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WAITE TELLS OF A LIFE OF THIEVERY

Bares His Sordid Secrets in an Effort to Save Himself From the Electric Chair.

MADE HABIT OF STEALING

Relates Story of Courtship and Marriage to Miss Peck—Others Testify as to Prisoner's Peculiar Characteristics.

New York, May 25.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, on trial here for the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, took the witness stand in his own behalf late today and bared the sordid secrets of his life in an effort to save himself from the electric chair. Earlier in the day his counsel had stated he would prove the self-confessed poisoner of his wife's parents insane at the time the crime charged against him was committed. The prisoner's story was devoted largely to admissions of a series of thefts from the time he was a boy until he pilfered $10 from the purse of the mother of the girl he married while he was courting Miss Peck. He told also of his wooing of his wife who sat not far from him in the court room with head bowed while a testified.

The young dentist was preceded on the witness stand by his father Warren W. Waite and his brothers, Frank and Clyde. The father told of a taint of insanity in his family in the hope of thereby aiding his son. All three related incidents in the defendant's life designed to show that he was peculiar even as a boy and that his thievery always was a problem for the family.

The testimony of relatives was supplemented by the depositions of family friends and college classmates of Waite who told of his thefts and peculiarities.

Walter R. Duel, counsel for the defense, in his examination of witnesses and by the depositions, sought to show that Waite was mentally unsound.

Waite seemed calm when he took the witness stand. The court room was sultry, but he buttoned his coat tightly around him. He smiled almost constantly during his examination, but appeared resigned and not defiant.

The dentist commenced his life story by recalling that as a child he was cruel to animals. He yawned as he told of shirking home work in his school days. Then he recounted how he stole examination papers, copied from the papers of his classmates, stole from every one for whom he worked as a boy and then robbed his fraternity brothers while attending the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. His face flushed as he recounted some of the escapes of his student days.

His Thefts in College.

His total thefts during his freshman year at college amounted to about $500 he said. He was expelled from his fraternity while a sophomore for stealing but was reinstated in his senior year. In his second college year he paid part of his expenses by waiting on tables and caring for a furnace. At that time he began to attend church regularly, although he had no religious convictions. He asserted, however that he did not steal during the time he was a church attendant.

After leaving college he told of a trip through Canada where he made his living by cheating at pool. He then went to Scotland where he took a special course in Edinburgh University. He said he "doctored" his diploma from the University of Michigan so he could get credit for securing studies and thereby shortening his course in dentistry.

From Edinburgh Waite went to South Africa where he traveled for a dental supply house. He said he stole $1,500 from his employers the first year and increased the amount each year of the five he worked for them. He told of hushing by the payment of a small sum a scandal in which he was involved with a young woman.

His Courtship and Marriage.

Upon leaving South Africa, Waite returned to the United States and went to Grand Rapids to live. Soon after his arrival he met Miss Peck and began to court her.

"Were you in love with her?" he was asked.

"I don't know," Waite replied. Then he told of declaring to her, "I'll make you love me." He admitted knowing that the Pecks were very wealthy and explained that the family received him "very nicely."

Later he met the Pecks at Palm Beach and it was there Miss Peck consented to marry him. He hung his head as he admitted the theft of a $10 bill from Mrs. Peck's purse while at the Florida resort.

Telling of his betrothal to Miss Peck, he said that two weeks before their marriage he almost broke their engagement. "I was not so sure of her love," he explained.

He then told of coming to New York with his bride and taking an apartment on Riverside Drive. Soon after establishing himself here he formed an acquaintance with Miss Katherine Peck the elderly and wealthy aunt of his bride, which soon developed into an affection on her part which was reciprocated by him to an extent. He said his aunt-in-law was "always very kind," and that on several occasions she offered him money, but that he refused to accept.

Funds Become Confused.

Later Waite sold real estate for Miss Peck and invested the money. Several months after his marriage he received $30,000 from her with which he opened a brokerage account in his own name, paying her two per cent. interest. Subsequently she intrusted him with about $20,000 more. Finally, his personal funds and Miss Peck's became so confused he could not tell which were his and which her's.

"How much did you steal from Miss Katherine Peck?" he was asked.

"None whatsoever," was the reply.

Waite declared all Miss Peck's funds

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STATUS OF WOMEN STILL UNCHANGED

South Presbyterian Assembly Refuses to Adopt Protest of 50 Commissioners.

SESSIONS COME TO CLOSE

Reply is Made to Protest to Assembly's Action in Granting Certain Privileges to Women in the Work of the Church.

Orlando, Fla., May 26.—The 56th general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church adjourned here today, after refusing to alter its decision of last Tuesday fixing the status of women in the church. A protest which about 50 of the commissioners sought to have entered in the minutes of the assembly failed in its purpose.

The protest resulted from the assembly's granting certain privileges to women in the discretion of congregations, holding that too great latitude was given congregations in the matter. The answer to this protest follows:

"In answer to the protest, signed by W. McF. Alexander and others, the assembly expresses regret that any of its members should even intimate that any action of the highest court of the church was not governed by wholehearted loyalty to the Holy Scriptures, as the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

"The Scriptures may have their authority discredited not merely by a violation of their precepts but also by an attempt on the part of ecclesiastical courts to bind the conscience of God's people on matters of doubtful interpretation.

"For over 40 years requests have been made for deliverances on woman's work in the church. During this period in home and foreign mission fields a wide use has been made of their services in the very matters complained of. An almost painful difference of opinion as to the meaning of the passages cited in the protest are manifested in the three variant reports of the ad interim committee. These things combined demonstrate the wisdom of the action of the assembly in declining to make these passages the basis for detailed legislation.

"Having exponded the settled faith of the church as to the teachings of the Scriptures forbidding preaching by women the assembly has wisely decided to leave the question of the service of women in other matters to the discretion of the sessions.

"Such action in the judgment of the assembly, exalts the authority of the word of God and removes the anomaly of the church, having made deliverances and at the same time encouraging through its authorized agencies practices in violation of the deliverances."

WHOLESALE GROCERS ADJOURN

To Start Movement Looking to Repeal of Federal Bankruptcy Law.

Memphis, Tenn., May 26.—The Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association concluded its annual convention here today and its members will meet tomorrow with representatives of several other trade organizations to inaugurate a movement seeking the repeal of the present federal bankruptcy law.

PREPAREDNESS BILLS ARE MAKING HEADWAY

Progress Made on All Three Administration Measures.

Bills for Army and Navy Appropriation and for the Reorganization of the Army Take Step Nearer Enactment.

Washington, May 25. — All three of the administration's big preparedness measures moved forward a step toward enactment today. The army appropriation bill, carrying $150,000,000, was agreed upon by the House military committee. Democratic leaders of the House prepared a special rule under which the Naval Appropriation bill be taken up in the House next Monday or Tuesday, to be voted on not later than Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the Hay-Chamberlain army reorganization bill, already passed by both houses of Congress, was sent to President Wilson for his signature.

Secretary Baker now is going over the reorganization bill and as soon as he makes a report the President is expected to sign it.

General debate on the naval bill will be limited to eight hours or less in the special rule to be presented to the House, but the entire measure will be read and amendments may be offered at any time. The Republicans will make a fight for a larger building programme in accordance with their minority report submitted today. The Democratic leaders are confident, however, that the bill with its programme including provision for five great battle cruisers will be passed by a substantial majority.

COURTMARTIAL FOR TEXAS MILITIAMEN

Those Who Failed to Respond to Call to Service Subject to Fines or Imprisonment.

BAKER ISSUES STATEMENT

One Hundred and Sixteen Guardsmen Will be Tried at Once Under Dick Law—Funston to Name Members of Court.

Washington, May 25.—One hundred and sixteen Texas militiamen who have failed to respond to the call for service on the Mexican border will be court martialed by President Wilson. They will be subject to fines or imprisonment as the court may direct, with the approval of the President.

Secretary Baker announced today that the guardsmen would be tried promptly under the Dick law, reversing a previous decision to delay action in order to deal with the cases under the new Hay-Chamberlain army re-organization bill. The President himself will appoint the court martial, and Major General Funston has been instructed to recommend its members, a majority of whom must be officers of the Texas National Guard.

So far no steps have been taken toward prosecuting New Mexico and Arizona guardsmen who, like the Texans, have failed to "present themselves for muster." A further report from General Funston regarding them is awaited.

Secretary Baker tonight issued the following statement:

Secretary Baker's Statement.

"The Dick law provides as an offense the failure on the part of men of the National Guard to present themselves for muster when called upon by the President to do so. One hundred and sixteen members of the Texas National Guard are reported to have failed to so present themselves. Under the Dick bill they would be guilty of failure to present themselves for muster.

"When the pending legislation is approved and the militia of the states is recognized and federalized thereunder, the obligation of the enlisted men of the National Guard will be to preserve the constitution of the United States a ndtheir respective states and States and their respective states and the governors of their respective states. Thereafter, when the President issues a call to the National Guard the call will, of its own force, muster each member of the National Guard into the Federal service, and it will no longer be necessary for the men to 'present' themselves for muster.

"The offense, denounced by the Dick bill, will be impossible as it will not be required that the men should 'present' themselves for muster. The Dick bill not being repealed expressly remains in force.

"The 116 men in question having taken an oath to preserve the constitution of the United States and to obey the lawful orders of the Governor of Texas, and not having yet taken an oath to obey the President as commander-in-chief, must still present themselves for muster. They are capable, therefore, of committing the offense in the Dick bill and are, therefore, liable to punishment.

"I have decided to have the court-martial assembled by command of the

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HOSPITAL SHIP BORE ALL RED CROSS SIGNS

The Portugal Could Not Have Been Mistaken by Turk U-Boat.

Russian Embassy Make Public a Summary of the Findings of Special Commission Which Investigated Sinking of Ship.

Washington, May 25.—The Russian embassy made public tonight a summary of the findings of a special commission which investigated the torpedoing of the Russian hospital ship Portugal by a Turkish submarine several months ago. The Ottoman government claimed that the Portugal was not properly marked to establish her noncombatant character. Following is the summary:

"1. The Portugal was painted white down to the water line with a broad red stripe along both sides, the funnels were also painted white, with large Red Crosses on them, and at night there was a cross of red electric lights The Portugal flew the flag of the Red Cross.

"2. These distinguishing marks were so visible even from afar that the Russian torpedo boat Smetlivy recognized the Portugal when she appeared on the horizon at a distance of about eight miles.

"3. The periscope of the submarine appeared first on the port side of the Portugal, slowly went around the bow and slowly followed for quite a considerable time along the starboard side and then stopping at a distance of 30 or 40 sajenes (70 or 90 yards) from the Portugal fired a torpedo which struck the steamer amidships opposite the engine room.

"4. The prolonged stay of the submarine so near the Portugal excludes the possibility that the officers and crew would not see the distinctive marks on the ship and also the sisters of charity and the male assistants who were standing on the deck in their

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ASQUITH'S APPEAL RESULTS IN UNITY

Leaders of All Factions in House of Commons Ready to Settle the Irish Question.

LLOYD GEORGE IN IRELAND

Has Undertaken to Devote His Time in Bringing About Peace and to Settle the Question Regarding Home Rule.

London, May 25.—The house of commons has rarely seen a demonstration of greater unity than was displayed this afternoon when the leaders of all factions flocked to the standard of the prime minister in an effort to chieve a last settlement of the Irish question.

This was the more remarkable because a heated and a ceremonious debate it has been predicted would follow Premier Asquith's expected statement regarding the situation and the government's proposals for a solution of the problem. Mr. Asquith's speech took an unexpected turn, for instead of giving details, he made an earnest plea for the settlement of the Irish question by agreement among the contending parties in Ireland and announced that David Lloyd George had undertaken the delicate task of bringing the hostile factions together.

Urges Suspension of Debate.

The premier concluded with an appeal that for a time all debate on the question both in the house of commons and outside be suspended, in view of the adverse effect such argument might have on the difficult undertaking facing the government.

The premier's speech was heard with intense interest by the members and he had scarcely resumed his seat, when John Redmond, the nationalist leader, arose and acquiesced in the premier's request, adding, with a voice filled with emotion, his ardent desire for a solution of the difficulties of his country.

Mr. Redmond was quickly followed by his political arch-enemy, Sir Edward Carson, who tendered his support to the proposition and by the independent Irish leader, William O'Brien, who did likewise.

These speeches effectively obliterated party lines for the moment and those members who had come prepared to attack the government fell in with the leaders, and the question was dropped.

The prime minister started by expressing the hope that the disappearance of martial law would be speedy and complete.

Referring to the sacrifices that Irishmen had made in behalf of the British empire during the present war, Mr. Asquith said:

"Could we who represent Great Britain or could they who represent Ireland tolerate the prospect that when this war was over and when we had by our joint efforts and sacrifices as we had hoped and believed we should, achieved our end that here at home Irishmen should be arrayed against one another in the most tragic and most debasing of all conflicts—internecine domestic strife.

"I say to the house of commons, to the country and to the Empire that the thought is inconceivable. It can never be, for it would mean confession of bankruptcy, not only of statesmanship, but of patriotism."

Home Rule Bill.

Referring to the home rule bill, Mr. Asquith said:

"No one, so far as I know, has ever desired or contemplated its coercive application by one set of Irishmen, against another. What is now in this great and domestic emergency of paramount importance is that if it be possible—and I hope it is possible—an agreement such as we thought in vain before the war should be arrived a between those representing different interests and parties in Ireland.

"I believe, as I have already said, that in Ireland itself there is a deep and genuine desire to obtain such an agreement,. The government—I speak for all my colleagues said some of us, be it remembered, in the past have taken the most diverse possible views in regard to the question of Irish government—are anxious and more than anxious to do everything in their power to facilitate such results.

Lloyd-George Undertakes Task.

"At the unanimous request of his colleagues, Mr. Lloyd-George has undertaken to devote his time, his energy and his power to the promotion of that result. He already has put himself in communication with the authorized representatives and exponents of the views of the different Irish parties, and if there be, as I believe there is, among Irishmen, no less than among the people of Great Britain, an honest and resolute desire to take advantage of this opportunity for the at-

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THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE.

Met at noon.

Resumed debate on Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill.

Ship Purchase bill referred to subcommittee of commerce committee.

Recessed at 5:05 P. M. to 11 A. M. Friday.

HOUSE.

Met at 11 A. M.

Considered District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Adopted joint resolution making minimum speed of fleet submarines authorized last year 19 knots per hour, instead of 20 knots, because of contract difficulties.

Republican members of naval committee submitted minority report attacking pending naval bill as inadequate and favoring two dreadnaught and six battle cruisers.

Adjourned at 5:59 P. M. to 11 A. M. Friday.

GERMANS AT ALMOST EVERY POINT UNABLE TO GAIN IN FACE OF THE FRENCH GUNS

However, They Advance Into One Section of French Trenches West of Douaumont—Teutons Have Increased Their Artillery Fire at Hill 304—Rome Reports Some Success for the Italians--Heavy Actions on Macedonian Front.

The battle of Verdun continues unabated. On both sides of the Meuse river, northeast and northwest of the fortress, the Germans are keeping up their unprecedented bombardments and vicious infantry attacks while the French are replying to the German guns virtually shot for shot, and under a withering fire holding the Germans at almost every point.

One more gain, however, has been made by the Germans. After re-capturing Fort Douaumont and taking trenches south and southwest of the fort, the Germans to the west have occupied a section of French trenches after a series of attacks. In all they were repulsed with heavy casualties, except the one where they penetrated the French lins.

Artillery Fire Increased.

Around Douaumont a heavy artillery duel is in progress and northwest of Verdun the Germans have increased their artillery fire against the French on Hill 304, probably preparatory to another infantry attack for possession of this much fought for vantage point.

A German attack against the Russians west of Dalen Island gave them momentarily the possession of a Russian advanced trench, a counter attack by the Russians dislodging the invaders.

An attempt by the Teutons to advance against the Russians north of Olyka station, southeast of Lutsk, was repulsed by the Russians.

In the region southeast of Trent, and across the border in Italy, Rome reports the repulse of Austrian attacks and the throwing back the attackers in disorder. In the Astico-Posina region the Italians are replying effectively to the bombardment of the Austrians. In the Asiago-Sugana valley district the situation is unchanged.

Russians Join British.

Petrograd reports a junction of Russian troops with the British forces in the region of Kut El Amara. The Russians came from the region of Kermanshah and Kasr-i-Shirin, in Persia, northeast of Bagdad. This announcement probably refers to the force of Cossacks which was officially reported several days ago from London to have jointed the British.

In connection with the fighting near the Persian front, Constantinople reports that the Turks have stopped the advance of the Russians in the region of Kasr-i-Shirin and, also defeating Russian detachments at Sulamanish, north of Kasr-i-Shirin.

Unofficial advices from Athens say that a heavy bombardment and infantry actions have taken place from Doiran to Gievgeli, on the Macedonian front, and that the Entente Allies have dropped bombs on several towns in Serbia held by the Teutonic allies.

GERMANS KEEPING UP THEIR BOMBARDMENT AGAINST FRENCH

Paris, May 25.—The official communication tonight reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse activity of the enemy artillery increased during the day against our positions on Hill 304.

"On the right bank, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered at about 5 o'clock a series of offensive actions between the Haudromont wood and the Thiaumont farm.

"All of these attacks were repulsed with heavy losses except at one point where enemy groups occupied a section of trenches.

"In the region of Douaumont the artillery actions continue very violentliy on both sides. The fire of one of our long range guns caused a fire in a German supply depot at Haudicourt, northeast of St. Mihiel. The cannonading was intermittent on the rest of the front.

"In an aerial fight one of our pilots brought down a Fokker which fell within the enemy lines to the north of Vaux.

"In the region of Etain, one of our squadron gave battle to a group of German aeroplanes. Two of the enemy machines, seriously hit, were compelled to make a landing."

Belgian communication: "There was considerable activity on both sides in the region to the east of Pervyse. We carried out destructive fires on Dixmude and the environs of that town."

VIENNA PRESS COMMENTS ON WILSON'S CHARLOTTE SPEECH

Declared of Great Significance in Disseminating Idea of Peace.

Vienna, (via Berlin to London), May 25.—Commenting on President Wilson's recent speech at Charlotte, N. C., the Neue Freie Presse declares today that the step he desires to take is of great significance for the dissemination of the peace idea in the world. The newspaper says, however, that it is convinced, first, that the President is primarily seizing an idea grown popular in America suddenly, to further his candidacy for re-election, and second, that he has not offered the good services of the United States without knowing pretty conclusively that his step would not be unwelcome to England.

he wish of the American people for the end of the war, says the newspaper, is one of the most important shifts in the political situation of the war. It adds that the original feeling in Austria-Hungary that the United States would eventually, as the single great power not involved in the war, be the peace maker, has not entirely disappeared, despite the past policy of that country; but that President Wilson's success depends entirely on whether he is able to revive the weakened confidence of the Central Powers in him. The newspaper concludes that in any event, "any proposals President Wilson may make will at least serve to speed the intensity of the peace idea in Entente Allied countries, where it is consistently suppressed."

Norfolk, Va., May 25. — To accept a position as chairman of Southeastern Freight Association, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., Freight Traffic Manager L. E. Chalenor, of the Seaboard Air Line, stationed here, has resigned. The change goes into effect July 1.

KING GEORGE SIGNS THE COMPULSION BILL

Calls for Every Briton Between 18 and 41 to Join Colors.

Over Five Million Men Have Enlisted Voluntarily Since the War Commenced—Royal Message is Issued to the Nation.

London, May 25.—The signature of King George was today affixed to the military service bill, recently passed by parliament. In giving the royal sanction to the bill King George issued the following message to the nation:

"To enable our country to organize more effectively its military resources in the present great struggle for the cause of civilization, I have, acting on the advice of my minister, deemed it necessary to enroll every able bodied man between the ages of 18 and 41.

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self sacrifice they displayed in raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war no less than 5,041,000 men—an effect far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history and one which will be a lasting source of pride to future generations.

"I am confident the magnificent spirit which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them, and that it will, with God's help, lead us and our allies to a victory which shall achieve the liberation of Europe."

The military service bill, or, as it is better known, "the compulsion bill," was introduced in the house of commons May 3, as a result of voluntary enlistments not reaching the total the government considered necessary. There was much agitation for and against the measure.

The bill provides for general and immediate compulsion and calls to the

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INLAND WATERWAY ITEM IS ADOPTED IN SENATE

Following Vigorous Fight by Kenyon for Reduction.

Desperate Effort to Reduce Amount Appropriated to Canal Between Beaufort and Norfolk—Simmons Wins.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., May 25.—Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, who is filibustering against the passage of the river and harbor bill, which carries appropriations amounting to $43,000,000, made an unsuccessful attempt today to cut off $800,000 of the $1,000,000 appropriation carried in the House bill for the completion of the work on the inland waterway route from Norfolk to Beaufort Kenyon's amendment was voted down 35 to 20.

Senator Simmons made a vigorous speech in behalf of the larger amount He contended that it would be exceedingly unwise to adopt the Kenyon amendment, as the amount provided in the bill would complete the important link in the route and provide a free inland route which would accommodate vessels of the small type which do not require more than nine feet of water.

The senator said the completion of this route would open up a vast commercial territory along the Atlantic coast and that its benefit to the people of the Atlantic seaboard could not be counted in dollars and cents.

Senator Ransdel, of Louisiana, came to the rescue of the senior Tar Heel Senator and urged the Senate to vote down the Kenyon amendment. He said statistics furnished him showed that the railroad interests of the country owned a larger per cent. of the vessels operating along the Atlantic coast and that there seemed to be something strange about the efforts of some people

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MRS. PENNYBACKER WILL SPEAK TODAY

Will Urge Women of United States to Take Step in Struggle for Internationalism.

WANTS A CONGRESS IN 1920

Campaign of Mrs. Sneath and Mrs. Cowles for Presidency of General Federation of Women's Clubs Increasing in Vigor.

Washington, May 25. — In her annual address tomorrow before the 13th biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, the president, will urge the women of the United States to take the first step in a struggle for internationalism, by calling a great congress of the women of the Americas for 1920. She will recommend, she said tonight, that "under the proper conditions, the United States government be asked to help finance such a congress."

The co-ordination of the efforts of the women of North and South America in behalf of world peace, Mrs. Pennybacker believes, will go far toward accomplishing that end. In line with this idea, Mrs. Pennybacker at today's session approved the report of the executive committee recommending affiliation of the Federathion with the National Council of Women.

The campaign of Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Ohio, and Mrs. Josiah E. Sowles, of Los Angeles, for the presidency, is increasing in vigor and the votes of the Illinois, New York and Ohio delegates the three largest groups, are expected to determine the outcome. Both candidates are usually invited to every dinner and reception given by any of the delegations and usually make brief speeches.

At the business session this afternoon the advance of the woman's club movement in England, Canada, Japan and the West Indies was described by delegates from those countries.

At the press conference there was a long discussion on the desirability of a press department after speeches on newspapers and publicity had been made by Edward Percy Howard, president of the New York Press Club; Dr. Talcot Williams, dean of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, and several others.

The servant problem was discussed at a conference on home economics, but no practical solution of the problem was offered.

Mrs. Pennybacker at a dinner given by the Texas delegation tonight, was presented with a diamond ring valued at $1,000.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. William J. Bryan, Mrs. Sneath, and Mrs. Cowles.

STEP FROM NATIONALISM TO INTERNATIONALISM ADVOCATED.

New York, May 25.—A step from nationalism to internationalism so that assistance may be rendered in a world-wide movement by women to "harmonize the nations" after the close of the European war, is recommended to the General Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, of Austin, Texas, in her report, as president, read here today at the 13th biennial convention of the Federation.

"While we call ourselves the General Federation of Women's Clubs, yet we may as well face the fact that our foreign clubs are so few and far between that we are in reality only national," Mrs. Pennybacker said. "On the continent of Europe and in other countries little is known of the Federation because there the great woman's movement is represented by the National Councils of Women all united in the International Council of Women.

"Now there is only one way in which the Federation can be represented in this International Council and that is by joining the already long-established National Council of Women in the United States.

For Harmonizing Nations.

"I will confess that there is a deeper reason that makes me so eager to see this brought to pass. When the cruel war is over and peace comes we shall find in the International Council an organization that is ready—ready for harmonizing the nations which are now at war—ready for calling back into wise common counsel women who for many years were accustomed to work side by side.

"I pray that the 2,000,000 women of the Federation may have the privilege of sitting in the Council and of helping to bring back joy and harmony to the women of the world."

Mrs. Pennybacker made other recommendations of importance to the future activities of the Federation. One of these urged that the organization "go on record as favoring a continuance of effort on the lines of improvement of rural life and the Americanization of the immigrant." In this connection the president explained that her administration, having "early felt the need of proper alliance with the government," had established a system of co-operation with the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and Labor.

Touch of Human Sympathy.

"Every club which is willing to aid the government in Americanizing the immigrant," Mrs. Pennybacker urged, "is invited to send the name of its president and secretary to the president of the Federation. These names will be filed with the Commissioner of Immigration. When a foreign family lands, destined for a town in which a woman's club exists, if the Commissioner finds on his list that this club has signified its willingness to co-operate, a letter will immediately be sent to the president of the club. It is not money that hese people want, but it is the touch of human sympathy, the assurance that there is a place for

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