witherspoon Hall by torchlight.

DEPEW TELLS M. D.'S LONGEVITY SECRET

Young "Chancey," 83 Next April, Speaks on "Art of Growing Older."

VOICE CARRIES TO CURB

Ex-Senator Calls Three Score and Ten Theory a Bad Fallacy.

A lot of middle aged men, and women in their late thirties and early forties, and oodles of old folks up around their fifties and sixties crowded the auditorium of the New York Academy of Medicine in West Forty-third street last night to hear young Chauncey Depew, who has it all framed up to be 83 years old on April 23 next, deliver an address entitled "The Art of Growing Older and the Value of an Interest in Public Life."

Before Chauncey—or Chancey, as he called himself during the course of his remarks—came into the lecture hall the doctors, doctors' wives, daughters, sons, nurses and everybody else present buzzed forth their regrets that the academy had been so cruel as to ask so aged a gentleman to prepare and deliver an address to them at such a goshawful hour as 8:45 o'clock at night.

The buzzing stopped suddenly. Into the auditorium walked the chairman of the evening, Old Dr. Walter B. James, who was accompanied by a slim waisted lad in evening clothes who was laughing and chatting merrily. The swagger boy was "Chancey." He gave every appearance of a young man who would live through the night.

"This academy was founded in 1843," Dr. Chairman James insisted upon saying during the applause that ricocheted steadily all over the building once Chancey entered, "and once a year we ask a layman to talk to us. It has been said that after a man is 50 years old he is his own best physician. If that be true, and supposing he grows better as he grows older, Mr. Depew, who has repudiated Holy Writ, should be accepted in the profession. Ladies and gentlemen, Senator Depew."

A Good Wife Is a Safeguard.

"I'm afraid," began the distinguished speaker, in a resonant voice, "that if I should reveal how often I have had to rely on a physician the old tradition about a man being his own best physician after he is fifty would disappear. The octogenarian may not think a doctor is necessary—but his wife does. [Laughter.] On the other hand, nobody can question what a man past fourscore of years says unless that body is older.

"Seventy-five years ago when I—I say, seventy-five years ago when I was 7½ years old—I remember that our village had any number of old men and old women. They advertised their age. [Laughter.] After reaching the age of 60 years the women donned caps, one sort of cap during the daytime and another sort of cap at night. [Laughter.] Men past 70 years of age lay around the house or indolently sat on a nail keg at the village grocery.

"We haven't got that sort of people nowadays. To-day you can't tell a mother from her daughter because of the way mother and daughter dress, and you'd have a hard time finding a statesman sitting on a nail keg. [Laughter.]

"Everything helps old age now. There is the telephone: A man can reach his friends now by telephone; he can 'get' his office, his club, or he can listen to a sermon, an opera or a speech without leaving his home. The cable, the wireless, connect a far spread world and so help to keep alive mental activity.

"The famous seven ages of man do not exist to-day. Shakespeare died at 52 thinking himself an old man. He was only a young fellow. [Laughter.] He spoke of the sixth age of man, the lean and slippered pantaloon period. That sort of man to-day is at the bar—the legal bar, I mean [laughter]—or in the pulpit and giving the world the best of his maturity.

"Shakespeare's seventh age—sans teeth, sans taste, sans eyes—why, my friends, the dentist of to-day gives us better teeth than nature gave us in the first place; the oculist improves our sight. As for taste, every good wife knows that she had better look out if the old gentleman finds something on the table that does not come up to what he was accustomed to have in the old days. (Laughter.)

Criticises Ninetieth Psalm.

"One of the greatest influences on the world has been David's ninetieth psalm, in which David said that threescore and ten years were the limit of life. There's no telling how many men and women have died because they believed David. [Laughter and applause.] That psalm, I believe, has caused more deaths than the war now raging in Europe—ten times over. [Applause.]

"David lived life. [Laughter.] He had all that he could get. [Laughter.] If there were any husbands in the way David saw to it that they were sent to the forefront of the nearest battle. [Laughter.]

"My grandfather died at the age of 76. One of my great grandfather's died when he was 80 years old, and he spent the last years of his life lamenting the decadence of the age—because Jefferson had been elected President. [Laughter.] The only centenarian I ever knew was a French chemist named Chevral. I attended his hundredth birthday celebration in Paris.

"He had attended a grand concert in the opera house the night before. When I left him at 3 o'clock in the morning he was still in his box at the opera house. The next morning, his birthday, he helped review the troops of the garrison of Paris; in the afternoon he read a scientific paper and in the evening he attended a great banquet. [Laughter and applause.]

Didn't Use Alcohol or Tobacco.

"I asked him how he did it. 'I like my work,' he answered, 'and I never use alcohol and I never use tobacco.' An old man was sitting next to the centenarian, an old man who was filling his glass steadily and toasting everybody. Chevral every now and then would lean over and try to stop the old man from being too exuberant. I asked some one, 'Who is the old gentleman?' indicating the aged man that Chevral was trying to keep quiet. 'That's his son, his oldest boy,' was the answer. 'His boy has just passed his seventy-sixth birthday.' [Laughter.]

"Had Chancy any rules for growing old beautifully? That was a question which, doubtless, crowded the minds of many of his listeners. He had. Chancy brought his two hour talk to a close by hinting at his rules.

"Don't retire," he said—retire here meaning retiring from active interests, not in the sense of going to bed. "Get up early in the morning, no matter how late you go to bed. Maintain some interest. If you do not maintain some interest in sports or what not maintain an interest in service. There is no need for being a mollycoddle or an insipid Pollyanna. [Laughter.]

"Have an eye for a pretty girl [long laughter] and tell your wife all about her. [Laughter.] Do your little charities as you go along. And as years add to the years you will be glad that you have lived in this glorious life." (Prolonged applause.)

BOSSES STUDY HOW TO KEEP WORKERS

National Civic Federation Discusses "Boom Times" Trouble.

WELFARE METHODS GOOD

One Firm Hired and Fired 22,031 Men in Year at a Cost of $831,030.

Men at the head of a score of the greatest industrial and commercial establishments in the United States met yesterday to see what they could learn from one another on the subject of "hiring and firing."

Employers, each of whom directs the energies of thousands of workmen, agreed that one of the most difficult tasks facing them to-day is that of creating a capable and permanent force of employees. Munitions factories were called one of the principal factors in creating a scarcity of workmen, but nearly every speaker agreed that the real solution is to create a loyalty which will make employees deaf to the blandishments of "boom times" industries.

The conference was held at the headquarters of the National Civic Federation, under the auspices of the executive committee of the welfare department.

Edwin M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, which employs 40,000 persons, said the munition plants are no better off than any other industry. His concern, he said, has experienced an acute shortage of labor in its munition plants, where it is paying extraordinary wages, as well as in its other plants.

Favors Studying Each Worker.

Mr. Herr believed part of the difficulty of keeping workmen can be solved by studying each individual man, not discharging him because he fails in one department, but transferring him to another until the work he can do well is found for him.

Louis A. Coolidge of the United Shoe Machinery Company, chairman of the meeting, told how M. W. Alexander of the General Electric Company had ascertained that corporation had unnecessarily hired and fired 22,031 men in a year at a cost of $831,030. Mr. Coolidge approved the plan of the Ford Motor Company, which James Couzens inaugurated. Under that plan no man could be discharged without the approval of the president or vice president. This made foremen cautious and led to the transfer of employees from departments to which they were not suited.

Industries with plants in rural manufacturing villages would do well, he said, to take an active interest in developing recreational facilities in those small towns so as to offset the allurements of city life, which cost the villages thousands of workmen yearly. He believes thousands of men have been enabled by recent good times to marry, which has withdrawn a large number of women from industry to the home.

Savings Retirement Fund.

Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears Roebuck Company, Chicago, described his corporation's plan of devoting 5 per cent. of its profits each year to the employees' savings retirement fund.

Richard H. Webber, president of the J. L. Hudson Company of Detroit, said an investigation by his department store showed that girls paid $10 a week had a severe struggle to make both ends meet. He advised that some plan be worked out whereby they may be paid better wages, and also that they be taught how to get the most for their money. As an instance, he related that one employee was spending $30 a month for rent from a salary of $22 a week and did not realize that was why he was running short.

F. C. Hendreshott of the New York Edison Company deplored the fact that the attention of employers in the past has been concentrated on physical equipment rather than on personal. Big corporations should have a department of employees' relations, in charge of an official of no less importance than the first vice-president, he said.

"Welfare" as Means of Peace.

V. Everit Macy said that so long as the thoughts and acts of employers were centred on their rights without regard to their consequent duties industrial warfare would continue.

"The 'welfare' point of view affords the only sure foundation for the establishment not only of industrial but also of international peace," he said.

Others participating in the conference included:

W. C. Fish, General Electric Company; F. S. Terry, National Lamp Works, Cleveland; W. S. Field, George S. Willett Company, Boston; A. J. Porter, president Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls; Leslie Graff, B. Altman & Co.; H. A. Bullock, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; F. C. Clothier, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; J. R. Christie, American Express Company; Charles H. Hulburd, president Elgin National Watch Company.

THREE BOSS PRINTER ASSOCIATIONS UNITE

Typothetæ, Printers League and Graphic Arts Association Are Merged.

The Typothetæ, the Printers League and the Graphic Arts Association, organizations of employing printers, effected a consolidation last night at a meeting at the Arkwright Club. The new federation will be known as the Association of Employing Printers of New York.

Officers of the association elected last night are: G. F. Kalkhoff of the Kalkhoff Company, president; George W. Green of the Home Talk Publishing Company, vice-president; F. C. Stevens of the Federal Printing Company, treasurer.

The Typothetæ was formed more than fifty years ago and has led in such work as scientific cost finding, estimating and the encouragement of systematic apprentice instruction.

The Printers League, organized in 1906, will maintain an entity which will permit it as formerly to make contract and arbitration agreements with labor unions. There will be two other membership sections in the new association, one for open shops and the other for print shops of moderate size. Allied trades will become affiliated.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

BOND ISSUE CARRIED BY LARGE MAJORITY

Returns Indicate Defeat of Constitutional Convention Proposition.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—The $10,000,000 State forest extension proposition carried by a much larger majority than the early returns indicated. Of twenty-three counties from which returns were available to-night nine gave majorities for the proposition totalling 238,422.

The counties comprising Greater New York gave these majorities for the bond issue: New York, 147,861; Kings, 83,356; Queens, 18,953; Richmond, 4,445. The Bronx returns have not been tabulated.

These up-State counties gave majorities against the adoption of the proposition: Chautauqua, Albany, Fulton, Hamilton, Jefferson, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Monroe, Madison, Livingston, Tioga, Wayne and Wyoming.

Fragmentary returns on the proposition to hold a constitutional convention indicate that it has been lost.

WOULD OUST WIRT, GARY SYSTEM HEAD

Dr. Allen Protests to Aldermen on Paying the Professor $10,000 a Year.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which has the power to reduce, but not to increase the city budget, heard strong objections yesterday from Dr. William H. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service, against the item of $10,000 in the 1917 budget for the continuation in office of Prof. William Wirt, who has been inaugurating the Gary system in the city's public schools.

Not only did Dr. Allen protest against the further employment of Prof. Wirt, but he objected to increasing the salary of Paul Wilson, one of the Mayor's secretaries, by $820 a year, and he further stated that it was wrong to include a salary of $10,000 in the budget for Leo Arnstein, the newly appointed executive manager of the Board of Education.

In explaining his objections to the appropriation of $10,000 for Prof. Wirt, Dr. Allen stated that he believed the educational system of the city was not being benefited by the professor's ideas. He said that there were many other experts in the country besides Prof. Wirt, and suggested that if the $10,000 item was to stand the name of Wirt be left off the budget and the Board of Education be permitted to select its own expert.

"Concerning the proposal to have an executive manager of the Board of Education at $10,000 a year," said Dr. Allen, "I am convinced that if it is necessary to have such a manager that Board of Education should pay the salary out of its own appropriation and not have it appropriated by the Board of Estimate. Not only that, if we are to have such a manager why not put in the place a man who knows something about the job?"

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education explained that an executive manager was badly needed. For years, he said, the greatest need of the educational board was business efficiency, and this it does not have. Many economies can be effected, he said, if the position is created.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION ENDS.

Canon for Quick Removal of Rector for Cause Adopted.

The business of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, which ended yesterday in the Synod House of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, largely concerned amendments to the canons that were more or less technical, and the reception of reports of various standing committees. George Zabriskie was appointed chancellor to the Bishop. He will serve without fees as the Bishop's legal adviser.

In the discussion of a canon, which was subsequently adopted, giving the Bishop the power to remove a rector for cause, the Rev. William W. Page of Cornwall-on-Hudson caused somewhat of a stir when he warned the convention not to make any change that would "give Mrs. Newcomer, who wants her daughters married, power to remove a clergyman who is not marriageable." He said that in his twenty-two years as a pastor in New York he had learned that parishes are often rent by feuds started by old women.

Dr. Manning was applauded at the morning session for his speech against proportionate representation in the convention. It was unfair, he said, because it was based on the communicant list, which is not always correct. The proposal was made in order to give some representation to the organized missions of the church, but was voted down because the amendment proposed did not give the relief desired in the opinion of the convention.

STOKES MADE RECEIVER.

Former N. J. Governor Takes Over International Power Co. Affairs.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Former Governor Edward C. Stokes was appointed by Chancellor Walker to-day to succeed the late Adj-Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., as receiver of the International Power Company. His bond was fixed at $25,000. The affairs of the company, whose most valuable assets are its holdings in the American and British Manufacturing Company, have been in litigation for several years.

The corporation was promoted by Joseph S. Hoadley as a holding company, and had nominal assets amounting to $7,000,000 when it was brought into court by Henry W. Bull, who alleged insolvency and mismanagement.

George W. Perkins Jr., Elected.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—George W. Perkins, Jr., of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., son of George W. Perkins, was to-day elected president of the senior council of Princeton University. Perkins also is manager of the varsity crew and president of the Princeton Y. M. C. A. Charles Donohoe of Seattle was elected secretary of the council.

NEW TRAILS STRUCK IN U. S. PLOT INQUIRY

Rumor Has It Important Papers in Rintelen-Buchanan Case Are Missing.

HINT MANN ACT CHARGE

Officials Refuse to Say if Lost Documents Are Grand Jury Minutes.

In their continued inquiry into the activities of Franz Rintelen, Congressman Frank Buchanan and the other defendants indicted with them for pro-German plotting, the Federal authorities, it is understood, have struck two new trails. One of these, it was persistently rumored yesterday, led back to the Federal Building and concerned the alleged disappearance of important papers.

The nature of the papers said to be missing is something of a mystery, although one report had it that they were the minutes of the Federal Grand Jury in the Buchanan case. Neither United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall nor his assistant, Raymond H. Sarfaty, could be induced to discuss this phase of the case, even to the extent of affirming or denying the story that the papers were gone.

An official of the Department of Justice was under the impression that the documents had to do with an old passport case and that they had been recovered. This official, however, admitted that he had not been following the case closely, although he had supervised the gathering of evidence in the original Rintelen investigation. On the other hand, it was learned that a man formerly connected with the Grand Jury's stenographic bureau came to the Federal Building last Saturday and was examined by the Federal authorities.

Whether the papers were stolen or merely mislaid is another matter of conjecture. Mr. Sarfaty said any statements made by him at this time might result in a miscarriage of justice.

The Grand Jury's minutes in the Buchanan case figured conspicuously in the impeachment proceedings begun against Mr. Marshall by Congressman Buchanan. Mr. Marshall refused to turn over the minutes to the Congressional sub-committee which came here to investigate the impeachment charges, and the tense situation which resulted caused Mr. Marshall to write the letter to the sub-committee for which he was adjudged in contempt.

In their renewed investigation into the Rintelen-Buchanan case the Federal authorities are said to have uncovered sensational evidence which has no bearing on the neutrality case. If this evidence is pursued far enough, according to one rumor, it may result in the preferment of a white slave charge against one of the defendants whose name has figured prominently in connection with the affairs of Labor's National Peace Council.

Before proceeding with such a prosecution, however, it is said the Government may have to wait for an affirmative decision from the United States Supreme Court in the Diggs-Caminetti case, which will determine whether the "commercial element" plays any part in a prosecution under the Mann act.

"THIEFPROOF" SAFE EASY FOR ROBBER

Suave Cracksman Gets Away With $1,223 in Office of Broker.

Despite a modern burglarproof safe and a night watchman on duty in the corridor a thief made his way into the brokerage office of William Sheldon & Co. in the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, Tuesday night and left with $1,223 in cash and $2 in postage stamps. The loss was not discovered until Wednesday morning and detectives of the First Branch, who were put on the case yesterday, could find no clue to the cracksman.

There are a number of banking and brokerage firms in the building and the precautions taken to protect it from robbery have given it the reputation of being as nearly burglarproof as an office building can be. It is closed to visitors at 8 o'clock every evening and the gates are locked. No one without keys or business in the offices is permitted upstairs and the night watchman is supposed to keep a record of every person who enters. Other watchmen make the rounds of the offices at intervals.

The thief entered the building about 9 o'clock Tuesday night and was permitted to go upstairs without question. He appeared two hours later and, sauntering over to the watchman on duty, remarked casually:

"I've been working on some private matters for Mr. Prentice—up in the Sheldon offices, you know." Then he walked out. The watchman could not give even the slightest description of the man.

The Treatment of Influenza or La Grippe

It is quite refreshing these days to read of a clearly defined treatment for Influenza or La Grippe. In an article in the "Lancet-Clinic," Dr. James Bell, of New York City, says he is convinced that too much medication is both unnecessary and injurious.

When called to a case of la grippe, the patient is usually seen when the fever is present, as the chill which occasionally ushers in the disease, has practically passed away. Dr. Bell then orders that the bowels be opened freely with salts, "Antidin" or citrate of magnesia. For the high fever, severe headache, pain and general soreness, one anti-kamnia tablet every three hours is quickly followed by complete relief. Ask for A-K Tablets. They are also unexcelled for headache, neuralgia and all pains.—Adv.

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