

Dr. Finley said that he had not been able to devote his time exclusively to a study of war conditions in French schools because he was everywhere received as

Charles B. Alexander, Adelbert Moot, Albert Vander Veer, Andrew Ten Eyck, Thomas B. Flanagan, Augustus B. Downing.

for the good of the boys and of the country. The plan is to have a school which will not make the extra work of the military classes a hardship, with the same class-

MILITANTS FREED AT WILSON'S WORD

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Miss. "that the women of the country were aroused, and the agitation would assume nation-wide proportions unless the Anthony amendment was passed. I asked him if he was interested in the sentiment in Congress toward the amendment, and he replied that he was very much interested. I told him that I would undertake to poll Congress on the proposition, and he told me to go ahead and report to him the result. We have proceeded far enough with the poll to justify the prediction that it will show more than a majority for it in the House and the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate. I hope to make a report to the President in a day or two. "When I make this report to the President and I think it is going to show that Congress stands ready to pass the amendment if the President gives the word—I am going to ask the President to recommend its immediate consideration and passage as a war emergency measure. "I tried to make it plain to the President that what the women want is not the right to picket or the right to petition. They undoubtedly have that right now. What they want, and they will not be satisfied until they get it, is the right to vote."

Mr. Malone supplemented Mr. Hopkins's statement by saying that he hoped "a Democratic Congress would pass the Anthony Amendment at once." At the offices of the National Woman's Party no promises were held out tonight that there would be a cessation of picketing about the White House. The suffragist leaders just out of prison said they reserved the right to continue picketing if it was deemed necessary for the advancement of the "cause." The President's pardon, it was asserted, was not sought, and car-

ried no condition as to a discontinuance of picketing.

After a conference with suffrage leaders tonight, Mr. Malone said he would remain in Washington for some time, perhaps for several weeks, in order to devote his attention to the women's fight. It was denied that he had resigned his post as Collector.

One of his first acts on behalf of the suffrage organization, Mr. Malone said, would be to file charges against Superintendent Whittaker of the workhouse on account of his statements to the women at their departure. He said he intended to have Bainbridge Colby, George Gordon Battle, and other attorneys of ability associated with him.

MILITANTS AND JAILER PARTED IN ANGER

Superintendent Said Future Prisoners Would Work More and Talk Less.

Special to The New York Times.

OCOQUAN, Va., July 19.—The departure of the militant suffragettes this afternoon was characterized by an air of genuine militancy, which had been almost totally lacking during the few days of their incarceration. There was a sharp clash between Superintendent Whittaker and Dudley Field Malone, acting as attorney for the women, and a milder tilt between Mr. Malone and Mrs. Minnie H. Herndon, matron of the female department, just before the pickets climbed into the five automobiles which had been brought down to convey them back to Washington. Several of the women also took occasion to find fault with the treatment which has been accorded them.

The fighting spirit of the militants was suddenly aroused when Mr. Whittaker walked into the reception room of the female administration building and, addressing himself to Miss Lucy Burns, in a voice which could be heard by all the suffragettes, announced that if any other members of the National Woman's Party should be sentenced to Occoquan for picketing the White House he could not show them to same consideration that had been accorded the sixteen members pardoned by the President.

Mr. Malone, plainly agitated by the statement of the Superintendent, asked him to repeat it, and Mr. Whittaker did so. Thereupon the Collector of the Port of New York proceeded to tell the Occoquan official that the women had received no consideration other than that to which they were entitled, and that

the menus published in the papers, and another woman complained that no sugar had been given her.

When told of these complaints later Mr. Whittaker expressed surprise, saying that he had interviewed several of the women in the course of the morning and that they had made no complaints whatever. Moreover, J. A. H. Hopkins, husband of one of the women incarcerated, had told Mr. Whittaker only this afternoon, the Superintendent said, that he was much impressed by the institution and that, since his wife had to be sentenced for her part in the White House demonstration, he was glad that it had been to Occoquan.

The decision of the militants to accept the President's pardon came as a surprise, because only a few minutes before it was announced several of the prisoners had told Supt. Whittaker that they would not avail themselves of the offer under any conditions.

Announcement of their decision followed a half hour's conference with Mr. Malone, J. A. H. Hopkins of Morris-town, N. J., and the Rev. Allen McCurdy of New York, who drove to the institution soon after noon to acquaint the suffragettes with the President's action and urge that the pardon be accepted.

Before receiving official notice of the pardon, Mr. Whittaker had asked Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Beatrice Kinkead what would be their attitude if the President should agree to offer to liberate the prisoners.

They both said that they would not be pardoned for something of which they were not guilty, and they would stay at the workhouse unless President Wilson put the suffrage amendment through Congress.

Considering it probable that this would be the attitude of all the women, Mr. Whittaker conferred over the telephone with District Commissioner Brownlow and expressed the opinion that the women could not be forced to accept the pardon. Mr. Brownlow asked Corporation Counsel Syme to give an opinion on this point, and the District's legal adviser concurred in the view expressed by the Occoquan official.

In the meantime, Mr. Malone, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. McCurdy had reached Occoquan and gone into conference with the prisoners. As soon as Mr. Whittaker was informed of Corporation Counsel Syme's opinion, he informed the meeting of the prisoners and their advisers that they were free to accept or reject the President's pardon. He also told the suffragettes that their parleys could not be continued indefinitely, and that he must have their decision by 4 o'clock.

Mr. Malone interposed an objection to a time limit being placed upon their consideration of the matter.

"I am not dealing with you, Mr. Malone," retorted the Superintendent. "I am dealing with these women, and they must make up their minds by 4 o'clock if they expect to leave here today."

Mr. Whittaker then returned to his office to await their action. It is understood that he had determined if the pardon was not accepted by 4 o'clock he would keep the women in the workhouse

INSTRUCTION.

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