Lindbergh, Madden, Stephenson and Stevens of Minnesota.

Speaker Clark's name was called as the rollcall ended.

"No," said the Speaker, and the Republican side broke into applause, joined by a portion of the Democrats.

When the tolls fight was resumed the battle lines were drawn in this manner: Fifty-five minutes remained for debate on the special rule to limit discussion to twenty hours on the Sims bill to repeal the exemption for coastwise ships. Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee, leading that phase of the fight for the Administration forces, was ready at the conclusion of the fifty-five minutes to "move the previous question," a parliamentary manoeuvre to shut off debate on the rule and force a vote, the first real test of strength.

CLARK WARNS AND CALLS FOR PERFECT ORDER.

When Speaker Clark ascended the rostrum amid a roar of applause from his supporters, the air was fairly electric with tension. Even the blind chaplain of the House, Rev. F. B. Couden, took cognizance of the crisis. His prayer referred to "manly men in great crises" and bespoke divine guidance for them.

Speaker Clark warned the floor and galleries that "an acrimonious and exciting debate like this" should call for perfect order. He had some difficulty in quieting the House, but finally succeeded.

Representative Sherwood, Republican, of Ohio, was the first speaker. He urged an amendment to dismantle the fortifications of the canal and absolutely neutralize it.

The Administration forces opened their fight in a twelve-minute speech by Representative Adamson.

He referred to the arguments in favor of the tolls exemption as "claptrap, poppycock and delusion." The Democratic platform pledge favoring exemption, Representative Adamson said, was written into the platform by "one of the leading friends of exemption." The chairman of the Resolutions Committee, he said, "was busy watching Tammany Hall and Wall street for the protection of the people, but it seems like he watched the wrong man."

As to the present foreign situation and its relation to the demand for the repeal, Representative Adamson said:

"Who knows what the situation at this time may be better than the President, who is peculiarly charged under the Constitution with responsibility for foreign affairs? Whoever fights this repeal now not only fights the honest equality and domestic economy of his people, but he fights the Administration on the foreign policy of the Government, and if disaster results, he must take his place and share the odium and responsibility for whatever disaster may come."

Mr. Adamson declared he and Chairman Henry had conferred with Speaker Clark as to the drawing of the rule and "understood that he approved it."

Representative MacDonald, a Progressive, denounced the "gag rule" amid jeers on the Republican side.

Representative Church of California, Democrat, declared that while he was originally for free tolls with most of the people of his State, but that "further study of the treaty" had made him change his mind.

Representative Moss, Republican, W. Va., opposed the rule because he wanted the right of amendment and denounced the Rules Committee as "high handed."

HITS AT "MAN WHO VIOLATES PLATFORM."

Representative "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, Democrat, Oklahoma, said: "Representative Clayton undoubtedly makes the President as the Democracy but I do not. I take Democracy as the people represented in convention. This is a solemn moment for the Democratic party.

"It is the man who violates the platform as proposed now who will find himself retired to very private life."

Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee, who voted for free tolls in 1913, supported the rule, declaring he would vote with the President.

"An economic mistake was committed and I will vote for the repeal because I am a Democrat and I believe in upholding a Democratic President," Clayton said significantly.

HOUSE CHEERS UNDERWOOD, WHO OPPOSES WILSON.

Then after more debate Representative Underwood held a whispered conference with Speaker Clark at the desk and returned to his seat smiling. As he did so Representative Campbell, leading the fight on the rule for the Republicans, surprised the House by yielding to Representative Underwood.

The House burst into cheers, which continued vigorously for several moments. As the House quieted down Mr. Underwood began:

"I am opposed to this bill and naturally I am opposed to a rule for its consideration," said he. "I regret that the bill is before the House. I hope it will be defeated. But the President having laid this important question before Congress, I believe it should be considered, but considered in the proper way.

"I have always endeavored to sustain my party's platform. I believe this plank of the platform is right. Believing this, there is but one position I can take, that is to sustain the position expressed in my party's platform.

"I regret that I differ with the President of the United States and I am compelled to differ with my colleagues here, but I say if we are to make a mistake in this matter let it be one mistake. Let us not turn our faces against the battery that made a Democratic majority in this House first possible.

"There are fifty Democrats in this House to-day whose seats would be occupied by Republicans if it were not for the Democratic fight in the Sixty-first Congress against the power of cloture."

The Democratic leader contended for the right of the minority to be heard and offer amendments and said he would agree to a rule to make the bill in order.

"With the bill thus before the House the gentleman in charge could at any time move the previous question and if he had a majority with him could cut off debate," he said.

"I do not question your honesty, but you are making a serious mistake if you adopt this rule and I would not be worthy of the commission you have given me as your leader if I did not have the courage to stand here and tell you so," he concluded.

Mr. Underwood was again cheered as he took his seat, and that seemingly closed the debate against the rule.

SPEAKER CLARK ASSAILED BY HARDWICK.

Representative Hardwick, Democrat, of Georgia, then was recognized to close debate for its adoption.

"The gentleman from Alabama appeals to his colleagues on this side to support a Democratic platform," said Representative Hardwick. "I appeal to you to support Democratic doctrine as it has been since the time of Jefferson, and this provision, which we propose to repeal, is no more Democratic doctrine than if you wrote a high protective tariff plank into a Democratic platform."

Turning toward the Speaker's dais and pointing toward Speaker Clark, Mr. Hardwick shouted:

"The distinguished gentleman from Missouri, whom we all love, joined last night in an eleventh hour assault upon the Administration and his own party.

"I will ask the gentleman whether he does not know that if he tears Woodrow Wilson down no Democrat can stand? Doesn't he realize that he must support this Administration or be turned into the wilderness for forty years more?"

As Mr. Hardwick concluded, Chairman Henry moved "the previous question" and a roll call was ordered. Speaker Clark did not take the floor to discuss the rule.

WILSON GETS NEWS OF VICTORY IN HOUSE.

Flushed with victory, Administration supporters predicted passage of the repeal bill by a heavy majority. They declared many of those who had voted against the previous question would be willing to vote for the bill itself.

News of the vote was hurried to the White House, where President Wilson learned of it just before leaving his desk to attend an entertainment for a charity at Fort Myer, across the Potomac.

With the first obstacles out of the way, the House settled down to consideration of the repeal bill. Democrats in its favor were allotted ten hours; Democrats against it, five; Republicans, four, and Progressives, one. Representative Sims, author of the bill, led off the debate.

Representative Sims coupled his argument for the repeal with a denunciation of the Democrats who had aligned themselves with the opposition, and declared that if he believed, as it has been charged, that the President had accepted an erroneous construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty he would feel as a moral coward if he did not immediately ask for the Chief Executive's impeachment by the House of Representatives.

"Is it reasonable to suppose," he asked, "that the great masses of the people are going to believe that the President of the United States, who has direct charge of the enforcement of all our treaties with foreign countries, is going to surrender the rights of the American people, whose trusted representative he is, by accepting an erroneous construction of a treaty upon the unwarranted demand of any one or all the foreign nations of the world?"

NO TREATY BROKEN BY PANAMA EXEMPTION, UNDERWOOD DECLARES.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Underwood of Alabama, Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives, to-day delivered his speech against repealing the Panama tolls exemption, as urged by President Wilson. The scene of the leader of the House majority, who had led the successful fights for practically all the Administration measures, combatting the position of the President, attracted wide attention.

Mr. Underwood urged defeat of the Sims bill, which follows President Wilson's recommendation for the repeal of the tolls exemption. He declared the repeal was contrary to the platform of the Democratic party adopted at the Baltimore convention, and that an exemption favoring American coastwise ships did not violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

"Not for one moment do I believe we have violated a treaty," declared Mr. Underwood. "Our whole difficulty arises from the un-American spirit of surrender that some of our own people have exhibited toward this important question from the very beginning.

"Can any one tell us plainly why we surrender and what is to be accomplished by it? Are we to yield merely because the sentiment of Europe is against us? When has the sentiment of Europe ever been with us about matters of moment? When will the time come when we can expect to maintain and preserve our rights, political and commercial, with the acquiescent sympathy of European governments?"

Mr. Underwood quoted the tolls exemption plank from the Baltimore platform, and continuing, said:

"There can be no contention as to the meaning of this language. No one can raise the issue that the bill now pending before the House introduced by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Sims) is not in direct conflict with the declaration of the Democratic platform.

"If we have built the canal for the benefit of an American merchant marine and not for the practical exclusive use of foreign shipping, we must adopt a policy of discrimination in favor of American ships, or we must in the end pay indirect subsidies to enable our ships to compete with ships of foreign nations. The subsidies and discriminations that European governments have given to their shipping interests have practically driven American ships from the seas.

"Not for one moment do I believe that we have violated a treaty right and not for one moment do I believe that the English Government seriously contends that we have violated a treaty right. Our whole difficulty in the matter arises from the un-American spirit of surrender that some of our own people have exhibited toward this important question from the very beginning.

"It seems to me clear that it does not lie within the mouth of Great Britain or any foreign nation to complain that we have not given them fair and equitable treatment in the tolls that we have charged for the passage of their ships through the canal.

"There is a more serious question involved in the passage of this bill. The right to discriminate in favor of our ships, the opportunity to encourage our shipping and to increase our commerce are matters of vital importance, but they pale into insignificance when compared with the attack on the sovereignty of our country in the Canal Zone.

Are we now to yield the sovereign rights of a nation, and for what? Can any one tell us plainly why we surrender and what is to be accomplished by it?

"Are we to yield merely because the sentiment of Europe is against us? When has the sentiment of Europe ever been with us about matters of moment?

"Was Europe with us when we protested against the British government taxing us without granting representation in the Parliament? Did Europe sympathize with us when we protested against the unlawful seizures and search of vessels in the second decade of the last century?

"When will the time ever come, when we can expect to maintain and preserve our rights, political and commercial, with the acquiescent sympathy of European governments?"

SIMS PLEADS THE GOLDEN RULE IN PANAMA REPEAL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Pleading for the use of the golden rule in the tolls matter, and defending President Wilson's position thereon, Representative Sims, father of the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill, to-day argued that the United States will act in bad faith if it exempts coastwise shipping.

He expressed the opinion that coastwise shippers would never have kept silent nine years had they thought at the time of passage of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty that their ships were not included in the "equal treatment" terms thereof.

"The very fact that the coastwise shipping interests made no claim of this kind pending the negotiation of the treaty," he said, "or subsequent thereto, is the highest circumstantial evidence that they did not so understand the terms of the treaty themselves."

He held it "dishonorable" to demand now what had not been asked at that time.

"Why should not nations as well as individuals be governed by the golden rule?" he pleaded. "How are we to build up our foreign trade if we at the same time demean ourselves toward other nations so as to give them just cause to complain that we are a selfish and greedy nation; that we are a driver of hard bargains; that we are narrow, illiberal and pleayunish?"

Sims scouted charges that the President was guilty of "cowardly and treasonable conduct" in an attempt to surrender rights of American citizens.

"It is mortifying and humiliating to know that members of his own party are guilty of making this charge," the speaker continued. "If our President is as bad a man as these charges would make him, no self-respecting member of the House so believing can ever again cross the threshold of the White House to pay his respects to the present President of the United States."

He declared the tolls plank of the Baltimore platform was nullified by the major plank which called for fostering a merchant marine "without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury." The exemption, he held, is equal to payment of subsidies.

CHILDREN CRY FOR STRENGTH TAKING Father John's Med. Pure, wholesome food.—Adv.

Democrats Who Voted Against Wilson in Panama Repeal Fight

The list of Democrats who voted against "the previous question" and thus against the Administration in the Panama tolls fight were:

AIKEN, BROCKSON, BROUSSARD, BRUCKNER, CARAWAY, CAREW, CONRY, DALE, DIETRICH, DIFENDERFER, DONOHUE, DOOLING, DOREMUS, DRISCOLL, DUPRE, EAGAN, ELDER, FINLEY, FITZGERALD, GORMAN, GOULDEN, GRAHAM, Illinois; GRIFFIN, HARRISON, HELM, IGOE, JONES, KINDEL, KIRKPATRICK, LEE of Pennsylvania, L'ENGLE, LOGUE, M'ANDREWS, M'DERMOTT, MAHAN, MAHER, MITCHELL, MORGAN of Louisiana, MURRAY of Massachusetts, MURRAY of Oklahoma; O'LEARY, O'SHAUNESSY, PATTEN of New York, FRELAN, RAGSDALE, RAKER, SHERWOOD, STONE, TAYLOR of Arkansas, TAYLOR of Colorado, THOMAS, UNDERWOOD, WILLIAMS, WINGO and SPEAKER CLARK—Total 55.

Representative Kitchin, Democrat, of North Carolina, voted against the previous question on the rollcall, but changed his vote to "present" just before the result was announced.

FIGHT FOR SPOILS LIKELY TO FORCE AN EXTRA SESSION

Republican Assembly Insists on Wiping Out Tammany's Bureau of Efficiency.

DEADLOCK SEEMS FAST.

Clocks Are Stopped and Each Side Is Trying to Wear the Other Out.

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, March 27.—At five minutes before noon to-day the clocks in both Senate and Assembly were stopped as a signal that the two legislative houses have been deadlocked, and the session will be continuous until one side gives in. The issue is what particular items will be cut out of the appropriation bills.

All last night a conference committee worked over item by item, agreeing on many minor ones until they came to the department of Efficiency and Economy, and there all negotiations ceased.

"Not a penny for it," declared the Republican Assembly. "Very well," replied the Democratic Senate, "not a penny for any of your bills."

Lieut.-Gov. Wagner and Speaker Sweet are both quoted as declaring there would be an extra session.

The two houses waded through their long calendars of local and general bills hour after hour, waiting for further news from the conference room.

They slaughtered each other's pet bills right and left and the crowd watched with all the delight of a Roman audience. Speaker Sweet in the Assembly took repeated drives at the lobbyists, but almost as fast as he routed them out they crawled back in again.

ALL THE LOBBYISTS PUSHED BACK BEHIND RAIL.

Finally he ordered everybody excepting those having privilege of the floor to be kept back of the rail. Sergeants-at-arms had to escort some of the more persistent ones off the floor, including an eminent churchman lobbying for religious and temperance bills, who thought his cloth entitled him to exemption.

The Senate having taken a recess, the lobbyists went over to that chamber. But when the Senate resumed session they were ordered from the room.

If no agreement is reached on appropriation bills the Legislature will sit through the night and on into to-morrow, each side trying to exhaust the other. If neither gives in they will finally agree to adjourn and an extra session wil have to be called by the Governor in order that the Government may be supplied with funds.

MAY COMPROMISE ON HALF A PIECE OF PIE.

Gov. Glynn and Lieut.-Gov. Wagner have advanced a proposition looking to a compromise. They have suggested that the appropriations bill carry only enough money to run the two departments in dispute from Oct. 1 until Jan. 1. Such a course would involve taking a chance that the next Legislature will be Democratic and it does not appeal to the Tammany leaders of the Senate. But the final hours of the Legislature are always characterized by compromises and the Tammany leaders are quite familiar with the methods and needs of their up-State Republican opponents.

Speaker Sweet and Assemblyman McDonald, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, are the active leaders in the movement to wipe out the Tammany departments and thus reduce the appropriations total. They declare that the Tammany majority in the Senate is inspired by a plan to "load" up departments in which Republicans are employed. The all-night conference, according to Speaker Sweet, established that the Assembly can do nothing but stand by its original position.

"This conference was entirely unofficial," said Senator Murtagh, the Democratic floor leader. "The rules of the Legislature declare that an official Conference Committee shall not be appointed until the last bill has passed both houses. Most of us have been working continuously for thirty-six hours and under such a strain that at 6 o'clock in the morning it is impossible to iron out differences. Another meeting will be held to-day after the conference is officially authorized. I don't think we'll have any trouble getting together."

REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

Reviewing the work of this session of the Legislature, Harold J. Hinman, Republican floor leader in the Assembly, to-day issued a formal statement commending the lower House upon its work.

"Backed by the mandates of the people, the Republican majority has passed bills," said the majority leader, "to abolish two unnecessary departments—Efficiency and Economy and State Fire Marshal's office; acted as a check on the creation of new ones and in place of increasing the State's budget by millions reduced it about $10,000,000."

Gov. Glynn came in for an attack for "His steady flood of special messages."

"The annual message of the Governor was in tone with the results of the fall election," said Mr. Hinman. "The soundness of the message has been greatly impaired by the steady flood of special messages. Most of these have advocated the creation of new administrative bodies or new plans for spending the people's money."

Telephone rate reduction for New York City is in greater confusion and uncertainty than ever. In the closing hours yesterday Assembly insurgents blocked an appropriation for the Public Service Commission to undertake the work and insisted that prompt relief could come only through enactment of the Five-Cent bill.

While the Senate had passed an appropriation of $60,000 for the commission, the bill failed in the Assembly to receive the required seventy-six votes on account of absentees. The vote stood, ayes 66, noes 57.

TO TAKE CENTRE OF STAGE IN BOTH HOUSES TO-DAY.

In both Senate and Assembly the telephone problem is to take the centre of the stage to-day. A motion will be made in the Assembly to reconsider the vote on the appropriation, and friends of the proposition confidently expect to line up enough votes to carry it so that appraisal and valuation may be undertaken immediately, as the bill already has passed the Senate. If it fails, then the fight will be transferred to the floor of the Senate, where the Five-Cent Rate bill, which passed the Assembly last week, is now being held.

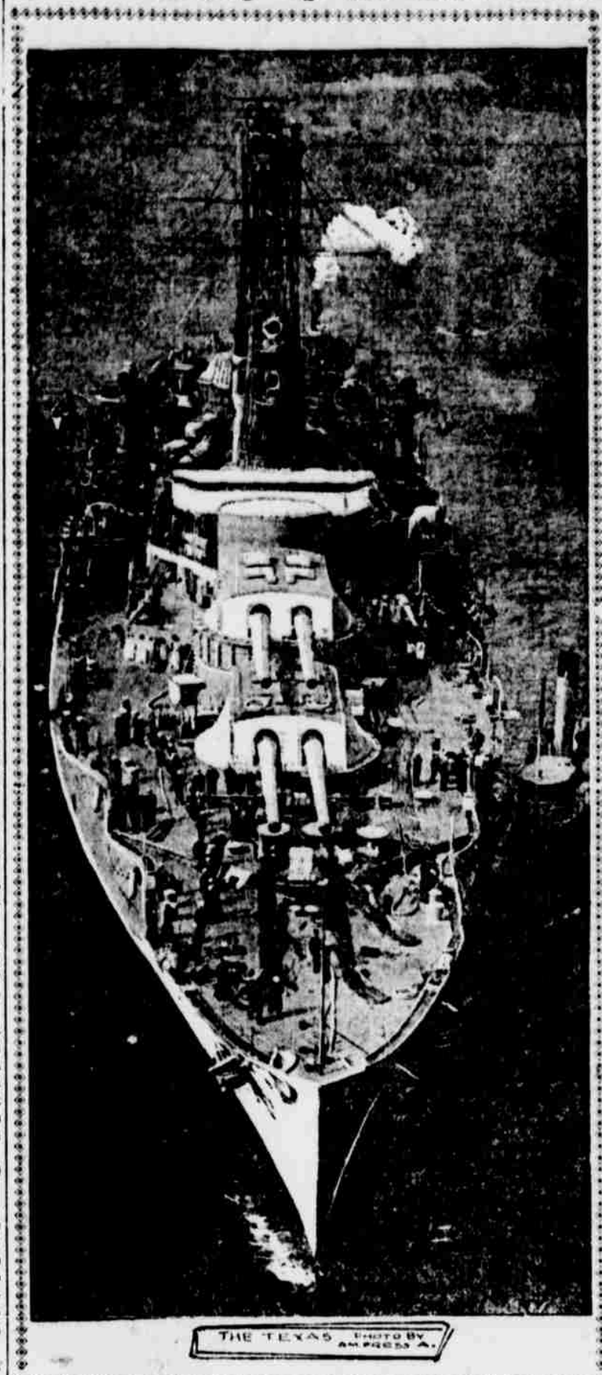
The telephone lobby is perplexed. Under orders of the telephone company it has favored revision by the commission on the theory that the vexatious rate question could be settled once for all. This attitude was capitalized by Assembly insurgents as another insidious scheme for evasion and delay. All the company's protestations of honest intention were scoffed at because of its past record and the fight is carried on with intense personal bitterness.

SENATE DOESN'T WANT TO VOTE ON NICKEL BILL.

The Senate is hoping that the Appropriation bill will pass, so as to relieve the Senate of the responsibility of voting on the five-cent bill. Many members are reluctantly inclined to vote for the five-cent bill in the last extremity as the only method of relief, if other measures fail.

Announcement was made by the telephone lawyers that the five-cent bill contains flaws that they can attack in court. Their principal contention is that the wording can be interpreted to limit the charge for out-of-town calls to five cents as well as calls wholly within the city limits.

Biggest of Our Battleships Passing Up the East River



The great super-dreadnought Texas passed up the East River under Brooklyn Bridge this morning on her way from the ship builders' yards at Newport News to the Navy Yard. Since yesterday this most powerful of United States warships had been at anchorage off Tompkinsville.

MANY BILLS COME UP AT CLOSE OF SESSION

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Senator Godfrey's bill, prohibiting the sale of misbranded or adulterated foods, passed the Assembly this afternoon.

The Niagara Falls lighting bill was smothered by the Assembly Rules Committee, declared Assemblyman Williams this afternoon.

The Senate also defeated Senator White's bill to abolish the State tax on automobiles. Only four Senators voted for it. During the debate Senator Pollock charged that the State spent $200,000 last year collecting $1,267,000 in taxes on autos.

Senator Foley's bill to appropriate $5,000 to compile information for the delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention passed the Assembly, following an emergency message from the Governor.

The Healy bill, designed to prevent the interference of court orders with orders suspending railroad rate increases or deductions made by the Public Service Commission, passed the Senate under an emergency message from Gov. Glynn. The measure had passed the Assembly.

The McCue bill, which would provide for the establishment of local boards of child welfare, empowered to grant relief to children of widowed mothers, passed the Assembly. The bill carries no appropriation, as the disbursements are to be made by the local authorities.

Assemblyman McCue's bill granting from $3 to $5 weekly to children of widowed mothers passed the Lower House this afternoon by a unanimous vote.

Assemblyman Walker's bill which would make it a felony for any broker or banker to use clients' money for personal business uses was killed in the Lower House by a viva voce vote.

COTTON TRADING BILL PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate to-day passed without division a compromise bill to regulate trading in cotton futures. The bill includes a feature by Senator Smith of Georgia to legalize pooling of cotton to put up the price.

The bill was composed of portions of measures introduced by Senators Smith of South Carolina, Smith of Georgia and Ransdell of Louisiana. It would prohibit sending through the mails or by telegraph information furthering the making or enforcement of contracts which do not specify that delivery is to be made on a basic grade, with the option of delivering other governmental grades, the difference between which would be fixed by actual trading in spot cotton and not arbitrarily as on exchanges now.

GEN. FRENCH QUITS DESPITE THE PLEA OF KING GEORGE

(Continued from First Page.)

the Army Council—Field Marshal Sir John French and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Ewart being present—which has now been approved and which regulates the conduct and discipline of the army in future."

Proceeding with his speech the Premier remarked that he must repeat what Ministers in both Houses of Parliament had said several times this week, but in view of the wild legends current it needed to be repeated. He said:

"It is altogether untrue that the Government or any member of the Government ever contemplated active operations of an aggressive character in Ulster or any operations which now or in the future would impose on the army any duty or service which was not amply covered by the terms of this order. To that I have only to add that the Government adheres to all the declarations it has made."

The inclusion of soldiers with officers in the terms of the order places both on the same basis in the matter of conscientious scruples. It is the result of the attitude taken by the Labor members in the debates and is intended as a compromise.

The leader of the Opposition declared the new order to be the result of a blunder by the Cabinet and by Col. Seely.

Before the Premier spoke rumors had been circulating that the Cabinet had resigned, but it was evident that the Government proposed proceeding with its legislative programme.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, said he preferred to await the decision of the army officers concerned before dealing lengthily with the matter. He contended there was nothing new in the "disciplining orders" which was not implied in the existing army regulations. He added:

PROCEEDING DUE TO INCREDIBLE FOLLY, SAYS LAW.

"The fact that such a proceeding has been necessary is due to one cause only and that is the incredible folly of the government and of the Minister for War."

Mr. Law hoped Premier Asquith would explain to the House on Monday how he had come to make a statement to the country regarding the memorandum to the officers in Ireland which he must now admit was contrary to fact. The resignations of officers, he said, had been due solely to the fact that they had been questioned as to what they would do under certain circumstances and had been required to give an answer. No officer and no soldier, he argued, had any right to have any such question put to him by the Secretary of State for War or any officer serving under that Cabinet Minister.

Something "Different."

Every manufacturer, manager, writer, advertiser—every one, in fact—is looking for something "different."

The man who invents or discovers such a thing is to be envied.

This time it is a woman who has evolved this "something different."

The woman is Mary Roberts Rinehart, author of "Seven Days."

The "something different" is her newest, best novel, "THE AFTER HOUSE."

"The After House" is not like any other story you have read. It is a tale of the sea and of mystery. But not at all like any other sea or mystery story ever written.

It is the book you've been waiting for. "The After House" will begin serial publication in next Monday's Evening World as one of the famous "Complete Novel a Week" series.

Don't fail to read it. You can't afford to neglect this treat.

AUGUST BELMONT GOADED IN COURT OVER SON'S CASE

(Continued from First Page.)

of the separation suit brought against Raymond by his wife.

"Sir Bache," said Belmont, "was a boyhood friend of mine and his mother was my godmother, so when my son went to his home in London he felt that he was going to members of our family. The understanding between Sir Bache and myself was that he was to take care of Raymond and that I was to send him money whenever Sir Bache required it for my son's upkeep. My son agreed. Raymond said that he did not want to take care of his own business affairs."

NOTHING THE MATTER WITH HIS SON.

"Now, Mr. Belmont, as a matter of fact," said Mr. Mooney, "you and Sir Bache agreed among yourselves not to let your son handle his own affairs."

"No," replied the millionaire in anger.

"Isn't it a fact," Mr. Mooney continued, "that you threatened to disinherit your son and compelled him to take up abode with Sir Bache and to let Sir Bache handle his money?"

The witness was about to reply when he was cut off by an objection by De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for Raymond.

"Isn't it a fact that this man Sir Bache is practically feeding your son out of his hand?" persisted Mooney.

"No, he is not," replied the banker. "Sir Bache is a gentleman."

"Well, there is nothing the matter with your son's intellect, is there, Mr. Belmont?" Mooney queried.

Mr. Mooney announced that he proposed to prove that Mr. Belmont is himself a creditor for $27,000 and that the banker is asserting himself as a creditor to the detriment of his son's wife.

DIDN'T WANT RAYMOND AT TRIAL.

"Have you counselled or advised the bringing of a suit against Mrs. Raymond Belmont by your son?" asked Mr. Mooney. Mr. Belmont said that he had counselledmany things, but always gave way to his lawyer's advice.

Mr. Mooney wanted to know why Mr. Belmont had cabled $2,000 to Sir Bache Cunard a few days before the trial of the separation suit was begun.

"Because Sir Bache required it," the witness explained.

"Wasn't it because you thought it a good thing to have your son present at the trial?" asked Mooney.

"No, not a bit of it," shouted Mr. Belmont, rising from his chair again.

Just before the noon recess was announced Mr. Belmont admitted that since his son's marriage to the actress $13,856 had ben paid out of his son's personal funds. This, the witness said, did not include $10,000 paid to attorneys.

Bourbon Prince Dead.

MONTREUX, Switzerland, March 27.—Prince Francois Maris of Bourbon and the Two Sicilies died here yesterday.

DIED.

BROWNLOW.—Bronx, N. Y., March 25, ANNA BROWNLOW (nee Keiting), aged 58 years, beloved wife of Henry Brownlow, of 581 Walton av.

Funeral services Friday evening 8 o'clock. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. Arrangements by Undertaker William Necker.

GIBBS.—Bronx, N. Y., March 26, MARY J. GIBBS (nee Renaud) aged 78 years, widow of Edward Gibbs, of 313 Locust av.

Relatives and friends, also members of Daughters of Liberty, are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Sunday afternoon, 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Arrangements by Undertaker William Necker.

HANLEY.—At her residence, 148 E. 46th st., BRIDGET HANLEY (nee Culhane), native of Shanagolden, County Limerick, Ireland, beloved wife of the late Thomas Hanley.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

SALESMEN—Wanted, 10 first class clothing salesmen; call Saturday morning with references; steady positions for those who qualify. Smith Gray & Co., Fulton st. and Flatbush av., B'klyn.

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
Trade Mark

Special for Friday, March 27th
CHOCOLATE NUT CARAMELS—Soft, chewy blocks of rich chocolate caramel cream, generously spangled with chopped assorted nuts. The result is immense. POUND BOX **10c**

Special for Saturday, Mar. 28th
SPANISH PEANUT CREAM STICKS—Little bars of brittle, porous Molasses Candy, the size of a pencil in thickness, having a centre of fresh roasted, prime Spanish Peanuts and sugar cream. POUND BOX **10c**

Specials for Friday and Saturday

CHOCOLATE COVERED COCOANUT ROYALS—These big bunches of sweetness are produced from the finest quality Shredded Coconut, blended with sugar cream, finished with a jacket of our peerless chocolate. Our regular 25c goods. POUND BOX **19c**

CHOCOLATE FRUIT AND NUT FRAPPE—This offering presents five big creamy bars of a rich fudge-like confection, chockfull of choice French Fruit and various nuts. POUND BOX **15c**

Suggestions for Friday and Saturday

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED FRESH FRUIT—A representative collection of favorite fresh fruits with the addition of luscious early Southern Strawberries, red, ripe and juicy, first humersed in sugar cream, and then enrobed in our incomparable Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX **39c**

MILK CHOCOLATE ALMOND CLUSTERS—The Almond is one of the tastiest and most popular members of the Nut family, and these are exceptionally choice, perfectly roasted, clustered and covered in our Matchless Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX **39c**

Park Row, Cortlandt, 23d st. and Brooklyn Stores open every evening until 10 o'clock; 125th st. till 11.30. All our stores open Saturday until 11 o'clock P. M.
54 BARCLAY STREET
Corner West Broadway
23 CORTLANDT STREET
Corner Church Street
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST.
At City Hall Park
400 BROOME STREET
Corner Centre Street
38 EAST 23d STREET
Just West of Fourth Avenue
206 BROADWAY
Corner Fulton Street
147 NASSAU STREET
Bet. Beekman & Spruce Sts.
280 WEST 125th STREET
Just East of Eighth Avenue
25 WEST 34th STREET
Just East of Sixth Avenue
472 FULTON STREET
Corner Elm Place, Brooklyn
Loft 10 Stores
The specified weight includes the container in each case.