LA FOLLETTE MEN HALT LOYALISTS

Wisconsin Assembly Deadlocked Over Resolution to Rebuke Senator.

JUST 2 VOTES LACKING

"Call of House" Rule Keeps Majority From Gaining Their Objective.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—Late tonight the State Assembly is deadlocked over the resolution rebuking Senator La Follette, although the loyalists have a clear majority present.

The deadlock was precipitated by an attempt to limit debate on the resolution to forty minutes. By skilful manœuvring the La Follette men kept the loyalists pinned down by an inability to raise the "call of the House." The loyalists lacked just two votes to master their opponents.

Defeat Indicated.

The session began viciously at 7 P. M. with eighty-two members of the Assembly in their places. This indicated defeat for the La Follette forces and more humiliation for La Follette himself.

The Assembly met with the "call of the house raised," which meant that the business in hand could be taken up. Therefore the La Follette people, seeing their peril, launched a filibuster.

William T. Evjue, editor of La Follette's newspaper here, the *Capital Times*, led the battle to save the rags of his chief's repute. He tried to put the house under the "call of the house," but this was blocked. The previous question was moved, cutting off debate. Evjue shouted that La Follette's friends were being gagged.

Speaker L. C. Whitten of the Assembly announced that the resolution to rebuke La Follette would be taken up at once and that forty minutes would be permitted for debate.

"We won't stand for that," cried Evjue. "I declare now that I won't vote and there is no power in the State big enough to force me to vote."

Donnelly of Milwaukee replied: "We don't give a damn whether you and your crowd vote or not. We want a chance to vote on this resolution."

Blocking of Resolution.

Suddenly by an unexpected turn, due to dissatisfaction over limiting debate to forty minutes, a motion was made with fifteen seconders to put back the "call of the house" and again consideration of the resolution was blocked until fifty-one members should vote to raise the call. They had been doing this on and off for just a week.

Then the point was made that the resolution did not come within the Governor's call for a special session and that the Assembly had no right to take it up. The La Follette people were overlooking no bets. The Speaker ruled that there was excellent precedent for the consideration of the resolution, which "was merely an expression of opinion" on the part of the Legislature. The speaker had studied the point with care to guard against this objection.

At 8:40 P. M. the House by a vote of 49 to 36 refused to raise the call, but several members were expected at any minute. Unless help came to the forty-nine loyalists it looked as if the La Follettes could again tie up the bag.

Then it was announced that three members had made a mistake in voting to raise the call when they meant otherwise, and this presaged more confusion and delay. The La Follette agents were making a back to the wall fight, but the real trouble was lack of backbone among well meaning loyalists. They seemed afraid to knock down the La Follette minority when they had them reeling.

Roped and Tied.

There was a clear majority favoring the condemnatory resolution, but the loyalists kept permitting themselves to be roped and tied by the "call of the house."

The situation called to mind a generally expressed opinion: "Wisconsin has a strong Senate, but a mighty weak lower house."

A survey of the big chamber in which the legislative body struggled abortively in a web of its own weaving was interesting. The room was so crowded that it was difficult to move about. Soldiers thronged the galleries. Housewives sat upon the main floor clicking their knitting needles over socks and sweaters.

From time to time all eyes turned to the great blackboard upon the south gallery where in red and blue lights upon an automatic board the members registered their votes, red flashing for "aye" and blue for "no." La Follette's color was blue. At 9:30 P. M. Evjue tried to get an adjournment, but the vote was 48 to 37.

In a moment of ease, with the House turning itself on and off like a faucet, a fist fight took place in the corridor. A loyalist Assemblyman, meeting a La Follette man, relieved his mind: "You low pro-German dog, the people took you out of the gutter and sent you here and you are voting just the way your master wants." Whereupon they went to it.

Motion after motion failed to raise the call of the House as the night wore on, the La Follette men outmanœuvring their more numerous but less courageous opponents.

LENROOT GOES HOME.

Will Make Loyalty the Issue in Wisconsin Campaign.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representative Irvine L. Lenroot left Washington to-day for Wisconsin, where he will plunge at once into the campaign for the Senatorial nomination at the Republican State primaries and remain in his State until the issue shall be decided as to who is to succeed the late Senator Paul O. Husting. Mr. Lenroot will take personal charge of his campaign.

"Loyalty will be the issue in the Wisconsin Senatorial contest," said Mr. Lenroot. "The time has arrived when it is up to the loyal American citizens to go to the mat with pacifists and pro-Germans in Wisconsin and throughout the nation."

Mr. Lenroot said that despite his former cordial intimate relations with Senator La Follette—Lenroot was once his private secretary—he would launch direct broadsides at the pacifist utterances of his former friend and spare him in nothing. Mr. Lenroot added:

"A vote for La Follette or for La Follette's man is a vote for La Follettism, and that has come to mean pacifism. This is the state of the case that I mean to place squarely up to the people of Wisconsin and stand or fall on that issue."

WAGNER ELECTION BILL IS OPPOSED

Up-State Republicans Fight His Measure Dealing With Campaign Expenses.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 5.—Up-State Republicans voiced their opposition to-day against the bill of Senator Robert F. Wagner, the Democratic leader of the Senate, requiring a report of all campaign contributions ten days before election and stopping all expenditures of money five days before election. Tammany Democrats made a fight for the bill, declaring that they were desirous of purifying the elections. The Republicans favor the Nicoll bill, which requires the publication of campaign contributions ten days before election but does not stop the receipt of them.

James E. MacBride, president of the New York City Civil Service Commission, appeared for the Hylan administration. When R. E. McGahen of the Citizens' Union said that the Honest Ballot Association favored the bill Mr. MacBride asked if that association had been revived.

"I thought that organization went out of business," he said, "after it was shown to have been a silent partner in the Mitchel slush fund."

"How was it a silent partner?" asked McGahen.

"Why, the official reports," replied MacBride, "show that it received $45,000 of that fund."

Senator Wagner said that his bill would prevent the scandals of the last New York city election. He asserted that a coterie of millionaires tried to purchase the conscience of the people of New York and that the up-State Republicans were in the habit of voting names from tombstones.

Senator Ottinger interrupted by saying that he bet Tammany wished there were more tombstones in New York city.

"Well," replied Wagner, "Mitchel would have received less than 40,000 votes instead of 147,000 if my bill had been in force last fall."

He said Tammany wants his bill to become a law and was willing to tell before any election how much money was received and spent for campaign purposes.

It is believed neither the Wagner nor the Nicoll bill will be enacted.

REALTY MEN PLEAD FOR BOYLAN BILLS

Dowling Appeals to Senate to Save City From Own People.

ATTACKS HYLAN POLICIES

Wants City Budget Limited—Tax Reform Association Opposes Measures.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 5.—Robert E. Dowling, president of the City Investing Company and chairman of the legislative committee of the New York Real Estate Board, appealed to the Legislature to protect New York city from its own people this afternoon at the hearing on the Boylan bills to limit the tax on real estate in the city to $1.75 per $100 and to impose a tax on personal property of 2½ mills.

The city administration and the backers of the bills are at odds. Mayor Hylan, who had at first advocated the tax programme of the Real Estate Board, several weeks ago repudiated the measures.

Hits Municipal Ownership.

"The Legislature should pass these bills," said Mr. Dowling. "Then they can be put up to the Mayor for a hearing. It is no concern of the Legislature whether the city authorities are for them. Mayor Hylan now says he is not in favor of any tax legislation.

"The idea of the city being separate from the State is ridiculous. It is the State's duty to protect us from those who wish to put undue burdens on real estate as well as the revolutionary extension of power seen in municipal trading.

"I have heard enough about home rule and municipal ownership. Some people are honest in believing in this sort of thing. Others would take our property away from us altogether. There were 130,000 Socialists who voted in New York city last year who don't believe in government anyway."

The attack on the policies of the city administration caused a sensation in the Senate chamber, where the hearing was being held before the Senate New York City Committee. Mr. Dowling laughed at the arguments of the bills' opponents, who asserted that not enough taxable personal property could be found to make up the balance needed by the city in case the tax on real estate were reduced to 1.75.

"Why we know," he said, "that there are persons having as much as $5,000,000 worth of personal property in their houses who are not paying a cent on it on the ground that they live somewhere else. I'll venture to say that on Fifth avenue between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-ninth street there is $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of paintings, statues and art works on which not a cent of personal tax is being collected although it is receiving the city's protection.

"I predict that with a tax of 2½ mills enough personal property can be found in New York city not only to reduce the tax on real estate to 1.75 but to 1.50, even though all those properties are exempted on which there are special taxes."

Mr. Dowling argued that the city is spending too much money and that a limit should be placed upon its budget.

"We have too many people browbeating the city government into spending money that is not necessary. That is the reason I believe in Senator Brown's pay as you go plan."

"Yes, and that is here to stay," interrupted Senator Charles F. Murphy of Brooklyn.

Mr. Dowling declared there was too much of a tendency to put all of the burdens on real estate. He said that once when Mayor Gaynor needed $65,000,000 he raised it by increasing the assessed valuation of real estate by $650,000,000 instead of seeking other sources of taxation.

"The Mayor who does that sort of thing next time," he added, "should be indicted and removed by the Governor."

Lawrence McGuire, president of the Real Estate Board, and Edward P. Doyle also spoke for the bills. Mr. Doyle declared that because of the unnecessary regulatory laws and other burdens which had been put on real estate there is fast becoming no real estate market in New York city, and he warned that "something must now be done to protect this great asset of New York city."

BLAKELEY BILL HEARING

C. J. Tobin Against Measure to Tax Property of Charities.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 5.—Representatives of charitable organizations of various denominations at a hearing before the taxation committees of the Legislature to-day opposed the Blakeley bill providing that the real property of other than religious and educational institutions acquired by charitable corporations in Westchester county hereafter shall not be exempt from taxation only on consent of and under conditions fixed by the Board of Supervisors or the Common Council in cities.

The charities of the State, including the hospitals and the Y. M. C. A., and the Knights of Columbus, are aiding the government in every way, and this certainly is an inopportune time to lay a tax burden upon those charities of the State which has been exempt from taxation since time immemorial," declared Charles J. Tobin, secretary of the State Council of Catholic Charities and representing over 3,000,000 Catholics.

"This legislation," he continued, makes a local issue of the State function of taxation and exemption. Likewise the bill discriminates in the interest of existing charitable institutions, especially those heavily endowed. The charitable institutions that this bill will hit save the localities in money from eight to fourteen times more than the value of their exemptions."

Senator Slater, Assemblyman Blakeley and a delegation representing the Westchester County Supervisors insisted their county was being overrun with charitable institutions and that in some instances lands were held in their name which afterward were sold as building lots.

WOMEN WIN POINT.

Their Demand for Statewide Personal Enrolment Granted.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 5.—The woman suffragists have gained their point on the question of personal enrolment for women. The Judiciary committees of the Senate and Assembly in executive session decided to-day to grant their demand for statewide personal enrolment of women in all places of more than 5,000 population. Whether there will be one or two days for this enrolment has not been definitely decided, but it is most likely that one day will be given with the registration places open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The enrolment bill as originally drawn provided for personal enrolment only in first class cities on the third Friday and Saturday in May. In the remainder of the State there was to be enrolment by certificate between May 16 and June 15. The women objected to enrolment by certificate plan on the ground that it would give too much opportunity for politicians to influence the new voters. They said that they wanted the women to go to the places of enrolment themselves and exercise their own judgment independent of what anybody else might want them to do.

Mrs. Helen R. Leavitt of the legislative committee of the Woman Suffrage party after hearing of the decision of the committee expressed her satisfaction. She said that while the women would prefer two days they could get along with one and that there would be no objection if one day was finally decided on.

Sister of Argentine Diplomat Dies.

BUENOS AYRES, March 5.—Senorita Maria Alcira Zeballos, sister of Estanislao Zeballos, formerly Argentine Minister to the United States, died here last night. Senorita Zeballos was well known in Washington.

PROHIBITION TEST AT ALBANY TO-DAY

Assembly Will Vote on Recommittal of Amendment Favorably Reported.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 5.—A lineup of Assemblymen is expected to-morrow on the Federal prohibition amendment when the Assembly Judiciary Committee reports this amendment to the House favorably. The committee by a vote of 8 to 5 to-day agreed to report the bill. The five who dissented from a favorable report were Tuckerman and Bourke, Republicans of Manhattan; O'Hare of Queens and Bloch and Goldberg of Manhattan, Democrats.

It is expected when the favorable report is submitted to the Assembly to-morrow that a motion will be made to recommit the amendment to the Judiciary Committee. If there is a full attendance it will require seventy-six votes to defeat this attempt to kill the bill. The advocates of the Federal amendment say they are sure of at least sixty-eight votes and that they should be able to prevent the recommital of the bill and pass it in the Assembly. The Senate committee is opposed to the Federal amendment.

Assemblyman Tuckerman submitted a minority report against the amendment. This report declared that the amendment was not lawfully before the Legislature on the ground that Article V. of the Federal Constitution, that two-thirds of both houses of Congress shall deem it necessary, was not complied with. The minority made the same objection, also, as the State Bar Association, that it gave concurrent power to the Congress and the State. Another objection was that it attempted to regulate the personal and private actions of the people by legislative action, giving the people nothing to say about it.

Senate Wants People to Decide.

The Senate committee's attitude was shown in a report made by the committee on taxation and retrenchment today that it favors the submission of the State constitutional amendment, so that a public referendum may be had ahead of the Legislature's consideration of the Federal measure.

"In the absence of satisfactory evidence as to whether prohibition for the State is favored by a majority of the electors the committee favors the submission of the State prohibition amendment," the report says. "If passed by this and the next Legislature a referendum can be had at the general election in 1919. If the proposal is defeated the issue in this State will be disposed of at least for the present as to both State and national prohibition. If it is adopted the Legislature can then consider the Federal amendment on its merits. This seems to be the wiser course because of objections put forward against the Federal amendment on grounds unrelated to prohibition in this State."

The committee had under consideration not only the Federal and State amendments, but also a proposal to stop liquor sales in this State for the duration of the war and an alternate proposal permitting the sale of only beers and wines. Regarding these proposals the report says: "In war restraint of the abuse of spirituous liquors in the interest of efficiency rests upon stronger grounds than in time of peace.

Beer and Wines Could Be Sold.

"The national Government has prohibited the manufacture of spirituous liquors during the war, and acting in harmony with the national Government the committee proposes to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors for the period of the war and six months after, only beer and wine being permitted. This will minimize abuses, promote temperance, avoid extremes and consequent agitation and discontent generally, and particularly in cities and with labor, and the committee hopes will appeal to the better judgment of all classes of our citizens.

"If prohibition is adopted," the report concludes, "an aggregate annual income of $54,000,000 will be withdrawn from Federal, State and municipal treasuries and will have to be met by other taxes."

The report is signed by Senator James A. Emerson, chairman of the committee.

BACKS MARTIN BILL.

Assembly Committee to Report Measure Repealing School Law.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Martin bill, repealing the township school law passed by the last Legislature, will be reported favorably to the State Assembly tomorrow by Chairman Tallett of the Committee on Education. This is the bill that Gov. Whitman recommended in a special message as a result of a widespread demand from farmers against the township law.

The two Houses of the Legislature seem to be at odds on how the question should be disposed of. Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican leader of the Upper House, believes that the law should be retained and the farmers' objections should be met by amendments.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly insists on the repeal of the law and believes a commission should be appointed to investigate the subject with a view to drafting a plan for the improvement of education in the rural parts of the State.

Chairman Tallett also will report favorably the Judson bill providing that all communities outside of cities shall have the power to determine whether they shall engage special teachers to carry out the provisions of the Welsh compulsory physical training law. This is another law that has aroused the ire of the farmers.

FAVOR USE OF CANALS.

Consider Restoration of Waterways for Coal Transport.

At the request of the Anthracite Canals Committee, a body composed of city officials and business men of the New England and Middle Atlantic States and, at the instance of the National Fuel Administration, the Committee on Inland Waterways of Congress took up yesterday the question of restoring some of the canals which extend from the Pennsylvania coal regions to tidewater.

Twenty-five years ago these canals were used for the transport of the bulk of the coal used in New York, New Jersey and New England, but gradually fell into complete or partial disuse with the improvement in railroad transport. Since the shortage of fuel set in early in the winter, the project of restoring some of them was taken up, and army engineers have been at work for several weeks making surveys and gathering technical data.

The Anthracite Canals Committee, anticipating the coal shortage of the winter, proposed the restoration of the canals eight months ago of the Delaware and Hudson, the Lehigh, the Schuylkill, the Pennsylvania, the Morris and Essex and the Delaware and Raritan canals.

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Competition for Capital.

It's not inflation that bankers and business men fear as a result of the War Finance Corporation or any other financial operation of the Government; it's the inevitable deflation. As Sam Patch said, "'Tain't the flyin' that troubles me; it's the lightin'."

Inflation is with us now and will increase. The circumstances of war produce it. Who ever heard of an economical war? War is waste. But as sure as night follows day, there must come deflation, and it is the ills attendant upon deflation that must be guarded against. Forewarned is forearmed; and it will be a great pity if we shall be not able to modify, if not avert, the evil results of deflation.

With inflation, the price of money, or rather of credit, will go up as the price of all other commodities. The Government itself will not be favored in the market, for here is a commodity that admits of no price-fixing, but the price the Government pays is the measure of the terms to all other borrowers.

There is one individual who can regard these conditions with complacency, and that is he who, conducting a sound business, is established with a sound bank, for with money today as with goods, it is not the question of price but of getting the goods, and there is no member bank of the Federal Reserve System that need refuse accommodation to the customer whose responsibility, business and bank balances warrant.

This is the liberal attitude assumed by The Harriman National Bank, and it may interest business people who for any reason are considering a banking change.

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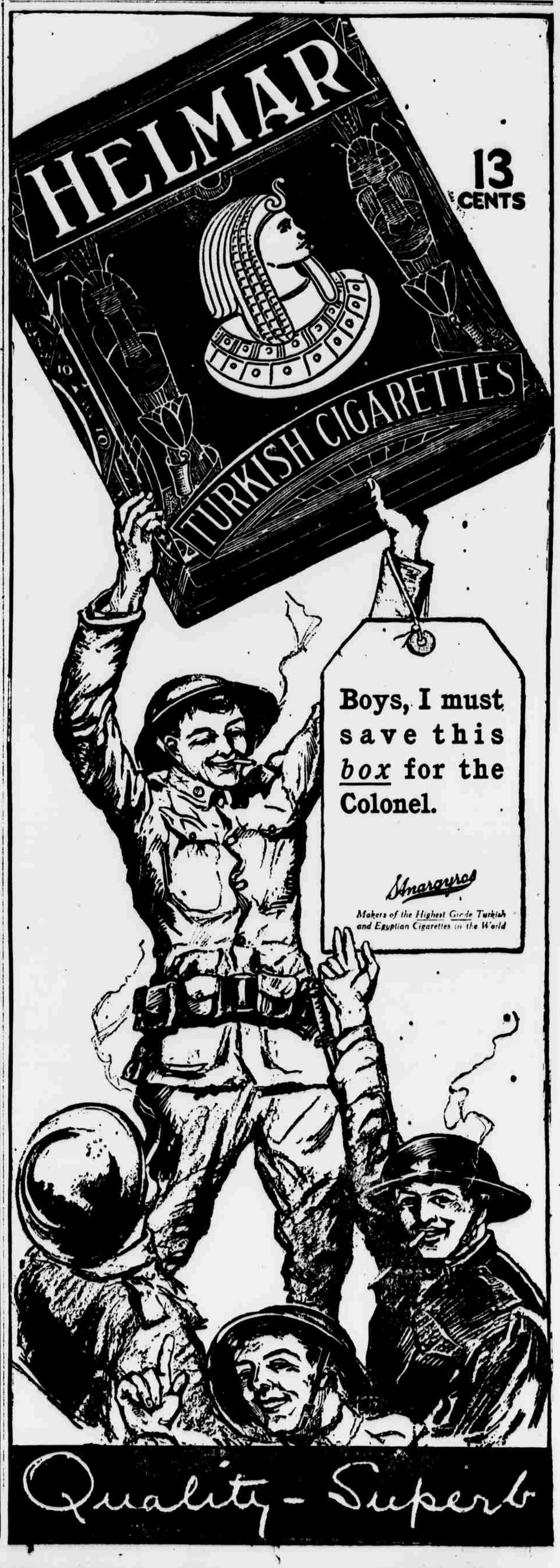
ONE YEAR AGO the Globe Rubber Tire Manufacturing Company elected a new management—on March 1, 1917. Announcement was then made of the sound policies under which the company would continue to operate.

Today, as of March 1, 1918, we report on the progress of the past year. Quietly and consistently, in the midst of business turmoil and war's alarms, Globe Tires have served the pressing needs of the times at home and abroad and have found increasing favor.

From Maine to California, from Washington to Florida, and on every European battlefront where the fight for Liberty is being waged Globe Tires are daily proving their right to leadership in their field of service.

The war is constantly proving that reliability is the first requisite in men and materials; that initial cost is of slight importance where assured service is obtained, and that fitness is its own reward.

Globe Quality has brought us a recognition far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Today, twice as many Globe Tires are being bought as were being sold one year ago; and we have succeeded in actually improving the quality of our product—until now Globe Tires are literally the best automobile tires that any one has ever been able to build.

The past year has added quality to our product, strength to our resources, and success to our efforts.

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