M'INTYRE MAY NOT GET JUDGESHIP

Delehanty to Ask Recount in Election for General Sessions Vacancy.

20,000 DISPUTED VOTES

Glaring Violations of Law Found in Examining 270,000 Ballots Cast.

On the completion yesterday by the Board of Elections of an examination of the 270,000 ballots cast at the last election for John F. McIntyre, Democrat, and James A. Delehanty, Democrat with a Republican indorsement, for the vacancy in the Court of General Sessions it became apparent that a recount will have to be held to determine who is the victor.

Although Mr. McIntyre on the face of the returns won by more than 800 votes, the examination just completed has cut this down, and there are 20,000 or more disputed ballots. Some glaring violations of the election law were uncovered by the examination.

Senator James A. Foley, counsel for Mr. McIntyre, admitted yesterday that Mr. Delehanty had gained more than 300 votes in the examination, but still maintained that his client is the winner. A. G. Carmiencke, counsel for Mr. Delehanty, said last night that there is absolutely no doubt that Mr. Delehanty has been elected.

It is expected that application will shortly be made by Mr. Carmiencke to the Supreme Court for a recount of every one of the 270,000 ballots. He claims that the unsatisfactory tally sheets and the remarkable errors revealed by the examination fully justify a recount.

An example of some of the errors found was in the tally sheet of the Twenty-fourth election district of the Twenty-third Assembly district. The canvassers found 134 ballots credited to Mr. McIntyre which should have been credited to Mr. Delehanty. In other election districts the result was changed by from thirty to sixty votes, some going to Mr. Delehanty and some to Mr. McIntyre.

"The examination has revealed a truly remarkable situation," commented Senator Foley. "Most of the ballots present a Chinese puzzle, showing the difficulty of voting correctly on the present form of ballot."

It was learned that there are at least 20,000 ballots which are void because of violations of the election law. These violations consist of erasures, markings, use of ink or indelible pencil and other causes.

If a recount is permitted, and there seems every likelihood that it will be, it may be months before the final result is known.

NEW RECORD SET FOR CIGARETTES

Larger Consumption Attributed to Women Smokers—Beer and Whiskey Gain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The amount of whiskey consumed by the American people in 1916 apparently was greater than in any previous year since 1909, according to the tax returns to the Treasury Department compiled to-day, and the amount of revenue collected by the Government on whiskey, beer and cigarettes during the year was the greatest on record.

Consumption of cigarettes in 1916 reached the highest mark ever recorded. The tremendous increase—more than 40 per cent. over 1915—is attributed to two main causes: Increased prosperity of the country and growth of the cigarette habit among women. The number of paper wrapper cigarettes upon which the Government levied a tax during the year reached the grand total of 25,232,960,928, as compared with 17,939,234,208 in 1915.

Records show that the Government collected a tax of $1.10 a gallon on 146,355,146 gallons of whiskey during the year, a total of $160,990,660, as compared with 124,549,219 gallons and a tax yield of $137,004,131 in 1915. Beer consumption, according to the records, was 61,145,583 barrels, or 1,895,513,073 gallons, in 1916, as against 57,805,869 barrels, or 1,791,981,939 gallons, the previous year. The tax yield on beer during 1916 was $91,718,375, in 1915 $88,708,803.

Total revenue on beer and whiskey during 1916 was $252,708,935, as compared with $223,712,934 in 1915. Cigarettes yielded internal revenue to the amount of $31,541,200 last year and $22,424,042 the year before, making the total revenue to the Government from these three sources $284,250,235 in 1916 and $246,163,976 in 1915.

Monthly comparison of records discloses that the American people apparently drink nearly 80 per cent. more whiskey in November and December than in midsummer, and 50 per cent. more beer in summer than winter.

NASSAU PREPARES EARLY.

Democratic Leaders Will Lay Campaign Plans To-morrow.

Democrats of Nassau county will lay plans to retrieve the ground lost in the last election at a dinner to be given to-morrow night in Oyster Bay for Thomas H. O'Keefe, postmaster and formerly State Senator. The county elections in April involve several offices which pay more than the New York city Mayoralty.

Theodore Roosevelt, a strong friend of Mr. O'Keefe, has found it impossible to attend, but he has sent a letter which will be read. Among those who have accepted invitations are Lawrence E. Kerwin, chairman of the Board of Elections of Nassau county; Bertram Gardner, Democratic State committeeman from Nassau, and Harry Orr, Democratic leader of Hempstead, while as guests there will be several party chiefs from Brooklyn and Queens boroughs.

Mitchell

TOP VALUE, BOTTOM PRICE
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'15 BUICK TOURING	$400
'15 CHALMERS 7 PASS.	650
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Limousines, Sedans, Coupes
50 Others
Some as low as $175

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR OF N. Y., INC.
226 WEST 56TH ST. at B'way, 3d Fl.
Phone 5000 Columbus.

B. R. T. EMPLOYEES TO STUDY COURTESY

They Are 'Transportation Salesmen' and Must Please Their Customers.

For a month or two employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be forced to take courses in politeness to patrons and learn a new set of rules issued by the company in pamphlet form and modestly entitled "How to Sell Transportation." This is one of the features of the corporation's desire to overcome the discomfort of alleged "refrigerator" cars and to keep the mind of the travelling public on the courtesy of the employees.

This last requisite is elaborately set forth in what has been termed a "Standard Courtesy Code." In the future, if conductors adhere to the lessons, there will be no more "Step lively," but "Madam, take your time." Neither will there be disputes over transfers. The conductor, beg pardon, "transportation salesman," will gently persuade a "customer" with a week old transfer that he may have perhaps overlooked the calendar.

Should a passenger-customer doubt the salesman's word, the latter must courteously inform him both of the time of day and the date thereof. By no means should force be met with violence. Instant discharge from the company's service is the penalty for such unaccustomed conduct.

"I wonder," remarked an old time conductor on the Flatbush avenue line, "whether inspectors of the B. R. T. will say to one of us who have had no opportunity to get all the fares, 'My dearly beloved associate, may I assist you?'"

The main problem agitating the minds of the B. R. T. employees is whether or not increased salaries go with proficiency in "salesmanship."

EXCISE VIOLATIONS BLAMED ON POLICE

Society for Prevention of Crime Praises Department's Other Work.

The Police Department is accused of ignoring excise violations with the approval of Mayor Mitchel, in the report of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, made public yesterday.

"We believe there is not a saloon in the city of New York which caters to Sunday patronage in which the excise law is not violated," says the report. "The Police Department ignores open violations and the Mayor admits his approval. The sale of liquor on Sunday is barefaced. Of 720 saloons canvassed, only three were closed. The attitude of the Mayor and the Police Department regarding night closing also is tolerant. One-half of 256 saloons canvassed by the society were open during forbidden hours."

Otherwise the society has a good word for the police.

"A general improvement in conditions which concern the social evil, gambling, habit forming drugs and associated vices may be attributed to a greater efficiency and responsibility on the part of the Police Department. There are many evidences of initiative and cooperation."

The tone of the report as a whole is optimistic. General improvements are noted in the suppression of vice and the punishment of violators. The report assails the influence of the cabaret, the dance hall and motion picture houses toward increasing immorality. Of gambling it says:

"Public gambling resorts and poolrooms are at a low ebb. Those places which exist permit entry only to well known and friendly patrons and are usually under the guise of social and athletic clubs for members only."

3 THUGS SLUG LUNCH ROOM MAN

Steal $317.60 in Cash, $200 Check—Two Suspects Arrested Later.

Three men entered the Manhattan Lunch Room at 4 Chatham Square early yesterday, knocked John Jevankastecisi, the proprietor, over the head with a piece of rubber hose filled with bits of lead and ran out with $302.60 in cash and a check for $200 from the proprietor's pockets and $15 in cash from the till.

Detective Mitchell caught one man who, he said, was running away from the spot and whom Jevankastecisi identified as a member of the holdup trio. The prisoner said he was Dominico Batto, 24 years old, 3 Mulberry street. Later George Smith, a waiter in the restaurant, was locked up. Batto and Smith were held in $2,500 bail in the Tombs court.

RIVERSIDE WOMEN PROTEST.

They Leave in an Angry Mood After Conference With Mayor.

Members of the Women's League for the Preservation of Riverside Park held a conference yesterday with Mayor Mitchel and Comptroller Prendergast to protest against the proposed West Side improvement plan.

Mrs. Charles Austen Bryan, president of the league, angrily asserted after the conference that they were "not satisfied."

Comptroller Prendergast said the women had offered no concrete suggestion. They wanted the railway tracks sunk deeper, he said, but neither he nor the Mayor is of the opinion that this would be feasible.

"FIGARO" REVIVED AT METROPOLITAN

Mozart's Comic Opera Heard There for First Time Since 1908-09 Season.

PERFORMANCE SPIRITED

Geraldine Farrar in Role of "Cherubino" Is Charming—Many Recalls.

"The Marriage of Figaro"—At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Count Almaviva	Adamo Didur
The Countess	Margarete Matzenauer
Figaro	Giuseppe de Luca
Susanna	Frieda Hempel
Cherubino	Geraldine Farrar
Barbarina	Odette Le Fontenay
Doctor Bartolo	Pompilio Malatesta
Marcelina	Kathleen Howard
Don Basilio	Albert Reiss
Antonio	Robert Leonhardt
Don Curzio	Max Bloch
Two Bridesmaids	Phillys White, Giuseppina Mazza
Conductor	Arthur Bodanzky

"Le Nozze di Figaro," a comic opera in four acts, the book by Lorenzo da Ponte, as founded upon Beaumarchais's comedy, and music by Mozart, was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. The work, which is better known, here and more conveniently called by its English title, "The Marriage of Figaro," had not been heard at the Metropolitan since the season of 1908-09. This was the first season of Mr. Gatti-Casazza's management and he was associated with Andreas Dippel.

The opera was brought forward on January 13, 1909, and had six performances. The principal members of the cast were Emma Eames as the *Countess*, Marcella Sembrich as *Suzanna*, Geraldine Farrar as *Cherubino*, Antonio Scotti as *Count Almaviva*, Adamo Didur as *Figaro*, Marie Mattfeld as *Marcelina*, Conretto Paterna as *Dr. Bartolo* and Albert Reiss as *Don Basilio*. The conductor was Gustav Mahler.

In the last two performances Mme. Gadski sang the *Countess* and Bernice di Pasquale *Suzanna*. Mmes. Eames and Sembrich had finished their contracts with the company. The production was one of the successes of the season.

Story of the Libretto.

The story of the libretto of "The Marriage of Figaro" is a continuation of that of Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." *Figaro*, the barber, now in the service of the *Count*, who has married *Rosina*, is preparing to celebrate his marriage with the latter's maid, *Susanna*. Along this line and through a myriad of comic situations, which include flirtations and jealousies, does the plot unfold until the happy end is reached.

Because of this unusually complicated content of the opera's text a thorough knowledge of it is necessary in order to follow the work's hearing with understanding, and an ignorance in this direction at once and definitely militates against any just appreciation and enjoyment of Mozart's masterly creation as he has embodied it in the manifold beauties of the musical score.

The performance last evening was in general smooth, fluent and spirited. Mr. Bodanzky in the conductor's chair proved to be an authoritative power toward giving the presentation an artistic success, and the difficulties that faced the singers vocally as also in declamation, and comic action were on the whole very well met.

Mr. de Luca as *Figaro* was in all respects admirable. Mme. Farrar in the role of *Cherubino* was charming. Miss Hempel as *Susanna* sang her music well and was delightfully vivacious in her acting. Mr. Didur as the *Count* and Mme. Matzenauer as the *Countess* were both commendable in their parts. The mounting was good.

It is impossible this morning to comment in further detail on the representation except to add that the pleasure manifested in it by last night's audience was keen. After the first act the singers were recalled eight times and at the close of the second act there were again many recalls.

In the Boxes.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert and Dr. and Mrs. Preston P Satterwhite. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson were with Miss Beatrice Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes and Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff were with Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford.

Miss Leary's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd and Louis Keller.

Mrs. William B. Dinsmore and her daughter, Miss Madeleine Dinsmore, were in the Astor box. Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon were with Mrs. William A. M. Burden.

There were also in the audience Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mrs. William Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Sturgis, Miss Eleanor Lawrence, R. Thornton Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Todhunter Thompson, Miss Jennie Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Drum Porter, Mrs. W. Taylor Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff and Rear Admiral Usher, U. S. N.

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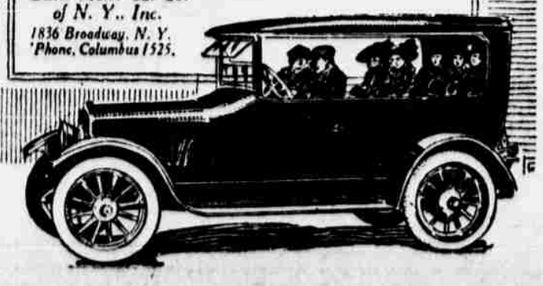

DEMAND FOR LEAK DATA MODIFIED

Continued from First Page.

the exchange would do everything within their power to help the committee. "I think we can have the first responses by to-morrow or the next day," was his answer.

"Have you any reason to believe that the members will fail to supply the information for which the governors have asked?"

"Well," replied Mr. Noble, "we adopted resolutions and the governors wish to cooperate with your committee." He promised that the information would be put at the command of the experts of the committee immediately upon its receipt.

Mr. Whipple, preparatory to plunging into a new line of inquiry, then asked Mr. Noble if he wished to have any person at his elbow to supply him with information on points to be discussed but concerning which Mr. Noble was not sure of his facts. Mr. Noble accordingly asked for H. K. Pomroy, formerly president of the Exchange.

Pomroy in Controversy.

Mr. Pomroy, however, had hardly been in a seat beside Mr. Noble when the former became embroiled in a little controversy with Mr. Whipple. At the suggestion of Representative Chiperfield Mr. Pomroy was also sworn as a witness and the spectators enjoyed the unusual situation of two witnesses being practically on the witness stand at the same time.

Mr. Whipple then turned to the question of striking securities from the list of the exchange. Asked whether this ever was done, Mr. Noble explained: "Yes, when a certain stock gets into the hands of a few persons we strike it from the list."

"And when it gets into the hands of one individual it is not readily available for borrowing purposes and it would be likely to prevent short sales, isn't that so?" queried Mr. Whipple quietly with a subtle intonation in his voice.

"Well, that is true, yes."

"Now, isn't that the reason for striking it from the list?"

"Well, that is not the reason. You see, there would be little trading in it and there would be danger that somebody selling unavailable stock might get cornered."

"Yes, of course," purred Mr. Whipple, while Mr. Noble turned to consult Mr. Pomroy and Walter F. Taylor of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, attorneys for the exchange. It seemed to listeners that Mr. Whipple was again seeking to emphasize another point in his theory about short selling being chiefly an instrument of big speculators who were on the inside of the market.

After President Noble's answer a colloquy ensued between Mr. Whipple and Mr. Pomroy. Then Mr. Whipple asked President Noble whether he referred to a combination or a pool controlling a stock as a reason for striking it from the exchange list.

"Oh, no. We were talking of stock that had been retired."

"What do you mean by being retired?" asked Mr. Whipple persistently. "You could not have had that in mind at first. That must be a new idea you obtained."

Chiperfield Enters a Protest.

The quiet irony in Mr. Whipple's voice caused Representative Chiperfield to sit back in his chair and to burst out:

"Mr. Whipple, I do not think that the witness should be impugned."

Mr. Whipple had a look of mildly pained surprise and turning to Mr. Chiperfield, remarked: "I do not think I am impugning the motive of the witness."

"This gentleman is not represented by counsel."

"His counsel sits at his elbow," interrupted a Democratic member of the committee.

"I am stating my objection and I will stand upon it without assistance from any of my colleagues," retorted Mr. Chiperfield. "I care nothing for the chair or anybody else. I am making my comments for the record upon which I expect to draw my deductions in the future."

Whereupon Mr. Whipple remarked that he had no idea of impugning the witness and he desired to beg his pardon. He said he was new to this matter of dealing in stocks and Mr. Chiperfield remarked laughingly that "these gentlemen will be glad to instruct you."

Samuel F. Streit, chairman of the exchange Clearing House committee, was recalled and produced a copy of the agreement which customers of his brokerage firm were accustomed to sign giving the broker the right to pledge or lend stocks. He was asked by Mr. Whipple whether brokers were not accustomed to pledge stocks of customers with banks to borrow much more money than was due on the stock from the customers who had purchased them on a long account.

Borrowing on Stock.

Mr. Streit said that this could be done, but that he himself always made it a point never to borrow more on any stock than was owed him by his customer, and that he always deposited the remainder of the stock in a safe deposit vault.

"Do not brokers put all the securities of various customers together for a general loan from the bank?"

"Yes."

"Which may be for a larger amount than is due the broker from his clients?"

"Yes."

Mr. Whipple then wanted to know if the securities pledged with a bank as security for a loan were available for lending to other brokers for short selling. The witness said that they were, provided other stocks of equal or greater value were substituted for them.

The committee next became concerned as to the length of time that would be required for the brokers to comply with the request of the Rules Committee sent out through the board of governors.

"I am a comparatively small house," said Mr. Streit, "and speaking for myself I should say two weeks. For a large house it may take a month."

Mr. Streit, being asked to tell what sort of statement he understood was required from the brokers regarding the accounts of the clients, said:

"I understand that the committee desires to know the standing of each customer at the end of each day from December 10 to December 23, inclusive; how many were long and how many short of the market at the close of each day. That will involve a lot of work on the part of my bookkeeper. I have about 150 accounts, but some houses have 1,000 or more."

"You couldn't get enough expert accountants in the city to do this work," he said.

Mr. Streit explained that to prepare the information desired by the committee would require bookkeepers to turn to the ledger, to work out every client's standing at the close of business on December 9, and to figure out his position at the close of every day following up to and including December 23. He said he could furnish a trial balance of every one of his customers as of December 9 within forty-four hours.

Mr. Whipple asked whether many houses did not strike a trial balance of every customer every evening. Mr. Streit said that such was the case, but the trial balance of each day was not kept on record. Mr. Whipple wanted to know whether some brokerage houses did not keep such a record, and Mr. Streit said some houses might do that, but his did not.

"Having obtained the trial balance of December 9 the next step would be to turn to the purchase and sales book for the transactions up to December 23. How long would that take?"

"About two weeks."

"If your office force did nothing else how long would it take?"

"Two or three days."

Trying to Create Enthusiasm.

"I am trying to create some enthusiasm among the brokers for this task," remarked Mr. Whipple smilingly. "I venture to suggest to the committee," he continued, looking toward Chairman Henry, "that perhaps some modification of our original request can be made so as to reduce the length of time required for getting the information together. I think some plan can be devised that will put the firms to less trouble, and for that purpose I suggest that we go into executive session."

The committee went into executive session. To that meeting went President Noble, Mr. Pomroy, Mr. Streit and Mr. Taylor. The conference lasted nearly two hours, at the close of which Chairman Henry announced that a new request for information would be sent out by the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange. The members of the committee then hurried to catch a 3:30 train for Washington to attend to business there.

As a result of the conference the Board of Governors of the exchange sent out word to the brokers to defer action on the resolution mailed them on the previous day. Instead the brokers were asked to furnish a trial balance of every client as of December 9 who was dealing in 100 shares or more, a copy of the purchase and sales book from December 10 to 23 inclusive, but to mark each account by a symbol and to furnish the key to the accounts in a separate sealed envelope.

The copy of the resolution adopted by the governors follows:

"Whereas the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives has requested the governing committee to notify the members of the exchange to defer action on the reqeust of the Rules Committee set out in the resolution of the governing committee adopted January 23, 1917, until further request from the Rules Committee and that in lieu thereof the governing committee request each member of the exchange to furnish to the chairman of the committee on clearing house for examination by the accountants of the Rules Committee at the clearing house the following:

"First—A complete trial balance in detail of the ledgers of the members showing debit and credit of general and customers' accounts, specifying under each account stocks long and stocks short as of the close of business on December 9, 1916, including only clearing house stocks in 100 share lots and multiples thereof.

"Second—A copy of purchase and sales books from December 10, 1916, to December 23, 1916, inclusive, limited to clearing house stocks in 100 share lots and multiples thereof, also a statement of the transfer of securities from one house to another where no sale has been made excluding loans of stock. The names of customers are not to be given in connection with the trial balance and copies of purchase and sales books and statements of transfers, the accounts being indicated by symbols.

"Third—A list of the names of customers having accounts on the books at the close of business December 9, 1916, or thereafter up to and including December 23, 1916, such list containing only the names of customers without the symbols connecting such names with the accounts. A separate list of customers showing the symbols connecting their names with the accounts is to be filed with the chairman of the committee on clearing house, but is not to be opened unless in the accounts themselves or in the separate list of names some evidence appears making the examination material and then only on express order of the Rules Committee. The names of persons other than those covered and designated by the resolutions of the House of Representatives shall under no circumstances be made public or disclosed.

"*Resolved*, That the governing committee request the members of the exchange to furnish to the chairman of the committee on clearing house, as soon as practicable, statements containing the information mentioned in the request of the Committee on Rules."

HENRY'S 'CHANGE BILL.

Drastic Measure Proposed to Regulate Stock Transactions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In view of the wide scope of the Rules Committee's leak inquiry and the interest of Representative Henry in stock exchange reform members of Congress are wondering whether there is to be a revival of the effort to enact legislation to regulate the barter and sale of securities.

On January 2 shortly before the present investigation was proposed Mr. Henry introduced in the House a bill "to prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges." This is the measure drawn by Samuel Untermyer.

His bill provides for the controlling of exchanges by cutting off their means of communication unless they comply with certain conditions it sets forth.

These require that every corporation the stock of which is listed shall mail to each registered stockholder at intervals a statement of its assets, liabilities, earnings and all contracts for the sale or disposition of securities; that each corporation shall file with the exchange and the Postmaster General for public inspection a statement of its gross receipts, expenses and net earnings and of all contracts entered into with its officers; that stock exchange members shall be forbidden from hypothecating any security belonging to their customers for any amount in excess of the sum owed them; that members shall be forbidden to lend securities pledged with them or make any agreement with customers to that end; that members shall keep books for all transactions under the actual names of their customers with the serial numbers of certificates or securities purchased or sold.

The bill gives the Postmaster General authority to exclude from the mails any letter, pamphlet, circular or newspaper conveying information concerning transactions which do not meet these requirements. Persons who deposit such information in the mails would be considered guilty of misdemeanor and fined $1,000 or imprisoned one year. Telegraph and telephone companies would also under heavy penalty be prohibited from transmitting such information.

The measure has received some consideration in the Senate. Senator Owen, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, reported it to the Senate, but it was hastily withdrawn when members of the committee objected.

$175,000 Fire in Reading.

READING, Pa., Jan. 24.—Fire to-day in the Academy Building in the heart of the business district of the city caused damage estimated at $175,000. The building was occupied by many small business concerns and stores, all of which suffered losses.

ABOUT OURSELVES

"With the assistance of the efficient machinery of a title company, Edward P. Mellon managed to conclude the purchase of the residence which he occupies at No. 170 East 65th Street in time to present the deed to his wife on Xmas morning."
—THE GLOBE, Dec. 26, 1916.

THE GLOBE ought to have said that it was our company whose good work enabled Santa Claus to arrive on time.

Helping people when quick action is vital is something that we do not only at Xmas but all through the year.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
Capital . . $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
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350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

DANGLING BUTTON BREAKS UP HOME

Husband Won't Forgive Wife's Neglect, Though Wedded for 28 Years.

A vest button which dangled precariously a day or two from the end of its thread and then fulfilled its threat to quit the vest caused the complete smash-up of a happy home established twenty-eight years ago, Magistrate Harris was told yesterday in the Domestic Relations Court. Tragedy was in the eye of John Myers, a waiter of 288 Eighth avenue, as he related the circumstances.

"You see, your Honor," he said in tones of sorrow rather than indignation, "that button had been hanging loose on my vest and then it came off. I kept saying to my wife, Elizabeth, that she'd better sew it on. But she put me off from day to day, saying that she was busy at this or at that. I kept getting madder and madder. Then, five weeks ago, I up and left her. Your Honor, I just couldn't stand it any longer."

The Magistrate, seeking to find if there was any deeper and more serious reason for the estrangement of the couple found there was none. He then tried to effect a reconciliation. The wife, it seemed, was willing. But John could not forget and forgive the tragic incident of the neglected vest button.

Finding John adamant the Magistrate ordered him to pay $5 weekly toward the support of his wife, and delivered himself of this wisdom for the benefit of John and Elizabeth and other married couples:

"It is inconceivable that a husband and wife could live together twenty-eight years happily and then on so trivial a pretext as this separate. The husband, if his wife neglected to sew on the button, should have sewed it on himself rather than to let this happen. The average man, anyway, ought to know how to sew on buttons in case of emergency."

The advice fell on deaf ears, and John and Elizabeth walked out apart.

Regents as Trial Judges.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Dr. John H. Finley, president of the University of the State, and a committee of the State Board of Regents served in the unique capacity of trial judges to-day. They constituted a court to take testimony in proceedings brought against nine young students of the Westerly Collegiate Institute of Staten Island for alleged fraudulent practices in their regents examinations. Decision was reserved. The committee has jurisdiction to expel the students if adjudged guilty. Their names were not made public.

MERCER

A prominent show visitor characterized the Mercer Touring-Limousine as the "common-sense" car of the entire exhibition. He was appealed to by the fact that it provides the privacy of a limousine, or the openness of a sedan, as desired.

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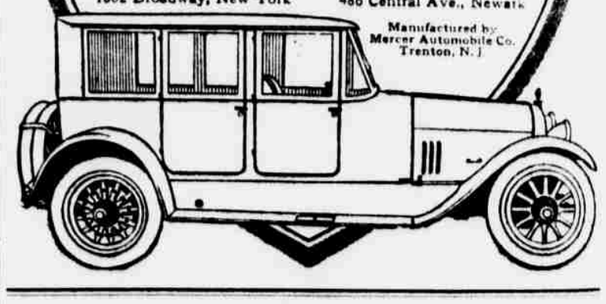

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In the Pullman car only a limited number of passengers are accommodated; there is no crowding. Operating over practically every railroad in the country, it is rarely necessary for the passengers to change cars from departure to destination. Both of these conditions contribute to the safety and comfort of unescorted women and children.

For fifty years the Pullman Company has directed its efforts to the determination of the needs of the traveling public, and the development of a service to meet these requirements. That twenty-nine per cent of Pullman conductors and twenty-five per cent of Pullman porters have been in the continuous service of the Company for over ten years indicates the high personnel of the employes by whom the service is rendered.

LEADERSHIP

THE EVENING SUN during 1916 carried more display automobile advertising than any other evening newspaper in New York.

THE EVENING SUN printed during the twelve months—

310,464 AGATE LINES
OF
AUTOMOBILE ADVERTISING
and showed
A GAIN OF 99,438 AGATE LINES
OVER 1915

THE EVENING SUN led its nearest competitor by 111,464 agate lines.

Digest the story the figures tell.

SUN	310,464 lines
Journal	198,996 "
Mail	196,284 "
Post	175,330 "
Telegram	166,550 "
Globe	159,894 "
World	26,612 "

All the evening newspapers except one gained in automobile advertising during the year. The Mail lost 13,400 lines.

THE EVENING SUN began 1917 by leading the field in automobile advertising during the two big show weeks, January 1st to 13th.