SUNDAY TALK UPHELD.

WAHLE DEFINES STATUTE

Decision in Colonial Theatre Case Believed To Be Far-reaching.

The Sunday show question, by a decision by Magistrate Wahle yesterday in the case of a lecturer employed on Sunday, December 22, by the Colonial Theatre, was put back where it was several weeks ago. In effect the magistrate's opinion is that it is legal to put on any kind of act not among those especially prohibited by Section 277 of the Penal Code. The costuming of those taking part in any theatrical act, he believes, is of no consequence. Under this ruling anything not a performance of a "tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or wrestling, boxing, with or without gloves, sparring contest, trial of strength, or any circus, equestrian or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats, club performances or rope dancers," may be put on. After going exhaustively into the history of the laws relating to Sunday amusements, the magistrate draws these conclusions:

Section 1,481 of the charter is and has been superseded by Section 277 of the Penal Code.

The opinion in People agt. Hammerstein, inasmuch as it construes a superseded section of the charter which contains provisions therein not contained in the law now in effect is unavailing as a precedent.

Section 265 of the Penal Code is limited in its construction and effect to exercises or shows of public sports, and that therefore the defendant's acts were not a violation of that section.

Section 277 of the charter does not prohibit entertainments of the stage other than those therein referred to. The lecture with or without stereopticon views, or stereopticon views with or without a lecture, not being an entertainment of the stage thus prohibited, that section was not violated by the defendant.

The application for a warrant for the arrest of the lecturer, Mr. Hume; the ticket seller, ticket taker and mechanic was denied.

William Grossman, of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, counsel for the theatre, was much pleased with the decision, which he said was the most thorough and exhaustive review of the laws relating to Sunday amusements ever written. After he had received the long decision, which filled thirty-two closely typewritten pages, he said:

Magistrate Wahle's decision tends to clear up a complicated situation. His opinion is a most comprehensive, analytical review of all the statutes and decisions on the subject, and his summary is a plain and simple rule for the courts and the police in the interpretation and enforcement of the law. The courts have held heretofore that Section 1,481 of the charter applied as fully as Section 277 of the Penal Code, and that Section 277 applied to the rest of the state, and complaints for violations in this city were entertained under each section.

Magistrate Wahle decides that the section in the charter was repealed or superseded by the adoption of the Penal Code in 1881 and the amendment of Section 277 in 1883. He holds that since the adoption of the Penal Code the provisions of Section 1,481 of the charter has been co-operative, and that Section 277 was the law for the entire state. Hereafter the question will be whether the performances complained of is a violation of either of these sections. As Section 277 of the Penal Code does not contain the phrase "any other entertainment of the stage," the magistrate holds that what is not prohibited by Section 277 or 265 is permitted.

Applying Judge Wahle's opinion, the provisions of the Penal Code appear logical and consistent, and it is now apparent that concerts, lectures, exhibitions of pictures and other displays in private buildings not prohibited by Section 277 are permitted unless they are given in such a manner as to tend to a breach of the peace or to disturb the religious repose of the community.

John Floyd Hume delivered the illustrated lecture on "Panama" at the Colonial Theatre which brought the case to the courts. Captain John T. Farrell, of the West 68th street station, did not know whether the arrests were proper, and asked those concerned to appear in court, which they did voluntarily. Bert Hanson and William E. Murphy appeared for the police.

Another decision on the same topic will be given in a few days by Justice Greenbaum. Lazare Valensi, manager of a penny in the slot machine place, was brought before him yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, the man having been arrested last Sunday for alleged violation of the Sunday law. His counsel argued that he could be held only under Section 265 of the Penal Code, prohibiting shooting, hunting, fishing, gaming, outdoor sports and shows on Sunday. Justice Greenbaum ordered both sides to submit briefs and paroled the prisoners.

Canon Chase made a statement yesterday taking exception to Justice Carr's reported remark that there was no more reason for the arrest of a moving picture man at a theatre than there was to arrest a clergyman for giving an illustrated lecture on Palestine. He says there is a great difference between a sermon in a church and the same sermon recited by an actor for pay in a theatre where admission is charged.

There will be a public meeting next Wednesday arranged by the American Sabbath Union at the Marble Collegiate Church at 4 p. m. to protest against the open Sunday. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell will preside and make the opening address. Other speakers will be Canon Chase, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch and the Rev. Dr. John H. Willey and the Rev. Dr. A. Lincoln Moore.

DOGS ATTACK SHERIFF'S MEN.

Grant Hugh Browne Called Canines Off at Goshen and May Settle Judgment.

Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, denied the motion yesterday of Grant Hugh Browne, of this city and Goshen, N. Y., made through his attorney, to stay proceedings and open a judgment obtained by Daniel Pierce, a decorator, of this city, against Mr. Browne for work done in his home at Goshen, N. Y., amounting to $14,000, all except $1,000 of which has been paid. Unless this balance is paid the Sheriff of Orange County, who has for a week been in possession of the Goshen mansion, will sell it. His men didn't get possession, however, until they had threatened to shoot dogs that opposed them when they entered the place.

Grant Hugh Browne is a director in the American Farm Products Company, capitalized at $17,000,000, of which James R. Morse is president; of the Credit Clearing House, the Corporate Trust Company and other corporations. After paying $9,500 of the claim for decorating his mansion and outbuildings he objected to some of the work and declined to pay the balance due unless certain rooms were repapered and articles of furniture were substituted for others which he deemed more suitable.

Suit was brought for the balance due by Pierce's lawyer on May 21, 1907. Judgment was not then entered because Browne promised to pay. He sent a check for $1,000 on account in June. As nothing more was paid final judgment was taken in October. He has since then paid $2,500, but as he declined to pay the balance Theodore Prince, the attorney for Pierce, instructed Sheriff A. L. Decker of Orange County to take possession of the house and grounds at Goshen. The Sheriff's men were met with decided opposition. The dogs were set upon them, but when they threatened to shoot the dogs they were allowed to take charge of the property. As the court has decided that Mr. Browne has no defence it is said that he will probably pay the balance due before the time set for the sale.

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS WON'T RETIRE.

While the courts are considering the constitutionality of Borough President Ahearn's tenure of office the members of the school boards whose terms expired with the new year will continue in office until a decision in the case has been filed.

Corporation Counsel Pendleton, in answer to the board's query, said that the members will continue to hold office until their successors are appointed and have qualified. The present members will hold their posts unless the Legislature takes the power of appointment from the Borough President.

NO PASSENGERS ON THE KROONLAND.

The Red Star Liner Kroonland, which was forced to put into Southampton with a broken port propeller shaft on December 8, and whose passengers were sent westward on the White Star liner Majestic and other steamers, arrived here yesterday without passengers.

Captain Doxrud managed to get into Southampton with one propeller and the Kroonland was put into drydock at once. A new shaft was installed and she proceeded to this port.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO BE CONTINUED.

The Board of Education will resume its public lectures to adults this evening. Ten lecture centres in Manhattan and seven in The Bronx will open to-night, and by the middle of next week practically all of the centres will resume. The lectures were stopped last month upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel. Under the Doull ordinance they are to be resumed.

SPREAD OF DRINK HABIT.

Women and Children Victims, Says Dr. Quackenbos—Urges Legislation.

It is the opinion of Dr. John D. Quackenbos that the spread of the drink habit, particularly among women and children, is a question that should receive the early attention of the legislators. The physician who through his method of treatment by auto-suggestion has cured hundreds of confirmed inebriates of the habit says that most New Yorkers, even those hardened from long experience, have little realization of the extent to which the habit is prevalent among women. One woman whom he treated for alcoholism, he says, according to her own admission, spent $125 weekly for champagne for her own consumption. "To steady her nerves" this woman always took with her a bottle of the sparkling beverage whenever she left the house. The wine bill was going up when she came to Dr. Quackenbos for treatment.

Dr. Quackenbos merely instanced this case out of many which have come to him in the course of his practice. He said that $100 a week was no unusual figure for a woman to spend on champagne. Champagne is not the only beverage, however, that is undermining the physical, mental and moral health of New York women, ten or twelve of whom drink intoxicating liquors where only one indulged a decade ago.

Dr. Quackenbos asserted that the worst feature about the spread of alcoholic drinking among all classes was that most of the stuff consumed was "stuff" and nothing else. Of every hundred drinks of whiskey sold in the United States to-day, he said, only one was real whiskey, and a like proportion held in regard to beer and wine. The counterfeits were cleverly enough concocted to deceive even those who imagined themselves connoisseurs. The imitations were far worse in their effects than the pure liquids, the doctor said. "I can prove by statistics,' said Dr. Quackenbos, "that the effect of adulterated liquors on the brain is fifteen times worse than the pure article."

Loss of memory and loss of identity were the special results of immoderate consumption of the adulterated stuff, against the offer of which for sale the physician thinks that some radical and speedy measures should be taken by the law-making bodies.

PUPILS ESCAPE FIRE.

Get Out Safely Through Teachers' Presence of Mind.

A well executed fire drill, combined with the coolness of the principal, John J. O'Reilly, and the teachers of Public School 86, at 96th street and Lexington avenue, enabled 2,700 pupils to march to the street in safety when a fire in a classroom on the third floor was discovered yesterday afternoon. Mr. O'Reilly saw the smoke coming through the floor in the hallway near Room 304, and he hurried to one classroom after another, ordering the pupils out. His instructions were obeyed, and the pupils went without hats or coats. The flames spread to the fourth floor, and before the firemen succeeded in getting them under control the building was damaged to the extent of $2,000.

Last March a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the same school. It destroyed the electric light and signal wires and the automatic fire alarm system at that time. None of the systems was replaced, and Mr. O'Reilly had to bring word in person to each classroom when he discovered the fire. When all of the children were safely outside the building Mr. O'Reilly ordered them to be sent home immediately, and went back to learn the extent of the damage done.

The fourth and fifth floors of the building, which were damaged by the last fire, have just been completed. Workmen were called into service as soon as the fire was out, and it is expected that all of the rooms excepting the one in which the fire started will be ready for the pupils to-day.

While the firemen were at work John Egan, sixteen years old, of No. 1510 Lexington avenue, was caught by a detective as he was making off with an armful of coats left behind by the pupils. He was sent to the East 88th street station. Many of the pupils waited near the school until they were permitted to go back and get their clothing. The police reserves from the East 88th street station had to be called to keep order.

BOY STABBED IN SCHOOL.

May Die from Wound Inflicted in Fight Over an Eraser.

In a struggle for the possession of an ink eraser in a classroom of Sts. Peter and Paul's parochial school, South 2d and Berry streets, Williamsburg, John Curay, ten years old, stabbed Joseph Brogan; nine years old. The other pupils in the room were frightened, and the teacher was unable to stop the fight before young Brogan dropped with the 3-inch eraser in his right breast.

Curay ran to his home at No. 60 South 2d street and told his mother. An ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital, and Dr. Oginz after attending the wounded boy ordered his removal to the hospital. The broad blade of the eraser went between the ribs, making a gaping wound. The physicians say that the boy's recovery is doubtful.

The two boys were partners in the ownership of the ink eraser. The dispute for its possession arose a few minutes before the closing hour for the day's session. Pupils in other classrooms became alarmed at the cries of the scholars and the screams of the teacher.

Curay was arrested at his home and sent to the rooms of the Children's Society, charged with felonious assault. He said that he had not intended to stab Brogan, but that the knife had slipped in the struggle.

SCHURMAN ATTACKS ELIOT.

Says Harvard President Is Responsible for Evil Elective Principle at Colleges.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Jan. 2.—Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University, at a meeting of physicians held here this afternoon preliminary to the meeting of the American Academy of Medicine, to be held in Chicago later, made an attack on the elective principle at colleges and denounced President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard for being responsible for this system. Dr. Schurman said:

The elective principle of colleges and universities is carried too far, and you know as well as I do that the man who is practically responsible for it is President Eliot of Harvard. I say that it is the duty of college faculties not to allow a boy of seventeen or eighteen to choose what he shall study, notwithstanding the fact that one of the leading educators of the United States takes issue with me. At least this should not be done for the first two years. After that, however, students should be able to judge for themselves, and their studies should be confined principally to what professions they intend to follow. As there is no state board in the country that regulates a college degree, it will be difficult to solve this problem as long as this elective system exists.

RUMOR ADOLPH LADENBURG LIVES.

Brother-in-Law of Missing Banker, However, Scouts Report That Woman Saw Him.

A story was printed yesterday in a weekly publication that Adolph Ladenburg, formerly senior partner of the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., who started for New York from Nassau twelve years ago on a Ward Line steamship and never reached here, was still alive and was living in Germany, and that Mrs. Ladenburg went abroad recently to investigate the truth of reports that her husband had been seen in Frankfort, his former home.

Francis K. Stevens, a brother of Mrs. Ladenburg, denied emphatically this story. "None of us," said he, "ever doubted the death of Mr. Ladenburg. I believe there is absolutely no truth in the report that he is alive now. About a year ago we did hear that a woman who had known him had said that she had seen him in Frankfort. I believe she made a mistake. She saw some one, I think, whom she mistook for Mr. Ladenburg. The report of Mrs. Ladenburg's going abroad to investigate it is false. She is at present in London. She did not go abroad for any such purpose."

ON EGG DESICCATION.

Merchant Says Discovery Reported by Consul Is Forty Years Old.

"The Germans seem to have just made a discovery regarding desiccation of eggs with which we have been familiar for forty years," said an egg dealer of this city yesterday. He alluded to the report of United States Consul Norton, at Chemnitz, Germany, which reads:

The process was invented by a chemist of Victoria, Australia. Eggs freed from the shells are dried at the relatively low temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit. The operation can be executed rapidly in containers kept at this temperature, from which the air has been exhausted and from which likewise the aqueous vapor is withdrawn as fast as given off by evaporation from the eggs. There is no alteration in the chemical composition of the eggs. There is simply a loss of the greater part of the water held mechanically in combination, as when fruit is dried by free exposure to the air and sun or by more rapid artificial methods. The egg material can be preserved for an indefinite period in ordinary packages. The eggs are reconstituted by the simple addition of water.

"The chemist of Australia need not have agitated his brain to make this discovery," the Egg man said. "It was a secretary of President Lincoln, W. O. Stoddard, who perfected a process discovered by a man named Lemont away back in 1868. Mr. Lemont's method was rather crude. He used a circular disk and his desiccation brought out coarse flakes at a temperature a little higher than 130 degrees. Mr. Stoddard, after much experiment, found that better results could be obtained from drying on a drum at a lower temperature, and his method was a great success, but the panic of 1873 killed the business.

"Now that was forty years ago, and to-day the desiccation of eggs in this country is a commercial success. There are factories in St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Topeka, Syracuse and Boston. All methods of desiccation, excepting that at Syracuse, are based on the Stoddard method. The most successful of the latter is the one employed at Topeka, where, instead of a cylinder, a long running belt is used to give the egg more time to dry.

"But the best system is that used at Syracuse. This is the shot tower method. The egg mixture is carried up to a tower, where it is forced through a screen and precipitated. The precipitation comes down like a yellow snowfall, and the product is immediately soluble. Bakers use this largely, and so do the confectioners, but the Topeka product runs a close second.

"Both send large quantities of their product to Australia, South Africa and South America. To say that egg desiccation is new is, therefore, absurd.

"It is more absurd when it is considered that the Chinese, Russians and Syrians have for over a century desiccated egg albumen, used there and throughout the world by confectioners and tanners. Albumen desiccation here does not pay because of the high price of eggs, but in Russia and Syria eggs are a drug in the market. In China ducks' eggs are used for albumen desiccation, and the product brings the lowest price. They dry the albumen in China, Russia and Syria on disks or flat pieces of steel and wood in the open air. The Russian product is the best, and recently the cost has gone up owing to the general upset in social and business conditions caused by the Japanese war.

"Under normal conditions desiccated eggs bring from 45 to 55 cents a pound, each pound representing about three and one-half dozens of eggs. Albumen ranges from Chinese, at 45 cents, to Russian best, at 70 cents a pound."

CUPID JAMS CITY HALL.

Clerks Can't Issue Marriage Licenses Fast Enough.

One hundred and fifty-six couples obtained licenses yesterday at the newly opened marriage license bureau in the City Hall, and about thirty couples were turned away at the close of business and told to come back to-day.

The day's issuance beat the record, bringing the total up to 420. As the clerks have been able to register only 200 of these 420 since the opening of the office, it looks as if City Clerk Scully would be far behind with his work in a few days.

The state authorities sent the clerk only one complete set of record books. There is a strong probability that three will be needed, with extra clerks.

Marvyn Scudder, the expert accountant who assisted Charles E. Hughes in the insurance investigation, and who had much to do last fall with the Ahearn investigation, stood in line yesterday with his prospective wife, Miss Marian Chappell, of No. 107 East 64th street, for two or three hours before obtaining the coveted license. Miss Chappell towered head and shoulders above the other women in line, most of whom were Jewesses.

Mr. Scudder was on the point of placing the getting of the license in the hands of a lawyer, but when he was informed that he and Miss Chappell would have to appear personally and swear to the correctness of the information on the license blank they grimly resumed their place in line and waited till the clerks could attend to them.

One of the men who had not been able to get to the clerk's window by 2 o'clock said he and his fiancée had been waiting in the line since 10 o'clock in the morning. Others had similar experiences.

EX-SENATOR WRAY IN CONTEMPT.

Held So by Court for Failing to Pay Alimony to Former Wife.

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 2 (Special).—Supreme Court Justice Tompkins granted this morning an order adjudging ex-Senator Albert A. Wray, of Brooklyn, guilty of contempt of court for failing to pay alimony to his former wife, Jessie Ann Wray, and ordered him committed to the custody of the Sheriff.

This action followed an application made by counsel for Mrs. Wray December 14 before the justice in Nyack. On January 17, 1905, Mrs. Wray got a decree of divorce, and her husband was ordered to pay alimony of $2,500 a year. During the last few months he has failed to make payments, and Mrs. Wray applied to have him punished.

Mr. Wray says he is no longer able to pay so much alimony, and asks to have it reduced. Mrs. Wray alleges that her former husband, in violation of the final decree of divorce, has married a daughter of Colonel William d'A. Mann, proprietor of "Town Topics."

For and About Women

SUFFRAGE CONVERTS.

After Mention of Duchesses Women Rally to Mrs. Wells's Banner.

The New York Legislative League went suffragette yesterday afternoon at its regular meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria. The action was not official, but the sentiment was unmistakable. Mrs. B. Borrmann Wells, of England, was the speaker of the occasion, and she faced a distinctly hostile audience. When she had finished what she had to say about British and American suffragettes the president, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, indulged in some generalities about the different conditions in England and remarked that she was reluctant to believe in the necessity of street meetings here. Mrs. Belle Grey Taylor thought the meetings might be useful, but couldn't they get some fine men to address them?

"Like Mr. Ivins, God bless him!" she suggested.

"But why put him in the open air?" asked Mrs. Blake, taking pity on the proposed victim. "Couldn't he get an audience in a hall?

Mrs. Wells said that they didn't allow men to talk for them in England, and then the league went off at a tangent and discussed the inferiority of the male sex, the situation being summed up by Mme. Alma Webster Powell with the remark that the lords of creation were "great big children."

All became so excited over this absorbing topic that they forgot about the suffragettes until they were suddenly switched back by Mrs. Josephine Reuter, who rose and solemnly inquired:

"Is it right dat vimmen should stand on streets? I t'ink a voman lowers herself by making herself common in der streets. No voman who t'inks any-t'ing of herself will stand on street corners like a man out of work. It is no place for a decent voman. Let us start a subscription and hire a hall."

Mrs. Wells replied:

"As long as women are forced to sell their souls in the streets I am not ashamed to speak in the streets."

The effect of this dramatic utterance was instantaneous. With the proverbial fickleness of their sex the leaguers changed their front. Mrs. Taylor recanted and the chair remarked that, while she thought she ought to be excused from going to open-air meetings herself except in mild weather she saw no harm in them. Mrs. Richard Bent and other women volunteered their services as distributers of literature, though none was willing to mount the stump. Finally Miss Rosalie Stewart, who had just come from the Colony Club, arose. They had been talking of Mrs. Wells at the club, she said, and one woman had remarked that every duchess in England admired her, even if she was afraid to say so. The triumph of the British suffragette was complete. If duchesses admired her why should plain American women withhold their approval? But Mrs. Reuter remained obdurate. She could not be overawed, even by duchesses.

"Won't you take me out in your automobile some day?" asked Mrs. Bent, after the meeting was over.

"Not if you go on der street corner," answered Mrs. Reuter firmly.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

The woman who loves mission furniture can satisfy her desires and at the same time gratify the inherent feminine love of bargains by paying a visit to the delightful shop of Joseph P. McHugh & Co., No. 9 West 42d street. The pieces which were shown at the St. Louis and other expositions are not in the least damaged by their travels, but they have nevertheless been marked down 25 per cent, which makes a difference of a good many dollars on the original prices. There are some charming mission clocks in the collection and some most ingenious card tables. Two or three have reversible centres, with felt on one side and wood on the other, so that the table can be used for refreshments when the game is over. There are also some interesting desks—one a double one which can be used by either one or two persons, and another designed to utilize corner space.

Persons with nurseries to furnish ought to see the charming Peter Pan pictures shown here, and no one in search of floor coverings should fail to see the rag rugs and carpets. After seeing these it is hard to imagine how any one can prefer more pretentious weaves, and some braided rugs really seem to have as many colors as a Persian.

PRESIDENT TO TALK TO MOTHERS.

President Roosevelt will open the first international convention of the National Congress of Mothers, which is to meet in Washington from March 10 until March 17. The President will receive the mothers at the White House and make them an address.

"The welfare of the child" is the main topic to be considered by the congress. Some of the specific subjects are the moral training of the child in the home, in the day school and in the Sunday school; manual training; physical exercises; co-education, the care of the deaf, the blind and the mentally deficient and dependent, and the treatment of erring children. Legislative measures needed for the protection of children are to be discussed, and the broad view the mothers take of this part of the subject is evident from the sub-topics under this head. "Marriage and divorce," "pure food laws," "tenement laws" and "regulation of child labor" are some of them. Of course, marriage laws and divorce laws are just as germane to the child's welfare as are laws relating to playgrounds and schools, but people do not always see it.

Delegates to the congress are being appointed by the Governors of all the states. Among those who will take a prominent part in the proceedings are Dr. Luther H. Gulick, who will lead the discussion about playgrounds on the morning of March 17; Harvey W. Wiley, of the bureau of chemistry, who is to talk on March 17; Benjamin B. Lindsey, who is chairman of the juvenile court committee, and Edward Allen, of the Perkins Institute, who will give an address on the education of the blind.

CULTIVATING IMAGINATION.

Plays of Great Value in Child Training, Says E. H. Abbott.

Two generations ago a man wrote a book about the training of children. "Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of Children" was the quaint title he gave it. Among the aids to the bringing up of children, he named imagination as one of the most useful. He was modern in that—more modern than many a parent of to-day. But his grandson, Ernest Hamlin Abbott, believes as he did. The third paper of Mr. Abbott's series on "The Training of Parents" in "The Outlook" turns on the importance of cultivating in children the quality which so many parents, under the mistaken impression that it implies in the child an imperfect respect for veracity, labor to suppress.

Mr. Abbott looks on imagination as a kind of instinct-of-all-work. "As a draft animal it is indefatigable," he says, "and nothing else can take its place for pleasure-driving." Even the rod, he says, may be used imaginatively, and he tells of a small boy whose father, seeking some way to cure the child of dawdling over his dressing in the morning, suggested that he, the father, be an Egyptian and the son an Israelite slave. The play was joyfully accepted, and when the boy got a smart rap over the shins to remind him to be quicker he never whimpered—wasn't it the overseer's business to keep the slave at his task? The slave got dressed with marvellous quickness, and, what is more, enjoyed it. Disciplinarians will object, perhaps, that the child should be taught to obey because it is right to obey. Do these moralists ever pause to reflect how they—how all adults—require some outside stimulus to keep them at their work? How many of us would keep steadily at a task because told we ought to do it? We work because we need money of desire it for pleasures, because we want fame, or the esteem of our neighbors—almost always there is some outside pressure to reinforce the will. A child's will needs reinforcement, too, and imagination will supply it, often when nothing else will.

All lovers of Kipling remember Wee Willie Winkle, whose father put him under a military regime; what a brave, honest little man it made of him; what anguish possessed his young spirit when stress of circumstances compelled him to "bweak his pawole!" Parents who object to tin soldiers as toys, Mr. Abbott observes, won't approve of the "metamorphosis of real children into creatures of militarism," but there are other plays that may be employed. "Let the children be monks, or members of a labor union, or idealized legislators, or even honest policemen, anything that will not put too great a strain on the imagination—of the adult."

Four big girls in "Little Women" found transforming themselves into "Pilgrim's Progress" characters a great help in performing distasteful tasks. "Imagination," said Susan Coolidge, who understood children well, "is a sail to carry us over dark places. There was a small girl once—now a woman—who made her dull daily job of dish wiping quite interesting by playing that the dishes were her children, whom she was making fine to go on an excursion, and the cupboard the railway train, which wouldn't wait if they were late. With what celerity she got her numerous family in their places, and shut the door and called out 'All aboard!' And there was no slighting of the work, either—her children must have clean faces."

Imagination need not resort to such prosaic fancies. Literature is full of exhilarating plays for children. The Bible teems with them; so do the folk tales of the Old World, and the best fairy tales. The race between the Israelites and the Egyptians to the Red Sea, for example—what could not children be induced to do by imagining themselves the Israelites!

There is, Mr. Abbott points out, "nothing necessarily soft or flabby about the imaginative life. There is no reason why little children should be afflicted with continual talk about the dear little birdies. . . . Indeed, the natural taste of children seems to be attracted in the opposite direction." Then he tells of a small boy who inquired about a bloody Bible picture, and, being put off with the explanation that it was not a pleasant story, locked up angelically and exclaimed, "I like to hear about horrid things!"

TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY

THE NEW YEAR.

The year is closed, the record made,
The last deed done, the last word said,
The memory alone remains
Of all its joys, its grief, its gains;
And now with purpose full and clear
I turn to meet another year.
What's time? Man has forever.
—Browning.

BRANCH REPORT.

The president of Manhattan branch No. 11 reports as follows: "The generous Christmas gifts received from the Purchase (N. Y.) branch, also thirty-two garments made by one of my branch members, were distributed where they were greatly needed and much appreciated. Little Martha Lawrence, of the Arlington Junior branch, sent a package containing sixteen garments, seven pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes, hair ribbons, puzzle blocks and a box of cocoa; Miss Pinsent, of Nyack, sent materials for work, baby socks and three pairs of bed shoes made from outing flannel. These were divided among a poor woman with rheumatism, a woman in the Home for Cripples and a needy blind woman, who remains in bed most of the time. Through the kindness of Mrs. Greene, of the Chelsea branch, I have been able to put a child in the hospital to have her eyes attended to; a bad case of trachoma. Another child, who had lost an eye by injury, will have it removed and an artificial eye put in its place. This little girl, when at home, lives with an aunt, as her parents are dead, and takes care of three younger children, bringing them to our nursery each day, and then looks after a baby while the aunt works. She is well cared for in the hospital, and we sent gifts to her at Christmas. The picture scrap books made by my girls were sent to the Forty-second Street Hospital for Crippled Children and to the Infirmary on Second avenue. I have a near sighted girl that I want glasses for or she cannot go to school, and I should be glad of any assistance to buy them."

A WANT SUPPLIED.

A Vermont president made a request yesterday for a pair of bed socks, if any were left over from the Christmas gifts, to give to an aged member who needed a large pair. In the same mail with this request was a package from some unknown friend that contained two pairs of bed socks. The larger pair was immediately passed on to meet the request.

TWO KNICKERBOCKER ACCOUNTS SOLD.

One Brings 65 Cents on the Dollar, Increase of 5 Cents Over Previous Sales.

Two claims against the Knickerbocker Trust Company for money deposited against checks were sold at the weekly auction sale of securities yesterday. One of the claims, which was for $2,675.56, was sold for 65 cents on the dollar, an increase of five cents on the dollar over previous sales; the other claim, which was for $1,148.06, brought only 60 per cent of its face value.

Among other securities disposed of at the sale were sixty-eight shares of the Carnegie Trust Company. Thirty-five of the shares in five lots brought from 150 to 150⅝. The remaining twenty-eight shares were sold in one lot at 163.

"WHERE TO TAKE TEA"
New York's Famous Tea Rooms—recommended Travellers' Co., (30 East 20th St., N. Y.) 6500 Mad Sq.
LE LUXEMBOURG, 424 St. & 6th Av. Centre Arcade. French Waffles and Specialties.
MARTHA WASHINGTON HT'L. 29 E. 29th St. Open 3 P. M. to 12.

Citation.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, BY the grace of God free and independent.—To George W. Angell, individually, and as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Emily I. Angell, deceased; Margaret Rathbun Mills, individually and as legatee of Caroline E. Perkins, deceased; Mrs. Frances Alger, individually and as next of kin of Mary E. King, deceased; James E. Whitney, as husband and as Administrator of the goods, chattels and effects of Alice M. Whitney, deceased; John P. Whitney, George E. Whitney, Herbert A. Whitney and Vincent J. Whitney, as next of kin of Alice M. Whitney, deceased; Bessie L. Dickson, as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Julia C. Huntington, deceased; William T. Schley, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Sarah C. Kerrigan, sole Legatee and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Catherine T. Perkins, deceased, sole Legatee and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Harvey H. Perkins, deceased; George W. Stiger and Abbott L. Mills, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Caroline E. Perkins, deceased; Oscar G. Rathbun, William W. Rathbun, Eva E. Hardy, Ida M. Wiggins and Frederick Rathbun, as legatees under the Last Will and Testament of Caroline E. Perkins, deceased; George E. Clymer, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Azariah C. Angell, deceased; Oliver A. Kingsbury, as sole surviving Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Amy J. Perkins, deceased, sole beneficiary and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of George R. Perkins, deceased; Eliza J. Seward, as one of the next of kin of Mary E. King, deceased, and any and all other next of kin of John Perkins, deceased, if any whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and to all persons interested in the estate of said John Perkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1908, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. CHARLES H. BECKETT, a Surrogate of our said County at the County of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

[Seal.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Notice of Summons.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—G. P. Johnson and Company, Plaintiff, vs. Isaac Gold, Sophia Gold and Land Company "C" of Edenwald, Defendants. Trial desired in the County of New York. Summons with notice.

To the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 11, 1907.

CHARLES POPE CALDWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 42 Broadway, New York City.

To the Defendant Isaac Gold:

Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $7,767.75, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1907, and with the costs of this action.

CHARLES POPE CALDWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 42 Broadway, New York City.

To the Defendants Isaac Gold and Sophia Gold:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the 11th day of December, 1907, and filed with the complaint on the same day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, December 12, 1907.

CHARLES POPE CALDWELL, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—George R. Smith, Plaintiff, against Elizabeth Whelan, Louis B. Wasserstrom, Jacob Robbins, Floris T. Whittaker, Henry Johnson, Martin Hunt, Abraham Simon, Michael Namara, Abraham Meyers, Edward Cooley, Herman Buggeln, Patrick Gorman, Patrick V lentine, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 2, 1907.

JOHN M. RIDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post-office Address, 44 Cedar Street, New York City.

To the Defendant Elizabeth Whelan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 11th, 1907, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the same day.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1907.

JOHN M. RIDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 44 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE
ALMANAC
1908
NOW ON SALE ~ PRICE 25 CENTS