NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN

DECEMBER MODES.

—(The Ladies' Field.

HUSTLE THE WATCHWORD.

ST. MARTHA THE PATRON SAINT OF MODERN WOMEN, AND ST. VITUS OF MEN, SAYS MR. BATTEN.

"St. Martha is practically the patron saint of the women of to-day, and St. Vitus of the men," said the Rev. Mr. Batten, of Morristown, N. J., in addressing the New-York State Conference of Religions yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st. His subject was "The Religious Disadvantages of the Existing Economic Order."

"'Hustle' is the watchword and 'grab' the battlecry. There is no time for ideals. They can't be coined. And as a final test, everything is lined up to the dollar mark.

"To hear some people talk one would think that individual initiative could, unaided, transform a Hottentot into a Shakespeare in a single lifetime. But those who preach this most loudly are usually those who have had the most circumstantial assistance in their careers. The man who has won his goal unaided has little to say of the advantages of a single handed fight. The horrors of the struggle are still upon him. He has strength to share with a weaker brother, but not a breath to boast with. Why, to tell a man to rise above his environment is practically to ask him to rise out of his personality. But that is what the churches may be charged with doing if they plead for a spiritual life and let economic questions take care of themselves. It is not a question of whether our people will or may serve God and Mammon; it is a fact that they can't. Why, I have known the time when two-thirds of my congregation were out of work. How could I call on them to praise the Lord while I myself would not lift my finger to right the congested condition that deprived them of their livelihood? 'I can't run my mill by the Golden Rule,' a mill owner frankly told me, 'for no one else does, and I would starve in a year.' These are the economic conditions of the moment, and shall we ministers confine ourselves to reiteration of platitudes or go to work and get mills and factories and shoe shops and department stores of our own and prove our faith by our works? Life is a whole. We can't tinker with men's souls once a week and pretend to keep them sound. We must put ourselves in their place. Either our religion is a farce or it is a good working basic for economic action."

VIEWS OF MR. ROOT.

"If we believe, as we read and preach, that the solid walls of Jericho went down before the faith and concerted action of those men of old," said the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, of Providence, R. I., in speaking on the same subject, "why are we afraid of these parchment parapets of privilege and plutocracy? We must never lose sight of the fact that the existing order is a becoming, not a finality, and we must accord it the same patience we do green apples and such unpleasant things. First it was feudalism, where the many worked for the one; now it is competition, where every man works for himself, and later it will be combination, where each in working for all the others works for himself." In this connection was mentioned Tolstoy's short story, "What Men Live By." "We shall come to realize," continued the speaker, "that the veins of wealth run blood, and not metal; are incased in walls of flesh, not rock; and we shall begin to coin character rather than cash. We see all this coming, but it does not behoove those of us who believe that religion is a vital force to sit with folded hands and wait for it. The economic system of to-day affords almost no encouragement—I had almost said opportunity—to the religious life. I am speaking now of those who make up the sinews of the economic body, the rank and file—'machine tenders,' who spend eight, ten and twelve hours daily in monotonous, deadening, dehumanizing toil. We used to have watchmakers; now each man employed in the making of such an article is about one one-hundred-and-fortieth of a watchmaker. We used to have tailors; now we have tenths of tailors. What expression of individuality or personal interest can such a worker put into his work? And yet combination of any kind, even when it shaves the man down to a hundredth part of himself, is on the road to a better order. It shows an advance in world standards and breadth of view when capitalists stand by each other, even if we can't agree with their standpoint. It shows a striking advance when workingmen recognize their solidarity of interests and are loyal to their cause in the abstract, even when it necessitates personal suffering and, harder yet, the suffering of dependent ones. The bravery of battle, it seems to me, is a barbaric virtue compared with the heroism of endurance that such loyalty means.

FORM A RELIGIOUS CORPORATION.

"The lack of commercial morality of corporations in their relations with the existing public is a crying evil of a competitive age. Corporations have no souls, it is said, and consequently, of course, no religion. Perhaps the only way to refute this would be for some of us who have souls, and know it, and don't want to lose them, to incorporate ourselves, or to form corporations of ourselves, and so by degrees leaven the lump of soulless commercialism."

"We have boards of health, of education, of street cleaning. Why not a board of beauty?" said the Rev. William C. Gannett, of Rochester, in speaking of "Art and Literature as Agents in Social Betterment." "The mission of art, it seems to me, is not only to mirror the highest spirit of the age, to voice its self-expression, but primarily to popularize the age's ideals. The poet and painter are far sighted and deep sighted. They see clearly where color blind and prose natures do not. We preach in posters nowadays. We campaign our politics with them, we dramatize and novelette our finest emotions and strongest appeals to the human heart. But posters and poems are as potent factors in a bad as a good cause. Before art or literature can be counted on as factors in social betterment we must convert our artists and literary workers. Art for truth's sake is the shibboleth. And all honor to those pioneers, so-called reformers, those gadflies of the public conscience who guard the channels of artistic output. Each one of us has a social responsibility in the matter just so far as we give countenance to anything less than ideal along these lines. When we stop at the shop window and look at the picture or statue, when we take our place in the theatre, when we buy our newspapers on the corner as we walk home to-night we can contribute in at least this small way to the cause of industrial betterment. The paper covered novel and the 25 cent play are factors in the lives of the tenement dwellers. They know little enough about art, but they are keen for the message art brings. 'How did she play?' repeated an East Side girl questioned as to a famous actress she had once seen in the role of Portia. 'All right, I guess; anyhow she was lovely. But don't you know, I've never forgotten the mercy part. People haven't showed much to me in my life, that's a fact, but often when I wanted to do 'em back I'd think of Portia and let up.'"

Directly following Dr. Gannett a Russian official who had listened to the addresses with evident interest and much taking of notes mounted the platform and asked permission to speak. "You have all talked much about Tolstoy," he began, "but you don't know him. That's why you talk. I know him personally. Twenty years ago he was some good. He was all right. Now he don't know what he says. You mustn't listen to him any more. And don't you believe he's a great man, for he isn't." An audible smile followed this advice, but as it was a meeting in the interests of toleration, the discussion that followed was not seriously diverted from its proposed channels.

ALL ABOUT THE WEDDING.

THIRTY-THREE SUBJECTS IN RELATION TO THIS CEREMONY TREATED IN MRS. KINGSLAND'S BOOK.

That "everything on the subject of matrimony is interesting to women" is the practically safe assumption of Mrs. Burton Kingsland, in the making of her "Book of Weddings," recently published by Doubleday, Page & Co. The volume touches on every point in the wide range of matrimonial matters—expenses, a foreword to the bride, customary courtesies to the bridal attendants, wedding gifts, breakfasts, suppers, second marriages and how other peoples marry. There are also numerous illustrations of artistic home and church decorations, the correct thing in flower girl garlands, "sheaf" and "shower" bouquets and other helpful suggestions to the mistress of ceremonies on these exacting occasions.

The author's wide reading, as well as her sense of humor, has enriched her thirty-three chapters with numerous quotations, quaint and beautiful, and a sprinkling of funny incidents of the faux pas order that will doubtless have the effect of a dissertation on "Don'ts" for the prospective participant. Even for those not directly interested the book makes pleasant reading.

An evening wedding, says Mrs. Kingsland, has never been known in England. By a canon of 1603 the English clergy were prohibited from celebrating a marriage at any time except between the hours of 8 and 12 in the forenoon. A popular fallacy held that such a ceremony performed in the afternoon was void. The "canonical" hours are now between 8 a. m. and 3 p. m., during which every marriage must be solemnized, unless a special license is granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at a cost of about £30. It is supposed that the forenoon was appointed as the fitting time for marriage because of the rule in the early Church that the bride and bridegroom should make their matrimonial vows fasting. A less creditable explanation of the custom is that after noon the bridegroom's sobriety could not always be counted upon in olden times.

After giving the ultimatum on the latest and "most exclusive" usages, Mrs. Kingsland quotes Washington Irving on the good, old fashioned home ceremony. "The true dance for the wedding," he says, "is the merry old Virginia reel. It sets all the world jigging in couples, hand in hand, and makes every eye and heart dance merrily to its music."

A THANKSGIVING PLEA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In keeping with its object, to make home life the life of its people, the managers of the Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement make a special appeal for Thanksgiving dinners for 110 families in its care. This means comfort and cheer for more than seven hundred people who, but for outside generosity, will have no Thanksgiving dinners. We ask for 110 turkeys, vegetables and food of all kinds to be sent to No. 48 Henry-st. by November 25, or money for the same purpose can be sent to this address, making checks payable to Miss Clara Field, treasurer.

JENNIE DEWEY HEATH, President.

Nos. 48 and 50 Henry-st., New-York, Nov. 17, 1902.

AROMA OF FRENCH COFFEE.

"The delicious flavor which all travellers in France discover in the coffee of that country is got, it is said, by the addition of a little butter and sugar during the roasting process," says "Harper's Bazar." "To every three pounds of roasting berries a tablespoonful each of butter and powdered sugar is added. These in melting spread over the beans in a thin coating, which holds the aroma and contributes a caramel flavor that is delicious and distinctive."

MEMORIAL TO MRS. E. CADY STANTON.

A memorial service was held in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton last evening in the assembly hall of the Presbyterian Building. Among the speakers were William Lloyd Garrison, John S. Crosby, Mrs. Chapman Catt, Dr. Walter L. Hervey and Miss F. Henrietta Müller, of the London School Board. Miss Thursby had the direction of the musical part of the service.

THE TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on

SUNSHINE BUSINESS MEETING.

The Sunshine business meeting held at the Pascal Institute on Tuesday afternoon could not fail to be an inspiration to all present. The reports of the branch presidents set forth the abundant and unceasing rays of sunshine that find their way into the lives of others and make the world happier. It is a matter of regret that there is only space to report a fractional part of the good deeds done, which seem to have been as varied as the wants of human nature.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the Tribune Sunshine Society, presided at the meeting, and also reported the Sunshine work at the Ninety-ninth-st. playground, of which she was chairman, and the good cheer of the Girls' Social and Industrial Club, organized by her and known as Manhattan Branch No. 12.

The T. S. S. secretary stated that, while it was possible to give a brief account of the more important work done through the general office, it was not possible to report the thousands of kindly acts which are constantly being done by branches and individuals. Since the last business meeting seventy-three branches have joined the T. S. S., ranging in membership from 10 to 265 each. This does not include several church societies and guilds, which are considered affiliated branches because their work is along sunshine lines and they make some special contribution of cheer to the T. S. S. during the year, but are not asked to pay branch dues. The new branches were formed in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Florida, South Dakota, Japan, Ragged Island, the Bahamas, and New-York State. Individual members have been enrolled from nearly every State, also Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Austria. Mrs. Henry Parsons, of the plant branch, proposed that the ten thousand children of the Eleventh School District become members of the T. S. S. and wear the Sunshine colors. The principal distributions from the special fund, exclusive of holiday gifts, were $100 for operations on two members for blood poisoning and defective eyesight, $45 toward an artificial leg, $35 for "Little Mothers," $60 from Mrs. A. B. Stone, to be paid in monthly instalments, for room rent for "reduced gentlewomen"; $35 for an old soldier and his wife, $15 for a consumptive young man, $6 toward an artificial eye, $10 for two destitute families, $10 for coal, $16 for Thanksgiving dinners, and sums from $1 to $5 each to many invalids in ten States, as birthday greetings or for medicine, according to the urgency of their needs.

REPORT OF SUMMER WORK.

The most important summer work done by the society was the trolley parties for children and aged neglected ones. The outing fund amounted to $236 85, and 735 shared the pleasure. In addition to this, $29 50 was expended for individual Sunshine drives for the sick and crippled, $20 was given to the outing fund of the "Little Mothers," $10 to the Ninety-ninth-st. playground, $6 for railway fares to the country for members who were entertained free, and $2 for noonday luncheons for poor children. J. M. Barrett, the treasurer, reported that since the last meeting the receipts have been $3,250 98, and disbursements $3,042 94, leaving a balance on hand November 18, 1902, of $208 04. In this sum is included $75 of the special fund, which must be expended for monthly rent for "reduced gentlewomen," for coal and Thanksgiving dinners.

Mrs. Annie L. Mason gave a summarized report of the Hill branch, Brooklyn, showing that it had distributed during the year $457 94, exclusive of the special fund, which provides monthly $20 for one invalid, $10 for an aged woman, $7 for another member, and $2 weekly for rent of widow. Contributions of clothing, food and delicacies and visits to the sick could not be enumerated. Mrs. Anne S. Tremper, president of the Kingston (N. Y.) branch, reported much local work done in the name of Sunshine, and $100 raised in October, which will be used during the winter for sick and needy ones. Mrs. Lucy Thomas Guild, president of the Cuba (N. Y.) branch, has nineteen fellow members, and every one, old and young, is "as busy as a bee," scattering sunshine, making quilts, sending jellies, flowers and needed articles to many. The Rhinebeck junior branch members, Miss Mary B. Stryker, president, have been diligent in good works. The girls have taken invalids for drives, provided many with comforts and delicacies, sent cheer to Dakota, to China and Japan, and are now busy on Christmas work. The Yorktown Heights (N. Y.) branch has sent regular contributions of flowers and a barrel of clothing, books, etc., to a Stanton-st. mission. Mrs. George A. Weaver, of the Newburg branch, being in Ohio, sent regrets. This circle entertained a poor girl for two weeks in the summer. Mrs. Sarah Todd Sprague, president of the New-Berlin (N. Y.) branch, reports a barrel of clothing, bed quilts, etc., given to a Pennsylvania members. The members are now working for Christmas. The Keeseville (N. Y.) branch has remembered a North Carolina branch with cheer, and will next forward sunshine to an Indian branch in South Dakota. Albany, N. Y., has two sections in its Sunshine branch, presided over by Miss Annie P. Erwin—the Working Bees and the Sunshine Bees—and it would be hard to tell which is the busier. There is a barrel smashing once a year, and the contents of the barrels, always a large sum, go to fresh air outings for the poor children of Albany. New-Hamburg, Binghamton, Peekskill, Buffalo and Jericho did not send their reports, but their faithful work is well known at the office. The Syracuse Working Girls' Sunshine Club recently reported. A new branch is to be formed at Warsaw.

A SUNNY RECORD.

Mrs. S. Pernstein, of Pennsylvania, was unable to be present at the meeting, but her report of Sunshine work appears every month in the column, and shows good cheer distributed in generous measure. Mrs. Coolbaugh, of the Easton (Penn.) branch, sent a recent report of her T. S. S. work and a barrel of sunshine to Branch No. 11. Oil City and Freeport sent no report.

Miss Edith Brockett reported the work of four East Orange (N. J.) branches. No. 1 is composed of adults who have been providing three poor families with clothing and vegetables. They have also sent clothing to a missionary in New-Berne, N. C.; reading matter to Caldwell Penitentiary and the trolley car house reading room in Orange; hats to Richmond, Va., and flowers generously distributed in stores and to the sick. The East Orange juniors contributed to the "Little Mothers" and money for trolley fund; No. 2, Miss Ellinwood, president, has ten school children, who "pass on" their books and papers to sick children, and take flowers and cards to the Memorial Hospital; No. 3, Miss Helen Brockett, president, has a branch of working girls, who do what they can for others. The members of the Allendale (N. J.) branch, Mrs. Frank Drummond, president, are scattered, but they manage to do a great deal of good work, by giving clothing to the needy and supplying the sick with delicacies. One member furnishes a family of five with clothing twice a year. The Christmas branch box sent to the office is always full of delightful sunshine.

Mrs. E. T. Galloway, president of the Rutherford (N. J.) branch, was detained from the meeting by special sunshine work, but sent her report. The fifty members of this branch carry on their work largely in individual ways, each one meeting the expense of postage and express on her own donations. One hundred and fifty articles of good clothing have been distributed, a valuable book on needlework sent to a school in the South, a parlor organ to a missionary in New-Mexico, magazines by the barrel to farmers, to mountain whites in the South, hospitals and societies; bags, books and toys to the "Little Mothers," candy bags to the Bahamas branch, clothing to the Paterson fire sufferers, articles for an invalid outfit, a small circulating library among sick children, visits to the sick and drives for convalescents; fruits, flowers, jellies to invalids, flowers to salesgirls and typewriters in the city, furniture, a baby carriage, dishes and money for coal in families where needed.

THESE "BUSY BEES."

Miss Lucy E. Philo, of Newark, N. J., has organized two branches. The young women of the older branch are active in many sunshine ways, while the juniors, called "Busy Bees" are among the most helpful of the youthful Sunshiners. Miss Philo, being a partial invalid, was unable to be present, but sent her greetings and "best wishes for a pleasant and profitable day." Miss Isabel Dutcher, delegate from the Arlington (N. J.) juniors, gave a full account of the splendid work done by this branch. Much of the work is done in their own State, such as cheering the veterans at the Kearny Home for Old Soldiers, sending boxes of condensed milk for the day nursery at Jersey City and five packages of clothing to the same city; reading matter to the Caldwell Penitentiary and to Snake Hill. A box of story books, clothing, shoes, etc., went to the children of the playground; $3 50 for the trolley rides and $35 65 to the office for poor children on the East Side. Mrs. Jared T. Kirtland, of Montclair, N. J., organized a junior branch in October, and the members are busy at work to send generous and helpful Christmas bags to two invalid girls of the T. S. S. Meetings are held every Saturday afternoon, and the interest in Sunshine work is sustained and enjoyed. The Manasquan (N. J.) branch, Miss Sallie E. Clark, president, has thirty members. Their work includes boxes of helpful sunshine sent to the general office and Roosevelt Hospital; a basket of cheer to a family where the father is an invalid; greetings to a boy in Texas, boxes of flowers and fruit to the sick. The members of the Bernardsville (N. J.) branch are dressing dolls for the Christmas distribution. The Williamstown (N. J.) branch sent a recent report, which was published in the column. The summer branch, at Sea Girt, organized by Miss Eleanor L. Spencer, of New-Brunswick, held a Sunshine sale, and raised $36 50 for the trolley fund, with the promise to do as much more next year.

The children in Mrs. I. H. Boynton's branch, at Passaic, contributed to the trolley fund in summer, and will do Christmas work. Branches at Caldwell, New-Brunswick and Arlington (seniors) did not send reports in time.

HELPING THE SICK.

Mrs. F. H. Walker, of Connecticut, was unable to attend the meeting, but the New-Haven branch can show a large amount of real sunshine sent into the lives of others. One working girl, threatened with consumption, has been supported for months in the Adirondacks; money was raised to help send another invalid to Colorado, local gifts have been distributed to needy ones, and a generous supply of cheer, in the form of delicacies, useful articles, reading and sunny letters, to soldiers in the Philippines; Mrs. Walker has just organized a new branch in New-Haven. The report of Elizabeth Beach Rogers, of the "B. B. B." branch, at Danbury, Conn., which was organized in August, 1901, makes a good record for the year. It furnished a library of fifty books and a set of bookshelves to a country school; sent fifty rag dolls and $2 50 for candy to the general office. It organized a junior branch—the Penny-a-Week Club—which opens its penny boxes twice a year and gives the contents for sunshine. The two branches held a lawn party and sent the proceeds, $37, to the office for trolley rides and luncheons for children. The elder branch gave a tea, and raised $40, with which it furnished the Danbury Hospital with tablecloths, stand covers, hand and dish towels. It will send to headquarters this year 150 bags for Christmas—fifty of them will be filled. Norwich, Torrington and Meriden did not send reports. Mrs. A. B. Stone and Mrs. F. E. Mayes, of Manhattan, and Mrs. Van Houten, of Allendale, were among the individual members who listened to the reports. Before closing the meeting a vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Frank L. Nugent, of Riverside Drive, for her generous hospitality in entertaining many hundred members of the T. S. S. at the annual reception on April 16. The reports of the branches in and around greater New-York and any belated ones will be published to-morrow.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS

THE KITCHEN FLOOR.

An old housekeeper denounces in the strongest terms the custom so prevalent in cities of using linoleum on the kitchen floor. There is always a dank, unsavory region under the edge of the linoleum. In moving into a new flat, even one which has been well kept, a housekeeper finds a hard ridge of solidified dirt around the edge of the room, which sometimes has to be fairly scraped away with a knife. This is the loose dirt, caked by the gradually accumulated grease and scrubbing water, washed under the edge of the linoleum and transformed into a nest for microbes.

With the first break in the paint on the surface of the linoleum grease and water sink through the substance to the floor beneath, and only fresh painting renders it again impervious. That this remedy is seldom applied is evidenced by the worn spots on most kitchen linoleum around the sink or other much travelled spots.

A well seasoned hardwood floor, properly filled and kept in order by wiping with oil at least once a month, is generally accepted as the best floor. It is, however, more trouble to keep in order than a painted floor. Grease spots make dark blotches difficult to extract, and sometimes, when a penetrating oil like olive oil has been spilled, can only be obliterated by staining the whole floor a darker shade. Moreover, a hardwood floor is more expensive and is not always to be had in a rented house.

Under such circumstances paint is a far cleaner and more hygienic floor covering than anything else. A floor that has had linoleum on it will be found full of tacks by the newcomer. The tacks should all be extracted, and then the tackholes and cracks filled with a regular crack filler. This can be bought at a paint store in the form of a paste. Then the floor should be painted with a good, hard paint. There is a great difference in paints. One should be chosen that has a varnish in it, and possesses a high gloss. A poor paint soon becomes worn, allowing the grease to soak in.

Floors painted throughout the house are the best of all protections against moths. Moths live in cracks, and if the latter are filled with crack filler and paint, and there is a tight moulding at the bottom of the footboard, their happy home is gone. This is particularly true of closet floors, which are the ones most often left without any treatment at all, and where moths most love to congregate.

PHI DELTA THETA FESTIVITIES.

Phi Delta Theta Fraternity is planning for a great round of jollity at its convention in this city next week. Among the festivities are to be a reception and dance on Monday, a big theatre party Wednesday evening, and the Thanksgiving dinner.

The reception is to be held at 8:30 p. m. on Monday in the parlors of the Hotel Majestic. Mayor Low will make the address of welcome, and the response on behalf of the convention will be made by President H. H. Ward, of Cleveland, Ohio. Dancing will begin about 10 o'clock. It is not stated when it will end.

Perhaps the big affair of the week will be the Thanksgiving Day dinner. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw will be toastmaster, and besides fraternity officers the following are among those who have been asked to speak: Ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Senator William F. Vilas, Brigadier General Frederick Funston, U. S. A.; ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Justice Keener, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Julius M. Mayer, of the Court of Special Sessions.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF BLOUSE WAIST, NO. 4,224, AND SEVEN GORED FLARE SKIRT, No. 4,223, FOR TEN CENTS FOR EACH PATTERN WANTED.

All green shades are in vogue and all the lighter shades are much liked for indoor wear. This stylish gown is of etamine in a new shade of reseda and is trimmed with bands of silk of the same color, embroidered with French knots in black, and combined with yoke and vest of ecru lace over white silk veiled with chiffon.

The quantity of material required for the medium size, is for waist, 3½ yards 21 inches wide, 3¼ yards 27 inches wide, or 1⅝ yards 44 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of all-over lace; for skirt, 10 yards 21 inches wide, 8¾ yards 27 inches wide, 5⅞ yards 44 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 52 inches wide.

NO. 4,224—BLOUSE WAIST.
NO. 4,223—SEVEN-GORED FLARE SKIRT.

The waist pattern, No. 4,224, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

The skirt pattern, No. 4,223, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

Each pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number, bust and waist measure distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra two cent stamp, and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

PRINCESS ANXIOUS FOR HIM.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES IN EUROPE LOOKING FOR A YOUNG MAN OF VINELAND, N. J.

Vineland, N. J., Nov. 19.—Detective agencies of Europe are endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of Frederick C. Johnson, son of Colonel Edmund Johnson, one of Vineland's wealthiest citizens, and nephew of the Princess Agnes Salm-Salm, of Bonn, Prussia, who mysteriously disappeared nearly three months ago. Johnson, who was prominent in Vineland and a dental student at the University of Pennsylvania, had for the last eight months been abroad, taking a course of study at the Bonn University.

Johnson, who is twenty-nine years old, is a favorite nephew of his aunt, the princess, who, being childless took charge of him when he was two years old, and gave him the care of a mother until about five years ago, when he rejoined his parents at Vineland. It was at the request of his aunt, who heard that his health was failing him at the University of Pennsylvania, that young Johnson went back to Germany last March.

On September 1 last Johnson started from Bonn for his home at Vineland, and that was the last his relatives saw of or heard from him. Upon receiving no news of his arrival in the United States the Princess Salm-Salm made inquiries of the steamship company and learned that a Frederick C. Johnson had engaged and paid for passage at Antwerp, but that the steamer sailed without him, the stateroom being locked and unoccupied. His trunk and other baggage were found unpacked and untouched at Antwerp.

The princess immediately informed the detective agencies in both Germany and Belgium and telegraphed the consuls of many large cities on the Continent to look out for her nephew. She also cabled to her sister, Mrs. Edmund Johnson, at Vineland, who is prostrated over her son's strange disappearance.

As Johnson left the home of the princess with over $1,000 in cash in his pockets, foul play is feared. He is rather tall, well built, and has large, dark brown eyes and chestnut hair.

Through the influence of Princess Salm-Salm Johnson became acquainted with the German Crown Prince, who was attending Bonn University. Johnson's father, Colonel Johnson, of Vineland, was for many years in the United States consular service in Europe, and his brother, Felix S. S. Johnson, is now a United States Consul in Canada.

PRINCESS SALM-SALM.
(Photograph by Davis & Sanford).

FREDERICK C. JOHNSON.
Nephew of Princess Salm-Salm of Prussia, who has disappeared.

MISS GOULD OFFERS HER HOME.

BOARD OF WOMEN MANAGERS OF ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION DECIDES NOT TO INCONVENIENCE HER.

The Board of Women Managers of the St. Louis Exposition met in this city yesterday to discuss plans for their future work, and principally to listen to an address by ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, president of the United States Commission for the St. Louis Exposition. The meeting was held in the parlors of the Albemarle Hotel, Twenty-fourth-st. and Broadway, and was opened by the president, Mrs. James L. Blair, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, whose husband died while in the first Cabinet of President Cleveland as Secretary of the Treasury, was elected eighth vice-president of the board. It was originally intended to have only seven vice-presidents, and that number had been elected previous to the meeting yesterday. The election of Mrs. Manning, however, did not come as a surprise, for she has been prominently identified with the work of women in this country for many years.

After the election of Mrs. Manning, ex-Senator Carter began his address. He talked at some length of the work before the board, and defined their powers. He urged especially that auxiliary committees should be appointed all over the United States to assist in interesting the women of the country in the exposition, and suggested that the local auxiliaries appoint delegates to visit European countries in particular, and the countries of the world in general, and endeavor to induce women of those countries to take an active interest in the work of the fair.

Miss Helen M. Gould, who is a member of the board, did not attend until the afternoon meeting. Then she invited the members of the board to use her home in Fifth-ave. for further discussion. The members decided not to inconvenience Miss Gould, and after thanking her for the offer declined it. They, however, accepted an invitation to visit the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day, extended by Miss Gould on behalf of Admiral and Mrs. Barker. The members of the board will leave the Hotel Albemarle at 2 o'clock in carriages, and will be driven across the bridge to Brooklyn. On their way to the navy yard they will stop to visit the Sailors' Young Men's Christian Association building, presented to the navy yard by Miss Gould.

The question of adopting rules and regulations was put over until the next meeting, which will be held in April, 1903. Mrs. Blair was authorized to appoint an executive committee to draw up plans for the work of the board.

A lively discussion was held on the question of a building at the exposition for the board. It was suggested that a permanent building be constructed that would live through the next generation as a monument to the work of the women in this country since its birth. The subject was laid over until the next meeting.

The officers of the board, all of whom were present at the meeting, are Mrs. James L. Blair, of St. Louis, president; Mrs. James L. Buchwalter, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Fina Ernest, Denver; Mrs. Helen Boyce-Hunsecker, Philadelphia; Miss Anna Dawes, Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss Belle Everest, Atkinson, Kan.; Mrs. M. H. De Young, San Francisco; Miss Fannie Porter, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Daniel Manning, Albany, vice-presidents; Mrs. Fred M. Hanger, Little Rock, Ark., secretary; Mrs. William Coleman, Indianapolis, treasurer, and Mrs. B. J. Schurman, of St. Louis, recording secretary.

Mrs. Manning's name was proposed by Mrs. Montgomery, of Portland, Ore., and was seconded by Mrs. Coleman, of Indianapolis.

DINNERS AT FIVE POINTS HOUSE.

The Five Points House of Industry, at No. 155 Worth-st., is preparing for the celebration of Thanksgiving Day among its inmates, but for the extent of its preparations it is entirely dependent on contributions of benevolent people in the city. If enough money can be obtained it will, besides the dinner at 1 o'clock to the children in the house, give an outdoor dinner at 2 o'clock to all who may apply. Last year about a thousand people were fed at the outdoor dinner. The House of Industry also needs funds for carrying on the routine work of the year, maintaining the school, keeping a home for homeless children, assisting the sick and doing other charitable work. Any contributions should be sent to Frederic E. Camp, the treasurer of the house.

PRISON FOR CAPTAIN PIERSON.

Captain John Pearson, who was arrested on a charge of petit larceny preferred by Samuel M. Butler, secretary of the Automobile Club of America, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $250 by the justices of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Captain Pearson obtained $10 from Mr. Butler after he had represented himself as a relative of the president of the Automobile Club of Great Britain. Justice Wyatt said he and his associates had decided that the prisoner was an old "operator," and deserved the severest sentence that it was in their power to inflict.

THOUSANDS TAKEN FROM MAILS.

INSPECTORS ARREST CARRIER AFTER WORKING AS CLERKS IN SUB-STATION.

Looting the mails has been going on to such an extent in the department store district for several months that frequent complaints were made to the postoffice authorities. One firm's losses have reached hundreds of dollars, and many others have lost enough to make the aggregate amount to several thousand dollars. To get the culprit men were disguised and put to work in department uniforms. An arrest was made yesterday when Postoffice Inspectors Jacobs and Meyer arrested Thomas F. Murphy, of No. 372 Bleecker-st., in Station O, Fifth-ave. and Eighteenth-st., a letter carrier for eighteen years.

Murphy had a route which took in many department stores, publishing houses and other classes of business firms which receive money in small and, at times, large amounts, for single books, subscriptions and the like. John Wanamaker, John Daniell Sons & Sons, of No. 759 Broadway; Foley & Co., in Sixth-ave., and E. L. Kellogg, a publisher of No. 61 East Ninth-st., the last named about the biggest sufferer, his mail being robbed, he says, for months and a thousand dollars taken, were some of the complainants.

Jacobs and Meyer put on uniforms and began sorting mail in Station O. They found out Murphy had the route with the department stores and publishing houses in it, and they arranged for a decoy letter and a marked $2 bill to be sent to Kellogg. The letter was mailed to Kellogg yesterday. They say it was given to Murphy on his 1 o'clock route.

Meyer went to see Kellogg in the afternoon and the letter, the inspector says, was not delivered. Murphy was arrested and searched, and the inspectors say that he had the marked $2 bill.

SELECTING ST. LOUIS MEDAL.

COMMITTEE HAD OVER THREE HUNDRED DESIGNS — COMPETITION NARROWS DOWN TO TWELVE.

The jury which has been chosen to select a design for a medal for the World's Fair at St. Louis spent the greater part of yesterday in examining the designs which have been submitted.

From the three hundred designs which have been received about twelve have been selected for further consideration. The choice for the medal practically lies between three or four of this dozen, although one of the others may receive the award.

Forty-two designs for the medal were received from Europe, all the others being from painters and sculptors in this country.

Many of the designs in the competition were in plaster, while nearly all the others submitted were in colors. It is thought that the model that will receive the award will be a poster design in colors.

The award will probably not be made for a week or more. After the final selection has been made the jury intends to exhibit the greater part of the designs in some gallery, probably at the Fine Arts Club Building.

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