

a surrender resolution that he would welcome a vote on the question, his friends say. Letters and telegrams have poured into the White House urging the President to stand firm, and assuring him of popular support in all sections of the country.

It is not believed at the White House that a vote will be taken on the resolution. The President, however, has taken the position that whether such a vote is taken or not is immaterial, and while he is not challenging the trouble-makers, he believes their constituencies after voting for such a resolution.

Regan by Pro-Germans. Supporters of the President say the trouble in Congress is due to three elements. It was begun, they assert, among the pro-Germans, the hypocrites of the House, whose leading exponent is Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, now under indictment in connection with the prosecution of Labor's National Peace Council by the Department of Justice.

The President has long persuaded them, his friends say, that the course they adopted would lead more surely to war than any other. He sent to-day through Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin and Chairman Flood, the Foreign Affairs Committee a message that is believed to have been directed chiefly at the "safety first" element.

Must Present Solid Front. "A divided country," the President is reported to have told them, "is an invitation to attack. If you want to remain at peace you must see to it that you present a solid front to any possible enemy, unbroken by internal dissension, unshaken by fear."

Throughout Washington sentiment is being so solidly behind the President, that those who were most opposed to his vacillation only a few days ago express the warmest sympathy for his stand, and declare that they will support him as long as he maintains it.

The President should learn from the present demonstration in his favor, one of his former critics said, that the people of the United States were always support the patriot against the coward. For a time it seemed as if Mr. Wilson had forgotten the lessons of his own historical writings and taught others that it was indeed, "too proud to fight." He can see now that he was misled, and that the people who stand for support of a leader who stands for national honor.

Interesting from a political point of view was the effect of the telegram sent by William Jennings Bryan to Representative Warren Worth Bailey, of Pennsylvania. Thinking that he held in his hand a package of dynamite, the news of which would result in a state of siege in the House and the passage of a surrender resolution, Representative Bailey, timidly admitting that he had a telegram from the former Secretary of State, refused to divulge its contents until he had seen Floor Leader Kitchin, a close friend of Bryan.

Bryan Causes No Excitement. Mr. Kitchin stopped just long enough to read the telegram, after which he urged that it be made public at once. Mr. Bailey immediately released a huge number of copies of the resolution which he had made prior to consulting Mr. Kitchin—but there was no explosion. If anything, the telegram had a sobering effect on the House and, taken in conjunction with the message from

the President to Congress through Messrs. Clark, Kitchin and Flood, virtually ended the hysteria which had reigned for nearly three days.

The telegram was dated Miami and read: "I earnestly hope that Congress will speedily announce legislation refusing passports to Americans travelling on belligerent ships; or, still better, refusing clearance to belligerent ships carrying American passengers. No owner of belligerent ships will claim that he has the right to safeguard contraband cargo so long as he is permitted to endanger the peace of a nation at a time like this. Ours is the greatest of the neutral nations and will probably be the mediator when the time for the civilization as well as against our own people to become involved in this war and thus loan our army and navy to a European monarch to settle his quarrels. If Congress has the right to declare war, it certainly has the right to promote peace by restraining citizens from taking unnecessary risks. A major keeps the people of his city out of the danger zone during a riot. Can our government afford to do less when the world is in riot?"

Germany May Postpone Order. Speaker Clark brought from the White House a rumor that American might postpone the sending of armed merchantmen without warning from March 1, when under her declaration it was to have begun, until the middle of March or April.

This rumor had a marked effect in the House, and leaders gave it considerable credence. Some of the Democrats who had been inclined to jump the reservation began to pull out hints that "there might be too much politics in any attempt to block the President."

The belief that the Bryan telegram had hurt the revolt instead of helping it, gained ground before the day was over. Speaker Clark did the talking for the trio who called on the President. He said: "The sum and substance of the conference, outside of an explanation made as to the temper of the House regarding the diplomatic situation with Germany and some argument on both sides, is fully set out in Senator Stone's letter to the President and the President's letter to Senator Stone."

Expect a Postponement. "But there are rumors which were discussed that Germany may postpone enforcement of the new Admiralty order to sink all armed ships from March 1 to April 1, or the middle of March. I think the chances are that Germany will postpone this threatened performance. That will give more time for consideration of this matter."

"We told the President that in the event of such a postponement all action in Congress would be postponed. Meanwhile, these resolutions would remain in status quo."

The Speaker was asked if the resolution of warning could be rushed to the floor if it became known that the German government intended to start the submarine campaign by March 1. He said it would be almost impossible, under the rules of the House.

It had been expected that some member would break loose on the floor of the House to-day and make a speech on the situation, but the only attempt was by Representative Murray Hulbert, of New York City, who arose to ask that both extra copies of the McMeore resolution be printed.

Lid Clamped on by Flood. Representative Sims, of Tennessee, a strong Administration man, caused to

be read by the clerk an editorial in support of the President, and no interest at all was shown in the reading one way or another. Representative McMeore endeavored to make an engagement to appear before the Foreign Affairs Committee to-morrow, but his request was denied. Chairman Flood has clamped on the lid tightly and said to-night that no one would be allowed to have a hearing simply to make trouble.

One of the few unruly Republicans in the Senate, Joseph of Washington, introduced a resolution to-day more sweeping in its restraining effect than anything yet proposed. This provided that before any action which might lead to a breaking of diplomatic relations the President must submit the entire question to Congress.

This resolution, after numerous whereas provisions, read: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States of America that any issue of the kind referred to by its decision to the Congress of the United States, and no ultimatum should be sent to any belligerent relation, nor any severance of diplomatic relations be brought about by Executive action until after the advice and consent of Congress."

Says Allies Do Not Seek Any German-American War. Paris, Feb. 25.—"Le Temps," discussing the situation between the United States and Germany, says to-day: "Neither Great Britain nor her allies have any interest in seeing a war between Germany and the United States. American sympathies are sufficient, and these have been won. One does not object in London or Paris to the least American intervention in the European conflict, either to bring about a rupture or a compromise."

QUIGG DENIES ACCELERATING. Continued from page 1. The long table at which the committee sits. On Thompson's left is the witness chair. When Mr. Quigg finished with his witness he called Mr. Quigg, who removed his overcoat, but clung to his brown derby and cigar as he smilingly took the stand.

As the three men sat, they formed a triangle. Thompson, at the head, was the man largely responsible for the indictment against Robert Coleman Wood, former Public Service Commissioner. Quigg, at the left corner of the base of the triangle, was the man who, according to Senator Thompson, prevailed on Governor Whitman to accept the resignation of Wood while charges were being formulated against him by the Thompson Committee. And at the other end of the horizontal sat Moss, now counsel to Wood in his fight to quash the indictment.

"Accelerator" Cool. The crowd watched the three breathlessly. The tenseness of the situation showed itself when Senator Thompson administered the oath to the witness. The chairman made several slips of speech as he swore the man who hurried "blackguard" at him Tuesday night.

Mr. Quigg was as cool as though he were in his private office, a room bare of all furnishings but a desk and two chairs and shelves of law books. He testified as he might talk to some financial adviser, or a lawyer, or a friend. "But I tell you, on the day of my deposition," he said, "I was asked me to have luncheon with him at the Lawyers' Club. He talked to me about two matters. One was the contract for the disposal of garbage in New York City, which was a general disposal with the city; the other was a system of sewage disposal which he had known as the Reinsch-Wurli screen. There was no definite agreement at the time, but a day or two later he sent the check."

"Expenses" Explained. "A day later he sent me the garbage contract and had with the city and many papers. I talked with Mr. Cravath (Mr. Gillespie's counsel) and advised him that an action lay against the city. It was not brought, and in regard to the sanitary disposal I did a great deal of work. I went out to Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids for him, and have it now in my hand, and that is the way of it."

Mr. Quigg, while Mr. Quigg was making his long answer, noticed that the voucher for the \$2,500 check found in the Gillespie files distributed the expense evenly three ways. One charge was "Pipe Lines," another to "Garbage," and a third to "General Expense."

"Have you covered pipe lines in your testimony?" asked Mr. Moss, giving a strong emphasis to the pipe lines phrase.

"I don't keep the books," said Mr. Quigg, smiling.

"Did you explain what is meant by pipe lines?"

"It has relation to sanitation."

"Was there a bill pending in the Legislature affecting garbage disposal?"

"Of my own knowledge I know nothing. I know nothing about it except what I saw in the newspapers."

Mr. Moss then reviewed the history of the bill, which passed the house and was vetoed by Governor Whitman. This was early in the 1915 session, about the time Mr. Quigg received the \$2,500 check.

"From then until now. You can see it if you want."

"Did you receive any more money besides this \$2,500 check?"

"Yes, \$2,500."

"Do you remember when you got it?"

"Yes, I got \$1,000 before I went to Ann Arbor and \$1,500 when I returned."

"When was that? What were the dates of the checks?"

"I don't know."

"Can't you find out?"

"Yes; but it is none of your business."

"I know; but I got a letter from you in which you promised to explain it. I imagine you might have brought that information with you. I thought we'd better excuse you until you got it."

"I'm giving it to you now," went "Ann Arbor" last fall, after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, and was there about a week, I think."

"You tell us the dates of the checks now?"

"One was before I went to Ann Arbor, and about two or three months ago."

Senator Thompson, having obtained what he went after, relinquished the examination at this point to Mr. Moss. Mr. Quigg said he did not know on what banks the checks were drawn, but that they were either drawn upon T. A. Gillespie's account or the pipe line company's.

Advised About Committee. Here Mr. Quigg was excused temporarily while T. A. Gillespie, the head of the Gillespie firm, was recalled to the stand. Mr. Gillespie told why the check was charged to three separate accounts. He explained the pipe line and the garbage accounts.

"Remember what you told our accountant, Perley Morse, about 'general expense'?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't remember," said young Mr. Gillespie.

Mr. Moss swore Mr. Morse, who testified: "Mr. Gillespie stated that about the time the check was given to Mr. Quigg the Thompson committee was appointed and that Mr. Quigg being more or less familiar with the Legislature, Mr. Quigg advised his father about members of this committee."

"This refreshed his recollection. 'It does,' was the reply. 'Mr. Morse asked me—and Mr. Morse will remember this, I'm sure—if the general expense account had anything to do with the Thompson committee. I told him my father had talks with Mr. Quigg and they may have had something to do with this committee, but I didn't know anything about it.'"

Mr. Morse turned to the committee's accountant and asked him if he wanted to amend his testimony after hearing Gillespie's account. He said he didn't.

for \$50,000 and had been incorporated in his office. One of the directors was Jesse Wolf, father of the junior member of Hershey's firm. He said that during his talk with Mr. Nicoll there was no mention of the Interborough.

He said he did not know how Mr. Marshall came into the case, and when told that Mr. Marshall had said that he employed him he answered: "I can't help what he said."

Willard N. Baylis, who brought the Jesse Ryan suit, which was finally merged with the Admiral suit, after much fencing said that he mentioned the suit to his client, Ryan, after Colonel T. S. Williams, president of the B. R. T., had talked with him.

Coleman Still Forgets. "Colonel Williams has been my client for years," said Mr. Baylis. "He was in my office one day and said that in the subway situation he didn't think it possible to proceed until the constitutionality of the bonds were tested. He said that would be a very interesting lawsuit. That was all."

Mr. Baylis said he paid all the bills to the Ryan suit from his pocket. "Knowing that it would bring results in other directions." Then he added: "And it did. I knew it would do no harm in a business way ultimately. I was called in in consultation by Frodo Collins of Collins, Wells & Hughes, who were retained to examine the contracts by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and received \$3,000 approximately. I paid \$2,000 in disbursements in the Ryan suit."

The matter that led up to Senator Thompson's demand for the dismissal of Counsel Coleman of the Public Service Commission has furnished amusement for several days. Lawyer after lawyer ranged in the Admiral Realty suit testified they consulted with him in regard to the terms of the contract. Each time Mr. Coleman would say it was undoubtedly true, but that he had no recollection of the subject.

"I will," said Mr. Coleman. Half an hour later he asked Senator Thompson to repeat what he had said, saying he had forgotten.

The stenographer read it to you," said the chairman. Mirabeau L. Towns, who acted as "courier and companion" to T. P. Sabin, widow of Senator Sabin, who had been summoned as a witness, in changing the Mayor's mind on the subway situation, will be a witness to-day.

Mitchell Says City Will Act If Testimony Justifies It. Mayor Mitchell issued the following statement yesterday: "The government is following and will continue to follow closely the evidence presented before the Thompson Committee investigation, and if proof is brought out before the committee of improper charges to the corporation account, or other acts which militate against the city's interests, we will take whatever action is open to us."

The city without having formed any conclusion upon the evidence submitted, because that evidence is not complete, and I personally have not been able to follow it very closely. It is proper, however, we will take the proper action."

TOWN LOCK-UP STOLEN! FARMER SUSPECTED. Beaver Falls, Penn., Feb. 25.—The lock-up of the village of Homewood, five miles north of here, is mysteriously missing. The lock-up, which had a capacity of two prisoners, was a wooden structure with iron gratings over the windows. Its disappearance did not become known until Constable Cal Eckman took a prisoner to jail last night.

It appears that a farmer who was passing late one evening placed the lock-up on his wagon and carted it away. Constable Eckman believes the lock-up is being used for a chicken coop or a dog house.

Marshall Testimony Denied. Mr. Moss thought that the witness "with his eloquence" and by creating an atmosphere for the court, could have swung one more judge to his side, thus winning his case. Mr. Marshall said that he believed he did all that he could. Apart from this, he would agree with Mr. Moss that the Court of Appeals was obtuse.

"But Judge Hiscock (one of the three judges who rendered the majority opinion) speaks of preferential payments to the city in his decision," said Mr. Moss. "He puts that down as part of the contract. Wasn't he a little off?"

Mr. Marshall finally admitted that Judge Hiscock was inaccurate in this respect, as the preferential payments go to the Interborough.

He said when he entered the case he did not know the Interborough was going to foot the bills of counsel on both sides.

Abraham Hershey, of Hays, Hershey & Wolf, who rendered the majority opinion, said that Delancey Nicoll employed him, and asked him to bring in Admiral Realty Company suit. This company, it was shown, was capitalized

GRAFT RAISES SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Charges Against Woman City Official Will Injure Cause, Leaders Fear.

WHOLE COUNTRY LOOKING TO CHICAGO

Late Senator Sabin's Name Mentioned as Mrs. Eaton Testifies in Inquiry.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Fear that the charge of "split salary" made by Mrs. Pago Waller Eaton against her superior, Mrs. Louise Osborne Rowe, head of the municipal department of public welfare, would cast reflections on suffrage was expressed by prominent suffrage leaders to-day.

"If a woman does anything wrong in any way it is an argument against suffrage," said Mrs. Catherine Waugh McAdoo, a leader in the Illinois suffrage movement. "There is no denying it; there's no logic in it. The whole country is looking at Chicago. We have to be on our good behavior. It must be said, however, that neither of the women involved was back by suffrage organizations. But, even so, we shall be judged by the conduct of two women."

Mrs. Eaton repeated before the Civil Service Commission to-day her story that she was forced by Mrs. Rowe to pay one-third of her \$2,000 a lady to Mrs. Margaret E. Mivelez, sister-in-law of Mayor Thompson.

Frequent clashes between counsel for the accuser and accused marked the hearing before the commission. Mrs. Rowe's attorney, while questioning Mrs. Eaton, touched on her acquaintance with the late Dwight M. Sabin, United States Senator from Minnesota and insisted that he be permitted to question the witness at length.

Geymour Steadman, Mrs. Eaton's attorney, protested and declared that if the past was to be delved into he would insist on a complete inquiry, which would include others besides his client.

The Sabin incident was passed without further comment. Mrs. Eaton had business dealings with Senator Sabin and after his death figured in a contest over insurance policies in which she was made beneficiary.

Mrs. Eaton, in response to a question, said she went to Europe in 1905. "Was your husband with you?" asked Mr. Malato, counsel for Mrs. Rowe.

Mr. Steadman objected. "This is a dangerous line of procedure," he said. "There are many persons who live in glass houses. I warn you right now that the one who huris that stone will regret it."

The question was not pressed. Mrs. Eaton called at the Mayor's office this afternoon, but the latter was out. Charles Fitzmorris, the Mayor's secretary, gave the following account of the call: "Is Mayor Thompson in?" Mrs. Eaton asked.

"The Mayor is not in," I replied. "I was told," said Mrs. Eaton, "that the Mayor wanted to see me, or would see me, and so I have come."

"After a moment's silence Mrs. Eaton continued: 'I have bid in all this the truth, and nothing but the truth. I have believed all along in Mayor Thompson and that he knew nothing about this, and now the further I go the more I am convinced that the Mayor knew nothing about it—that Mayor Thompson was double-crossed.'"

Young Mother, you are happy, tremendously happy in the wonder of the love you bear for your little one. It is the most beautiful thing that has ever come into your life, and you dream of doing all that is in your power to be worthy of this little child of yours.

Then, do you realize—do you begin to appreciate—how tremendous will be your influence over your child not only in youth, but through lifetime?

Old men and old women to-day look back over the years to the day of their childhood. They remember their prayers at a mother's knee; how she took them regularly to Church (it was the meeting house in those days). This memory of mother, her teachings, her example—the religion she taught and instilled in their hearts—has helped them take the better course through many troubled times. And this religion—this Church which their mothers taught them to love—helped them to be better men and women all their lives.

You know how your own dear mother taught you to be a good little girl. You like to recall your childhood, made happy through her example and the love of religion she instilled in your heart.

You want your child to live a good life—you want it to act wisely and well—you want your child to have the benefit of religion and the teachings of the Church.

So just remember that the greatest lesson of all is the lesson of example. Set an example to your child that will have a lasting influence. Teach your child religion by going to Church regularly yourself. Begin now!

CHARGE PURCHASES BILLED APRIL 1ST. J.M. Gidding & Co.

CLOSING PRICES ON BEAUTIFUL FURS. These extreme reductions are doubly interesting, in that Fur Prices are expected to be much higher next season—hence the advisability of anticipating future needs.

\$300 to \$395 Fur Coats at \$150 and \$175. \$450 to \$1,000 Fur Coats at \$225 to \$650. \$95 to \$175 Fur Sets at \$45 and \$75. \$295 to \$1,000 Fur Sets at \$195 to \$550.

WINTER APPAREL AT MINIMUM PRICES. \$65 to \$125 Afternoon Dresses—\$35. \$95 to \$165 Evening Gowns—\$55. \$175 to \$350 Evening Wraps—\$95, \$125 to \$165.

2 SHIPS CRASH; STORM WRECKS 4

Steamers in Collision Off Hatteras—Liner Ashore in Boston Harbor.

Stiff gales and heavy fogs along the entire Atlantic seaboard yesterday caused the wrecking of four steamships and the collision of two others, while a storm on the Great Lakes resulted in the drowning of two persons. No loss of life on any of the vessels wrecked on the Atlantic coast is reported, although the crew of one of the steamers had not been heard from late last night.

The Merchants' and Miners' liner Cretan, from Philadelphia for Savannah, was in collision with the steamer Dorothy fourteen miles north of Cape Hatteras during a thick fog early yesterday morning. No one was hurt on either vessel. The Cretan's passengers were transferred to the Dorothy, and both vessels proceeded to Norfolk.

The Dorothy struck the Cretan on the port bow forward, which was stove in, but the damage was said to be mostly above the water line. The Dorothy was reported to be only slightly damaged.

The British steamer Treacarril, bound from Huelva for Philadelphia with a cargo of ore, went aground on Blackfish Shoal, sixty miles south of the Delaware Capes, and was dashed to pieces by the rough seas. The crew of thirty-five was taken off by a tug and transferred to a coast guard power boat, which later landed them at Assateague, Va.

The fishing schooner Colonel Thomas was double-crossed."

Thick Fog Hampers Boats in River, Sound and Bay. Several boats plying in the waters about New York were hampered last night by the thick fog that hung over the East River, the Sound and the Bay. The Fall River liners Plymouth and Boston, scheduled to leave at 5:30, remained at their piers until 10:30. Several liners, inward bound, dropped anchor off Sandy Hook, fearing, in the mist, to navigate the harbor.

To A Young Mother

The Lesson of Your Own Childhood Points the Way for Your Little One

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Go to Church To-morrow

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A Picture for Men

Especially for men who have time on Saturday to devote to their homes



Blind to the Opportunity

They want to refurbish two rooms and have only enough money for one. The solution of the problem is right at hand—though they don't know it—in the Half Price Closing days of the John Wanamaker February Sale of Furniture.

Today is the Last Saturday—Last Buying Day but Two of the February Furniture Sale

John Wanamaker Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

B. Altman & Co.

Correct Styles in Men's Spring Hats are a prominent feature of the display in the Men's Wear Department.

Derby and Soft Hats of superior quality, designed for men of fastidious taste.

The leading hat makers of Europe and America have contributed their latest models to this display.

The Department for Men's Wear (First Floor) is easily accessible from the Fifth Avenue entrance. Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York