

action of the law relating to injunctions as will prevent the issue of writs in industrial disputes without notice and full hearing, permit trial by a judge other than the one issuing the writ, and providing for trial by jury where the alleged contempt is committed outside the presence of the court. He did not believe that Mr. Bryan would insist on going so far, nor that the convention would accept such a plank even if Mr. Bryan should insist on it.

Judge Parker and Mr. Sheehan have made no effort to disguise the fact that they would prefer to have almost any other Democratic nominee than Mr. Bryan, but denied that they had come to Denver with "knives up their sleeves" for the Nebraska. Mr. Sheehan said that he had come several days before the convention to look over the ground and see what the chances were for the nomination of a man who would satisfy conservative Eastern Democrats, and that conference would probably be held with prominent Democrats who hold similar views. It was estimated that if the nomination of Mr. Bryan is found to be inevitable they will do their utmost to have a platform adopted which would not alienate Eastern, or "Cleveland," Democrats. Mr. Sheehan and other Eastern Democrats do not favor the Nebraska anti-injunction plank, which they think spells defeat for the Democratic ticket in the East.

Mr. Sheehan intends to have conferences early with Frederick B. Lynch, manager for Governor Johnson, and Josiah Marvel, manager of the boom for Judge Gray. The purpose of these conferences will be to ascertain what strength is possessed by the candidates opposed to Bryan, and in the light of the showing made to analyze the situation throughout the country, and determine whether it is possible to keep away from Mr. Bryan more than one-third of the votes in the convention. Should these conferences prove the accuracy of Mr. Bryan's claims of sufficient strength to insure his nomination on the first ballot, conferences will be held among those who are antagonistic to the Nebraska anti-injunction plank. These will include Judge Parker, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Murphy and Martin W. Littleton, of New York; Colonel J. H. Guffey, of Pennsylvania; Regier C. Sullivan, of Illinois; Mr. Marvel, Mr. Lynch, ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, C. C. Helffer, of Washington; ex-Senator Smith, of New Jersey, and others.

CONNERS VICE MACK.

Murphy and State Chairman Have Things Their Own Way.

Denver, July 3.—Charles F. Murphy and William J. Conners, assuming that they will control the New York delegation, as they doubtless will, have decided that Mr. Conners shall take the place of Norman E. Mack as Democratic National Committee man for New York State. The friends of Mr. Mack bitterly resent the proposed change, but they are helpless, as Murphy and Conners control the organization. Mr. Mack publishes the leading Democratic newspaper in Buffalo. Mr. Conners is the proprietor of a rival paper in the same city, and is determined to put Mack out of politics if he can. Mack has been a steadfast friend of Bryan, while Conners is against Bryan.

Daniel F. Cohan will be the New York member of the committee on credentials, and will be the chief undertaker when Senator Patrick H. McCarren tries to have his contesting delegation seated. Judge Parker will be the New York member of the committee on resolutions if he is able to explain to Murphy that he didn't mean anything revolutionary by framing a Cleveland resolution without first consulting the boss. Martin W. Littleton holds the proxy of ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and is prepared to voice the sentiments of the conservatives on some of the planks in the platform. Littleton was with Murphy a good deal coming west on the train, trying to impress the Tammany leader with the correctness and reasonableness of his views. Murphy listened attentively, but "reserved decision."

Some of the Tammany men do not like Littleton's course and want him relegated to the rear, but Littleton is loaded to the muzzle with platform ideas and expects to have a good deal to say. He tried to-day to enlist the opposition of Mr. Murphy to the Bryan ideas on government guarantee of bank deposits, federal licensing of corporations and a radical anti-injunction plank. Mr. Littleton's idea is that the convention should be as solidly opposed to predatory government as against predatory corporations.

PLANS FOR CONVENTION.

Four Sessions Expected—Order of Business First Day.

Denver, July 3.—The committee on arrangements of the national committee met to-day and completed the order of business for the convention and for the session of the national committee to be held on Monday. The convention programme calls for four sessions, beginning next Tuesday. This would carry the convention through to Friday afternoon, unless a fight in committee or on the floor should prolong the deliberations. As already announced, it is proposed that an adjournment shall be taken immediately after the temporary organization is perfected out of respect to the memory of Mr. Cleveland, although this feature does not appear on the formal programme. The first day's order of business is as follows:

Chairman Taggart of the national committee calls the convention to order at 10 o'clock. Secretary Woodson reads call for convention. Prayer by Archbishop James J. Keane. Announcement of temporary officers agreed on by national committee. Chairman asks for further nominations. No further nominations, chairman puts question on agreeing to the recommendations of the national committee. Chairman appoints committee of two delegates to escort the temporary chairman, Theodore A. Bell, of California, to the chair. Introduction and speech of temporary chairman. Call of states for members of the following committees: Credentials, permanent organization, rules and order of business, platform and resolutions. Probable adjournment or recess.

It is expected that the Cleveland resolution as finally agreed on will be introduced just before adjournment. For the second session of the convention on Wednesday the programme calls for the permanent organization, the address of the permanent chairman, and the receipt and adoption of committee reports.

The nominations for President will be made on Thursday, and it is planned to adjourn after this is settled until Friday morning, when nominations for Vice-President will be in order. Provision is made in the programme for the receipt of motions to limit succeeding speeches to Presidential nominations, and to limit both nominating and succeeding speeches for the Vice-Presidency. There will be no limit on the Presidential nominating speeches.

NEW JERSEY PREDICTIONS.

Chairman Robert Hudspeth of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee is making his predictions in indulging in rosy predictions. His analysis yesterday that Bryan would be the next President and that the Republicans "have about reached the end of their rope."

CANNOT DEFEAT BRYAN

FOES LINE UP AT DENVER.

Gray and Johnson Losing Ground—Vice-Presidency Still "in the Air."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Denver, July 3.—Every element of the Democratic party hostile to William Jennings Bryan is now represented in Denver. The arrival of the New York delegation to-day with its masked batteries of criticism swelled the ranks of the opposition to the fullest extent, but in all its strength the coterie of active anti-Bryan men only serves to demonstrate more clearly the inevitable victory of the Nebraska. So certain has the nomination of Mr. Bryan become that numerous reports were circulated to-day that no other name would be presented to the convention, but the Johnson and the Gray managers deny this emphatically and say that stories of that description are circulated by the "over-enthusiastic but unprincipled" supporters of Mr. Bryan.

The Johnson and Gray camps are still full of ostensibly confident retainers. The Gray managers have begun their systematic campaign, visiting every delegation as it arrives in Denver and presenting their strongest arguments against Bryan. Their first statement is, of course, that the Delaware jurist can surely be elected, while the success of the Nebraska is at best doubtful. They assert that Judge Gray appeals to every voter Mr. Bryan can secure and more than they would vote for a man so thoroughly identified with Populism. They depict in glowing colors the glorious opportunity Mr. Bryan has for sacrificing himself on the altar of party spirit by withdrawing from the race in order that Democracy may once again win the confidence of the business interests and insure its "continuance" in popular favor. They predict that four years from now the whole country, remembering Bryan's renunciation, would acclaim him as a disinterested hero and would insist on his accepting the Presidency of the United States.

The answer of the Bryan men to this, after they have pointed out the folly of supposing that any one but Mr. Bryan will ever insist on his running for anything, is that the Democracy of the country, not Mr. Bryan, has chosen its candidate, and that the will of the party and not the will of the "peerless leader" must be observed. The argument continues along these lines, until both sides realize that talking accomplishes nothing, and the result of to-day's work has been that Bryan still has a safe corner on the nomination, with Gray and Johnson losing ground—any ground they may have had—so rapidly as possible. Johnson will probably get the vote of Minnesota and a few scattering delegates from certain Eastern states, while Gray is sure only of his own state, with some hope that he may get a vote or two elsewhere.

The attitude of the Bryanites toward Johnson is anything but cordial, and the Minnesota Governor is more bitterly assailed than either of the Republican candidates. It is doubtful if he could obtain any office at the hands of the convention unless Mr. Bryan took the fight on his own shoulders. Indeed, it is practically conceded that Lynch and his Johnsonites might as well have remained away from Denver, and that their presence here and their loud claims have only aroused an animosity that seems to preclude the possibility of Johnson ever becoming a power so long as the Bryan element controls the Democratic party.

NO CHOICE FOR SECOND PLACE.

The Vice-Presidential situation still remains doubtful. Gray managers are doing all in their power to foster his boom for second place in a covert way. They had conferences with Ignatius Dunn, of Nebraska, who will nominate Bryan, and Mayor Dahlgren to-day, and although they would not disclose the nature of the conversation it is surmised that they are sounding the Bryanites as to how far the Nebraska will go to secure the nomination of Gray for second place. Kern, of Indiana; Towne, Gaynor and Harrison are still being talked about here, but if Judge Gray withdraws from the race it is an open fight, with the chances in favor of a New Yorker that the delegation can agree on.

Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, Corporation Counsel of Chicago, arrived here this evening and is assuring his friends that there is no possibility of inducing Judge Gray to accept the nomination for second place. "Judge Gray assures me positively that he will not accept the nomination for second place, and I know he means what he said. He would make an admirable candidate, but he cannot be induced to resign from the bench to accept second place, and with his ideas of the proprieties would be unwilling to run for the Vice-Presidency while retaining his judicial position," said Colonel Lewis.

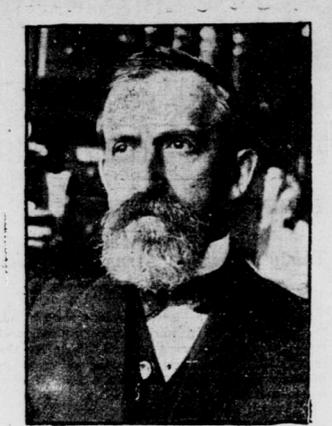
Judge Gray's friends declare that he is a poor man and cannot afford to resign from the bench for the meagre chance of being elected Vice-President. They believed that as President Mr. Taft would promptly and cheerfully reappoint the Delaware jurist to the bench, but intimate that, despite the fact that he received his present appointment from President McKinley, he would feel considerable delicacy about accepting a reappointment from Mr. Taft after having resigned to run against the ticket headed by the Ohio statesman.

Many of those who have talked with Colonel Lewis this evening express the belief that Judge Gray can no longer be seriously considered for second place.

So completely is the Vice-Presidency "in the air" that there is now some idea that ex-Representative Bell, of California, should be, as temporary chairman, capture the fancy of the delegates, may be chosen as running mate for the Lincoln perennial candidate. The nomination of Mr. Bell, it is argued, would carry the fight into the Far West, where the loss of Connecticut and other Eastern states might be offset.

Cornelius A. Pugliese, ex-Representative from the Yonkers district, arrived here this morning with a Vice-Presidential boomlet, in which he seems to have great faith, as he believes Roger Sullivan, of Illinois, will support it. The appearance of a poster bearing the inscription, "Vote for George B. McClellan for President," created something of a sensation in the lobby of one of the hotels to-day. There was only one placard, and a search was immediately begun to ascertain who was engineering the belated boom. Nobody seemed willing to accept the responsibility for the placard, and it was summarily removed.

While the Vice-Presidential nomination still shares with the character of the platform the centre of the stage, the question of a successor to Thomas Taggart as chairman of the national committee is being freely discussed, and almost a dozen names are being mentioned for that place as have been put forward for second place on the ticket. Mayor Dahlgren of Omaha, who is getting the habit of announcing his candidacy for anything in sight, is after the job, besides being in a receptive mood for the nomination for Governor of his own state. His chances are regarded as nil. Tom Johnson, however, is being seriously discussed by the Bryan men, although the Sullivan-Taggart crowd prefer a man of a more practical turn of mind and one more closely allied with themselves. Judge T. E. Ryan, of Wisconsin, and Daniel J. Cavanaugh, of Michigan, would be more acceptable to the Taggart wing, although the latter would encounter bitter opposition in his own state. Norman E. Mack, of New York, would be most acceptable to the Bryanites, but the opposition



JOHN W. KERN, OF INDIANA. Talked of as Democratic nominee for Vice-President. (Copyright, 1908, by Waldon Fawcett.)

which has developed to him in the New York delegation makes it doubtful if he will even be retained as national committeeman. Kern, of Indiana, would, in the opinion of both factions, make an admirable man, but he has shown no signs of willingness to have anything to do with the Bryan campaign, and would probably throw cold water on any attempt to place him in control. He is an advocate of a conservative injunction plank, and on several other questions he differs radically from Mr. Bryan.

From a Republican point of view the convention promises to be as satisfactory as usual, for there are excellent prospects of many bitter fights over every question which has two sides to it. Colonel James M. Guffey, national committeeman from Pennsylvania, who is talking vehemently against the nomination of Bryan and espousing the cause of the "allies" for publication, told the Tribune correspondent this evening that there was absolutely nothing to the opposition to Bryan—that he would be nominated on the first ballot, and the Pennsylvania delegation would undoubtedly come into line and vote for Bryan "along with the rest of the push." This disposes of the one delegation counted on to give force to the anti-Bryan movement, if so weak an opposition may be so termed.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma reached Denver this evening, having come direct from Lincoln with the entire delegation from his state. Governor Haskell brought word to the leaders that he is Bryan's choice for chairman of the committee on resolutions. He assured the Tribune correspondent that the platform would contain a plank declaring for a federal guarantee of deposits in national banks and an anti-injunction plank far more elaborate and specific even than that incorporated in the constitution of Oklahoma. Governor Haskell argued with Mr. Bryan in favor of the Oklahoma provision, but the Nebraska is determined to have the elaborate plank he has himself constructed adopted.

NEW YORK AT DENVER.

What Delegates Say—City Gayly Decorated.

Denver, July 3.—Denver broke forth in splendor to-day, and a cool breeze sweeping in from the mountains set hundreds of flags and draperies in red, white and blue bunting dancing. The sun shone brightly, and the city had been decorated with the principal downtown streets several days ago, and last night the decorators set to work with a rush to place the flags and banners in position. The transformation, coming in a single night, was most effective, and delegates and residents alike were taken by surprise. No force with the exception of the police was permitted to interfere with the harmony of the general scheme. The Denver committee early sent out notices that no political organization would be permitted to stretch a banner across the street, and this edict has been strictly adhered to. State headquarters and the headquarters of candidates are marked only by banners hung along the walls of buildings where they are established. The draping of three colored banners from the many cross wires along the streets gives an archlike effect and the visitor arriving at the Union Station and passing out through the great permanent arch of welcome is greeted by a vista of color which extends up 17th street as far as the eye can reach. Fifteenth and 16th streets are the other main arteries which have come in for the more lavish decorative treatment. The public buildings of the city and state also have been incorporated in the plan of making Denver gay for convention visitors. The Capitol is the most effectively decorated. Denver is eagerly awaiting the coming of the crowds.

The vanguard of the New York State delegation arrived late to-day and materially quickened the interest of anti-convention gossip. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall and head of the delegation, came singing a song of peace and harmony, declaring that New York State is anxious to bring all Democrats together and will take only such action as will bring about that result. Judge Parker travelled somewhat later than Mr. Murphy, but arrived in Chicago over a different route. He was accompanied by William F. Sheehan. With Mr. Murphy came Lewis Nixon, former leader of Tammany Hall, Martin W. Littleton, who has a boom for the Vice-Presidency; D. F. Cohan and P. F. Donahue, members of the "inner circle" of the Tammany organization. Earlier in the day Representative Sulzer and Bird S. Coler arrived.

New York headquarters eventually will be established in the Brown Palace Hotel, but just now the delegates are scattered at the Brown, the Shirley and the Savoy, their reservations not being available until Sunday. Mr. Murphy is at the Shirley, where many important conferences will be held. The caucus of the New York delegation on Monday afternoon will be one of the most interesting of the convention period. "We are not saying much just now," said Mr. Nixon. "We had a beautiful trip over the country and are anxious to see Denver. We are looking forward to an enjoyable stay. New York comes for harmony, and before we do anything we are going to have a thorough consultation with the delegates on the ground. We want to try to weld the party together, and believe we have a splendid opportunity. We will decide our course at the caucus on Monday. New York is not looking for trouble in any way."

Mr. Coler gave out an interview, in which he declared that Bryan would be nominated and would carry New York State and the country. As to the Vice-Presidency, he believed the wishes of Mr. Bryan should be considered. "It is the only courteous and proper thing to do," he declared. Congressman Sulzer is sanguine of Democratic success. "It is written on the slate that we are going to win," he declared. "This is our year and we can't beat us. As to the Presidency, why, who else is there to vote for but Mr. Bryan? For Vice-President, I think New York can quickly agree upon a man—a suitable, available, amiable and able man, who will meet all requirements of the high office."

"There is nothing I can say at this time," said Martin W. Littleton. "Our state delegation will get together on Monday, and will say what is to be said, and it will be official. This applies equally to the position with regard to the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency."

AN ANTI-MCCARREN TRAINLOAD. A five-car train, carrying the anti-McCarren delegates, with their wives and families—in all about seventy-five people—from Brooklyn to the Denver convention, is scheduled to leave the Grand Central station this morning at 10:30 o'clock. An elaborate programme has been arranged to make the trip an enjoyable one socially and keep the pilgrims occupied until the date of their return, July 12.

RIDDER SEES BRYAN

ASKS HIM TO WITHDRAW.

Nebraskan Does Not Consent—Busy Day at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., July 3.—The stream of callers and letters, all expressive of the best wishes for the political future of W. J. Bryan, was interrupted to-day when Herman Ridder, editor of the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung," called at Fairview and asked Mr. Bryan to withdraw from the contest in favor of "some Democrat who could win."

The interview between Mr. Ridder and Mr. Bryan was pleasant, and of the frankest nature throughout. Mr. Ridder told Mr. Bryan in so many words that he would oppose him openly at the Denver convention, but in the event of his being nominated to head the ticket, that the "Staats-Zeitung" and Mr. Ridder personally would support the ticket.

Mr. Ridder also told Mr. Bryan that it was a matter for the serious consideration of the latter whether or not he should accept a third nomination and wreck the chances of the Democratic party to elect its ticket at the coming election.

"I do not believe you can carry New York State if you are nominated," said Mr. Ridder. "I cannot agree with you," replied Mr. Bryan, "but even though I am unable to carry that state, I believe I can be elected without the electoral vote of New York."

Later Mr. Ridder gave out the substance of his talk with the Democratic leader, which lasted half an hour. During the conference he presented to Mr. Bryan a typewritten copy of a proposed plank, advocating the removal of the tariff on wood pulp, on which Mr. Bryan wrote across the bottom:

"I am in favor of the above plank just the way it is."

Mr. Ridder will carry this bit of paper to the convention, and there is little doubt of its being incorporated in the platform adopted by the convention. The plank reads as follows:

Every consideration of public policy suggests the conservation of our woodlands and the removal of those export duties which put a premium upon the destruction of our forests. Existing duties have given paper manufacturers a shelter behind which they have organized companies to raise the price of pulp and of paper and to impose a tax upon knowledge. The revenues derived from the import duties on pulp and printing paper are so small and the benefits to be obtained from the abolition of such duties are so considerable that we endorse the attitude of the Democratic Representatives in Congress who unanimously favored the placing of pulp and printing paper on the free list.

CLEVELAND RESOLUTION REFERRED TO.

Mr. Ridder talked very plainly on the proposed resolution on the death of ex-President Cleveland, saying:

"I think the resolutions in this regard should be entirely devoid of anything ambiguous and of anything that would cause internal strife, and the memory of Grover Cleveland should not be the subject of any quarrel. I think undue publicity has been given the matter, and do not anticipate that it will be the cause of dissension in the convention."

Asked how Mr. Bryan took the proposition to withdraw from the Presidential race, Mr. Ridder said he smiled but gave no direct reply.

"Our talk was a most pleasant one," said Mr. Ridder. "I told Mr. Bryan very plainly that I should go to the Denver convention opposed to his nomination and prepared to do all I could to oppose it. I also told him that in the event of the convention nominating him I would support him on a conservative platform."

"My ideas of a conservative platform are that the tariff shall be revised entirely on trust controlled articles, and that a tariff for revenue only shall be retained on other commodities. These latter I would not subject to the immediate removal of the duty, but rather revise the tariff and reduce it by degrees."

"As to finance, I believe that securities on which our currency should be based should be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the collateral should be of such a nature as the different states permit savings banks to accept as an investment for their funds."

"The injunction plank, I believe, should favor a statute which will make it necessary for at least two judges to act on the final issue. One judge should issue the injunction and another decide the merits of the case. I did not have an opportunity to talk of this matter with Mr. Bryan, but I understand that he is in favor of a system of this nature."

Mr. Ridder was then asked to define his meaning of a conservative platform, but said he could not go into details. When pressed as to what he would oppose for free silver or for government ownership. He added, also, that it was the understanding that Mr. Bryan considered the silver issue dead, and that the Democratic leader did not wish a government ownership of railroads plank inserted.

The Vice-Presidential race had second place in political gossip, chief interest centering in the visits of Mr. Ridder and Ollie James, who came to the city to talk of his speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan and "The Commoner's" editorial on Mr. Hearst. Mr. Bryan was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Nebraska Travelling Men's Bryan Club to-night.

JOHNSON MANAGER SEES BRYAN.

A friendly conference between Mr. Bryan and T. D. O'Brien, of Minnesota, manager for Governor John A. Johnson, also took place to-day. "Why should I not wish to see my old friend?" was the remark of Mr. Bryan when asked what was the significance of Mr. O'Brien's call. That was all he would say, but the inference was left that Presidential policies were in no way to be taboed and would form the nucleus of the conference.

Ollie James, the Kentucky delegate, discussed with the Democratic leader the subject matter to be incorporated in the speech of Mr. James, in which he will second the nomination of Mr. Bryan. The advance guard of the New York delegation arrived shortly after the noon hour, headed by Judge John D. Lynn, of Rochester. Mr. Lynn and other members visited Fairview this afternoon. He does not believe Judge Parker will offer any resolution not in perfect taste and harmony with the working of practical politics, and declines to believe he will stand sponsor for the resolution regarding ex-President Cleveland credited to him in the dispatches of yesterday.

"Will the New York delegation support Mr. Bryan for the Presidential nomination in the event of their feeling that a vast majority of the delegates want him?" was asked.

"Did you ever get set off at that New York gets into the band wagon at the psychological moment?" was the reply.

Judge Lynn was accompanied by six other delegates from the western part of New York State, and started for the West to-night.

As Dewitt Clinton Dewitt and his fellow delegate, John Carman, from Pennsylvania, took a train at 4:30 o'clock this morning, the former delivered a parting shot in favor of John Mitchell, recently president of the United Mine Workers of America, for the nomination for Vice-President. During his forty-eight hours' stay in Lincoln Mr. Dewitt had done little talking, but apparently a great deal of thinking, as well as much quiet investigation. "Mitchell is the mad," said Mr. Dewitt. "I have been weighing the values of the various candidates, talking with other delegates and comparing views, and the result is that I come out for Mitchell. Not only would Mitchell carry Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, but he would carry Pennsylvania. What other candidate so far mentioned gives promise of anything like Mitchell's following? None. I believe the next few days at Denver will show the

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McGullicuddy's Sword. The Calendon Kidnaping Case. The Mysterious Mr. Home. The Half Dozen. The Growth of Public Playgrounds. The Revolutions in Persia and Mexico. What Our Sailors Will See at Honolulu. Wonders of Cement. U. S. Navy to Have 27 Rear Admirals Before End of Present Year.

A MUTINY ON BOARD "THE SPITFIRE." The beautiful steam yacht, after which the finest of summer serials is named, is the scene in the next instalment of a determined rebellion. Valda Girard, the heroine, is in command, and the situation is one that requires all of her ability to control. The fourth instalment of EDWARD PEPPE'S story is one of the best, and there is still time for the new reader to catch up with this charming story. A brief synopsis, printed right at the head of it, will tell him in fewer than two hundred words all that he needs to know in order to take a small journey that is entertaining and frequently amusing for almost every hour of the day during the journey from Calais to New York in the beautifully appointed yacht, "The Spitfire." Wherever you may go over the Fourth, leave an order with local dealer for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE as soon as you get there.

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