"OLD GUARD" LOOKS FOR GOOD BERTHS ON HOUSE COMMITTEES

Representative Casey Has Ways and Means, and Liebel, Dewalt and Steele Confidently Expect Appointments

SEE ECLIPSE OF PALMER

Four of Pennsylvania's Six Democratic Congressmen Hostile to National Committeeman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—As the time for Congress to convene approaches, much talk is being heard on the question, How will Pennsylvania's six Democrats be treated in the matter of committee assignments? Under the system now in vogue, it is expected that the House, in electing members to committees, will be guided to a very large extent by the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee, the membership of which was decided by caucus action early last spring. John J. Casey, of Wilkes-Barre, is the Pennsylvania member of the Ways and Means Committee, and it is taken for granted here that he will have the say in placing the other five Pennsylvania Democrats on House committees. It is thought here by those who are best informed that M. Liebel, Jr., of the Erie-Crawford district; Arthur G. Dewalt, of the Berks-Lehigh district, and Henry J. Steele, president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, who succeeded A. Mitchell Palmer in the Pike-Monroe-Carbon-Northampton district, will have their choice of committees. These three men, like Mr. Casey, are credited to the so-called Old Guard. Under the leadership of Representative Liebel, they led the fight to place Representative Casey on the Ways and Means Committee, when he was opposed for this place by Representative Palmer, who, with the co-operation of Warren Worth Bailey, of the Cambria-Blair-Bedford district, backed John V. Lesher, of the Columbia-Montour-Northumberland district.

It is generally believed here that Mr. Palmer, in his role as Democratic national committeeman, will have to depend on Messrs. Lesher and Bailey. It is declared that these two can expect no support whatever from their four Old Guard colleagues unless they agree to "go along," and if they do this they must desert Palmer. Should this happen, Pennsylvania Democracy would find itself with a national committeeman who cannot control a single vote in the State's congressional delegation. Mr. Palmer never resigned his position as national committeeman despite the fact that he was named for the Federal Court of Claims, which appointment he declined; so he still remains the titular Democratic leader.

It is said here that Representative Casey has asked Messrs. Liebel, Dewalt and Steele what committees they wish, but that no similar request had been made to Messrs. Bailey and Lesher.

Representative Liebel, it is said, is undecided between the Appropriation and the Post Roads and Post Offices Committees. Representative Fitzgerald, the Tammany leader, is said to be anxious to have Mr. Liebel on the Appropriations Committee, of which he is chairman. Next to the Ways and Means Committee this is considered the most important of all House committees. Mr. Liebel, it is reported here, may take a membership on this committee, although he would like also to be on the Post Roads and Post Offices Committee. Some of his friends, it is said here, are urging him to take membership on the Foreign Affairs Committee. There is a vacancy in this committee through the retirement of Robert E. Difenderfer, of the Bucks-Montgomery district, who has been succeeded by H. W. Watson, of Langhorne, a Republican.

It is known here that Mr. Dewalt, the last Old Guard State chairman, had a personal desire, as most lawyers do, to go on the Judiciary Committee, but has given up this ambition because he thinks Mr. Steele should have this place. The latter is president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and, it is understood, is desirous of searving on the Judiciary Committee. It is expected here that Mr. Dewalt will get a committee chairmanship, and it may be that of the Committee on Mileage, of which Mr. Bailey is the head at the present time. If Mr. Liebel goes on the Appropriations Committee, it is believed here that Mr. Dewalt will be put on the Committee on Post Roads and Postoffices. If the Berks-Lehigh representative does not get the mileage chairmanship, which, through an understanding still to be reached, may again be given Mr Bailey, it is probable that he will be given the chairmanship of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, which was held by John H. Rothermel whom he succeeded.

TO BUILD TWO SHIPWAYS

Cramps Order 2600 Tons of Steel Shapes for Work of Construction. Boom Believed Permanent

In anticipation of the permanency of the boom now prevailing in ship building, the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company has ordered 2600 tons of steel shapes from the American Bridge Company, which it is believed are for two new shipways. None of the officials of the company would discuss the order today. Their refusal to deny that they had placed such an order lends color to the story.

The shipways, costing about $350,000, when completed, will be of sufficient size to permit the construction of the largest steamships. At the present time Cramps have enough orders on hand to keep the average working force busy for two years.

Among the vessels now under way are torpedoboat destroyers for the United States navy, oil tankers, a large freight carrier for the Atlantic-Pacific coast trade, two passenger and freight vessels for the gulf trade and a palatial yacht for Harry Payne Whitney.

Preparations are being made at the shipyard to submit bids on the two new battleships and fleet of submarines, specifications for which are now being sent out from the Navy Department.

Minister Denounces Frank Lynching

The lynching of Leo M. Frank was declared to be a blot upon the entire nation, as well as a disgrace to the State of Georgia, by the Rev. John B. Kaloria, speaking at the first fall meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association in the Witherspoon Building today. Mr. Kaloria said that the shadow fell upon Pennsylvania and other States, for, he declared, that the worth of the Jews has been underestimated. He said that members of the Hebrew race have brought prosperity to every country in which they have lived, and cited Spain as an example of a country which became impoverished when they left. The meeting was largely attended. It was reported that attendance at religious services in seashore resorts during the summer had been greater than in any other year.

Safe Blowers Wear White Gloves

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Three robbers, who wore white cotton gloves to prevent finger imprints, blew open the safe in the hat store at [illegible] Fulton street, Brooklyn early today, escaping with [illegible]. The robbers left their gloves behind.

DEAF FARMER RUN OVER BY TROLLEY CAR

Fails to Hear Motorman's Signal and His Body Is Cut to Pieces

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 13.—George O. Morris, about 60 years old, a well-known farmer here, was struck and killed by a trolley car on High street this morning. Deafness prevented his hearing the car, and when he attempted to cross the track to deliver some produce he was looking in the direction opposite that from which the car was approaching. The motorman applied brakes and sounded warning when he saw the man was not going to stop, but it was too late.

Morris was hurled about 12 feet and then run over and cut to pieces. The car had to be raised before the body could be removed. A widow and son survive Morris.

EDISON'S "SUBMARINE BATTERY" A MYTH

So Designated by Man Close to Inventor, Who Will Address Spring Lake Convention

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Thomas A. Edison's "new submarine battery" is a myth and reports that it was invented many years ago and has been developed to a state of high efficiency by years of tireless endeavor are gross exaggerations, according to a man high in Edison circles. He had been asked if it were ture that the inventor would talk about the battery to the 460 delegates to the 28th convention of the Edison illuminating companies, which opens today at the New Essex and Sussex and the New Monmouth Hotels here. His reply, which was supported by another prominent man high in the official circles of the organization, was as follows:

"Mr. Edison will not talk about his new submarine battery, for the simple reason that there is no new submarine battery; he has merely taken the old storage battery used in automobiles and elsewhere for years and modified it in one or two particulars that better adapt it to submarine use. Much that has been written and said about it during recent months has been highly imaginative."

It was explained that the "modifications" referred to were minor, except for the substitution of nickel for lead in the manufacture of batteries for submarines, thus eliminating the possibility that the deadly chlorine gas might be generated by contact of salt water with the lead.

The inventor will be here on Wednesday for the business and social sessions of that day, and is expected to speak briefly upon the part that the Edison interests may take in the new military and naval defense program now being developed, to which he and other inventors have been asked by Secretary Daniels to lend their genius.

Informal gatherings throughout today were forerunners of a brilliant reception—the first program function—tonight. Besides the delegates, more than 300 ladies who accompanied them, will attend.

The past presidents and their wives, together with President Walter F. Wells, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Wells, will receive. Past President Alex Dow, chairman, and Mrs. Dow will head the reception line.

Business sessions will begin tomorrow. Two dances at the New Essex and Sussex and several interesting golf contests on the links of the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club will be social features of the assemblage.

FINGER PRINTS MAY SOLVE MOHR MURDER MYSTERY

Police Seek Possession of Bloodstained Pay Envleope Found in Doctor's Pocket

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—A bloodstained pay envelope found on the body of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, who was shot to death in his automobile, near Wyatt, August 31, may play an important part in disclosing whether any of the three negroes, now in the Providence County jail, had any part in the murder. Test of the finger prints on the envelope will be made by the police authorities who, shortly after the tragedy, arrested Brown, Healis and Spellman, negroes, on statements made by the men which involved Doctor Mohr's wife as the instigator of the crime.

Two letters, several pay envelopes, including the one stained with blood; about $100 in currency, a ring and a golf knife are now in possession of the custodians of Doctor Mohr's estate, George Hurley and Arthur Cushing, and a demand for their production as evidence has been made by the Attorney General's Department. The letters, written to Cecil Victor Brown, were intercepted by Doctor Mohr and some of his servants.

100 Saved From Burning Boat

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—The excursion boat M. H. Hill was burned to the water's edge early today after her 100 passengers had been safely landed. When fire started in the engineroom the vessel raced to her pier, where the passengers were discharged. Then the boat was beached on the other side of the Hudson.

Sixteen Couples Wed at Elkton

ELKTON, Md., Sept. 13.—The Marriage License Bureau was kept open today, Old Defenders' Day, and 16 couples were granted the legal permits to marry. They were: The Rev. V. R. Cloud and Elizabeth McDevitt, James J. Murphy and Elizabeth V. Kohoe, Nathan Sautler and Anna Clinger, John McDevitt and Lucy Sports, George K. Hunter and Jennie Mulholland, all of Philadelphia; Dr. Wilter G. Hayden, Pittsburgh, and Delma O. Scull, Philadelphia; Harry D. Sutton and Florence S. Grant, Wilmington, Del.; Robert Crawford and Edith Carr, Bristol; James L. Frarier and Bertha V. Warner, Clayton, Del.; Oscar E. Frentham and Mary A. Goslin, Salem, N. J.; Raub Murphy, Wilmington, and Bessie M. Morley, Chester; George W. Smith and Stella S Miller, Marcus Hook; Edward J. Bickta and Minnie M. Suber, Wilmington; Amos R. Alexander, Parkesburg, and Grace V. Moore, Coatesville; Michael Antonin and Anna Bush, Camden, N. J.; Donald E. Clark, DeFord, Mich, and Carolina Romano, New York.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

Samuel J. Hill, Jr., 1909 N. 21st st., and Helen R. Morris, 1844 N. Gratz st.
Louis Kravinsky, 314 Mifflin st., and Anna Malin, 314 Mifflin st.
Charles H. Mapp, 1035 Panama st., and Minnie R. Stevenson, 1935 Panama st.
Thomas J. Dames, Jr., 581 E. Martin st., and Anna P. McLaughlin, 4909 Lauriston st.
Sam Kalainik, 408 N. Percy st., and Annie Yanasch, 936 Arch st.
Charles R. Bulley, Reading, Pa., and Rebecca C. Dohring, Chestnut Hill.
George Koppenhoefer, Jr., Oak Lane, Pa., and Clara Hartzell, 2951 N. 10th st.
Frank E. Nunley, 411 S. Quince st., and Gertrude Vasser, [illegible] Bainbridge st.
John W. Norman, 1210 Carlton st., and Amanda Reese, 1716 Carlton st.
Orlando Tizner, Dover, Del., and Florence Caldwell, 3335 N. A st.
[illegible], 1378 S. Hicks st., and Helen [illegible], 1358 S. Hicks st.
James [illegible], Jr., 5720 Woodland ave., and [illegible] Wolf, [illegible] S. Simpson st.
John D'Andrea, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Anna Rosel, [illegible] S. 17th st.
Henry J. Shuster, Olney, and Alberta Schultz, [illegible] N. 20th st.
Joseph Brewster, 509 Hart lane, and Mabel Roberts, [illegible] E. Huntingdon st.
[illegible], and Elizabeth [illegible] Girard ave.
[illegible] S. 7th st., and Fanny Solganik, 1321 S. 7th st.

BLOT ON SLAIN HUSBAND'S NAME TORTURES HEART OF MRS. CORD

Friend of Family Brands as Absurd Peterson's Charge That Realty Man Loved Another Woman. Neighbor Says Cords Had Few Friends

By M'LISS

The continued assertions of Olaf Peterson, who is being held in the Camden jail as a "material witness" in the case of the murder of Samuel S. Cord, wealthy real estate dealer, that the latter was a man whose relations with women were questionable, is responsible for the physical breakdown of Mrs. Cord, and unless the mystery of her husband's death is cleared soon and this stigma removed the friends and neighbors believe her condition is likely to become serious.

At the Cord home in Laurel Springs, N. J., instructions have been given to admit no stranger asking to see the grief-stricken widow, but when I called there Saturday, after Peterson had reiterated his statement that if a certain woman he heard Cord address in affectionate terms over the telephone could be found the mystery soon would be cleared, an intimate friend of Mrs. Cord, now staying with her, came down to the porch and consented to discuss the matter.

"Each day," she said, "as the realization of what has happened becomes more vivid and the lies that are being printed as the result of Peterson's statements pile up Mrs. Cord grows worse and worse, until now we cannot even mention the matter to her.

"I have known the Cords for a long time," she continued, "and no man was more home-loving than Mr Cord. He didn't even belong to a lodge, and it was his custom to come here immediately after his business hours. This talk of a woman in the case is absurd.

"It is our belief that Peterson has made these statements in order to divert attention from himself or from anything that he may know about the terrible murder. The catastrophe was so sharp and sudden that we have really had no time to think out any theories. If we have one at all it is that Mr. Cord's death must be the result of some business affair."

There are many attractive homes in Laurel Springs, but the Cord house is one of the largest and finest. Its imposing proportions are plainly visible from the railroad, though it stands back some little distance from the thoroughfare. A sign, "Samuel S. Cord, real estate dealer," has not yet been removed from the entrance. The house is approached either by a winding narrow footpath, or by a broad carriage road that leads to the porte-cochere, and the place presents an appearance of comfortable affluence.

Mrs. Cord, who has so vigorously denied Peterson's statements anent her husband's relations with other women, is, according to a neighbor's description, a woman of about fifty, of large stature and dignified bearing. Her beautiful gray hair adds to her distinguished appearance.

The Cords, however, according to this woman, who lives within a stone's throw of the house of the murdered man, have not the reputation in Laurel Springs of being especially friendly or hospitable.

"At the polls was about the only place that my husband ever met Mr. Cord," she said, "and even then his distant manner was always the subject of remark. Nor has Mrs. Cord many friends here. They did not seem to desire many friends, but lived pretty much to themselves.

"Naturally," she continued, "the neighborhood is curious, but we do not put much stock in this 'woman-in-the-case' talk. You could see Mr. Cord come home virtually every evening, and often his wife would go to meet him. I have seen them out together, too, many times, at places of entertainment, for instance, and when they weren't out you could always see the light over in their living room and both of them there.

"However, I will say that I have heard it whispered that because of certain real estate deals in which it is said Mr. Cord always got the better of the man with whom he was doing business, he was afraid to come out after dark, and that has been given as the reason he has always kept so close to home. But, of course, that is only hearsay and the neighborhood gossip, naturally, is pretty rampant at a time like this."

In the meantime, Peterson, sometimes garrulous, sometimes taciturn, sometimes logical and sometimes contradictory, but at all times shrewd, continues to be held as a "material witness," though the contributions he has given toward the solution of one of the most mysterious murders the Camden authorities have ever been called upon to solve, have been baffling and slim rather than "material."

In an endeavor to chat a while with the gentleman I hied me to the Camden jail armed with a pass from the Sheriff, but I might have been a wild animal of prehistoric species or the ghost of Samuel Cord himself, judging from the way the "material witness" behaved. I am sure he suspected me of something deep, dark and fearsome, for he backed away from the grating of his cell, murmuring, "I won't have anything to do with a woman; I won't have anything to do with a woman."

Not to be discouraged, however, I asked the newspapermen to take me up with them for their morning confab. This they did, but to no avail. Once more Peterson ran away. "Come back when she's gone," he said in fright. And so, my feelings sorely hurt, I departed, and even if the gentleman is a married man I feel certain he's a misanthrope. Perhaps that's one of the reason's he's so sure there's a woman in the case.

NEW CORD CASE CLUE; WIDOW FILES HIS WILL

Continued from Page One

he heard four shots in rapid succession. He looked around and a moment later heard a fifth shot. Then the carriage shot out over the diamond and whirled past him.

Murphy had just relieved Lacey in the tower. He also heard the shots, he told the prosecutor, and ran down to the station platform. There he found the other man. The two saw the carriage crossing the baseball diamond in the distance. None of the witnesses could furnish a very clear description of the man in the carriage, however.

The only testimony to interfere with this story is that furnished by the three witnesses who say the saw Cord alive Monday, August 30, as late as 5 o'clock. Cord's office boy has contended all along that his employer did not leave his headquarters in the Bullitt Building, this city, until nearly 5 o'clock. A ticket taker and a matron in the ferry station of the Reading Railroad, Camden side of the river, and a ticket taker in the subway at the 8th street station all say they saw Cord that afternoon later than 3 o'clock.

NOT CERTAIN OF TIME.

Prosecutor Kraft has felt all along that these witnesses are not sure of the time. He believes they are mistaken also as to the day, in all probability, and accordingly has not taken much stock in their testimony.

The automobile theory has not been given up, but the prosecutor immediately put men at work questioning residents along the river road and in that general vicinity to see if any other witnesses can be found who saw the rapidly driven carriage.

WILLS ALL TO WIFE.

The will of the murdered man was filed today for probate at the office of Surrogate Harry Reeves, in Camden. It was presented by Mrs. Cord at the Camden County Court House. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Harry Cord, a Philadelphia policeman. Mrs. Cord was dressed all in black. She leaned heavily on the arm of her escort.

The will is dated December 31, 1896. It is exceptionally short and furnishes eloquent corroboration for Mrs. Cord's denial that there was any other woman in her husband's life. The will follows:

"This is my last will and testament. I will and bequeath to my beloved wife, **Alice F. Cord**, all my earthly possessions, real estate and personal property, absolutely.

(Signed) "SAMUEL S. CORD."

No executor was named in the document. Surrogate Reeves named Mrs. Cord administratrix. She will be required to file a bond of $5000. In her estimate she placed the value of her husband's estate at $2500. Witnesses to the will are Edward M. Weyant and Mabel B. Cord, sister of the dead man, who has since become the wife of Mr. Weyant. John F. Harned, a partner of Cord's, represented the widow.

After filing the document Mrs. Cord was closeted with one of Prosecutor Kraft's assistants. She would not talk to reporters, nor would her brother or Harned.

Olaf Peterson, who is being held as a "material witness" in the case, has been told, it was learned today, that he will be released within a few days.

"As soon as I am set free," he said, "I'm going to get a stenographer and George Lubie, the office boy, into a room. Then I'm going to ask the boy some pointed questions about the woman with whom Cord was infatuated. If I can learn her name I'll be better pleased than if I had a $50 bill in my hand right now."

Peterson also learned today that all his clothing in his home at Riverton has been taken away by the detectives and is now at the State laboratory undergoing a chemical examination.

"Let 'em go," he said, referring to this. "They're welcome to anything they can find. I'm not worried."

GAVE NOTES TO DEFAULTER.

Peterson's story that he gave Lewis Crozer Lewis, the defaulting Philadelphia bank treasurer, $200 on notes that he had never been able to collect, has been verified. The notes were found among Peterson's papers with other documents relating to business deals. These are being investigated.

When the name of Lewis Crozer Lewis was first mentioned to Peterson, the latter said he had served 11 months in the Essex County jail for the Philadelphian, who is a member of the wealthy and socially prominent Crozer family of Upland. Later Peterson said the man for whom he served time in jail was Wilfred Lewis. Lewis Crozer Lewis is under three indictments in this city and has been wanted for five years.

The theory of a woman in the case, first put forth by Peterson and then by Doctor Shattuck in a letter to the "material witness," is still being worked upon. So far the detectives have been able to find no trace of the identity of the mysterious woman with whom Cord was infatuated, according to Peterson.

The idea that a jealous husband shot Cord is offered for the second time by Doctor Shattuck in another letter to Peterson, made public today. The letter follows:

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1815.

Friend Olof,

I wrote you yesterday on my return from the country and addressed the letter in care of the jail, but by today's papers I see you are domiciled at the courthouse. Get that letter and answer at once if you want me to see the York people. Time important.

STAND YOUR GROUND.

If you are innocent, and I believe you are, stand your ground. Spectacular bluffs and third degrees do not hurt a man conscious of the right. You have told your story, now keep silent. But if you can help the prosecutor find the foul murderer of Cord do so and stay where you are until you can secure an honorable release.

Anything else will ruin your business career. It is unfortunate for you, but Mr. Kraft is doing his duty as he sees it. You of all others would be insane to put Cord out when he was so necessary to your plans. Is it not probable that he had a clandestine meeting with a woman, was surprised and shot by the husband who owned a car. The many letters he was writing to women from Florida might have been business letters, of course, but this murder looks to me like the work of a jealous man or woman.

I see the prosecutor accuses you of falsehoods. This is inexcusable in such a case, except to shield the honor of a woman. In your case there is nothing to fear in telling the truth strictly. I hope the prosecutor has been misquoted by the papers, which are not always correct.

In the absence of positive proof against you, I shall do all I can to get a renewal of the Florida contract, but to do business successfully it is absolutely necessary for you not to talk any more to reporters, but aid the prosecutor if you can. This letter is confidential, and if it falls into the hands of the prosecutor it must not be published in the newspapers.

Yours truly,
L. A. S.

The only effort to get Shattuck's story first hand, according to the admission of Prosecutor Kraft, was to send a man to New York. Shattuck has not been seen since shortly after the shooting. He left the office of a physician, where he generally worked at this time, leaving a note to employes about the Cord case, in which he gave the opinion that Peterson had nothing to do with it, and then disappeared.

A detective may be sent to Florida in a few days to look into the land deal there in which Cord, Peterson and Shattuck were engaged.

TRUANCY EVIL DISCUSSED

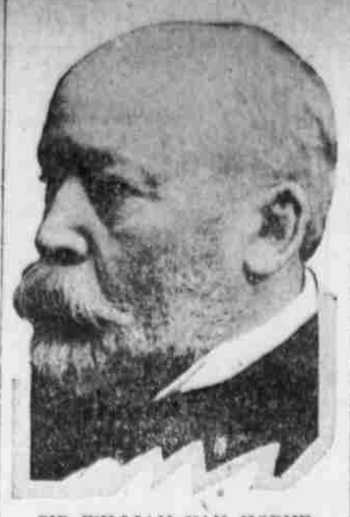
Need of Parental School Regarded as Imperative

Participants in a conference on truancy held today in the office of Dr. John P. Garber, Acting Superintendent of Schools, were all in agreement that a parental school is badly needed in order to cope with the problem of truancy, which is gradually becoming of more serious import in the city schools.

Judge Raymond MacNeille, of the Juvenile Court, said he had discharged every boy brought before him for truancy because there was no institution equipped to handle such cases. It was he who most strongly urged the need of a parental school.

Plans were formed some months ago to purchase a tract of land in Byberry for the erection of such a school, but this movement was delayed because the owner had demanded a price considered too high. It is expected that when the Board of Education convenes tomorrow for its first meeting of the season condemnation proceedings will be started to gain possession of this land.

Besides Doctor Garber and Judge MacNeille, Henry J. Gideon, chief of the Bureau of Compulsory Education, and Thomas G. Parris, chief probation officer, participated in the conference. Greater co-operation betwen the Juvenile Court and the school system was urged. It was suggested in this connection that there should be a probation officer, connected with the Juvenile Court, in every school.



SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE
Builder of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose death removes one of Canada's most prominent citizens.

HEAVY REGISTRATION PRESAGES TRIUMPH FOR MAYOR'S FRIENDS

Figures Exceed Those of Any Year in History Except 1911—Blankenburg Pleased

SEES VICTORY CERTAIN

History Will Repeat Itself, He Says. Republicans Will Vote for Reform

A sweeping independent victory at the polls in November is presaged by the heavy registration of voters this year. Independent leaders are rejoicing over the size of the registration, as it is evidence of the interest taken in the campaign by the voters.

Unofficial figures indicate that more citizens have qualified to vote than at any other election in the city's history except that of 1911. Official figures for the first two days, with unofficial figures for last Saturday, give a total of 287,446 voters who have qualified to vote at the election this fall.

In 1911 the registration was 296,556. In 1914, when Governor and a United States Senator were to be elected, the registration was 272,871. Leaders of all parties expect that when official figures for the third day this year are available, the total will be from 290,000 to 292,000.

Mayor Blankenburg, discussing the heavy registration, said that the indications are that the history of 1911 will be repeated. That year, he pointed out, a large proportion of the voters had enrolled themselves as Republicans, and took part in the Republican primaries, but at the general election voted for the Independent candidate.

HISTORY TO REPEAT.

"That is exactly what will happen this time," said the Mayor. "I was talking with a Republican yesterday who will vote for us, and there are tens of thousands of others who will do the same. Four years ago the Republicans had a heavy registration, but they voted for us at the general election. I feel more confident than ever before that we will elect our ticket by a great majority."

Organization leaders were surprised at the large registration. The campaign had been regarded as listless in Organization circles since the "harmony" deal on Thomas B. Smith was completed.

The enrolment in the different parties, as compiled for the three registration days, follows:

Republicans	211,436
Democrats	24,569
Washington party	20,710
Keystone	869
Non-partisan	21,068

Leaders of all parties credit the heavy Republican enrolment to the fact that a presidential election will be held next year. Registration this fall entitles the voters to participate in the primary next spring without registering again, provided, of course, they vote this fall for a majority of the candidates on the ticket of the party whose ballot they ask for next year.

At the headquarters of the Public Service Committee of One Hundred the following statement was issued today:

> The total registration for this year is the largest in the history of the registration law with the eexception of 1911, the year when Mayor Blankenburg was elected.

A large registration is always favorable to independent movements, as independent voters are those who are remiss if there is any shortage in registration. The most interesting feature of the figures returned is the large increase in the registration in the most independent wards of the city; for example, the 22d, 34th, 43d and 46th. In fact, all of the markedly independent wards of West Philadelphia and the northern part of the city show large increases. It was in these wards that the independent strength lay in 1911.

While the total registration is about 5000 less than the final registration in 1911, the total in the independent wards shows a large increase over that year.

The fight this year at the general election will, as is always the case in Philadelphia, be a fight fundamentally between Republicans who are opposed to the domination of their party by the contractor bosses and those affiliated with the gang. The large enrolment in the Republican party is, therefore, not indicative in any case of the popular attitude.

Not since 1911 has the same interest been manifested in any election. The citizens of Philadelphia understand the immense importance of securing a competent and honest administration during the next four years. That is the reason for the large registration.

HUGE INDEPENDENT GAINS.

Tremendous gains in the Independent wards, substantial gains in the Vare wards, and a big falling off in the McNichol wards are the outstanding features of the registration. The 26th Ward was the only Vare ward to show a falling off. All of the other South Philadelphia wards showed a larger registration than in 1911.

In the strictly McNichol wards, comprising the 3d Senatorial District, which includes the 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 18th Wards, there was a big falling off except in two wards, the 11th and 12th. There was also a falling off in the 28th Ward, the home ward of Thomas B. Smith, the Organization candidate for Mayor.

The gains in the independent wards were greater in the 46th, 34th, 40th, 42d and 43d Wards. The gains in these wards averaged 2000 more than the registration of 1911.

No Cotton Imports in Week

Announcement had been made by the Treasury Department that there was no cotton yarn imported into Philadelphia during the week ending September 4. No cotton yarn was withdrawn from bond. While it is not unusual for cotton yarn to be drawn from bond, it rarely happens that a whole week passes in which no cotton is imported.

THE DAILY STORY

Tuesday at Eight

Molly Perrin shook her pretty head most emphatically.

"It's quite impossible, Bobby," she said. The young man standing with her in the vestibule shifted his position, getting his broad back against the inner door, thereby frustrating Molly's plan to open it with her latchkey.

"'Quite impossible' is no real reason," said he.

"I'm going in now," said Molly with dignity.

"Not until you have given me a better reason for turning me down."

She faced him.

"Well, if you want all the horrible details, I don't care enough about you," said she.

Robert Brainerd seemed not perturbed at this. Indeed, he smiled.

"That's not the real reason," said he.

He looked at her searchingly. The girl tried to return that fixed gaze, but her eyes suddenly faltered.

"The real reason," said she, and this time her tone seemed to carry conviction to him, "is that I won't marry any man unless I'm the most important thing in his life. I'm not the most important thing in yours, by any means."

"Why, Molly, of course you are," said he.

"No, I'm not," she said. "Why, you can't even bother to keep your engagements with me. Day before yesterday you were two hours late in getting here; yesterday you didn't come at all, although you said you'd see me at half-past four. Today, after waiting some three hours for you and growing tired, I run out for a breath of air and happen to meet you coming up the street; I'm very, very important, it would seem from all that."

"My dear, I've tried to explain I'm a very busy man these days. I've scarcely a minute to breathe. I——"

She made a wry little face. "Business, business, always business," said she. "I see it comes before me, and that has made me decide as I have. Now, please, let me go into the house."

But Brainerd made no move to take his back away from the door.

"You're not fair," said he.

She whirled on him wrathfully.

"It isn't as if you had to do it," said she. "You're not pressed for ready money and you never will be. It would seem that a little of this highly important business might be dropped once in a while so that you could keep one appointment with me. As it is——"

"Now, see here," said he, and his tone was that of a man who checked his impatience with an effort, "you have always said before that mere possession of money is no adequate excuse for a man's not working and giving the very best he has in him to his work. Well, that's what I'm doing, or trying to do—work not for the sake of working, but to accomplish something. If I'm going to build up a legal practice of my own I've got to hustle early and late. And when I do I'm handed this little welt from you."

Her lips relaxed a little in their tenseness at that.

"Prove it!" she said shortly.

"I will," he declared. "How shall I do it?"

"This is Friday, isn't it?" she said. "Well, I'll give you until Tuesday to think over whether or not it is worth while keeping your appointments with me. Come to me Tuesday evening at 8. We will be out at the Lakeville house then."

"I will," said he.

"If business doesn't interfere," she mocked.

"It won't," said he grimly.

He stepped away from the door. She opened it and slipped inside. But before she had closed it entirely she said softly:

"Maybe, if you're on time—it isn't much to ask you to be on time just once, is it?—I'll have a different answer for you."

"Watch me!" he cried jubilantly as the door closed.

At 4 o'clock that Tuesday afternoon Brainerd's stenographer called him to the phone. It was Holden, of the Intercity Company, on the wire. He and Stone, he said, would like to see Mr. Brainerd.

Nor was he wrong in his surmise. The legal work was to be his hereafter. That was made plain to him with no waste of words. Then at once Stone and Holden wanted him to go over with them certain outstanding contracts of subsidiary concerns and pass upon them as to their validity.

The three locked themselves in Holden's private office, and, with the contracts piled on his desk, they fell to work.

Brainerd's first thought outside the mooted contracts was that he was hungry. How long he had been working he could not have told. He glanced at his watch. He was horrified to find it was 7:30.

The sudden thought of his appointment with Molly at Lakewood brought a cold perspiration to his forehead.

"Is your car down at the door?" he asked, crisply.

"Mine is," said Stone. "Why?"

"I'm going to use it," said Brainerd, and bolted for the door.

"You bet you're not," howled Stone. "You're going over the rest of these contracts, and, besides, I've got to hustle home at 9 and meet some people the madam is entertaining."

He made an ineffectual clutch at Brainerd, who eluded him and sped down the hall for the elevators. Over his shoulder he shouted something half intelligible. To Stone it sounded like, "Take a taxi!"

He did not manage to catch the elevator Brainerd did. When he reached the street a red tail-light was rocking along the narrow thoroughfare, and a crossing cop was waving his arms and shouting something after it.

The big grandfather's clock in the hall chimed 8. For a good half-hour Molly Perrin had been peering out the front windows, across the veranda and down the driveway.

Molly had been uneasy all the past half-hour, and with each passing minute her nervousness had increased. Now, as the clock chimed the hour and still no signs of Brainerd, she settled herself disconsolately on the wide window seat.

"So he really didn't care!" she muttered. "If he had, nothing—nothing would have kept him away tonight. He doesn't care enough."

And then a splash of light cut the driving rain. A motor, driven at a furious pace, came down the road. It swung into the driveway.

It skidded frightfully, seemed to right itself for a moment, then crashed into one of the big stone gateposts. A dark object shot ungracefully off the front seat and whirled through the misty rain.

A dash of water in his face brought Brainerd struggling up on an elbow. A man was bending over him, and close beside the man was Molly Perrin.

"He'll be all right in a little while, Miss Perrin," the man was assuring the girl, and Brainerd recognized him now as Doctor Lorin. "I don't see how he ever hit 'em going as you say he was, and got out of it alive. Feel better, don't we?" This last to Brainerd.

"Gee, Molly," said Brainerd, contritely, not seeming to notice the doctor. "I tried to get here. Of course, it's all off now I'm late."

Molly flushed.

"Oh, I don't know," said she, stooping to help the doctor lift the groggy Brainerd to his feet, "you're not so awfully late, and besides, if you had a guardian, perhaps——"

Doctor Lorin, grinning broadly, slipped away, quite unnoticed, into the mist.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Convict Wins $50 Prize

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Warden Osborne yesterday called Convict 255 into the office of Sing Sing, where the manager of a film company handed him a check for $50, a prize for submitting the best name for a moving picture shown at the prison several weeks before. The picture told a story of prison reform and the title 255 offered was "Life's Crucible."

POLICE SERFDOM AND BOSS RULE ENDED BY BLANKENBURG REGIME

Employes of City Made Soldiers of Common Good Instead of Political Hirelings

SHERN LAW IS ENFORCED

Accomplishments of Reform Administration Shown in Another Series of Articles

How policemen, firemen and other municipal employes were freed from political serfdom during the Blankenburg administration, is told in another of the series of articles reviewing the achievements of the administration.

Before the Blankenburg administration came into power positions in the City Hall were looked upon as public sinecures, and city employes had short hours and were expected to do their full share of political work in their wards under pain of incurring the displeasure of the party bosses.

The article describing how the change was brought about is signed by Richard L. Austin, Samuel S. Fels, Charles F. Jenkins, Theodore J. Lewis, William Draper Lewis, Francis B. Reeves, Charles Z. Tryon and John C. Winston.

The enslavement of city employes, who were organized in an army of trained political workers for the control of elections, according to the article, was abolished when Mayor Blankenburg and his directors enforced, for the first time, the provisions of the Shearn law of 1906 forbidding political activity by officeholders.

Exacting political contributions from office holders, requiring political assessments from officeholders and excluding all except political adherents from becoming officeholders have been abolished by the Blankenburg administration, the article states.

"A restoration of the Organization to power means a restoration of this system of treating public offices as private property, to be distributed only among politically faithful to the party in control."

Permission of a ward leader or superior officer, which was frequently required before city employes could change their residence, particularly policemen and firemen, was completely done away with when Mayor Blankenburg came into office.

Each policeman is called upon for active duty for only 8 hours a day, instead of 12 hours under the old regime, it is pointed out, which has increased the efficiency of the department. Other employes, outside of the police and fire departments, who formerly finished their day at 3 o'clock or 4 o'clock, were compelled to work another hour longer.

The article declares that prosecutions were brought against 1059 persons under the Shearn law, of which 431 cases were proven and 37 persons were allowed to resign.

In many instances of these prosecutions, which were brought by the Committee of Seventy, it was pointed out that numerous cases investigated brought to light the fact that they had already been dropped from the various departments.

"Gross offenders and those guilty of crimes in their political activity have disappeared from the public service," the articles declares. "Lesser offenders have been disciplined, are now divorced from politics and under this administration are at liberty to give undivided attention to their public duties."

There has been a gradual weeding out of incompetent persons in the city's service, which has taken the place of wholesale dismissal of all followers of the Organization in the employ of the city on December 4, 1911, when the Blankenburg forces came into power, according to the article.

After giving tables to show how this has been accomplished, the article concludes:

"Hence during the last three years in the competitive class the number of applications has increased by over 50 per cent, and the number of appointments by more than 55 per cent.

"For years public office in Philadelphia had not been looked upon as a public trust, but as a political perquisite. Men had not been appointed upon the basis of merit, but upon a calculation of how many votes they could deliver in their divisions.

"This whole deplorable condition had been utterly changed in four short years; the very atmosphere of the City Hall is changed, yet it has all been done so quietly and in so business-like a way that citizens are in danger of forgetting how great is the distinction between the administration of a contractor-owned Mayor and that of one elected by independent citizens and recognizing allegiance to them alone.

"No wonder the contractor lords have been at great pains to agree upon a 'harmony candidate'!"

SMITH BUTTON WINS FREEDOM

Ardent Republican Discharged by Magistrate at Hearing

A political button, on which was a picture of the Republican candidate for Mayor, prominently displayed on the necktie of Raymond Komiskey, 22 years old, of 1853 North 25th street, saved the youth from a probable sentence when he was arraigned before Magistrate Morris at the 28th and Oxford streets police station, accused of creating a disturbance at 24th street and Ridge avenue, last night.

"What's the button for?" asked the Magistrate, as Komiskey was brought before him.

"Smith for Mayor and the whole Republican ticket" was the reply of the youth.

"Well, you're not afraid to display your colors in a prominent place," commented the Magistrate. "I discharge you."

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