

STATE LEADERS OPPOSE SNELL

Whitman May Have Rough Sailing in Pick- ing New Chairman

CALLS SUPPORTERS TO CONFERENCE HERE

Committeemen See Plan for Renomination in Move to Fill Tanner's Place

Following a meeting of some of the Republican state leaders here on Friday it has become evident that Governor Whitman will not have altogether smooth sailing in selecting the man he wants to succeed Frederick C. Tanner as chairman of the Republican State Committee. The Governor is anxious to have Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of Potsdam, take the place, but some of the leaders are said to be opposed to his election. There appears to be a division on the matter among Governor Whitman's "kitchen cabinet" in the state committee.

It is understood that William L. Ward, of Westchester, and Herbert Parsons are opposed to Mr. Snell. George W. Aldridge, of Rochester, and other members of the committee are supporting the Governor in his choice of Mr. Snell. Mr. Snell, according to some of his friends, will decline to consider the office unless he is the unanimous choice of the state committee. It is known that he does not want the job at all, but might be persuaded to take it because of his warm personal friendship with the Governor.

Governor Sees Losses

Governor Whitman hurried here yesterday from Albany. During the afternoon he was in conference with several Republican leaders at the St. Regis. He declined to comment, however, on any of the matters discussed.

The state chairmanship was a subject of discussion at a conference in the Hotel Vanderbilt Friday. Messrs. Ward, Aldridge and Parsons, State Senator George F. Argatstein, Charles Hamilton, Republican whip in the House of Representatives, and United States Senator-elect William M. Calder, of Brooklyn, were present.

It is understood that certain members of the state committee are opposed to Governor Whitman's plan because they see in it a paving of the way for his renomination in 1918, which they desire to forestall. The Ward-Parsons faction is said to be looking the field over for a suitable candidate, other than Whitman, to lead the Republican fight two years hence. Some of the politicians declare that the Governor is anxious to have a Congressman at the head of the state committee, in view of the possible prestige it might give him in Washington.

Senator Mills Favored

The New York County Republican organization, it was said yesterday, is in favor of having State Senator Ogden L. Mills take the state chairmanship, but the Westchester leader is believed to be opposed to Mills. The present situation, it seems to promise a sharp fight in the state committee. Chairman Tanner is waiting the word to issue the call for the meeting, when he will formally tender his resignation.

WHEN JENNY LIND ARRIVED

One of the amusing incidents recalled by Helen Nicolay's "Our Nation in the Building" is that of the first arrival of Jenny Lind in New York, carefully staged by her manager, P. T. Barnum.

"Barnum," says Miss Nicolay, "offered a prize of \$200 for an ode in her honor, which was won by a young man named Bayard Taylor. When her ship was nearing port he erected triumphal arches on the wharf. Guns announced her arrival off Sandy Hook, and her tentatively climbed aboard the Atlantic to welcome her with a choice bouquet stuck in the bosom of his white vest." Another man, ostensibly Barnum's business rival, was already at her side, presenting her with a bouquet three times as big, but he may have been part of the advertising scheme in disguise. At any rate, she smiled upon Barnum, and he mounted the box of her carriage, white waistcoat and all, and drove off with her in triumph through the crowd, a move which his autobiography confesses was a detail of his well thought out plan."

ONE BENEFIT OF WAR

"While war," writes "The London Economist," "improves us by preventing our increasing our wealth, it also is teaching us to work harder and to go without many things that we used to think essential. If the nation faces its after-war task wisely and bravely, it may yet astonish the world by the rapidity and completeness of its triumph over it."

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CORRIGAN WON'T CALL T. R.

Colonel Not Needed as Character Witness in \$200,000 Libel Suit

Theodore Roosevelt will not be called to testify in the \$200,000 libel suit brought by Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan against the Bobbs-Merrill Company for publication of the novel "Gods Man," written by George Bronson Howard.

Magistrate Corrigan intended to have Colonel Roosevelt as a character witness, but after a conference, the plaintiff announced that it would not be necessary for the Colonel to come to court.

FORD'S SPENDING DELAYED 60 DAYS

Federal Court Continues Injunction Against Auto Plant Development

Detroit, Dec. 9.—The three circuit judges who heard the Dodge Brothers equity case to-day extended for sixty days the temporary injunction restraining Henry Ford from using the profits of the Ford Motor Company to develop its business. The judges will hear further arguments on the application to make the injunction permanent.

One sentence of the Judge's decision, touching upon the Ford Motor Company's activities of the Ford Motor Company, says: "Inasmuch as business corporations are constructed for profit, they must not bend their energies in any other direction."

The judges were not unanimous in their decision as to whether Ford could legally expend millions of his company's funds to construct and maintain what he called the Ford Motor Company. Ford announced some time ago that he planned to buy great quantities of ore and smelt it in his own furnaces.

Judges Weist and Hart held that the Ford Motor Company could properly build an enterprise, provided all the products which left the smelters were used in the manufacture of automobiles by the Ford concern.

Judge Chester, who did not concur, held that an automobile corporation could not legally engage in the smelter business, even if it intended to use the product of its smelter.

The judges were unanimous in their declaration that minority stockholders had a right to receive consideration from Ford. They held that when Ford put through projects without notifying minority stockholders of his intention, without listening to their complaints or suggestions he was disregarding the rights which they, as stockholders, should enjoy.

The dispute as to whether capital stock and capital assets should be regarded legally as synonymous was decided in Ford's favor. The Judge held that capital stock does not always mean capital. The point raised by the Dodge was that the Ford company, although capitalized at \$2,000,000, was an illegal corporation, because a state law limits the capitalization of a Michigan corporation at \$1,000,000.

The Ford Motor Company's assets, said to be worth \$400,000,000, should be regarded as capital stock, the Dodge attorneys contended.

HARD TO PLEASE

"Are you aware that the United States government spends a large sum every year on its Weather Bureau?" "No," the confirmed pessimist replied, according to "The Birmingham Age-Herald," "but, regardless of whether the amount is great or small, the sort of weather we get is not worth the money."

Jail Terms Fail to Halt German Peace Clamor

Liebknecht was said to be imprisoned. But all was still. No crowd gathered. There was no royal ceremonial for this brave spirit.

Bitterly disappointed by the lack of demonstration, I sought out some Social Democrats. They were Liebknecht's intimate friends. I took two taxis and three trams to elude spies.

These radicals were as disappointed as I that nothing had occurred. The factory workers were to have made a protest. A large body was to have gone on strike. A little leaflet stating time and place for the demonstration was to have been distributed, but the leaflet failed to arrive. A big package reached Berlin, but when opened it contained a soldier's uniform. The government had got wind of the plot and had seized the leaflets, substituting the uniform. No one dared make inquiries. It would have meant imprisonment.

Few outside of Germany know of the extensive revolt carried on by the radicals. The day of Liebknecht's imprisonment 5,500 workers in one munition factory alone, just outside Berlin, went on strike for the entire day. There were similar protests throughout the country. A detailed statement was given to me, but I dared not carry such literature about.

The Liebknecht following grows. The workers more and more flock to his standard, to the infinite dissatisfaction of the major wing of the Social Democratic party.

The demonstration that caused Liebknecht's arrest will go down in history. Several thousand were gathered in Leipziger Strasse and Potsdamerplatz. They had come to talk peace. But when Liebknecht appeared a mighty shout went up from a thousand throats:

"Hurrah for Liebknecht!"

Liebknecht raised his hand for silence, then steadily, though knowing the cost, he said:

"Do not shout for me; shout rather: 'We will have no more war! We will have peace now!'"

Two young women standing near pulled his sleeve.

"Don't they begged; it means the end for you."

But the crowd had taken up the cry: "We will have peace now!" It went echoing down the street in a mighty roar.

The judges were already at Liebknecht's side. He smiled at the young women and said:

"Never mind. I am the best victim."

But he was not the only victim. The two young women, who had taken no part in the demonstration, are to-day also in prison.

Hundreds in Prisons

The number in prison is astounding. In Stuttgart 400 are serving terms. There are corresponding numbers in all big cities, but I cannot be sure enough of my memory to quote accurately. But these victims are not suffering in vain. The military authorities clap every Liebknecht radical behind the bars, but they cannot stop the growing popular demand for peace. They dare not.

The major wing of the Social Democratic party has taken advantage of this. Throughout Germany under their auspices peace meetings are being held. Everywhere people are signing a petition for peace, on the basis of "status quo" before the war. As long as the demands are kept to this, peace meetings are tolerated. Not to permit them would be fatal. There is a low, ominous murmur rising from the people.

Most of the leaders in Liebknecht groups are in prison, but the followers fight on. No longer openly, because they fear prison, but quietly and insidiously. Gradually they are spreading revolt among the workers. The spirit of freedom is abroad in Germany. Never again can it be wholly crushed.

Present among the group of Social Democrats with whom I talked was the young daughter of a prominent member. Her father is at the front. He was snatched up and sent there despite all protest.

"Thank God, I'm near-sighted," he said. "Naturally, I will never kill any one, and my failure to land a bullet may be mistaken for my eyesight, in which case I will get back to you."

His sixteen-year-old daughter is a vivid and radiant as a spring morning. She is in the thick of the work her father left. Not long ago she and the young people, boys and girls, between the ages of thirteen and twenty, had a demonstration. It was a holiday and they went to the country for a day of comradeship. Toward evening when the setting sun added its glow to those young and fearless faces, they came marching back along the country road singing the "Marseillaise." Over them they bore a banner, which read:

"We are the young guard of the proletariat!"

They passed only one policeman on their entry into the city. He was helpless before this indomitable five hundred. He could make no arrests. Many of them were clad in gymnasium costume. The policeman was horrified. In factories and subway everywhere women wear bloomers, but this shocked policeman shuddered at this young pig-tailed girl so clad.

The young crowd surrounded the officer gaily. Laughter was on their lips, humor shone in their eyes, as they gave out wrong names and wrong addresses. For a painful hour, with furrowed brows, the worried official went busily to this day he still is hunting for those unladylike haus-fraus.

It was with reluctance I took leave of this little radical group. It was late evening when I reached the Adlon. A spirit of excitement and tension pervaded the street. It had all day. Policemen lurked on every corner; an unusual number of spies were abroad.

A Government Stroke

It was evident the government feared an uprising but it had planned a judicious stroke. For some time there had been rumors that the Reichstag would be moved to Berlin. But if it was the government had suppressed the fact. It kept that sugar plum for a psychological moment.

This evening, when all thoughts were centered on Liebknecht's fate, seemed the needed moment.

As I came down "Unter den Linden," a news sheet, was slipped in my hand. These leaflets were being distributed broadcast by the "Berliner Morgenpost" across the page was "On Board Deutschland, einsteigen—On Board Alles Wohl."

A little thrill coursed through me. It was magnetic and contagious. Life and color came to the eye of the spy, pedestrian and soldier alike. This was a deed of which all Germany could be proud. It bound all together. Temporarily, steps grew light and heads went up.

It was interesting to note the difference in effect produced by this news and that of the sinking of the Lusitania.

I was in Berlin a year ago, just after the Lusitania disaster. Then the crowd was excited, angry and sullen, doggedly determined to make the world think that act justifiable. But no pride shone from eyes. But the Deutschland news was different. It was as though a great gust of self-respect had flooded the nation.

Next morning, hidden in the back sheets of the papers, was a tiny paragraph of six lines announcing Liebknecht had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor. But sprawled over the entire paper in great black letters was the Deutschland's story. It was hard to riot against a government that had just done something of which all were proud.

A Visit to War Orphans

I left in the early morning. I was to make a side trip and visit a home for war orphans, during my entire stay in Berlin I had clamored to see homes for war orphans, without success. Either there were none near Berlin or they were not for inspection. But I was told a model institution had just been established outside Leipzig. This I should see.

After travelling from 7:30 until 4 and taking five trains I was presented to twenty-five war orphans. My temper, I confess, was ruffled. I had seen hundreds of index cards describing destitute children, and now after a strenuous day twenty-five "kiddies" were exhibited!

There can be no doubt it was a model institution. It was a farm, situated among hills, with well equipped buildings. The institution served two purposes—it trained hospital nurses, and these women, while training, cared for the children. The nurses were kindly. It was evident they did their best for their charges. One little group of three sisters had lost a father at the front, and their mother, an actress, had gone insane from grief.

The only criticism I had to make was that the children, regardless of parentage or inclination, were all being trained to be domestic servants.

Germany's relentless methods of education are often appalling. I came across one very distressing example. At the beginning of the war German refugees, mothers and children in other lands, were allowed to return to the fatherland while the father was interned in the enemy's country. Frequently these mothers and babies had been separated. When this was the case the German government assigned the mothers work in different places and put their children in institutions. Many a mother to-day is a broken wreck in a hospital through loss of husband and children.

Efficiency in a New Form

I protested vigorously at this separation of families, but the authorities assured me it had to be. They said: "When we kept mother and children together the mothers quarrelled, and it made too much trouble."

The real truth of the matter, I fear, is that Germany wanted to train the boys in one institution to be soldiers and the girls in another to be domestic servants.

I make this statement advisedly, because it is corroborated by another instance. I had seen how the poor suffered for lack of food. I knew if babies with adoring mothers and soldiers with devoted wives went hungry, the suffering of destitute children haunted me until an idea came. No one in the world could willingly want babies to starve. The thing to do was to charter big ocean steamers, gather up hungry children and bring them to America. In America we could feed and clothe them until the war was over. No nation on earth would dare molest such a shipload. Rich Americans, I felt sure, could be counted on to back the scheme.

I went to the German Red Cross authorities with my plan. I was given great praise for my kindly intention, but the authorities were adamant. Starving or not, German babies must be educated in Germany. Only one kind of education was adequate—German education. A year of American training was not to be tolerated.

Courting a Backfire

But such an attitude is sheer madness. I told many German workers about my project. As their children slip downhill from want of nourishment they will rise in wrath against a government that refused such aid.

After two hours in the orphans' home I departed. With the aid of two more trains I reached Leipzig. Here I had a hearty dinner in a big empty hotel. The dinner consisted of chicken and a baked apple and two almost white rolls presented to me by the orphan asylum.

At midnight I took the train for Karlsruhe. I had supposed I was boarding a sleeper, but found I had to change cars at 1:30 a. m.

This first train was bound for the Western front. It was packed with soldiers. A German officer, hearing my had German, was inclined to question me and be overfriendly, but he soon desisted. In my compartment were three soldiers and a merchant. Soldiers rarely have the luxury of sleepers, so they lowered the light and crunched down in their corners, prepared to sleep.

It was a weird sensation, being flung so closely against this evidence of war. By the tiny gleam of light I could just see the outline of those military figures and the knives sticking in each boot. I fell to wondering how many stabs each knife had given.

Relief to Change Trains

It was a relief, an hour and a half later, to change trains and get the sleeper for Karlsruhe. The next morning

MASSSES ARE STARVING, SAYS GERMAN DEPUTY

Amsterdam, Dec. 9.—In a discussion in the Prussian Diet on the question of an increase in the salaries of minor officials the Socialist Deputy Stroebel according to the "Vorwaerts," attacked those who were receiving great war profits, while the mass of the people were starving.

The Deputy quoted the cases of minor railway officials who were suffering from hunger, their income not being sufficient to buy their allotted amount of food.

"We long for and hope for any peace mediation in the interest of the official state workers whose sufferings are increasing the longer the war lasts," he said.

France Bans Paper Imports

Paris, Dec. 9.—The government has decided to prohibit the importation of printing paper, according to a semi-official announcement. The object of the step is twofold, to help raise the exchange and to encourage the French paper industry, which, in view of the local resources in lumber, should be independent of foreign supplies.

As evidence of the gasoline economy of Saxon "Six" note this—recently 206 stock model Saxon "Sixes" in a 300 mile non-stop certified run averaged 23.5 miles per gallon.



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Specifications: New body design, larger body, new finish, 12 in. brakes, 4 1/4 in. full cantilever type rear spring, 2 in. crankshaft, tilted windsail, new style top with Greelan rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112 in. wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor; 32 in. x 3 1/2 in. tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings, and twenty further refinements.

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This present shipment will doubtless move quickly, however, and there are few, if any, comparable cars which are available for even an early delivery—so it would be well to make your selection without delay.

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Message to Jews No. 14

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Even if you have not as yet contributed in time or money toward making the Federation possible, your voluntary service is still needed.

It is the distinct duty and privilege of every man, woman and child of our race in New York City to contribute where possible in time or money—large or small—for Federation for the Support of Jewish Charitable and Philanthropic Societies of New York City means efficiency in the management of funds for such purposes because of its co-operative, broad-gauged and all inclusive plan.

Your opportunity to serve now is as great as ever—an hour or two between now and Sunday, December 17—for we have extended the Federation Campaign to that date.

We invite you to attend what is probably as interesting and stimulating a series of daily conferences as the city will ever have enjoyed.

Read Our Program for The Week

Monday, December 11, at Hotel Biltmore.
Organization Day.
Speakers: Mrs. Israel Unterberg to preside.
Speakers: Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sultzberger, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Henry Goldman and Mr. Adolph Lewishohn.

Tuesday, December 12, at Hotel Biltmore.
Auxiliaries' Day.
Speakers: Mrs. Abraham Bijur to preside.
Speakers: Judge Irving Lehman, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mr. Sol. G. Rosenbaum and Mr. Leo Arnshtein.

Wednesday, December 13, at Hotel Biltmore.
Young Folks' Day.
Speakers: Mrs. Emil Baerwald to preside.
Speakers: Miss Dorothy Strauss, Mr. Fred M. Stein, Miss Anna Moscovitz, Mr. Harold Reigelman and Mr. Edward Greenbaum.

Thursday, December 14, at Hotel Biltmore.
Delegates' Day.
Speakers: Judge Samuel D. Levy, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Dr. Henry Moskowitz and Mrs. Alexander Kohut.

Friday, December 15, at Hotel Biltmore.
Sisterhood Day.
Speakers: Mrs. Samuel Elkes to preside.
Speakers: Mrs. Morris D. Waldman, Mrs. William Einstein, Dr. Julius Goldman, Miss Carrie Wise and Mrs. Lazarus Kohut.

Sunday, December 17, at Hotel Biltmore.
Workers' Day.
Speakers: Mr. Felix Warburg to preside.
Speakers: Mr. Arthur D. Brisbane, Mrs. Mortimer H. Menken, Dr. Stephen Wise, Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, Judge William N. Cohen, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mr. J. J. Dukas, Mr. Jacob Wertheim, Mr. William Goldman and Judge Irving Lehman.

THE FEDERATION

(Permanent Address) 120 Broadway, New York City

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman.
Leo Arnshtein, Vice-Chairman.
Henry Sachs, Treasurer.
William Goldman, Secretary.

The Federation Headquarters for the week at the Hotel Biltmore is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily. You will be welcome all day long, but the ladies who are acting as hostesses will be especially glad to see you between 4 and 6 P. M. You will be served daily to workers.