

PLEDGE IS MADE BY MISS RANKIN

First Congresswoman, Honor Guest at Breakfast, Promises to Do Her Best.

(Continued from First Page.)

of womanhood throughout the nation. The toastmistress introduced her, she arose, and as she did so, chairs were pushed back and the simple tribute of the entire assemblage standing was accorded her. As the handclapping ceased and the others sat down, the slim figure in black chiffon was left outlined against the bank of flowers, in front of a huge mantle.

A black straw sailor hat, a moderately low black chiffon gown, with high neck in the back, three-quarter-length sleeves, all made over white silk, this was the costume Miss Rankin had chosen to wear on her first public appearance in the Capitol.

She seemed very brave as she began, and her black-lashed blue eyes sparkled as she spoke. As everybody strained forward to hear her, she began in a moderately low-pitched voice, easily heard in the dead silence of the room, to outline her ideals and intentions.

But it was too much. Smiles With Tears Near. The color left her face, and as she flashed a brave little smile around the room the tenseness of her lips was noticeable.

A convulsive swallow, and she began, "I have heard all the things which have been said, and I promise—I promise—"

Her voice trailed off, she stopped as suddenly as she had begun, then sat down abruptly, blinding lips, and gazing fixedly at the table.

For a moment there was silence. The reputation of woman suffragists as being above "sentimental sniffing" hung in the balance. The faces of the women were seen to twitch, and many a woman lowered her head and stared fixedly at her plate. Many a woman who before had been only lukewarm in her praise of the Congresswoman from Montana now felt her heart go out in sympathy to the little figure in black, sitting there with her head in her hands. One could almost trace the brain workings of the guests.

Two Factions Remained. Here was the first material recognition of the work of more than half a century; the first promise of unrestricted loyalty in the governing body of the nation; the culmination of whole lifetimes of speech-making and street pleading; and the first time in four years that the two bodies of suffragists were united.

And then—there were no tears, no cheers, for one could not trust to the voice of the applause which unburdened every heart in that assemblage of women, who wanted to cry but didn't dare, burst out in hand-clapping to reward the best and the poorest speech of the morning.

The women had some of all parts of the United States to do honor to Miss Rankin on the eventful morning. Women who had campaigned with the new Congresswoman in California; women who had fought with her in Montana, and women who had never even seen her, all came together to pay tribute to the little woman who "came out of the West."

And tribute they did pay. Only lack of time, and no lack of belief in her sincerity or ability, bound the ten women who told of the sterling worth of the feminine legislator.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, society and suffrage leader, paid high tribute to the woman they were there to honor.

"The day of our deliverance is at hand," said Mrs. Catt. "And I know, and we all know, that this deliverance is to be at the hand of a woman."

Tribute to Miss Paul. As Miss Alice Paul arose to speak everyone in the room arose as a silent tribute to the energy with which Miss Paul had directed suffrage work in Washington. Miss Paul expressed confidence that from now on the cause of woman's rights would gain rapidly with Miss Rankin as leader.

Mrs. M. Clark, a suffrage leader of Boston, next arose, to speak for a minute only.

"I only want to express my happiness, and the happiness of those I left in Boston, for this day, and our high hope of the results that are to come from the Honorable Jeanette Rankin."

Miss Helen Todd, of California, told how Miss Rankin had made the day for the women in California, how she had worked day after day when other suffragists had given up the fight.

Miss Todd was followed by Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, who predicted that the day of woman's political power was at hand, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, of New York, who said she had only arisen to "shout hurrah for Jeanette Rankin."

Urges Child Labor Laws. "Now that we have a pull in Congress, there is no telling what we will accomplish," said Miss Julia Lathrop. Miss Lathrop expressed confidence that Miss Rankin would take up the cause of the child labor reform and help enact beneficial legislation for the nation's 25,000,000 children.

At the conclusion of the breakfast the party split up, some going direct to the Capitol and others accompanying Miss Rankin to headquarters of the National American Suffrage Association. When Miss Rankin made a brief speech thanking every one present for their interest in her, and assuring them of her desire to do the best she could for the cause of woman's suffrage in her new position.

From suffrage headquarters Miss Rankin was escorted to her office in the House Office Building by a score of flag-draped automobiles carrying suffrage leaders representing almost every State in the Union.

On the back of the car carrying Miss Rankin and Mrs. Carrie Chapman was a huge banner, with "Montana" in great black letters. Small flags on the sides bore the names of North and South Dakota.

Crowds of persons on Pennsylvania avenue, hurrying toward the Hill, recognized the "Lady from Montana" as the new Congresswoman. They cheered and the sweet Congresswoman was noticeably touched at the expressions of regard.

Camera Men Busy. Instead of going direct to the House Office Building, the cortege circled the plaza, in front of the Capitol and stopped near the south steps, while dozens of motion picture and newspaper photographers snapped Miss Rankin about to enter the Capitol for the first time as a Representative.

Only a few persons recognized Miss Rankin when she arrived at the House Office Building. She was almost lost in a maze of fashionably gowned women who thronged the lobby and the distinguished woman in black greeted no one different from the rest.

When she entered her office she found awaiting her a mammoth bouquet bearing the card of the W. C. T. U. Shortly after another bouquet, equally large, was brought in by the National Woman's Party.

Crowd Besieges Her. Before she could take off her gloves, Miss Rankin was surrounded by delegations of school girls, pacifists, anti-pacifists, and others, all anxious to shake hands with the first Congresswoman.

Before she could leave her office to go to the Capitol Miss Rankin was besieged by people who wanted her to sign autograph books. Others wanted her to carry part of their bouquets as they were worn. To the best of her ability, Miss Rankin pleased them all.

"Will you sign this, please?" "Can you get me a ticket of admission for this morning?" "How well you look! Let me congratulate you." "I wish you all kinds of success." These and other ejaculations met Miss Rankin whichever way she might turn, and it is no wonder that she threw up her hands and said: "Oh, I'm getting flustered."

"Nothing Stuck Up About Her." An aged messenger who has carried letters and helped around the office, for years hardly knew what to make of the scene. He was only too anxious to be helpful, but was afraid to more than put his foot across the threshold. It was a novel experience to him.

CALLS MANN UNFIT FOR SPEAKERSHIP

Congressman Dallinger of Massachusetts Declares Illinoisan Lacks Breadth of Vision.

A statement explaining why he would not support Congressman Mann as the Republican candidate for Speaker was issued today by Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, of Massachusetts, one of the bolters from the Republican caucus Saturday.

Mr. Dallinger says Mr. Mann lacks the breadth of vision required in a party leader in the present crisis. That he would support Congressman Gillett of Massachusetts for the Speakership was announced by Mr. Dallinger, who says:

"After very careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that I cannot conscientiously vote for James R. Mann for Speaker of the House. As such action would be an endorsement on my part of his course as minority leader in the last Congress."

Declared "Entirely Lacking." "His attitude on the McLemore resolution and the naval bill, the only effect of which was to embarrass our Government in the conduct of its international relations, clearly demonstrated that in spite of his remarkable knowledge of parliamentary procedure and his untiring efforts in the minute details of legislation, he is entirely lacking in that breadth of vision, real statesmanship, and patriotism so essential to the leadership of a great party at this critical time."

"As it has become clearly evident during the last few weeks that he cannot secure the necessary number of votes to be elected Speaker, a vote for him is a vote to continue him as party leader, which I refuse to do."

"I shall vote for Frederick H. Gillette of Massachusetts for Speaker. Mr. Gillette is one of the oldest Republican members in point of service, ranking member of the very important Committee on Appropriations, and a man whose character, ability, disposition, and patriotism admirably fit him to be our leader in this crisis."

Other Nominees Acceptable. "Moreover, I shall vote for the candidates for the other offices of the House nominated by the Republican conference, all of whom are admirably qualified for the positions in question, and for a Republican majority of all standing committees, upon the composition of which the real control of legislation depends."

"Finally, I shall in the future, as in the past, vote for such legislation as will adequately prepare our country beyond the vista of the present, and I shall continue to support the President of the United States in all measures which he may propose for the common defense, believing that at such a time as this every member of Congress should cast aside considerations of party and politics, and should have in mind only the safety and welfare of the country."

Greeted by Colleagues. Escorted by Congressman John M. Evans, the only other House member from Montana, Miss Rankin entered the chamber at 11:55 o'clock. The House had not yet convened, but more than 400 members were present and accorded their colleague a genuine ovation.

Miss Rankin took her seat near the center of the House by the middle aisle, but she did not remain seated more than a second. Members from both sides of the chamber came over and began to shake hands and until the House adjourned the woman from Montana held a reception.

Democrats were just as enthusiastic in their welcome as Republicans. The introductions were made by Congressman Evans, a Democrat.

The highest compliment Miss Rankin's name was called on the roll call by States, she was the recipient of attention and applause. Persons in the gallery seemed just as much interested in Miss Rankin as the members on the floor, and everybody joined in giving her a hand.

PRIESTS READY TO FIGHT Will Be Found Battling for Country, Declares Paulist Father.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Six hundred Knights of Columbus went into a delirium of enthusiasm yesterday morning at the twentieth annual communion breakfast of the New Amsterdam Council when the Right Rev. John Hughes, general superior of the Paulist Fathers, declared that if war came upon the United States, priests will be at the side of laymen and every Roman Catholic will be found following the flag of liberty wherever Congress directs.

W. Bourke Cockran, Bird S. Coler, and Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff delivered similar patriotic remarks. Their speeches were likewise characterized by bitter attacks upon the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations.

The Knights received Holy Communion at the 8 o'clock mass in the Paulist Fathers Church on Columbus avenue and marched in a body to Shanley's where the communion breakfast was given.

"We have shown the world that we Catholic priests could work in the trenches alongside of other men," said Father Hughes, "and if this country is forced into war then we priests are ready, and I say, God bless us, let every man stand up and fight for his country and for his religion and follow our glorious flag of liberty wherever Congress and the President dictate."

NURSE FOILS BURGLAR Saves Employers \$14,000, But Loses Rings Worth \$1,000.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Miss Marie Spear, a trained nurse engaged in the home of Mrs. Grace W. Gould, 855 West End avenue, saved her employers last evening from losing \$14,000 to a burglar. As it was, the burglar got away with rings worth \$1,000.

The nurse takes care of Andrew G. White, Mrs. Gould's aged father. She entered the room of her charge last night and found the burglar there. He had tucked under his arm a strong box containing \$4,000 in currency and jewelry worth \$10,000. Miss Spear grabbed with him and screamed.

The man, who wore a handkerchief across his lower features, knocked her down with a blow on the jaw.

Then he left by way of the window, but she had had placed a ladder when he entered. His haste to get far away from the neighborhood of Miss Spear's screams, which she continued, was so great that he slipped down the ladder, and when the police found the strong box intact, Mrs. Gould's apartment is on the second floor, and the burglar had entered by bending down the spikes on the fire escape leading to the rearway on the 102d street side of the building, crossing the fence and climbing up the ladder, which is kept in the area.

Mr. White was asleep until Miss Spear's screams awakened him.

PARAGON POLICEMAN QUILTS. CHICAGO, April 2.—After twenty years "in harness" in the same locality, Policeman John J. McNamara has quit the Chicago force, a bachelor and a landed proprietor. McNamara has the streets and the guardianship of his beat for the green fields and the mossy stones of the farm. He has bought a farm in Ohio and thence has taken his way. McNamara was never late for roll-call in his 20 years, never missed a "roll" of the patrol box, never the object of a complaint, and never had a love affair.

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Mrs. Peabody's Statement. Mrs. Peabody, who accompanied the pacifist party to Senator Lodge's office, gave the following account of the tussle:

"Three gentlemen and myself, from Massachusetts, being constituents of the Senator, went to his office to ask him if he would not reconsider his attitude on the war question. We told him that his constituents were in favor of a referendum for peace. Senator Lodge said he had done nothing but consider the proposition for three years and that he was tired of it. He said he had made up his mind.

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Says Lodge Advanced. "At that Senator Lodge advanced with clenched fists, exclaiming: 'You called me a—dirty coward,' and struck Mr. Bannwart. 'It was very natural that he should strike back; and he was placed un-

GERMAN-AMERICANS PLEAD AGAINST WAR

Delegation Comes From Chicago to Urge Neutrality Upon Congress.

Twenty-five "German-Americans" from Chicago and surrounding towns were sandwiched in between the peace organizations that arrived in Washington to plead with their Congressmen against war today.

The delegation was headed by Ferdinand Walther, president of the German-American Alliance, of Chicago, and J. H. Jacobsen. Most of them came in a special car.

"We are coming as individuals and not as representatives of any organization," said Mr. Jacobsen, who appeared to be the spokesman for the party. "We are going to hunt up our representatives in Congress, and tell them we do not believe this country ought to go to war. We are not all pacifists, and some of us are in favor of universal peace, but we believe that both sides have violated international law."

The only woman in the party was Mrs. Carl Buhl. While in Washington, the "German-American" delegation will live in its special car, parked near the Union Station. Upon arrival, they went to the House Office Building seeking members of Congress from northeastern Illinois. They wished it understood they were not affiliated with any of the other peace delegations coming to the National Capitol.

ASTRONOMER HALE HONORED. PARIS, April 2.—The Astronomical Society of France has conferred on George Ellery Hale, American astronomer, the Janssen medal for important astronomical discoveries.

Camille Flammarion, on behalf of the society, handed the medal to William Graves Sharp, the American ambassador, at the society's general meeting. Mr. Sharp has recently become a member of the society, having been proposed by Mr. Flammarion and seconded by President Poincaré.

Mr. Flammarion said the council of the society desired to render homage to American science and to Mr. Hale's labor in solar physics.

This is the second time Mr. Hale has been honored with the Janssen Medal, it having been given him in 1894.

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Guaranteed to Strengthen Eyesight 50% In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Philadelphia, Pa. Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they quit wearing them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me."

A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for 15 days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overwork, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years both for distance and near work, and without them I could not read my own name in an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of every description, if you are bothered by them, go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto Tablets. Drop one in water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopefully blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, the Bon-Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or night glasses. I can highly recommend it to anyone who is suffering from eye strain, itching, burning eyes, red eyes, blurred vision or for eyes inflamed from exposure to smog, sun, dust, etc. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto, referred to above, is not a patent medicine or a secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturer guarantees it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is sold in this city by O'Donnell's, Liggett's, Riker-Hogeman, People's Drug Store, and other druggists.—Adv.

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GERMAN-AMERICANS PLEAD AGAINST WAR

Delegation Comes From Chicago to Urge Neutrality Upon Congress.

Twenty-five "German-Americans" from Chicago and surrounding towns were sandwiched in between the peace organizations that arrived in Washington to plead with their Congressmen against war today.

The delegation was headed by Ferdinand