

The Evening Enterprise.

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Two Cents

HITCHCOCK IS
BEING OPPOSED
BY "OLD GUARD"A Determined War Waged Against
The Domineering Methods of Man-
ager of Taft Forces --- Lost Position
On National Committee.

Chicago, June 9.—With the resumption of the hearing by the Republican national committee today of the contests over the seats from southern states and a few scattering districts in the north, interest was centered in the war waged by the "old guard" of the party against the so-called domineering methods of Frank H. Hitchcock, manager of the Taft forces. Mr. Hitchcock, who holds a place on the committee as proxy for the member from New Mexico, has relinquished his position as assistant secretary of the committee.

A. E. Fisher of Ohio has been appointed assistant secretary to succeed Mr. Hitchcock. The retirement of the latter gave rise to a rumor that he had been deposed by Chairman New. This report was denied, the announcement being made that the new arrangement is the result of Mr. Hitchcock's inability to attend to the work of the secretaryship in addition to his other duties.

It was reported, however, that Chairman Harry S. New of the committee sent for F. H. Hitchcock, Secretary



CHAIRMAN H. S. NEW.

Taft's manager, and demanded his resignation. Hitchcock refused to resign, it is asserted, and New thereupon dismissed him and appointed in his stead Mr. Fisher.

This action by New was prompted, it is said, by the dispatch from Washington approving of Hitchcock's methods and was intended to give the Taft manager a black eye in his boom for chairman of the committee.

Several members of the national committee, in view of the developments, say that there is going to be a real fight after all. None of them will predict what form the fight will take, but they look to the president to make the next move.

The followers of the secretary of war have had everything their way, so they have not really been put on their mettle until now. The present situation is the result of the proposition to divide the Louisiana delegation with the opposition, seating both Taft and anti-Taft delegations, with half a vote each. The proposition came from some of the Taft men and did not in itself come as a surprise, but the number of members of the national committee who favored the movement created some consternation in the Taft camp.

Before the Louisiana case, which involves four delegates at large and fourteen district delegates, is brought to a vote, it will be sharply counted. Members of the committee who have been ardent Taft supporters, but who have shown a disposition to yield to the appeals from the allied forces to compromise in the interest of harmony, will be subjected to pressure.

Mr. Hitchcock announced that there would be no compromise. He is determined to fight for the seating of the delegations instructed for Secretary Taft and declared that he would insist that the committee pass on any contests. To settle them in any other way, he said, would be unfair to the delegations themselves. He expressed the opinion that the committee should

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Dr. J. H. Acheson and family of Hancock, are in town.

SYSTEMATIC
HUNT FOR
SCHIRMAN

FORMER POKEEPSIE DESPERADO WHO MURDERED HIS WIFE IN DANBURY, IS STILL AT LARGE — HIS CHILDREN SAID TO BE HERE.

Danbury, Conn., June 9.—Search was resumed near here today for Edward Schirman, who shot and killed Ida Potter on Main street. The hunt for Schirman was begun again after a posse of farmers and constables, aided by members of the local police department, which had been scouring a piece of woods on the outskirts of Newtown, about ten miles east of here, gave up the search without finding any trace of the man.

George Carlson, a resident of Newtown, saw a man answering Schirman's description at the edge of the woods and called to him, but the man ran into the woods. Carlson followed him, but could not come up to him. Two farmers who live near the woods also saw the man.

A posse of farmers, armed, assisted by constables and a party of police who went from here in an automobile, searched the woods, but without finding their man. It is thought that during the time of the forming of the posse the man escaped on the other side of the woods, going in the direction of Bridgeport or Waterbury.

The body of Miss Potter has not as yet been claimed by relatives, although George Potter of Middletown, N. Y., who is supposed to be her father, has been notified.

The murdered woman was without doubt the wife of Edward Schirman, and had run away from him. Schirman during his last few days in Danbury had demonstrated that he was a bad man. He told fellow employees in J. T. Dams's livery stable that he had bought a pistol and was going to kill the woman. Saturday evening he made a disturbance in a saloon and was put out. He said later he was going to fill a policeman full of holes. He was known to be a user of opium.

It is reported from Middletown, N. Y., that Schirman and the woman were married there five years ago just after the man had completed a term of five years in Sing Sing. He has children who are said to be in Pokenepsie and who were deserted by the couple some time before they came to Danbury.

Visitors to
Bauder-Minard
Wedding

Among those present from out of town at the Bauder-Minard wedding Monday night were the following: Mrs. A. Bauder, Middletown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bauder and daughter Miriam, Ellerslieville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Spayd, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Abramson and son, Englewood, N. J.; Miss Mary Kane, Mamaroneck; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Vredenburg, Albany; Clarence Bedford and daughter, Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Abram P. LeFevre, New Paltz; Miss Emma Pine, New Paltz; Mr. and Mrs. John Sutton, New Paltz; Mrs. W. Kidd, Walden, and Mrs. David Minard, New Paltz.

Diego Roque, of Havana, Cuba, will return to Eastman College next fall for a stenography course.

Vassar Girls Held a
Suffrage Meeting in
Calvary CemeteryPresident Taylor Said to Have Refused to Permit the Gathering
On the Campus --- About Fifty Undergraduates and Ten
Alumnae Attend --- The Speakers Were Women From New
York City.

It is no uncommon thing in the domain of the czar of all the Russias, where the right of citizens to assemble on the public highways is not generally recognized, for mass meetings to be held in a graveyard. Such a custom has, however, never obtained in this country and it was therefore with feelings of unmixed wonder that certain citizens of Pokenepsie, who were strolling yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Calvary cemetery at Arlington suddenly came upon a group of Vassar girls holding a suffrage meeting.

The fence between the cemetery and the pine grove which skirts the northern border of the college grounds is a five barred one, but not one of the late arrivals among the students waited to go around by the gate. Some of them jumped lightly to the top bar, and leaped to the ground on the other side, others sat on the top bar and slid off. Only a few were able to vault over.

The meeting consisted of about forty undergraduates, ten alumnae, two male visitors, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Helen Hoy, corporation counsel for the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, and Miss Rose Schneiderman of the Cap Makers Union and Cooper Union fame. Those whose names are mentioned came all the way from New York just to attend the meeting, and Mrs. Blatch, in order to allay the fears of any member of the faculty who might chance that way, bore aloft a yellow banner on which was inscribed in large black letters, "Come, let us reason together."

The girls, under the guidance of Miss Inez Milholland, president of the junior class and leading spirit of the would-be voters, seated themselves in a circle on the grass and listened for more than an hour with the raptest kind of attention to eloquent expositions of the wrongs of their sex.

Whether the fact that President Taylor had refused to give a permit for the meeting to be held on the campus and the additional fact that he had in Sunday's baccalaureate sermon deplored the growing tendency toward radicalism on the part of the youth of the country lent an extra piquancy to the speeches cannot be determined, but the audience was obviously enchanted with each one of the orators.

Rose Schneiderman, who had missed the fast mail from New York, was the last one they listened to, but she got fully twice as much applause as any of the rest. She took trade unionism as her text and explained that the working woman needed the ballot in order to influence factory legislation. In closing she arraigned the woman of education for her supineness in regard to the welfare of her less fortunate sisters, who she said, almost worshipped the training and the knowledge they had not been able to obtain.

Mrs. Blatch made the change in industrial conditions the basis of her remarks, and her listeners drank in every word she said about how greedy men had taken spinning and weaving and soap making and other branches of manufacture out of the home and had consequently forced women to go out in the world to earn a livelihood. They sat right up and took notice when she talked about the group consciousness which came as a result of working in squads and how it made women eager to organize and through organization to control labor conditions.

Mrs. Gilman talked along the lines of the possible effect upon the country and upon the home of the enfranchisement of women. Persons

who honestly and seriously opposed woman suffrage did so, she said, on but two grounds. The first of these was a doubt as to the desirability of a democracy, and of course any one who did not have absolute faith in the government of the people for the people and by the people would naturally not believe in any extension of the suffrage.

"I trust, though," she added, "that none of you has lost your faith in the ultimate triumph of democratic principles."

As to the probable effect of the ballot on motherhood, she insisted that it would be beneficial in the extreme. It was neither self-preservation nor the maintenance of the race through reproduction, she declared, that was the greatest law of nature. "It is the improvement of the race—the progression of type," she continued, "that is really vital. Ever since the world began we have been trying to make people better. We have employed from time to time every conceivable inducement to lead them higher—we have offered rewards. We have threatened punishment. We have even held up to them an assumed heaven and an assumed hell."

"Oh," murmured a golden haired damsel in a white frock, "what would Dr. Taylor say?"

She and the girl in front of her looked anxiously at the five barred fence whereupon sat three sentries, but the sentries smiled reassuringly at them and the orator proceeded with her discourse.

She contemptuously dismissed President Roosevelt's race suicide scare with the remark that the quality rather than the quantity of future citizens was the thing to be considered. Then she told the story of the mother who said that she thought she ought to know how to take care of babies because she had buried seven.

Mrs. Gilman then told the Vassar girls that at present children were not properly cared for because they were left to the tender mercies of their fathers, who had the making of all the school laws, all the sanitary laws and all the pure food laws.

"The mothers have a duty to perform in this regard," she said. "The greatest motherhood of all is social motherhood. It is impossible for an individual mother to learn how to do everything for her children. The school can teach them much better than she can. She cannot insure them against disease and even death through the consumption of tainted milk, or through unhealthful dwellings. But the combined intelligence of all the mothers in the land could bring about an ideal environment for the children of the state, and for that reason alone, were there no other women should have the ballot."

When an opportunity was given for questions, a young woman with a soft Southern voice and accent took issue with Mrs. Gilman regarding the statement that women who merely stayed at home and took care of their families were economically valueless. The Southern maiden insisted that the woman's manipulation, arrangement and transformation of the various raw materials which the man provided increased the value of the materials, and that a woman in so doing was adding to the income of the family. But Mrs. Gilman didn't think so. In order to prove her case, she told a story about a stenographer who was earning \$25 a week. This lucky business woman told her employer one day that she was going to be married and would be obliged to resign her position.

"What," he said, "aren't you going to work after you are married?"

"Well, I should say not," replied the young woman.

"What are you going to do?" persisted the employer, "housework?"

"No, indeed," said the stenographer with a toss of her head. "I am going to have a servant and stay home and boss her."

"Don't you think," responded the employer, "that it is somewhat of a waste of time for a \$25 a week woman to spend her time bossing a \$5 a weeker?"

"But it still seems to me," began the Southerner, "that—"

"Don't you think we'd better come to lunch now?" broke in Miss Milholland. The embryo suffragettes jumped to their feet, and the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women fell swiftly into the line that marched toward the College Inn.

"You see," whispered an alumnae when she had given sufficient and proper attention to her fruit salad, "Dr. Taylor really doesn't keep abreast of the times. He is terribly opposed to woman suffrage, and even to the discussion of it in the college. That was the reason why we didn't have more at the meeting. The seniors said that they didn't wish to do anything in opposition to his opinions just as they were leaving. Lots of them are very much interested in the question though."

Miss Milholland, who is a daughter of John E. Milholland, said that owing to Dr. Taylor's attitude on the subject the suffrage club which had been established among the students had to worry along without officers. The work of the club is limited to the obtaining of subscriptions for the College Equal Suffrage League and to private research in the library.

The cemetery meeting would probably not have come off at all had it not been for the fact that when Dr. Taylor asked Miss Milholland on Sunday night where the advocates of votes for women had planned to gather she told him she did not know, as the arrangements in regard to details had been left to Mrs. Blatch. Although the president sent for Miss Milholland Monday morning he was unable to see her, owing to an unexpected committee meeting which he was obliged to attend. Before the committee adjourned the enthusiasts had assembled in the graveyard, and whether through ignorance of their whereabouts or a change of heart Dr. Taylor let them carry out their plans without molestation.

Miss Milholland has decided to give up the proposed trip to Chicago, where she had expected to attend all the sessions of the Republican convention, in order to join her mother in London in time for the big suffrage demonstration which is to take place in that city on the 21st inst. Miss Milholland spent several weeks last summer in London and took an active part in the work of the suffragettes under the leadership of Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson and Mrs. Borman Wells. She is known at Vassar as a radical of the radicals. It was under her direction that a children's court was organized in Pokenepsie. She and several of her friends have been acting as probation officers.

Prof. Lucy Salmon of the history department and Prof. Abby Leach, head of the Greek department, although they are avowed suffragists, conceded to Dr. Taylor's wishes so far as to stay away from the cemetery meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt of Hyde Park sailed for Europe today.

FIGHT STARTS
AGAINST RACE
TRACK GAMBLINGFirst Active Step Toward Passage of
Legislation Taken at Albany This
Afternoon --- Strong Opposition to
Governor Hughes.FAIR MAIDS
OF 1908 HAVE
CLASS DAYVASSAR GRADUATES FAVORED
WITH FAIR SKIES AND
BRIGHT SUNSHINE FOR
THEIR EXERCISES ON THE
CAMPUS AND UNDER THEIR
CLASS TREE.

The class day exercises of 1908 on the campus at Vassar this afternoon attracted the usual large crowd who gather to see what many people think is the most interesting part of the exercises.

The Enterprise was informed yesterday by a young woman of Vassar College, on what was thought to be reliable authority, that tickets of admission to the campus would be required today. This was denied by the college officers this morning.

The sophomores carrying the long daisy chain over their shoulders and followed by the seniors and juniors, were quite as pretty as their sisters who had performed the same duty at previous class day celebrations.

The following program was carried out:

The students marched from the main building to a platform established on the lawn northeast of the Thompson Library, where 2500 camp chairs had been marked off by ropes. After singing a song and listening to the address of welcome, the class marched led by the marshal, Helen Barstow Joselyn, to the class tree where the usual speeches and singing mostly of a topical character were gone through with. The class day historians were: Caroline Goree Shepard and Georganna Tichenor. The senior spade orator was Ruth Elizabeth Presley. A booklet containing the speeches and songs were distributed to the guests who gathered about the tree.

The members of the Phi Beta Kappa and their friends filled one half of the chapel last night when Dr. Raymond delivered a most interesting address on "The Higher Education."

Dr. Raymond said many things which will be possible for The Enterprise to quote but briefly:

"I know not by what strange process of reasoning that I was chosen for this occasion, nor can I understand by what process of mental aberration I caused myself to accept the invitation. I have been sane several hours now and that is long enough to regret my step. However, I appreciate the invitation and thank you for the honor, I desire that you will consider what I have to say as a plain talk on a practical question."

"What is the chief value of education? Theoretically it would be general, but in type it would mean, what is the use of Vassar College in education? It is more dignified in an address to use the common noun, than a proper name. The value of education has become the suspicion of many. Enthusiasm for education has spread like wild fire of late and has had reward in princely gifts to institutions for this cause.

"A materialistic age will always question, if not deny the weight of these measures. When we attempt to define education in life, we meet the question of not understanding life itself."

President's "At Home."

From three to six on Monday afternoon Mrs. James M. Taylor was

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Albany, June 9.—The first active step toward the passage of race track legislation recommended last night by Governor Hughes, was taken this afternoon when the senate committee on judiciary voted, 7 to 2, to report favorably to the senate tomorrow Senator Agnew's bill eliminating from racing the Percy-Gray law provision for exclusive penalty for betting within race track enclosures.

Hughes Strongly Opposed.

Albany, N. Y., June 9.—Governor Hughes for the third time appealed to the legislature by special message to pass the Agnew-Hart antirace track gambling bills.

Opponents of the measures in both houses succeeded in blocking their advancement after they had been reintroduced. Unless a suspension of the rules is ordered in the senate and assembly—and this requires twenty-six votes in the upper and seventy-six in the lower house—the bills cannot even be sent to a second reading before Thursday, which has been fixed for final adjournment, or a recess until after the national convention.

Elated by the continued indisposition of Senator Foelker and the absence of Senator Smith of Columbia, the supporters of betting prophesied the departure of all the legislators before the acts can be approved or, should Foelker reappear on Thursday, their defeat in the senate.

Another Vote Against Bills?

The anti-Hughes leaders asserted with great positiveness that should Foelker appear here and vote for the Agnew-Hart bills they have the unequivocal promise that his act will be nullified by a Greater New York Republican senator.

The governor, however, claims to have received advices from the invalid senator that he will be at his post on Thursday in time to vote. Information from Staatsburg is that Senator Foelker is still unable to leave the sickroom.

"The issue has been clearly presented," says Governor Hughes to the legislature, "whether the interests of those who wish to maintain gambling privileges at race tracks shall be considered paramount to the constitution of the state. It is an issue which has been clearly defined and is fully appreciated by the people. It cannot be obscured by a discussion of the propensities of human nature. Race track gambling exists not because it is hidden or elusive, but as an organized business shielded by legislative discrimination. The law which professes to prohibit it in fact protects it."

Tie Vote Not Decisive.

The governor declares that the failure of the Agnew-Hart bills by a tie vote in the senate at the regular session could not be regarded as decisive, but served only "to illumine the issue and to make still more clear the nature of the test it involves. Nor can the question be finally disposed of save by vindicating the honor of the state and by demonstrating that there is no power, however strong or unscrupulous, which can be permitted to override the will of the people as expressed in the fundamental law."

"Racing and lawful sport should be able to flourish without gambling, and there seems to be no reason why book-making should be regarded as essential to the breeding of horses. But this is beside the mark. The question is neither as to sport nor as to horse breeding, but as to the enforcement of the constitutional provision in its application to a plainly preventable evil, the continuance of which outrages the moral sentiment of the state and does violence to our respect for law and order."

Tuberculosis of Cattle Discussed.

In his message the governor also recommended the following:

Suitable legislation with regard to the diseases of cattle, especially tuberculosis. He explains that he disapproved the bill passed at the regular session because of defective administrative features and of the failure to supplement it by adequate appropriation.

The amendment of the charter of Watertown with regard to the amount that city may raise by taxation.

Abolition of the railroad grade crossing at Brown street in Rochester.